

NEW JERSEY STATUTES ANNOTATED

**TITLE 2A. ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SUBTITLE 9. EVIDENCE
CHAPTER 82. WRITINGS AND RECORDS
ARTICLE 4. NOTARIAL PROTESTS**

2A:82-5. Record used to refresh memory

When a notary public or any other person authorized to protest instruments under the laws of this state is called upon to testify concerning a protest made by him, he may, to refresh his memory, refer to the record thereof kept by him as required by law.

L. 1951 (1st SS), c. 344.

§ 2A:82-6. Copies of record of protest as evidence

If it appears that the notary or other officer of this state by whom any bill of exchange or promissory note was protested has died or removed from the state or, after diligent inquiry, his place of residence cannot be discovered, the record deposited in the county clerk's office, as required by section 7:5-5 of the title Bills, Notes and Checks, of the Revised Statutes, or a copy thereof certified by such clerk, shall be received as competent evidence of the matter contained in such record.

When the register or other book of any notary public appointed and qualified under the laws of any state of the United States containing a record of the official acts of such notary public by him done in pursuance of his office is, in pursuance of the law of such state, by reason of the death, removal or other disability of the notary public, deposited in the office of the clerk, prothonotary or recorder of deeds of the city, town or county in which the notary public resided at the time of his acting as notary public, a copy of the record or of any part thereof respecting the protesting of any note or bill of exchange protested by the notary public, and the time when, place where and upon whom demand of acceptance or payment was made, with a copy of the notice of nonacceptance or nonpayment (if a copy of the notice shall appear on said record), how the notice of nonacceptance or nonpayment was served, and the time when, or if sent, in what manner, and the time when, and to whom, duly certified under the hand and seal of such clerk, prothonotary or recorder of deeds, or otherwise proved to be truly taken from said record, shall be held and received in all the courts of this state as competent evidence of the facts therein recited, and also of the official character of the notary public. When it shall appear from such record that the said note or bill of exchange had been protested for want of acceptance or payment thereof, and that the said notary public making such protest had duly notified the drawer or indorsers, by mail, of the demand of payment or acceptance and refusal thereof, without specifying the names or the post office address of such drawer or indorsers, the copy of the record certified or proved as aforesaid, shall be held and received in all courts of this state as competent evidence that the drawer and indorsers of such note or bill of exchange were duly notified of such demand and refusal.

L. 1951 (1st SS), c. 344.

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.

L.1951 (1st SS), c.344.

2A:82-17. Certificates of acknowledgment or proof of instruments as evidence of execution thereof.

If any instrument heretofore made and executed or hereafter to be made and executed shall have been acknowledged, by any party who shall have executed it, or the execution thereof by such party shall have been proved by one or more of the subscribing witnesses to such instrument, in the manner and before one of the officers provided and required by law for the acknowledgment or proof of instruments in order to entitle them to be recorded, and, when a certificate of such acknowledgment or proof shall be written upon or under, or be annexed to such instrument and signed by such officer in the manner prescribed by law, such certificate of acknowledgment or proof shall be and constitute prima facie evidence of the due execution of such instrument by such party. Such instrument shall be received in evidence in any court or proceeding in this state in the same manner and to the same effect as though the execution of such instrument by such party had been proved by other evidence.

L.1951 (1st SS), c.344.

TITLE 2C. THE NEW JERSEY CODE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SUBTITLE 2. SPECIFIC OFFENSES
PART 4. OFFENSES INVOLVING PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS
CHAPTER 28. PERJURY AND FALSIFICATION TO AUTHORITIES

2C:28-8. Impersonating a public servant or law enforcement officer.

a. Except as provided in subsection b. of this section, a person commits a disorderly persons offense if he falsely pretends to hold a position in the public service with purpose to induce another to submit to such pretended official authority or otherwise to act in reliance upon that pretense.

b. A person commits a crime of the fourth degree if he falsely pretends to hold a position as an officer or member or employee or agent of any organization or association of law enforcement officers with purpose to induce another to submit to such pretended official authority or otherwise to act in reliance upon that pretense.

