



10 U.S.C. §1044a NOTARY TRAINING

**Developed by
Legal Assistance Branch (JLA)
Judge Advocate Division, HQMC**

Updtd March 2021

Learning Objectives

- Understand the legal authority under which notaries act
- Understand the types of authorized notarial acts
- Identify persons authorized to perform and persons eligible to receive 10 U.S.C. §1044a notarial services
- Understand under what circumstances documents may be certified as “true copies”
- Understand use of the notary seal and notary log book
- Understand a notary’s duties and responsibilities

Who Is Required To Take This Training

- The following persons authorized to act as notaries under 10 U.S.C. §1044a and the JAGMAN must complete this training prior to performing notarial acts: **NOTE: If a person listed below will NOT be performing notarial acts, the person is not required to take this training**
 - Marine Corps judge advocates, including Reserve judge advocates when not in a duty status
 - Civilian legal assistance attorneys and civilian volunteer attorneys providing legal services at legal assistance offices
 - Adjutants, assistant adjutants, and personnel adjutants, including reserve members when not in a duty status
 - Officers in the grade of O-4 and above
 - Commanding Officers, Executive Officers and administrative officers

Who Is Required To Take This Training

- Legal and assistant legal officers
- Marine Corps officers with MOS of 4430 while assigned as legal administrative officers
- All Marine Corps legal services specialists while serving in legal billets under the direct supervision of a judge advocate or a civilian legal assistance attorney Paralegals serving at military legal assistance offices and supervised by a military or civilian legal assistance counsel
- For the performance of notarial acts at locations outside the United States, civilians employed by the Department of the Navy that support Marine Corps legal assistance offices

Who Is Required To Take This Training

- Military exigencies may interfere with completing this training prior to performing notarial acts. Failure to complete this training will not affect the validity of their notarial acts, but they must complete training as soon as practicable
- Training consists of studying these slides and signing a Duties and Responsibilities form
- The OIC shall verify training completion and authorize performance as a notary
- The Duties and Responsibilities Form, sample OIC Certificate of Completion and Authorization, and copy of these training slides are posted on:
<http://www.hqmc.marines.mil/sja/unithome.aspx> under “JAD Resources”

NOTE: The OIC's office should retain the notary's signed Duties and Responsibilities Form and Certificate of Completion and give a copy to the notary. Do not send documents to JAD (JLA).

What a Notarization Signifies

- **A notarization generally represents that :**
 - **The signer of a document personally appeared before the notary on the date and at the location indicated**
 - **The signer was positively identified by the notary**
 - **The signer acknowledged to the notary that the signature was freely made for the purpose stated in the document**

Notarial Authority

State and Federal

- **State (Notary Public)**
 - **Must meet state or U.S. Territory requirements and be appointed/commissioned as a Notary Public in that jurisdiction**
 - **State law controls who is eligible to become a state notary, what acts a notary may perform, and the form and content of the notarial act**
 - **Many, if not all, states have adopted a “Uniform Recognition of Acknowledgments Act”**
 - **For a notarial act performed in one state to be recognized as legal by a different state, the notarial act must comply with BOTH states’ notary laws**

State Notarial Authority

- An active duty servicemember may become a state notary if he or she meets the state statutory criteria **(NOTE: The office should contact its funding approval authority (AA) before paying for state notary training and certification – not all AAs will approve)**
- State notary statutes (among others)
 - North Carolina – N.C. G.S. 10B
<http://www.ncga.state.nc.us/gascripts/Statutes/StatutesTOC.pl?Chapter=0010B>
 - South Carolina – S.C. Code of Law, Title 26 <http://www.scstatehouse.gov/code/t26c001.php>
 - Virginia – Code of Virginia, Title 47.1 <http://law.lis.virginia.gov/vacode/title47.1/>
 - California – CA Government Code, Title 2, Ch.3., § 8200-8230
http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=GOV&division=1.&title=2.&part=&chapter=3.&article=
 - Arizona - AZ Revised Statues, Title 41, §41-311-370
<http://www.azleg.state.az.us/ArizonaRevisedStatutes.asp?Title=41>
 - Louisiana – Louisiana Revised Statutes, Title 35
http://www.legis.la.gov/legis/Laws_Toc.aspx?folder=75&level=Parent

NOTE: It is recommended that real estate documents be notarized by a state notary.

THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL FOCUSES ON
10 U.S.C. §1044a FEDERAL NOTARIAL
AUTHORITY

Controlling Law and Regulations

10 U.S.C. §1044a Notaries

- **10 U.S.C §1044, Legal Assistance**
 - Authorizes the military Departments to provide legal assistance to certain categories of individuals regarding their personal civil legal affairs
 - Under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Departmental Secretary, the Judge Advocate General, and within the Marine Corps the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, is responsible for establishment and supervision of legal assistance programs
- **10 U.S.C. §1044a , Authority to Act as a Notary**
 - Federal law prescribing general criteria under which notary acts may be performed
 - 10 U.S.C. §1044a notarizations are legally valid in all States and U.S. Territories
 - Some state notary statutes specifically give force and effect to 10 U.S.C. §1044a notarial acts
 - Notarization does not guarantee that a person/business/other entity will accept the document itself (i.e. power of attorney)

Controlling Law and Regulations

10 U.S.C. §1044a Notaries

- **JAGINST 5800.7G, Manual of the Judge Advocate General (JAGMAN)**
 - Contains policy and procedures implementing 10 U.S.C. §1044 and §1044a authority for the Department of the Navy
 - Chapter 7 - Legal Assistance Eligibility
 - Chapter 9 - Authority of Armed Forces Personnel to Perform Notarial Acts
- **MCO 5800.16, Legal Support and Administration Manual (LSAM), Ch. 5 – Marine Corps Legal Assistance Program**
 - *LSAM issued 20 Feb 2018 replaced LEGADMINMAN*
 - JAGMAN still applicable

Persons Authorized to Provide Notarial Services

- **10 U.S.C. §1044a grants general powers of a notary public and of a consul of the United States to the individuals below:**
 - All judge advocates, including reserve judge advocates when not in a duty status
 - All civilian legal assistance attorneys
 - All civilian paralegals serving at military legal assistance offices, supervised by a military legal assistance counsel
 - All adjutants, assistant adjutants, and personnel adjutants, including reserve members when not in a duty status

Persons Authorized to Provide Notarial Services

- For the performance of notarial acts at locations outside the U.S., all employees of a military Department or the Coast Guard who are designated by regulations of the Secretary concerned or by statute to have those powers for exercise outside the U.S. (see JAGMAN)**
- All other members of the armed forces, including reserve members when not in a duty status, designated by regulations of the armed forces or by statute to have those powers (see JAGMAN)**

Persons Authorized to Provide Notarial Services

- In addition to the list in 10 U.S.C. §1044a, the JAGMAN adds the following persons to those authorized to perform notarial acts:
 - All civilian attorneys serving as legal assistance attorneys and all civilian legal assistance attorney volunteers when authorized by the JAG or SJA to CMC for the Marine Corps
 - All officers in the grade of O-4 and above
 - All COs, XO's and commissioned admin officers
 - All commissioned legal officers and commissioned or enlisted assistant legal officers
 - All Marine Corps officers with an MOS of 4430 while assigned as legal administrative officers

Persons Authorized to Provide Notarial Services

- All civilian paralegals serving at military legal assistance offices, supervised by a military or civilian legal assistance counsel**
- All (Navy) legalmen**
- All Marine Corps legal services specialists while serving in legal billets under the direct supervision of a judge advocate or a civilian legal assistance attorney**
- For performance of notarial acts outside the U.S., all DoN civilians supporting legal assistance offices**

Authorized Recipients of Notary Services

- 10 U.S.C. §1044a notaries shall provide notarial services only for those who are authorized to receive the service under 10 U.S.C. §1044a, which lists the following:
 - Members of any of the armed forces
 - Other persons eligible for legal assistance under the provisions of section 1044 of title 10 or regulations of the Department of Defense
 - Look at 10 USC §1044 (legal assistance statute) and JAGMAN legal assistance chapter for the list of persons eligible for legal assistance **NOTE: new JAGMAN Chapter 7 added others to the list including DoD civilian employees on matters relating to their official duties.**
 - Because the JAGMAN expands the category of persons eligible to receive legal assistance services, always have a copy of the JAGMAN and refer to it if you are not sure about someone's eligibility
- NOTE: The JAG and SJA to CMC may authorize other persons to receive notary services.**
- Persons serving with, employed by, or accompanying the armed forces outside the United States and outside the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands
 - Other persons subject to the Uniform Code of Military Justice outside the United States
 - Ref: 10 U.S.C. §802-Art. 2 – Persons Subject to UCMJ

