

O.C.G.A. § 50-36-1(f)(1)(B) Affidavit

By executing this affidavit under oath, as an applicant for a loan, grant, tax credit and/or other public benefit, as referenced in O.C.G.A. § 50-36-1, from the Georgia Department of Community Affairs, the undersigned applicant verifies one of the following with respect to my application for a public benefit:

- 1) _____ I am a United States citizen.
- 2) _____ I am a legal permanent resident of the United States.
- 3) _____ I am a qualified alien or non-immigrant under the Federal Immigration and Nationality Act with an alien number issued by the Department of Homeland Security or other federal immigration agency.

My alien number issued by the Department of Homeland Security or other federal immigration agency is: _____

The undersigned applicant also hereby verifies that he or she is 18 years of age or older and has provided at least one secure and verifiable document, as required by O.C.G.A. § 50-36-1(f)(1)(A), with this affidavit.

The secure and verifiable document provided with this affidavit can best be classified as:

In making the above representation under oath, I understand that any person who knowingly and willfully makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or representation in an affidavit shall be guilty of a violation of O.C.G.A. § 16-10-20, and face criminal penalties as allowed by such criminal statute.

Executed this the _____ day of _____, 20 ____ in _____ (city), _____ (state).

*Signature of Applicant

Printed Name of Applicant

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN BEFORE ME ON THIS THE

____ DAY OF _____, 20 ____

NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires:

**This Affidavit must be signed by the same person who executes the Application Certification Form Letter*

Secure and Verifiable Documents Under O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2

Issued February 20, 2018, by the Office of the Attorney General, Georgia

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Enforcement Act of 2011 (“IIREA”), as amended by Senate Bill 160, signed into law as Act No. 27, (2013), provides that “[n]ot later than August 1, 2011, the Attorney General shall provide and make public on the Department of Law’s website a list of acceptable secure and verifiable documents. The list shall be reviewed and updated annually by the Attorney General.” O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(g). The Attorney General may modify this list on a more frequent basis, if necessary.

The following list of secure and verifiable documents, published under the authority of O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2, contains documents that are verifiable for identification purposes, and documents on this list may not necessarily be indicative of residency or immigration status.

- An unexpired United States passport or passport card [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]
- An unexpired United States military identification card [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]
- An unexpired driver’s license issued by one of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, the United States Virgin Island, American Samoa, or the Swain Islands, provided that it contains a photograph of the bearer or lists sufficient identifying information regarding the bearer, such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address to enable the identification of the bearer [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]¹
- An unexpired identification card issued by one of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands, the United States Virgin Island, American Samoa, or the Swain Islands, provided that it contains a photograph of the bearer or lists sufficient identifying information regarding the bearer, such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address to enable the identification of the bearer [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]

¹ For identification presented to poll workers when voting, a registered Georgia voter may present an expired Georgia driver’s license as proof of identification when voting pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-417.

- An unexpired tribal identification card of a federally recognized Native American tribe, provided that it contains a photograph of the bearer or lists sufficient identifying information regarding the bearer, such as name, date of birth, gender, height, eye color, and address to enable the identification of the bearer. A listing of federally recognized Native American tribes may be accessed at: <https://www.bia.gov/tribal-leaders-directory> [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]
- An unexpired United States Permanent Resident Card or Alien Registration Receipt Card [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]
- An unexpired Employment Authorization Document that contains a photograph of the bearer [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]
- An unexpired passport issued by a foreign government, provided that such passport is accompanied by a United States Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) Form I-94, DHS Form I-94A, DHS Form I-94W, or other federal form specifying an individual’s lawful immigration status or other proof of lawful presence under federal immigration law² [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]
- An unexpired Merchant Mariner Document or Merchant Mariner Credential issued by the United States Coast Guard [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]
- An unexpired Free and Secure Trade (FAST) card [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 22 CFR § 41.2]
- An unexpired NEXUS card [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 22 CFR § 41.2]
- An unexpired Secure Electronic Network for Travelers Rapid Inspection (SENTRI) card [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 22 CFR § 41.2]
- An unexpired driver’s license issued by a Canadian government authority [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 8 CFR § 274a.2]
- A Certificate of Citizenship issued by the United States Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) (Form N-560 or Form N-561) [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 6 CFR § 37.11]

² Senate Bill 160 (Act No. 27), effective July 1, 2013, limited the use of passports issued by foreign nations to satisfy the requirements for submission of secure and verifiable documents to only those passports submitted in conjunction with a United States Department of Homeland Security (“DHS”) Form I-94, DHS Form I-94A, DHS Form I-94W, or other federal form specifying an individual’s lawful immigration status or other proof of lawful presence under federal immigration law.

- A Certificate of Naturalization issued by the United States Department of Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) (Form N-550 or Form N-570) [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 6 CFR § 37.11]
- Certification of Report of Birth issued by the United States Department of State (Form DS-1350) [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 6 CFR § 37.11]
- Certification of Birth Abroad issued by the United States Department of State (Form FS-545) [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 6 CFR § 37.11]
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad issued by the United States Department of State (Form FS-240) [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 6 CFR § 37.11]
- An original or certified copy of a birth certificate issued by a State, county, municipal authority, or territory of the United States bearing an official seal [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(b)(3); 6 CFR § 37.11]
- When applying for any public benefit with the Department of Driver Services, an applicant may submit either an expired or unexpired document that is listed above as a secure and verifiable document. [O.C.G.A. §§ 50-36-1(g) & 50-36-2(b)(3)]
- When applying for a voter identification card pursuant to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-417.1, an individual may submit the aggregate forms of identification authorized by O.C.G.A. § 21-2-417.1(e).
- In addition to the documents listed herein, if, in administering a public benefit or program, an agency is required by federal law to accept a document or other form of identification for proof of or documentation of identity, that document or other form of identification will be deemed a secure and verifiable document solely for that particular program or administration of that particular public benefit. [O.C.G.A. § 50-36-2(c)]