

DEFENDANT'S
EXHIBIT C



THURBERT E. BAKER
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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June 21, 2010

T. Christian Herren, Jr.
Acting Chief, Voting Section
Civil Rights Division
Room 7254 – NWB
Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

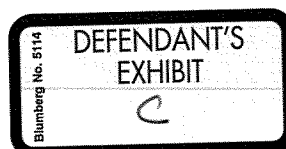
Re: *Morales v. Kemp*, Civil Action No. 1:08-CV-3172 (SFB, WSD, JTC), U.S.
District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division.

Dear Mr. Herren:

As you are aware, on June 15, 2010, the Court continued its preliminary injunction in the *Morales* case, which challenges the Secretary of State's automatic and electronic comparison of information from the State's voter registration database with the State's driver's license database for purposes of verifying U.S. citizenship. In doing so, the Court extended the provisions of its earlier October 27, 2008, order to apply to all future elections until further order of the Court or until the State obtains Section 5 preclearance of a voter verification process that may be utilized by the State of Georgia.

The Court enjoined and required the Secretary of State to undertake certain actions. The purpose of this letter is to inform you and your staff as to what the Secretary is going to do to comply with the Court's order and, in accordance with paragraph 4 of the order's relief section, to ask if the Department believes there are additional actions which can be taken prior to future elections to reasonably ensure that persons who are actually eligible to vote, but who may otherwise have been flagged as being ineligible under the State's voter verification procedures, are nonetheless allowed to vote.

The requirements of the Court's injunctive order are contained on pages 7 through 10 of the order. Essentially, the order provides for the following process: When an individual applies to register to vote, that person's voter registration application information will be entered by the registrars through the usual registration processes into the State's voter registration database. Through the use of the automated data comparison process, the applicant's response as to whether he or she is a U.S. citizen will be compared. If the comparison results in anything other than an affirmative match that the individual is in fact a citizen, then that individual's voter



registration application will be “flagged,” which is terminology used in the Court’s order. Local county voter registrars will be notified of this “flagging” by the production of a computer report which, as we have previously discussed, is identified as the R2 report. This report will be made available to local registrars through the statewide voter registration system. The State will also note this “flagged” status on the statewide voter registration database and on its voting lists, which are normally made available at every polling place in electronic format.

In accordance with the Court’s remedial direction No. 1 (pp. 7-8), any voter so “flagged” will have the opportunity to vote in any upcoming election, but will be asked to do so using a paper ballot, following existing state law procedures for voting a challenged ballot as outlined under O.C.G.A. § 21-2-230. The “flagged” or “challenged” voter will be provided with timely, written notice of the “challenge” based upon his or her citizenship.

The Secretary will initially address this notice requirement as soon as possible after an individual has registered to vote by sending a notice letter indicating to the applicant the discrepancy has been identified, explaining how to clear up the issue and assuring the voter that he or she will be permitted to vote in the upcoming election. A copy of that initial notice letter, labeled Attachment A, is enclosed with this letter for your information. This is the same letter that was used in compliance with the Court’s earlier order and will be updated for each election simply to provide appropriate contact information and deadline dates for that election. You will note that it contains an extensive list of documents that voters may use to demonstrate citizenship.

Should the voter not clear up the citizenship discrepancy prior to appearing in-person to vote, then the voter will be permitted to vote a paper “challenged” ballot as outlined in the Court’s order. The in-person voter will then be provided by a poll worker with another notice letter explaining the problem, what the voter can do to resolve the question and notifying the voter of the time and place of a hearing to resolve the “challenge.” A copy of this letter is Attachment B. Again, this is the same letter that has been previously used; the dates that are referenced therein will be updated to apply to the election at hand. Challenges are required to be heard and decided on an expedited basis and local election superintendents may not certify the results of elections without resolving all challenges. O.C.G.A. § 21-2-230(g, h, i).