L.1978, c.95; amended 2000, c.110.

SUBTITLE 3. SENTENCING
CHAPTER 43. GENERAL PROVISIONS

2C:43-3. Fines and restitution.

A person who has been convicted of an offense may be sentenced to pay a fine, to make restitution, or both, such fine not to exceed: ...

c. \$1,000.00, when the conviction is of a disorderly persons offense: ...

e. Any higher amount equal to double the pecuniary gain to the offender or loss to the victim caused by the conduct constituting the offense by the offender. In such case the court shall make a finding as to the amount of the gain or loss, and if the record does not

contain sufficient evidence to support such a finding the court may conduct a hearing upon the issue. For purposes of this section the terms “gain” means the amount of money or the value of property derived by the offender and “loss” means the amount of value separated from the victim. The term “gain” shall also mean, where appropriate, the amount of any tax, fee, penalty, and interest avoided, evaded, or otherwise unpaid or improperly retained or disposed of; ...

The restitution ordered paid to the victim shall not exceed his loss, except that in any case involving the failure to pay any State tax, the amount of restitution to the State shall be the full amount of the tax avoided or evaded, including full civil penalties and interest as provided by law. In any case where the victim of the offense is any department or division of State government, the court shall order restitution to the victim. Any restitution imposed on a person shall be in addition to any fine which may be imposed pursuant to this section.

L.1978, c.95; amended 1979, c.178, s.83; 1981, c.290, s.37; 1987, c.76, s.34; 1987, c.106, s.10; 1991, c.329, s.2; 1995, c.20, s.6; 1995, c.417, s.2; 1997, c.181, s.12.

**TITLE 12A. COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS
SUBTITLE 1. UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE
CHAPTER 12. UNIFORM ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS**

12A:12-11. Notarized signatures or records.

11. If a law requires a signature or record to be notarized, acknowledged, verified, or made under oath, the requirement is satisfied if the electronic signature of the person authorized to perform those acts, together with all other information required to be included by other applicable law, is attached to or logically associated with the signature or record.

L.2001, c.116, s.11.

**TITLE 17. CORPORATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR FINANCE AND
INSURANCE
SUBTITLE 2. FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
PART 3. SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES
CHAPTER 14A. SAFE DEPOSIT BUSINESSES**

17:14A-51. Proceedings for unpaid rental.

If the amount due for the rental of any vault, safe deposit box or receptacle for the storage and safekeeping of personal property of any safe deposit company or bank, savings bank, or savings and loan association authorized to conduct a safe deposit business under the laws of this State has not been paid for one year, the safe deposit company, bank, savings bank, savings and loan association may at any time after the expiration of the year send a written notice by registered mail addressed to the lessee or lessees in whose name the vault, safe deposit or receptacle stands on its records, directed to the address on its records, that if the rental for the vault, safe deposit box or receptacle is not paid within 30 days after the date of the mailing of the notice, it will have the vault, safe deposit box or receptacle opened in the presence of one of its officers and of a notary public not in its employ, and the contents thereof, if any, placed in a sealed package by the notary public, marked by him with the name of the lessee or lessees in whose name the vault, safe deposit box or receptacle stands and the estimated value thereof, and the package so

