

NOTARIAL ACTS EXPLAINED

The document you have presented does not have the required notarial wording. Notaries Public are prohibited from advising, instructing or informing a document signer as to which notarization is necessary.

To advise in anyway constitutes the unauthorized practice of law and is illegal.

Please read the following types of notarizations and their functions and inform the Notary Public which type of notarization you wish to be performed. If you are still unsure after reading the following it is your responsibility to contact the documents receiving agency for clarification.

Jurat: (A written affidavit/statements)

Jurat notarizations are required for transactions where the signer must attest to the content of the document, such as all affidavits and pleadings in court.. However, jurat notarizations do not prove a document is true, legal, valid or enforceable.

Acknowledgment: (Typically, they are executed on deeds and other documents that will be publicly recorded by a county office)

An acknowledgment is to merely confirm the identity of the document signer and acknowledge that they signed the document.

<u>Certified Copy:</u>	Duplicate of an original document that is certified as an exact reproduction
<u>Power of Attorney:</u>	To make a legally acceptable copy of an original Power of Attorney.
<u>Journal Line Item:</u>	To make a legally acceptable copy of an entry in a Notary journal. (In response to a court order)
<u>Deposition:</u>	To compel truthfulness by a witness (An oral affidavit -taken only by skilled court reporters)