The Court’s order also requires the Secretary to issue uniform, written guidance, “to all county registrars explaining the operation of the existing challenged balloting requirements of state law.” Attachment C to this letter is the memorandum of Elections Division Director Wes Taylor that is to be sent to all county election superintendents and registrars explaining the *Morales* Court’s order, the voter verification process, and the notice requirements to possible non-citizens applying to register to vote. With some updates and consolidation, the memorandum is a consolidated version of memoranda previously sent to local election officials prior to the 2008 General Election. The memorandum clearly states that such voters must be permitted to vote a challenged ballot, explains the challenged ballot process and addresses how this process should

T. Christian Herren, Jr.
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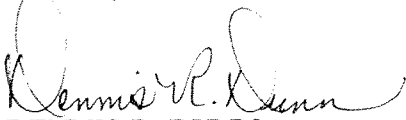
be applied for early and Election Day voting. The memorandum also contains the same extensive list of acceptable documentation that can be used to demonstrate citizenship.

Consistent with remedial direction No. 2 (pp. 8-9), the memorandum to the election officials reiterates no voter is to be permanently deleted from a voter registration list and no voter registration application may be permanently deleted based upon the automated verification process. An exception to this is, of course, if the voter admits in writing that he or she is not a U.S. citizen and therefore not eligible to vote.

In compliance with direction No. 3 (p. 9), the Secretary will also “make diligent and immediate efforts to notify, in a uniform manner, every person whose voter registration presently remains flagged as potentially ineligible” under the verification process. The Secretary has not been notifying voters of their “flagged” status since the November and December 2008 elections pursuant to the Court’s prior order and the pendency of the preclearance process but will now proceed to do so. Attachment letter A will be used for that purpose.

Please feel free to call or write me if you believe that there are additional actions which can be taken to reasonably ensure that persons who are actually eligible to vote, but who may otherwise have been flagged as being ineligible under the State’s voter verification procedures, are nonetheless allowed to vote. As early voting has already begun for the July 20 primary election and we anticipate we will have runoff elections in August, we need to provide counties with the information directed by the Court as soon as possible. **We intend to send out the above communication on Thursday, June 24, 2010, so if you have additional suggestions, please provide those on or before Noon on Wednesday, June 23, 2010.**

Sincerely,



DENNIS R. DUNN
Deputy Attorney General

DRD/me
Encl.



The Office of Secretary of State

Brian P. Kemp
SECRETARY OF STATE

Name
Address
Address
City, State Zip

Dear Voter Registration Applicant:

When you registered to vote, you filled out an application that gave your local county registrar information about who you are. Federal law requires that this information be compared with information on file with your driver's license file at the Department of Driver Services. When that happened, though, there was some information that did not match up. We are writing you to let you know that and to tell you what you can do to clear up any questions about your voter registration application that were raised by this process.

One of the pieces of information that did not match up for you was whether you are a United States citizen. When you registered to vote, you said that you were a citizen, but the Driver Services record does not match that information. Under state and federal law, you must be a citizen to register to vote, so this is a very important question to answer.

In order to clear up this question, you should contact your local county voter registrar immediately and provide the registrar with documents that show your citizenship. A list of the types of documents that you could show is included with this letter. You should do this before you vote, but not later than 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, July 22, 2010. If you do not, your local registrar will schedule a more formal hearing to look at this question. This hearing may be held in your county as early as Friday, July 23, 2010 and you will get a separate letter from the registrar explaining that. You will still be able to vote in the upcoming July 20, 2010 general primary even while you are and the registrar are working on this question. However, your local election officials will ask you to vote on a paper ballot rather than on an electronic voting machine until this question is resolved. Once you have shown proof of your U.S. citizenship, your vote will be counted.