sealed and marked will be placed in one of the general vaults, safes or boxes of the safe deposit company, bank, savings bank or savings and loan association. The notary's proceedings shall be set forth in a certificate under his official seal, and the certificate shall be delivered to the savings and loan association, bank, savings bank or safe deposit company. The safe deposit company, bank, savings bank or savings and loan association shall have a lien on the contents of the vault, safe deposit box or receptacle so removed for the amount due to it for the rental of the vault, safe deposit box or receptacle up to the time of the removal of the contents, and for the costs and expenses, if any incurred in its opening, repairing and restoration for use. If the lien is not paid and discharged within one year from the opening of the vault, safe deposit box or receptacle and the removal of its contents, the safe deposit company, bank, savings bank or savings and loan association may sell the contents at public auction, or so much thereof as is required, to pay and discharge the lien and expenses of sale. A notice of the date, time and place of the sale shall be advertised in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county within which the principal office of the safe deposit company, bank, savings bank or savings and loan association is located, at least once a week for two successive weeks prior to the sale. The safe deposit company, bank, savings bank or savings and loan association may retain from the proceeds of sale the amount due to it for its lien and the expenses of sale. The balance of the proceeds of the sale and the unsold contents, if any, shall be held to be paid and delivered to the lessee or owner of the contents of the vault, safe deposit box or receptacle so sold.

If the balance of the proceeds of sale and the unsold contents, if any, remain unclaimed by the owner for the time prescribed in the "Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1981)," R.S.46:30B-1 et seq., it shall be presumed to be abandoned and disposed of as therein provided.

L.1983, c.566, s.17:14A-51; amended 1989, c.58, s.4.

17:14A-52. Accessibility to vault, safe deposit box or receptacle.

The right of access to a vault, safe deposit box or receptacle rented to a lessee by a safe deposit company shall be governed by the rental agreement, the provisions of P.L.1955, c. 151 (C. 46:39-1 et seq.), R.S. 54:35-19 and R.S. 54:35-20.

L.1983, c. 566, s. 17:14A-52.

17:14A-53. Control of safe deposit company.

It shall be unlawful for any person or company, except with the approval of the commissioner, to acquire control of a safe deposit company incorporated under this chapter.

L.1983, c. 566, s. 17:14A-53.

TITLE 22A. FEES AND COSTS

CHAPTER 2. CIVIL CAUSES

ARTICLE 2. SUPERIOR COURT, LAW DIVISION AND COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

22A:2-29. County clerk, deputy clerk of Superior Court, fees.

Upon the filing, indexing, entering or recording of the following documents or papers in the office of the county clerk or deputy clerk of the Superior Court, such parties, filing or having the same recorded or indexed in the county clerk's office or with the deputy clerk of the Superior Court in the various counties in this State in all civil or criminal causes, shall pay the following fees in lieu of the fees heretofore provided for the filing,

recording or entering of such documents or papers:

Commissions and oaths--

Administering oaths to notaries public and, commissioners of deeds	\$15.00
For issuing certificate of authority of notary to take proof, acknowledgment of affidavit	\$5.00
For issuing each certificate of the commission and qualification of notary public for filing with other county clerks	\$15.00
For filing each certificate of the commission and qualification of notary public in office of county clerk of county other than where such notary has qualified	\$15.00

L. 1953, c. 22, s.11; amended 1957, c. 224; 1965, c. 123, ss. 7,11; 1967, c. 113; 1980, c. 58, s. 2; 1985, c. 422, s. 4; 2001, c. 370, s. 2; 2002, c. 34, s. 31; 2004, c. 108, s. 3.

CHAPTER 4. CERTAIN STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS

22A:4-14. Acknowledgments, proof, affidavits and oaths.

For a service specified in this section, commissioners of deeds, foreign commissioners of deeds, notaries public, judges and other officers authorized by law to perform such service, shall receive a fee as follows:

For administering an oath or taking an affidavit,	\$2.50
For taking proof of a deed,	\$2.50
For taking all acknowledgments,	\$2.50
For administering oaths, taking affidavits, taking proofs of a deed, and taking acknowledgments of the grantors in the transfer of real estate, regardless of the number of such services performed in a single transaction to transfer real estate,	\$15.00
For administering oaths, taking affidavits and taking acknowledgments of the mortgagors in the financing of real estate, regardless of the number of such services performed in a single transaction to finance real estate,	\$25.00

L. 1953, c. 22, s. 11; amended 1964, c. 205; 2002, c. 34, s. 48.

TITLE 41. OATHS AND AFFIDAVITS

CHAPTER 1. FORMS AND REQUISITES

41:1-7. Seal not necessary to validity of oath or affidavit.

