

## **9E.9 Notarial acts.**

1. In taking an acknowledgment, the notarial officer must determine, either from personal knowledge or from satisfactory evidence, that the person appearing before the notary and making the acknowledgment is the person whose true signature is on the instrument.
2. In taking a verification upon oath or affirmation, the notarial officer must determine, either from personal knowledge or from satisfactory evidence, that the person appearing before the officer and making the verification is the person whose true signature is on the statement verified.
3. In witnessing or attesting a signature, the notarial officer must determine, either from personal knowledge or from satisfactory evidence, that the signature is that of the person appearing before the officer and named on the instrument.
4. In certifying or attesting a copy of a document or other item, the notarial officer must determine that the copy is a full, true, and accurate transcription or reproduction of that which was copied.
5. In making or noting a protest of a negotiable instrument, the notarial officer must determine whether there is evidence of dishonor as provided in section 554.3505.
6. A notarial officer has satisfactory evidence that a person is the person whose true signature is on a document in any of the following circumstances:
  - a. The person is personally known to the notarial officer.
  - b. The person is identified upon the oath or affirmation of a credible witness personally known to the notarial officer.
  - c. The person is identified on the basis of identification documents.

89 Acts, ch 50, §9

CS89, § 77A.9

C93, § 9E.9

94 Acts, ch 1167, §1