Sincerely,

Brian P. Kemp

Attachment "A"

List of acceptable documents:

- Birth certificate, issued by a U.S. State (if the person was born in the U.S.), or by the U.S. Department of State (if the person was born overseas and the parents registered the child's birth and U.S. citizenship at birth with the U.S. Embassy or Consulate).
- U.S. Passport, issued by the U.S. Department of State.
- Certificate of Citizenship, issued to a person born outside the U.S. who was still a U.S. citizen at birth, or to a person who later automatically became a U.S. citizen.
- Naturalization Certificate, issued to a person who became a U.S. citizen after birth through the naturalization process.
- A Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen
- A Certification of birth issued by the Department of State
- A U.S. Citizen ID card
- An American Indian Card issued by the Department of Homeland Security with the classification code "KIC" (Issued by DHS to identify U.S. citizen members of the Texas Band of Kickapoos living near the U.S./Mexican border).
- Final adoption decree showing the child's name and U.S. birthplace
- Evidence of civil service employment by the U.S. government before June 1976
- An official U.S. military record of service showing a U.S. place of birth
- A Northern Mariana Identification Card (Issued by the INS to a collectively naturalized citizen of the U.S. who was born in the Northern Mariana Islands before November 4, 1986).
- Extract of U.S. hospital record of birth established at the time of the person's birth indicating a U.S. place of birth.
- Life or health or other insurance record showing a U.S. place of birth and was created at least 5 years before the initial application date.
- Federal or State census record showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth (Generally for persons born 1900 through 1950).
- Institutional admission papers from a nursing home, skilled nursing care facility or other institution which indicates a U.S. place of birth.
- Medical (clinical, doctor, or hospital) record and was created at least 5 years before the application date and indicates a U.S. place of birth.
- Other document that was created at least 5 years before the application. Document must be one of the following and show a U.S. place of birth: Seneca Indian tribal census record; Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal census records of the Navaho Indians; U.S. State Vital Statistics official notification of birth registration; an amended or delayed U.S. public birth record that is amended more than 5 years after the person's birth; or statement signed by the physician or midwife who was in attendance at the time of birth.
- If other forms of documentation cannot be obtained, documentation may be provided by a written affidavit, signed under penalty of perjury, from two citizens, one of whom cannot be related to the person in question, who have specific knowledge of event(s) establishing the person in question's citizenship status. The person in question or another knowledgeable individual must also submit an affidavit stating why the documents are not available. Affidavits are only expected to be used in rare circumstances.

Dear "Challenged" Ballot Voter:

When you registered to vote, you filled out an application that gave your local county registrar information about who you are. Federal law requires that this information be compared with information on file with the Georgia Department of Driver Services. When that comparison took place, there was some information that did not match up.

One of the pieces of information that did not match up for you was whether you are a United States citizen. When you registered to vote, you said that you were a citizen, but the Driver Services record does not match that information. Under state and federal law, you must be a citizen to register to vote, so this is a very important question to answer.

Because you were not able to clear up this question before you voted, you have been asked to cast a "challenged" ballot. You should contact your local county voter registrar immediately and provide the registrar with documentation that shows your citizenship at the following address:

[INSERT BOARD OF REGISTRARS CONTACT INFORMATION HERE / INCLUDE PHONE, FAX, AND EMAIL (IF AVAILABLE)]

You may provide a copy of your documentation to the registrar by personal delivery (by you or someone acting on your behalf), or by sending the copy by mail, fax, or electronic mail (if mail, fax, or electronic mail is used, you should contact the registrar's office after sending it to make sure it was received).

A list of the types of documents that you could show is included with this notice. You should provide one of these documents not later than 5:00 p.m on Thursday, November 6, 2008. If you do not, your local board of registrars has scheduled a more formal hearing to look at this question. This hearing will be held at the following time and place:

[INSERT TIME AND PLACE ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 2008]

Once you have shown proof of your United States citizenship, your vote will be counted. You can check whether your ballot is counted by contacting your county voter registrar after the election at **[INSERT TOLL FREE PHONE NUMBER OR WEBSITE ADDRESS]**.