It shall not be necessary to the validity or sufficiency of any oath, affirmation or affidavit, made or taken before any of the persons named in section 41:2-1 of this title, that the same shall be certified under the official seal of the officer before whom made.

CHAPTER 2. ADMINISTERING OATHS; TAKING AFFIDAVITS

41:2-1. Officials authorized to take oaths.

All oaths, affirmations and affidavits required to be made or taken by law of this State, or necessary or proper to be made, taken or used in any court of this State, or for any lawful purpose whatever, may be made and taken before any one of the following officers:

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or any of the justices or judges of courts of record of this State;

Masters of the Superior Court;

Municipal judges;
Mayors or aldermen of cities, towns or boroughs or commissioners of commission governed municipalities;
Surrogates, registers of deeds and mortgages, county clerks and their deputies;
Municipal clerks and clerks of boards of chosen freeholders;
Sheriffs of any county;
Members of boards of chosen freeholders;
Clerks of all courts;
Notaries public;
Commissioners of deeds;
Members of the State Legislature;
Attorneys-at-law and counsellors-at-law of this State.

This section shall not apply to official oaths required to be made or taken by any of the officers of this State, nor to oaths or affidavits required to be made and taken in open court.

Amended 1951, c. 302, s. 1; 1953, c. 39, s. 1; 1953, c. 428, s. 3; 1964, c. 165, s. 1; 1968, c. 169; 1970, c. 182; 1983, c. 495; 1986, c. 124; 2007, c. 73.

41:2-3. Oaths administered by notaries public in financial institution matters.

a. A notary public who is a stockholder, director, officer, employee or agent of a financial institution or other corporation may administer an oath to any other stockholder, director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation.

b. A notary public employed by a financial institution may follow directions or policies of the employer which provide that during the hours of the notary public's employment by the financial institution the notary public shall not administer oaths except in the course of the business of the employer.

As used in this section, "financial institution" means a State or federally chartered bank, savings bank, savings and loan association or credit union.

Amended 1997, c. 340.

§ 41:2-14. Oaths of office of notaries, etc.

In case of the absence, removal, death, or any other disability of the county clerk of any county, any judge of the Superior Court may administer the oaths of office and allegiance to commissioners of deeds, notaries public or other persons required to take the same before such clerk, and any official's oath so administered shall be as effectual in law as if taken in the manner prescribed by law.

Amended 1953, c.39, s.10; 1991, c.91, s.407.

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.

TITLE 46. PROPERTY
SUBTITLE 3. SIGNATURES, SEALS, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND PROOFS
CHAPTER 14. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND PROOFS

46:14-1. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1991, c. 308, s. 6, eff. June 1, 1992.

46:14-2. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1991, c. 308, s. 6, eff. June 1, 1992.

46:14-2.1. Acknowledgment and proof.

a. To acknowledge a deed or other instrument the maker of the instrument shall appear before an officer specified in R.S. 46:14-6.1 and acknowledge that it was executed as the maker's own act. To acknowledge a deed or other instrument made on behalf of a corporation or other entity, the maker shall appear before an officer specified in R.S. 46:14-6.1 and state that the maker was authorized to execute the instrument on behalf of the entity and that the maker executed the instrument as the act of the entity.

b. To prove a deed or other instrument, a subscribing witness shall appear before an officer specified in R.S. 46:14-6.1 and swear that he or she witnessed the maker of the instrument execute the instrument as the maker's own act. To prove a deed or other instrument executed on behalf of a corporation or other entity, a subscribing witness shall appear before an officer specified in R.S. 46:14-6.1 and swear that the representative was authorized to execute the instrument on behalf of the entity, and that he or she witnessed the representative execute the instrument as the act of the entity.

c. The officer taking an acknowledgment or proof shall sign a certificate stating that acknowledgment or proof. The certificate shall also state:

- (1) that the maker or the witness personally appeared before the officer;
- (2) that the officer was satisfied that the person who made the acknowledgment or proof was the maker of or the witness to the instrument;
- (3) the jurisdiction in which the acknowledgment or proof was taken;
- (4) the officer's name and title;
- (5) the date on which the acknowledgment was taken.

d. The seal of the officer taking the acknowledgment or proof need not be affixed to the certificate stating that acknowledgment or proof.