Identification

- **The notary must determine the person's eligibility for services and whether the person appearing before him/her is the person named in the document to be signed**
- **Acceptable forms of identification (JAGMAN)**
 - **Valid State or Federally issued identification card**
 - **Driver's license**
 - **Passport with a signature**
- **When impossible or impracticable for active duty member to retrieve his or her state or federally issued identification card**
 - **OIC can authorize reliance on the Common Access Card (CAC) as identification**
 - **Notary may use personal knowledge of an active duty service member or personal knowledge of a credible witness to verify identity**

When Not to Notarize

- **A 10 U.S.C. §1044a notary shall not perform the notary service if:**
 - The signer is not eligible for the service
 - The signer cannot verify his or her identification in accordance with the JAGMAN
 - The signature was not made in the notary's presence (unless the client or customer is willing to re-sign in the notary's presence after satisfactorily proving his or her identity)
 - The signer appears to be coerced and/or incapacitated – alert your OIC

Notary Clauses

- Documents prepared by the legal assistance or SJA office (i.e. powers of attorney)
 - JAGINST 5801.2B has sample §1044a notary clauses used by Navy legal assistance offices – can tailor these for USMC
 - CAUTION: No one is required to accept/honor a power of attorney (i.e. power of attorney from deploying Marine for another person to act in matters on the Marine's behalf)
- Some legal assistance offices choose to have all documents they prepare notarized by the office's state authorized notary
 - May be more readily recognized by a state/local entity
 - If the document is likely to be used in a different state, comply with both states' notary laws

NOTE: Although not specifically prohibited in 10 U.S.C. §1044a or the JAGMAN, * office policy should be that only state notaries may notarize real estate documents due to differing state requirements; however, overseas legal assistance offices may use §1044a notarial authority but only with OIC approval.

Notary Clauses

- Documents not prepared (drafted) at the legal assistance or SJA office
 - Many times persons ask legal offices to notarize documents they bring with them
 - Such documents generally have pre-printed notary clauses prepared for a state authorized notary
 - If the document lacks a notary clause, a notary who is not also an attorney may not decide what type of notarial act is appropriate (i.e. whether an oath is required, whether the document requires witnesses, etc.) – consult OIC

Notary Clauses

- **10 U.S.C. §1044a Notary**
 - **The person performing the notarial act must specify in the document's notary clause that they are among those persons authorized by 10 U.S.C. §1044a to provide the notarial service**
 - **Notary's Name**
 - **Rank and billet (position) (i.e. SSgt Samuel Smith, Legal Assistance Clerk)**
 - **Branch of Service - USMC**
 - **Command or Legal Office to which assigned**
 - **Notary clause also recites the eligibility of the signer to receive the service**

Types of Authorized Notarial Acts

– Oaths ** and Affirmations

- An Oath is a solemn, formal declaration or promise to tell the truth, made before a notary public, under penalty of perjury that traditionally invoked reference to “so help me God” as witness
- An Affirmation has the same legal effect as an oath. It is a solemn declaration regarding the contents of the written affidavit, made by persons who decline to take an oath referencing God for religious or conscientious reasons

– Acknowledgments and Affidavits

- An Acknowledgment is a signed statement by the notary that the signer 1) personally appeared before the notary 2) was positively identified by the notary and 3) acknowledged having signed the document in the physical presence of the notary who affixes his or her notary acknowledgment to the power of attorney, deed, beneficiary designation form, contract, etc.
- An Affidavit is a written or printed declaration of facts, made voluntarily, and confirmed by oath or affirmation of the party making it, taken before a person having authority to administer such oath or affirmation

**** See 10 U.S.C. § 936 regarding persons authorized to administer oaths pursuant to their military duties.**

Sample 10 U.S.C. §1044a

Acknowledgment – Long Form

(see following slide for Short Form)