List of acceptable documents:

- Birth certificate, issued by a U.S. State (if the person was born in the U.S.), or by the U.S. Department of State (if the person was born overseas and the parents registered the child's birth and U.S. citizenship at birth with the U.S. Embassy or Consulate).
- U.S. Passport, issued by the U.S. Department of State.
- Certificate of Citizenship, issued to a person born outside the U.S. who was still a U.S. citizen at birth, or to a person who later automatically became a U.S. citizen.
- Naturalization Certificate, issued to a person who became a U.S. citizen after birth through the naturalization process.
- A Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen
- A Certification of birth issued by the Department of State
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- Final adoption decree showing the child's name and U.S. birthplace
- Evidence of civil service employment by the U.S. government before June 1976
- An official U.S. military record of service showing a U.S. place of birth
- A Northern Mariana Identification Card (Issued by the INS to a collectively naturalized citizen of the U.S. who was born in the Northern Mariana Islands before November 4, 1986).
- Extract of U.S. hospital record of birth established at the time of the person's birth indicating a U.S. place of birth.
- Life or health or other insurance record showing a U.S. place of birth and was created at least 5 years before the initial application date.
- Federal or State census record showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth (Generally for persons born 1900 through 1950).
- Institutional admission papers from a nursing home, skilled nursing care facility or other institution which indicates a U.S. place of birth.
- Medical (clinical, doctor, or hospital) record and was created at least 5 years before the application date and indicates a U.S. place of birth.
- Other document that was created at least 5 years before the application. Document must be one of the following and show a U.S. place of birth: Seneca Indian tribal census record; Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal census records of the Navaho Indians; U.S. State Vital Statistics official notification of birth registration; an amended or delayed U.S. public birth record that is amended more than 5 years after the person's birth; or statement signed by the physician or midwife who was in attendance at the time of birth.
- If other forms of documentation cannot be obtained, documentation may be provided by a written affidavit, signed under penalty of perjury, from two citizens, one of whom cannot be related to the person in question, who have specific knowledge of event(s) establishing the person in question's citizenship status. The person in question or another knowledgeable individual must also submit an affidavit stating why the documents are not available. Affidavits are only expected to be used in rare circumstances.



OFFICIAL ELECTION INFORMATION

June 24, 2010

TO: County Election Officials
FROM: Wesley Tailor, Elections Division Director
RE: Voter Registration and HAVA Verification Process

Morales Court Order

As you know, in October of 2008 a lawsuit was filed about the voter verification process that Georgia uses in compliance with the Help America Vote Act (HAVA), especially as it relates to the issue of citizenship. This is the *Morales* case that was filed in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia. This week, on Wednesday, June 15, 2010, the Three-Judge Court in the *Morales* case entered an Order continuing the provisions of the previous Order entered by the Court on October 27, 2008. You may access both Orders through eLearn at: [eLearn direct link]. You may wish to provide a copy of these Orders to your county attorney for his or her review. Below is a summary as to what county election officials and this office are to do going forward with respect to the verification of voter registration application information and Election Day procedures.

The Court's remedy provides that voter registration applicants will have their registration data verified by sending information to the Department of Driver Services (DDS) and to the Social Security Administration (SSA). This process verifies whether there is a match on a person's name, date of birth, driver's license number, last four digits of the Social Security number, and, using DDS records, the person's citizenship status. However, no voter should be permanently removed from the voter registration rolls and no voter registration application may be permanently denied based upon this verification process, including based on citizenship grounds, unless the applicant admits that he or she is ineligible to vote.

HAVA Voter Verification Process

Each night, the statewide voter registration system is updated with the results of the HAVA verification process. The following day, on reports SSVRZ791R1 and SSVRZ791R2, the statewide voter registration system displays -- by county -- the results of this verification process. Both of these reports show those applicants whose information was not successfully verified in its entirety. In addition to the SSVRZ791R1 and SSVRZ791R2 reports, if DDS records show that a person is not a United States citizen, the voter maintenance screen (2) and absentee ballot maintenance screen (16) show a flashing red warning indication of the individual's non-citizen status.

If any information in the reports shows as “N,” or “NON CITIZEN” is displayed on the voter maintenance screen or absentee ballot maintenance screen in flashing red letters, then the registrar should immediately begin the process of determining the eligibility of the person applying to register to vote in accordance with O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-226, 21-2-228.