L. 1991, c. 308, s. 1.

46:14-3. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1991, c. 308, s. 6, eff. June 1, 1992.

46:14-4. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1991, c. 308, s. 6, eff. June 1, 1992.

46:14-4.1. Proof of instruments not acknowledged or proved.

If a deed or other instrument cannot be acknowledged or proved for any reason, the instrument may be proved in Superior Court by proof of handwriting or otherwise to the

satisfaction of the court. Notice of the application in accordance with the Rules of Court shall be given to any party whose interests may be affected.

L. 1991, c. 308, s. 1.

46:14-4.2. Signatures.

For purposes of this title, a signature includes any mark made on a document by a person who thereby intends to give legal effect to the document. A signature also includes any mark made on a document on behalf of a person, with that person's authority and to effectuate that person's intent.

L. 1991, c. 308, s. 1.

46:14-5. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1991, c. 308, s. 6, eff. June 1, 1992.

46:14-6. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1991, c. 308, s. 6, eff. June 1, 1992.

46:14-6.1. Officers authorized to take acknowledgments.

a. The officers of this State authorized to take acknowledgments or proofs in this State, or in any other United States or foreign jurisdiction, are:

- (1) an attorney-at-law;
- (2) a notary public;
- (3) a county clerk or deputy county clerk;
- (4) a register of deeds and mortgages or a deputy register;
- (5) a surrogate or deputy surrogate.

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;

(2) a foreign commissioner of deeds for New Jersey within the jurisdiction of the commission;

(3) a foreign service or consular officer or other representative of the United States to any foreign nation, within the territory of that nation.

L. 1991, c. 308, s. 1.

46:14-7. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1991, c. 308, s. 6, eff. June 1, 1992.

46:14-8. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1991, c. 308, s. 6, eff. June 1, 1992.

**TITLE 52. STATE GOVERNMENT, DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICERS
SUBTITLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS
CHAPTER 7. NOTARIES PUBLIC ACT**

52:7-1. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1979, c. 460, s. 11, eff. Feb. 27, 1980.

52:7-2. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1979, c. 460, s. 11, eff. Feb. 27, 1980.

52:7-3. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1979, c. 460, s. 11, eff. Feb. 27, 1980.

52:7-4. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1979, c. 460, s. 11, eff. Feb. 27, 1980.

52:7-5. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1979, c. 460, s. 11, eff. Feb. 27, 1980.

52:7-6. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1979, c. 460, s. 11, eff. Feb. 27, 1980.

52:7-7. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1979, c. 460, s. 11, eff. Feb. 27, 1980.

52:7-8. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1979, c. 460, s. 11, eff. Feb. 27, 1980.

52:7-9. Repealed.

Repealed by L. 1979, c. 460, s. 11, eff. Feb. 27, 1980.

52:7-10. Short title.

This act shall be known and may be cited as the “Notaries Public Act of 1979.”

L. 1979, c. 460, s 1.

52:7-11. Notaries public.

a. The State Treasurer shall appoint so many notaries public as the State Treasurer shall deem necessary to commission, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of five years, but may be removed from office at the pleasure of the State Treasurer.

b. A person desiring to be appointed and commissioned a notary public shall make application to the State Treasurer on a form prescribed by the State Treasurer and endorsed by a member of the Legislature. Renewals thereof shall be made in the same manner as the original application.