With the United States Armed Forces
at _____

On this the _____ day of _____, 20____, before the undersigned officer or other person authorized to serve as a federal notary under 10 U.S.C. § 1044a, personally appeared _____, satisfactorily proven, (a) by presentation of a valid military identification card ,or (b) other state or federal government issued identification card, to be (a) serving in or retired from the Armed Forces of the United States, or (b) a lawful dependent of a person serving in or retired from the Armed Forces of the United States, or (c) a person serving with, employed by, or accompanying the Armed Forces of the United States outside the United States and outside the Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, and to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that he or she executed the same. And the undersigned does further certify that he or she is at the date of this certificate an officer or other person of the Armed Forces of the United States having the general powers of a notary public under the provisions of Section 936 or 1044a of Title 10 of the United States Code (Public Law 90-632 and 101-510).

AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS A NOTARY
PUBLIC UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
SECTION 1044a OF TITLE 10 OF THE
UNITED STATES CODE.

NO SEAL REQUIRED BY LAW.

Signature of Notary

Printed Rank, Name, and Billet

Branch of Service: _____

Command or Organization: _____

****** Commission expires: _____

Training Note:

****** Some sample forms include "Commission expires _____" **DELETE IT** [There are several types of commissions 1) "commissioned" as a state notary and, 2) "commissioned officer" in the military - enlisted personnel do not have a commissions.

Using the word "commission" in a sec. 1044a notary clause is confusing - recommend deleting this line – it is not a requirement

Sample 10 U.S.C. §1044a

Acknowledgment – Short Form

With the U.S. Armed Forces

At _____

I, _____, the undersigned officer or other person authorized to serve as a federal notary under 10 U.S.C. § 1044a, do hereby certify that on this ____ day of _____, 20____, before me, personally appeared _____ (name of person whose signature is being acknowledged), who presented a valid military identification card or other state or federal government issued identification card, and then did execute the foregoing instrument as a true, free, and voluntary act and deed. I do further certify I am qualified pursuant to the authorizing statute to act in this capacity, this certificate is executed by me in that capacity, and by statute no seal is required.

AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS A NOTARY
PUBLIC UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF
SECTION 1044a OF TITLE 10 OF THE
UNITED STATES CODE.

NO SEAL REQUIRED BY LAW.

Signature of Notary

Printed Rank, Name, and Billet

Branch of Service: _____

Command or Organization: _____

****** Commission expires: _____

Training Note:

****** Some sample forms include "Commission expires _____" **DELETE IT** [There are several types of commissions 1) "commissioned" as a state notary and, 2) "commissioned officer" in the military - enlisted personnel do not have a commissions.

Using the word "commission" in a sec. 1044a notary clause is confusing - recommend deleting this line – it is not a requirement

Sample State Notary Acknowledgement

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of _____)
) SS.:
County of _____)

Before me, a notary public, personally appeared _____, who, having produced a Uniformed Services Identification Card or other state or federal government issued identification card, is known to me to be the identical person who is described herein, and who signed and executed the foregoing instrument on this day, _____ 20____, as a true, free, and voluntary act and deed, for uses, purposes, and considerations therein set forth.

Notary Public
My Commission Expires:
Registration No.

NOTE: There are numerous versions of state notary clauses. Refer to state law.

Types of Authorized Notarial Acts

(con't)

– Certification of copies

- A certified “true copy” is a document certified (verified) as being a true copy of the original document created or maintained by the command as part of its official responsibilities
- 10 U.S.C. §1044a and legal personnel who are state notaries
 - shall only certify as “true,” copies of original documents created by the command or maintained as part of the command’s official responsibilities
 - shall not certify as “true,” copies of public records, court records, county recorder records, birth certificates, marriage certificates, etc.

True Copy? - NO

STATE OF WASHINGTON, } ss. N^o 96624
County of.....

Marriage Certificate

This Certifies, that the undersigned, W. A. Major
by authority of a License bearing date the 24th day of June A. D. 1926.
and issued by the County Auditor of the County of King, did on the 24th day of June
A. D. 1926, at the residence of W. A. Major Seattle
County and State aforesaid, join in Lawful Wedlock Edward T. Allen
of the County of Kingston Ill and Elizabeth M. Myers
of the County of Aberdeen South Dakota with their mutual assent, in the presence of
Ralph D. Major and Mrs. W. A. Major witnesses.