Registrars Are Responsible for Determining Eligibility of All Applicants

Remember throughout this process, as the Court has noted in its Order, a person who applies to register to vote for the first time in the State of Georgia is not “registered” to vote at the time he or she submits a voter registration application to the registrar. The board of registrars has the responsibility to determine the eligibility of each applicant and, if found eligible, to add the applicant’s name to the list of electors. An individual is only “registered” once the registrars have established that person’s eligibility. Part of the process in determining the eligibility of a person applying to register to vote is the HAVA voter verification process. Until such verification process has been completed, the board of registrars has not complied with the statutory obligations provided in O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-223(a), 21-2-226(a).

The Court’s ordered process is specifically focused on questions regarding whether applicants may not be U.S. citizens based upon information provided through the HAVA data verification process with DDS. It does not address circumstances where you, as the registrar, have other information from outside of this process that leads you to question the eligibility of a person to vote. Additionally, while the Court has addressed the use of the citizenship matching data, you should also seek to resolve other non-match issues with your applicants. Of course, in doing that, you should always check and make sure that your original data entry is correct.

Registrars Duty to Confirm Applicant’s Eligibility and SSVRZ791 Reports

When a new applicant is added into the statewide voter registration system, the information is sent to DDS for verification. If the information is verified, a “Y” will appear in the SSA field on screen 2 the following day. If DDS was unable to completely verify the information, then the applicant’s information is sent to Document Direct reports SSVRZ791 to show which fields prevented the SSA field from displaying a “Y.” The board of registrars must determine the eligibility of each applicant before adding the applicant’s name to the list of electors. Therefore, the registrars must continue to address any and all instances where the fields do not match. This is especially true for those situations where reports SSVRZ791 show that none of the fields were able to be verified. In these instances, it is the responsibility of the registrar to contact the applicant in the same manner as the registrar would ordinarily contact an applicant for whom the registrar have eligibility questions. See O.C.G.A. §§ 21-2-226, 21-2-228.

Secretary of State Letter to Applicants Designated as Possible Non-Citizens

The Secretary of State’s office is sending a letter to every individual on the statewide voter registration list who has been designated as a possible non-citizen. In that letter, we are explaining that there is a question about the applicant’s citizenship status and that the applicant should contact your office to resolve that question. The Secretary of State’s letter is attached hereto.

Report SSVRZ791R3, dated { _____ }, is the list of those individuals who will be sent the non-citizen notification letter and is available for each county on Document Direct.

Applicants Designated as Possible Non-Citizens Must Vote a Challenged Ballot

The Court has ordered the State to use our current process for “challenged” voters as a way to address those individuals who have been flagged as non-citizens in the system. If you have a voter who may not be a U.S. citizen, as shown under the HAVA verification system, then that voter will be permitted to vote a “challenged” paper ballot. You, as the registrar, must then address the challenge with the voter. You may do this prior to the election, on Election Day or after the election, but the Court is requiring that this be done quickly and, as much as possible, in a uniform way.

If you can resolve the citizenship status question before the election, then the voter does not have to vote a “challenged” ballot. If a challenge cannot be resolved until after the election, you may have to hold an evidentiary hearing to resolve the questions. Because of the Court’s concerns for timeliness and uniformity, it is our suggestion that you should hold any such challenge hearings on Friday, July 23. The hearings should continue until you have resolved all of the challenges and are then able to certify the results of the election.

If the board of registrars accepts the ballot of a challenged individual, the ballot must be scanned though the optical scan tabulating machine and the results recorded on the provisional ballot memory card. Please note that if an optical scan ballot will not properly scan through the optical scanning tabular, refer to O.C.G.A. § 21-2-483(f), for instruction on how to duplicate the ballot for processing.