The application form shall provide a notice to the applicant that a notary public who is not licensed as an attorney-at-law shall not use or advertise the title of lawyer or attorney-at-law, or equivalent terms, in the English language or any other language, which mean or imply that the notary public is licensed as an attorney-at-law in the State of New Jersey or in any other jurisdiction of the United States. The application form shall also state that a notary public who advertises his services in the English language or any other language is required to provide with such advertisement a notice which contains the following statement: “I am not an attorney licensed to practice law and may not give legal advice about immigration or any other legal matter or accept fees for legal advice.”

c. The fee to be collected by the State Treasurer for that appointment or renewal shall be \$25.00.

L.1979, c.460, s.2; amended 1987, c.435, s.21; 2014, c.48, s.3.

52:7-12. Minimum age.

No person shall be appointed a notary public unless he is 18 years of age or older.
L. 1979, c. 460, s. 3.

52:7-13. Appointment of nonresidents; requirements.

a. No person shall be denied appointment as a notary public on account of residence outside of this State, provided such person resides in a State adjoining this State and maintains, or is regularly employed in, an office in this State.

b. Before any such nonresident shall be appointed and commissioned as a notary public, he shall file with the State Treasurer an affidavit setting forth his residence and the address of his office or place of employment in this State.

c. Any such nonresident notary public shall file with the State Treasurer a certificate showing any change of residence or of his office or place of employment address in this State.

L.1979, c.460, s.4; amended 2014, c.48, s.4.

52:7-14. Oath; filing; certificate of commission and qualification.

a. Within three months of the receipt of his commission, each notary public shall take and subscribe an oath before the clerk of the county in which he resides, faithfully and honestly to discharge the duties of his office, and that he will make and keep a true record of all such matters as are required by law, which oath shall be filed with said clerk. The oath of office of a nonresident notary public shall be taken and subscribed before the clerk of the county in which he maintains his office or is employed in this State.

b. Upon the administration of said oath, the said clerk shall cause the notary public to indorse a certificate of commission and qualification and shall transmit said certificate to the State Treasurer within 10 days of the administration of said oath. After the administration of the oath, the clerk shall provide a notice to the person that a notary public who is not licensed as an attorney-at-law shall not use or advertise the title of lawyer or attorney-at-law, or equivalent terms, in the English language or any other language, which mean or imply that the notary public is licensed as an attorney-at-law in the State of New Jersey or in any other jurisdiction of the United States. The notice shall also state that a notary public who advertises his services, in the English language or any other language, is required to provide with such advertisement a notice which contains the following statement: "I am not an attorney licensed to practice law and may not give legal advice about immigration or any other legal matter or accept fees for legal advice."

c. The State Treasurer shall cancel and revoke the appointment of any notary public who fails to take and subscribe said oath within three months of the receipt of his commission and any appointment so canceled and revoked shall be null, void and of no effect.

L.1979, c.460, s.5; amended 2014, c.48, s.5.

52:7-15. State-wide authority; filing certificates of commission and qualification with county clerks.

a. A notary public who has been duly commissioned and qualified is authorized to perform his duties throughout the State.

b. Any notary public, after having been duly commissioned and qualified, shall, upon request, receive from the clerk of the county where he has qualified, as many certificates of his commission and qualification as he shall require for filing with other county clerks

of this State, and upon receipt of such certificates the notary public may present the same, together with his autograph signature, to such county clerks as he may desire, for filing.
L. 1979, c. 460, s. 6.

52:7-16. County clerk to attach certificate of authority to notaries' certificates of proof, acknowledgments or affidavits.

The county clerk of the county in which a notary public resides or the county clerk of any county where such notary public shall have filed his autograph signature and certificate, as provided in section 6 of this act, shall, upon request, subjoin to any certificate of proof, acknowledgement or affidavit signed by the notary public, a certificate under the clerk's hand and seal stating that the notary public was at the time of taking such proof, acknowledgement or affidavit duly commissioned and sworn and residing in this State, and was as such an officer of this State duly authorized to take and certify said proof, acknowledgement or affidavit as well as to take and certify the proof or acknowledgement of deeds for the conveyance of lands, tenements or hereditaments and other instruments in writing to be recorded in this State; that said proof, acknowledgement or affidavit is duly executed and taken according to the laws of this State; that full faith and credit are and ought to be given to the official acts of the notary public, and that the county clerk is well acquainted with the handwriting of the notary public and believes the signature to the instrument to which the certificate is attached is his genuine signature.