In Testimony Whereof, witness the signatures of the parties to said ceremony, the witnesses and myself,
this 24th day of June A. D. 1926

Witness: <u>Ralph D. Major</u> <u>Mrs. W. A. Major</u>	Parties: <u>Elizabeth M. Myers</u> <u>Edward T. Allen</u>	Officiating Clergyman or Officer: <u>Rev. W. A. Major</u>
Filed.....192.....		P. O. Address <u>Seattle</u> Washington

This Certificate must be filled out and filed with the County Clerk of the County where the ceremony is performed, within three months after the ceremony.
—See Pierce's Code, Vol. 1, Sec. 3712.
The County Clerk's Fee for recording this Certificate is One Dollar, to be paid by the party applying for the license at the time each license is issued.—
Pierce's Code, Vol. 1, Sec. 3713.
Failure to make and deliver Certificate to the County Clerk within three months is punishable by a fine of not less than \$25.00 or more than \$300.00.—See
Pierce's Code, Vol. 1, Sec. 3714.

This is NOT an acceptable "True Copy" of the original Marriage Certificate. Only the government office that issued the original certificate or maintains the original as part of its official responsibilities can certify the copy (i.e. County Recorder's Office).

James R. Pierce
CERTIFIED TRUE COPY
CWO2. USMC Indef

STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION

- **Military members married and/or divorced in foreign countries often send HQMC copies of translated documents as proof of family member dependency status (i.e. Japanese Family Registry/Certificate of Acceptance, etc.)**
- **Some overseas legal offices have created a “Statement of Verification” form to reflect that, although they cannot certify the foreign document as “true,” it appears to the signer to be a genuine and unaltered copy of the original that is presented.**
- **PROBLEM: the Statement of Verification template used by many offices is not accurate - see following slides**

Note: An “Apostille” is a State Department certificate authenticating the seals and signatures of officials on public documents such as birth certificates, notarials, court orders, or any other document issued by a public authority, so that they can be recognized in foreign countries that are parties to the Hague Apostille Convention.

INCORRECT FORM

PREAMBLE: This is a **MILITARY DOCUMENT** prepared pursuant to Title 10 United States Code, Section 1044b, and executed by a person authorized to receive legal assistance from the military services. Federal law exempts this document from any requirement of form, substance, formality, or recording that is prescribed for documents by the laws of a state, the District of Columbia, or a territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States. Federal law specifies that this document shall be given the same legal effect as a document prepared and executed in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction where it is presented.

Statement of Verification

FYI - Verification in the legal context refers to a declaration under oath or upon penalty of perjury that a statement or pleading is true.

Name/Description of Verified Document

FAMILY REGISTER AND DIVORCE DECREE

MARRIAGE REGISTRATION

I, the undersigned, compared the attached copy with what appears to be a genuine and unaltered original document or record. Based on what I have seen the original document (or record) of which this is a copy (or, from which this excerpt was taken) appears to be genuine and unaltered and to have been made at the time purported. I provide this verification form as a service per State Department Foreign Affairs Manual 7 FAM 534.3. My office did not produce the attached document, and I am not qualified to certify authenticity. This document consists of 4 pages.

Why is this Preamble here? It is used with Military Powers of Attorney per 10 U.S.C. sec. 1044b – not with a Statement of Verification. What should be used? A document that includes the Statement, is acknowledged and signed by the person who saw the original being copied, and is notarized by someone other than the person signing the statement. See suggested format next slide. (although a Statement is not required to be notarized – it is good practice to do it)

FYI –Certifying True Copies is addressed in the Foreign Affairs Manual 7 FAM 860. 7 FAM 534.3 does not exist.

See also:

<https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/records-and-authentications/authenticate-your-document/Notarial-Authentication-Services-Consular.html>

Signature: _____

Printed Name _____

Title: _____

Date: 2016 03 10

Cannot notarize own signature

AUTHORIZED TO ACT AS A NOTARY
PUBLIC UNDER ARTICLE 136(a) UCMJ
SECTION 1044a OF TITLE 10 OF THE
UNITED STATES CODE AND PUBLIC
LAW 101-510. NO SEAL REQUIRED
BY LAW.