Operation of Existing Challenged Balloting Requirements With Respect to a Person’s Failure to Provide Documentary Proof of Citizenship

O.C.G.A. § 21-2-230 establishes the process for how to address “challenged” ballots cast by individuals whose citizenship status has not been confirmed before Election Day. When such an individual appears at the polling place, the poll officer must provide that person with the “Challenge Notice Information Sheet” discussed below and attached hereto. The individual shall be permitted to vote a paper ballot. Without disclosing the markings on the face thereof, the poll officer must write the word “Challenged,” the cause of challenge (“CITIZENSHIP”), and the elector’s name across the back of the ballot. The poll officer shall then deposit the ballot into a locked ballot box and keep the ballots secure in accordance with O.C.G.A. § 21-2-386.

On Friday, July 23, 2010 and prior to certification of the consolidated returns of the election by the election superintendent, if necessary, each board of registrars shall hold a hearing to address any and all “challenged” ballots due to an individual’s failure to provide documentary proof of citizenship. The election superintendent shall not certify the consolidated returns until such hearing is complete and the registrars have rendered their decision on the challenge. If the individual provides documentary proof of citizenship to the registrars at or before the hearing, the registrars must deny the challenge and accept the ballot of the challenged individual. The superintendent shall then proceed to certify the consolidated returns.

If the individual does not provide documentary proof of citizenship to the registrars at or before the hearing and the registrars uphold the challenge, the ballot of the challenged individual shall be rejected and not counted, and, if necessary, the returns shall be adjusted to remove any votes cast by such individual. For any rejected challenged ballots, the registrars shall proceed promptly to notify each such person by first-class mail at the address shown on the challenged ballot voter's certificate that his or her ballot was not counted because of the inability of the registrars to verify that the person was eligible to register and vote. *See, e.g.*, State Election Board Rule 183-1-12-.06(13)(a). In addition, the registrars shall establish a free access system, such as a toll-free telephone number or an internet website, by which voters who cast challenged ballots may ascertain whether their ballots were counted or, if the ballots were not counted, the reasons why such ballots were not counted. The registrars shall establish and maintain reasonable procedures necessary to protect the security, confidentiality, and integrity of personal information collected, stored, or otherwise used by such system. Access to information about an individual challenged ballot shall be restricted to the voter who cast such ballot. *See, e.g.*, State Election Board Rule 183-1-12-.06(13)(d).

The challenged elector may appeal the decision of the registrars to the superior court by filing a petition with the clerk of the superior court within ten (10) days after the date of the decision of the registrars.

Early Voting

During the remainder of early voting, the voter maintenance screen or absentee ballot maintenance screen will show a flashing red warning indication, when DDS reports that an individual is a non-citizen. Under no circumstances should a poll officer allow such an individual to cast a regular ballot on a DRE, without the poll officer's first confirming through the registrars that such individual is, in fact, a United States citizen. If the registrars do not or cannot confirm citizenship status, the poll officer should allow the voter to cast a paper "challenged" ballot and must provide the "Challenge Notice Information Sheet" discussed below and attached hereto.

Election Day and ExpressPoll

For any individual appearing in the statewide voter registration database as a non-citizen on Election Day, the ExpressPoll electronic poll books will show a black "X" with a lavender background in the status column on the electors list screen and will instruct the poll worker to have the voter contact the registrar. Under no circumstances should a poll officer allow such an individual to cast a regular ballot on a DRE, without the poll officer's first confirming through the registrars that such individual is, in fact, a United States citizen. If the registrars do not or cannot confirm citizenship status, the poll officer should allow the voter to cast a paper "challenged" ballot and must provide the "Challenge Notice Information Sheet," which is attached hereto.

Notice to Voters Designated as Possible Non-Citizens When Attempting to Vote In-Person

Attached hereto is a letter that you should use to give an additional notice to any voter who you are challenging on the basis of citizenship. Please insert your county's information where

indicated. Remember, the poll officer **must** provide this Notice to any voter casting a paper “challenged” ballot.

This Notice tells the voter what the problem is, what they need to prove eligibility, and when they must appear for the hearing if the citizenship issue is not otherwise resolved. The Notice also repeats a list of what the federal government considers acceptable documentation of citizenship in dealing with this question.