L.1979, c. 460, s. 7

52:7-17. Fee; distribution of manual.

The State Treasurer shall, by regulation, fix a fee to be charged to each notary for the costs of printing and distribution to each applicant of a manual prescribing the powers, duties and responsibilities of a notary.

The manual shall specify that a notary public who is not licensed as an attorney-at-law shall not use or advertise the title of lawyer or attorney-at-law, or equivalent terms, in the English language or any other language, which mean or imply that the notary public is licensed as an attorney or counselor at law in the State of New Jersey or in any other jurisdiction of the United States. The manual shall also state that a notary public who advertises his services in the English language or any other language is required to provide with such advertisement a notice which contains the following statement: "I am not an attorney licensed to practice law and may not give legal advice about immigration or any other legal matter or accept fees for legal advice." The manual shall also state that no person shall be appointed or reappointed a notary public if he has been convicted under the laws of this State of an offense involving dishonesty, including but not limited to a violation of section 1 of P.L.1997, c.1 (C.2C:21-31) or section 1 of P.L.1994, c.47 (C.2C:21-22), or a substantially similar crime under the laws of another state or the United States or of a crime of the second degree or above. The State Treasurer shall update the information contained in the manual and the Department of the Treasury's Internet website as appropriate.

L.1979, c.460, s.8; amended 2014, c.48, s.6.

52:7-18. Name change by notary, filing of statement.

After a notary public adopts a name different from that which he used at the time he was commissioned, and before he signs his name to any document which he is authorized or required to sign as notary public, he shall make and sign a statement in writing and under oath, on a form prescribed and furnished by the State Treasurer, setting out the

circumstances under which he has adopted the new name. The statement shall set forth whether the new name has been adopted through marriage or by a change of name proceeding or otherwise, and such other information as the State Treasurer shall require.

The statement shall be filed in the office of the State Treasurer and in the office of the clerk of the county where he qualified as a notary public and in the office of the clerk of any county in which he may have filed a certificate of his commission and qualification.

Such statement, or a certified copy thereof, shall be evidence of the right of said notary public to continue to exercise the powers and privileges and perform the duties of a notary public in his changed and new name.

L.1979, c.460, s.9; amended 2014, c.48, s.7.

52:7-19. Affixation of name.

Each notary public, in addition to subscribing his autograph signature to any jurat upon the administration of any oath or the taking of any acknowledgement or proof, shall affix thereto his name in such a manner and by such means, including, but not limited to, printing, typing, or impressing by seal or mechanical stamp, as will enable the State Treasurer easily to read said name.

L.1979, c.460, s.10; amended 2014, c.48, s.8.

52:7-20. Offenses resulting in non-appointment, no reappointment of notary public.

No person shall be appointed or reappointed a notary public if he has been convicted under the laws of this State of an offense involving dishonesty, including but not limited to a violation of section 1 of P.L.1997, c.1 (C.2C:21-31) or section 1 of P.L.1994, c.47 (C.2C:21-22), or of a crime of the second degree or above, but nothing in this section shall be deemed to supersede P.L.1968, c. 282 (C.2A:168A-1 et seq.).

L.1981, c.487, s.1; amended 2011, c.209, s.5.

52:7-21. Conviction for certain offenses, crimes; denial of appointment.

No person shall be appointed a notary public if he has been convicted under the laws of another state, or of the United States, of an offense or crime involving dishonesty including but not limited to a violation of section 1 of P.L.1997, c.1 (C.2C:21-31) or section 1 of P.L.1994, c.47 (C.2C:21-22), or a crime of the second degree or above, but nothing in this section shall be deemed to supersede.

L.1981, c.487, s.2; amended 2014, c.48, s.9.