STATEMENT OF VERIFICATION

RECOMMENDED

I, _____, DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR THAT:

I compared the attached copy of _____ *(list document(s) being verified - i.e. Yoko Smith's Family Register, John Smith's Divorce Decree, etc.)* with what appears to be a genuine and unaltered original document or record. Based on what I have seen the original documents (or record) of which this is a copy (or, from which this excerpt was taken) appears to be genuine and unaltered and to have been made at the time purported. My office did not produce the attached document and I am not qualified to certify authenticity. This document consists of ____ pages.

Signature _____
Printed Name _____
Grade and Branch of Service _____
Command or Organization _____

NOTE: May be used when submitting the document to the command to substantiate a foreign divorce/marriage – include the Translation.

Types of Authorized Notarial Acts

PRACTICE QUESTIONS:

- 1) Assume you are an authorized 10 U.S.C . §1044a Notary. A service member brings you a certified true copy of his birth certificate that has the raised seal of the state agency that issued the original. He has Xeroxed several copies of the certificate and asks you to certify them as true copies. Can you do it? (a: No) Why or why not?**

- 2) Would it change your answer if the service member brings in the original birth certificate and, after you watch him Xerox copies, he asks you to certify the copies as true? (A: No) Why or why not?**

Notary Stamp or Seal

- A notary seal is an embossed seal or ink stamp affixed to a legal document by a notary public
 - State notaries must have their own notary seal or stamp with their name
 - The notary is responsible for safekeeping and destroying the seal/stamp once he/she ceases to be a notary
- 10 U.S.C. §1044a specifically exempts federal military notaries from the requirement to place an official seal or stamp on documents they notarize
 - BUT as a matter of good practice, 10 U.S.C. §1044a notaries should use a Department of the Navy/Marine Corps embossed seal or stamp, in addition to the notary authorization language



NOTE: §1044a Notary's legal office, with OIC approval, may purchase the embosser/stamp as an office asset (fiscal justification: needed to further the legal assistance mission)

Notary Logbook

- **Notary logbook (a.k.a. notary journal)**
 - An official record of each notarial act performed by the notary public, required for all notarial acts (including recording presence of witnesses)
- **Types of notary logbooks**
 - State notary logbook
 - Personal to the notary
 - Keep and retain consistent with state rules
 - 10 U.S.C. §1044a notary logbook
 - §1044a notary logbooks are NOT part of DON Systems of Records (OJAG Code 13 Opinion , 8 Jun 15)
 - Are personal to the notary
 - Notary takes and retains when leaves office

Entries in Notary Logbook

- Entries in the 10 U.S.C. §1044a notary logbook
 - Logbook shall include the following information
 - Signer's name and address
 - Signer's signature
 - Type of document notarized or attested to
 - Date of the notary act
 - Type of identification used to verify the signor's identity (no numbers)
 - Printed name of the Notary
 - Notaries shall not collect or record in their notary logbook
 - SSN's
 - DoD identification numbers (*CAVEAT: OICs and Heads of Legal Assistance Offices may permit recording DoD ID numbers when deemed appropriate under existing military regulations*)
 - Passport numbers
 - Driver's license numbers or identification card numbers that can be associated to a particular individual
- Entries in state notary logbooks – follow state requirements

Sample §1044a Notary Logbook

LEGAL ASSISTANCE OFFICE – CAMP LEJEUNE YEAR 2017

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	SIGNER'S SIGNATURE	PRINT SIGNER'S NAME & ADDRESS Rank if Applicable	TYPE OF ID USED	TYPE OF DOCUMENT NOTARIZED	DATE OF NOTARIZATION	PRINTED NAME/RANK OF NOTARY
2	<i>Mary Smith</i>	Mary Smith 11 St. Cloud St. Wash DC 22112	Military Dep ID Card	Special POA for Child Care	3-Aug-15	Capt John Doe
3	<i>Sam Sloane</i>	Cpl Sam Sloane H&S Bn, MCB CamLej	CAC (OIC Authorized)	Gen. POA for Spouse (deployment related)	3-Aug-15	Capt John Doe
4	<i>Henry Higgins</i> (Testator)	Sgt Julius Orange Security Bn MCB CamLej	Passport	Last Will and Testament & Ancillary Docs	4-Aug-15	Capt John Doe
5	<i>James Zimmerman</i> (Witness)	SSgt James Zimmerman Security Bn MCB CamLei	Military ID Card	Last Will and Testament & Ancillary Docs	4-Aug-15	Capt John Doe
6	<i>Julius Orange</i> (Witness)	Sgt Julius Orange Security Bn MCB CamLej	NC Driver's License	Last Will and Testament & Ancillary Docs	4-Aug-15	Capt John Doe

Personal Notary Logbook – Capt John Doe

Sample §1044a Notary Logbook

HQ BN (LEGAL)
CAMP LEJEUNE, NC YEAR 2017

A	B	C	D	E	F
SIGNER'S SIGNATURE	PRINT SIGNER'S NAME & ADDRESS Rank if Applicable	TYPE OF ID USED	TYPE OF DOCUMENT NOTARIZED	DATE OF NOTARIZATION	PRINTED NAME/RANK OF NOTARY
<i>Mary Smith</i>	Cpl Mary Smith HQ BN, MCB CamLej	Military ID Card	State Residency Form	3-Aug-15	1stLt Samantha Johnson HQ BN Legal Officer
<i>Sam Sloane</i>	Cpl Sam Sloane HQ Bn, MCB CamLej	Passport	Bill of Sale - Auto	3-Aug-15	1stLt Samantha Johnson HQ BN Legal Officer

Duties and Responsibilities of a Notary

- **Notaries SHALL NOT:**
 - Engage in the practice of law and accordingly may not draw up legal documents outside the supervision of an attorney
 - Sign their names to blank instruments
 - Certify the authenticity of public, registered, court records or documents or issue certified copies of such documents or records
 - Administer oaths and take affirmations unless the person who signs the instrument is actually in their presence
 - Falsely execute certificates, such as predating or postdating the document
 - Delegate their notarial authority to another person
 - Perform a notarial act when the notary is party to, personally involved in, or financially impacted by the transaction (Note: State law may allow in certain circumstances)

Duties and Responsibilities of a Notary

Notaries SHALL NOT:

- Serve as witness and notary in the same transaction
- Accept any fees or compensation for oaths or notarial acts performed
- Perform or be required to perform a notarial act that the notary believes
 - is for a transaction which the notary suspects is illegal, false, or deceptive
 - is for a person being coerced
 - is for a person whose demeanor causes compelling doubts about whether the person knows the consequences of the transaction required for a notarial act
 - impugns or compromises the notary's impartiality
- Active Duty Military Notaries may be subject to administrative or disciplinary action, which may include the initiation of court martial proceedings and/or administrative separation, for failure to properly execute their official notarial duties

DEFINITIONS

Definitions

- **Acknowledgement** is a signed statement by the notary that the signer 1) personally appeared before the notary 2) was positively identified by the notary and 3) acknowledged having signed the document in the physical presence of the notary who affixes his or her notary acknowledgment to the power of attorney, deed, beneficiary designation form, contract, etc.
- **Affirmation** has the same legal effect as an oath. It is a solemn declaration regarding the contents of the written affidavit, made by persons who decline to take an oath referencing God for religious or conscientious reasons

Definitions

- **Apostille** (pronounced a-po-stee) is a certificate authenticating the seals and signatures of officials on public documents such as birth certificates, notarials, court orders, or any other document issued by a public authority, so that they can be recognized in foreign countries that are parties to the Hague Apostille Convention. (*“Authentication” Certificates are issued for documents which are destined for use in countries that are not parties to the Hague Apostille Convention*)
 - **Federally-issued** documents requiring an Apostille issued by the U.S. Department of State are those which have been signed by one of the following:
 - U.S. Federal Official
 - An American Consular Officer
 - A Military Notary, Judge Advocate (10 U.S.C. §1044a), or a foreign Consul diplomatic official registered with the State Department Office of Protocol
 - The U.S. State Department Authentications Office is responsible for signing and issuing certificates under the Seal of the U. S. Department of State for documents being submitted to foreign countries
 - It is important to understand that the Apostille does not authenticate the contents or effect of the document in any way. It pertains strictly to the notary’s authority to perform notarial acts on the date of the specific notarization and the authenticity of the notary’s signature and seal on that particular notarial certificate

See: <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/travel-legal-considerations/international-judicial-assistance/authentications-and-apostilles.html>

Definitions

Apostille (con't)

– Under State Notarial Authority:

- An apostille is an official document certifying that the notary who performed a particular notarial act was a notary in good standing at the time of the notarization. It also certifies the authenticity of the notary's signature and seal. Documents that will require an apostille will be destined for countries that have signed the Hague Convention on Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents. It is important to understand that the apostille does not authenticate the contents or effect of the document in any way. It pertains strictly to the notary's authority to perform notarial acts on the date of the specific notarization and the authenticity of the notary's signature and seal on that particular notarial certificate
- Only the notary's state appointing authority or "competent authority" can issue a certificate of notarial authority or an apostille. Usually, this is the Secretary of State's office, but may also be the county Clerk of Court, the Governor's or Lieutenant Governor's office, or Treasury Department
- www.asnnotary.org/?form=apostillecertificateofauthority

[American Society of Notaries]

Definitions

- **Certified Copy** (a.k.a. Certified True Copy) is a document certified as being a true copy of the original document on file in the originating office.
 - Only the specific business or other entity that originated the document or maintains the original as part of its official responsibilities has the legal authority to verify the authenticity of a copy of that original document
- **Competence**
 - The mental ability to distinguish right from wrong and to manage one's own affairs
 - A notary must be certain that all parties understand what they are signing and to what they are swearing or affirming
- **Execute**
 - To perform all formalities, as to make and sign a contract, or sign and deliver a note
 - Carry out some act or course of conduct to its completion
- **Instrument**
 - A legal document, such as a Power of Attorney, contract, deed, Will, or mortgage, which is to be executed by a principal, grantor, or party

Definitions

- **Jurat**
 - Required for transactions where the signer must attest to the content of the document, such as all affidavits and pleadings in court
 - It is a certification on an affidavit declaring when, where and before whom it was sworn
 - In executing a jurat, a notary guarantees that the signer personally appeared before the notary, was given an oath or affirmation by the notary attesting to the truthfulness of the document, and signed the document in the notary's presence
 - It is always important that the notary positively identify a signer for a jurat, as s/he is certifying that the signer attested to the truthfulness of the document contents under penalty of perjury. However, jurat notarizations do not prove a document is true, legal, valid or enforceable
- **Notary Log** (a.k.a. Notary Journal) is an official record of each notarial act performed by the notary public, required for all notarial acts (including recording presence of witnesses)
- **Oath** is a solemn, formal declaration or promise to tell the truth (or attest that the contents of a document are true) , made before a notary public, under penalty of perjury that traditionally invokes reference to “so help me God” as witness

Definitions

- Official Seal (Impression or Stamp) of the Notary
 - An embossed seal or ink stamp affixed to a legal document by a notary public
 - The combination of the seal and the notary's signature serves as independent verification that the identity of the person signing the document has been verified and, in some cases, that an oath or affirmation has also been sworn or administered
- Seal or "L.S."
 - The Latin phrase *logus sigilli* means "place of the seal." You may see these letters at the end of a signature line for the document signer or for the notary in more archaic or boiler plate documents.
 - Older documents used melted wax impressions over the L.S., bearing the corporate, government, or private insignia (the seal) of the signer
- SS.
 - An abbreviation of the Latin word *scilicet*, (to wit) meaning "in particular" or "namely."
 - Commonly referred to as "jurisdiction" and traditionally included to the right of the venue in notary certificates

Definitions

- **Subscribe**
 - To sign at the end of the document, so that the signature is at the very end of all substantive provisions
 - Requirement for a subscribed document exists to ensure that the acknowledgment is only good for documents as they appeared at the time of the acknowledgment, and not for any changes or additions following the signing by the customer or client
- **Venue**
 - The location in which the notarization was performed
 - “With the United States Armed Forces at (insert country, state, and county where the instrument is acknowledged)