The list below shows acceptable forms of proof of United States citizenship:

- Birth certificate, issued by a U.S. State (if the person was born in the U.S.), or by the U.S. Department of State (if the person was born overseas and the parents registered the child’s birth and U.S. citizenship at birth with the U.S. Embassy or Consulate).
- U.S. Passport, issued by the U.S. Department of State.
- Certificate of Citizenship, issued to a person born outside the U.S. who was still a U.S. citizen at birth, or to a person who later automatically became a U.S. citizen.
- Naturalization Certificate, issued to a person who became a U.S. citizen after birth through the naturalization process.
- A Report of Birth Abroad of a U.S. Citizen
- A Certification of birth issued by the Department of State
- A U.S. Citizen ID card
- An American Indian Card issued by the Department of Homeland Security with the classification code “KIC” (Issued by DHS to identify U.S. citizen members of the Texas Band of Kickapoos living near the U.S./Mexican border).
- Final adoption decree showing the child’s name and U.S. birthplace
- Evidence of civil service employment by the U.S. government before June 1976
- An official U.S. military record of service showing a U.S. place of birth
- A Northern Mariana Identification Card (Issued by the INS to a collectively naturalized citizen of the U.S. who was born in the Northern Mariana Islands before November 4, 1986).
- Extract of U.S. hospital record of birth established at the time of the person’s birth indicating a U.S. place of birth.
- Life or health or other insurance record showing a U.S. place of birth and was created at least 5 years before the initial application date.
- Federal or State census record showing U.S. citizenship or a U.S. place of birth (Generally for persons born 1900 through 1950).
- Institutional admission papers from a nursing home, skilled nursing care facility or other institution which indicates a U.S. place of birth.
- Medical (clinical, doctor, or hospital) record and was created at least 5 years before the application date and indicates a U.S. place of birth.
- Other document that was created at least 5 years before the application. Document must be one of the following and show a U.S. place of birth: Seneca Indian tribal census record; Bureau of Indian Affairs tribal census records of the Navaho Indians; U.S. State

Vital Statistics official notification of birth registration; an amended or delayed U.S. public birth record that is amended more than 5 years after the person's birth; or statement signed by the physician or midwife who was in attendance at the time of birth.

- If other forms of documentation cannot be obtained, documentation may be provided by a written affidavit, signed under penalty of perjury, from two citizens, one of whom cannot be related to the person in question, who have specific knowledge of event(s) establishing the person in question's citizenship status. The person in question or another knowledgeable individual must also submit an affidavit stating why the documents are not available. Affidavits are only expected to be used in rare circumstances.

It is important to remember that having a Social Security card or being a member of the U.S. military does not necessarily indicate that an individual is a United States citizen.

Registrars should be able to explain how the applicant may provide copies of the documents described above. The process should be designed to save time for both the applicant and the registrars, while ensuring that the registrars receive a legible copy of the proper documentation. Registrars may accept legible copies of documentation via facsimile, electronic mail, or personal delivery.

Change of Status Upon Confirmation of Citizenship

Once the registrars have confirmed the citizenship status and determined the eligibility of an applicant appearing on report SSVRZ791R2, the registrars should contact the Elections Division to change the elector's citizenship status in the statewide voter registration database.

The registrar should send the email request to electionshelpdesk@sos.ga.gov or HELPDESK.SOS@gmail.doas.state.ga.us confirming that the registrar has received proof of U.S. citizenship. Be sure to include the voter registration number, full name, and description of forms of proof used to authenticate citizenship in the email. Please do not call. We need to have the information in writing for our records.

The Elections Division will then update the citizenship status in the statewide voter registration system, and the following day the "NON CITIZEN" warning will cease.

No Permanent Deletion From Statewide Voter Registration Database or Permanent Denial of Voter Registration Application Pending Pre-Clearance

Pending pre-clearance under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, no voter may be permanently deleted from the statewide voter registration database and no voter registration application may be permanently denied solely because the individual's information could not be verified through the HAVA verification process. In other words, a voter or applicant may not be permanently removed from the statewide voter registration database solely on the basis that he or she appears on reports SSVRZ791R1 and SSVRZ791R2, unless the individual admits, in writing, to the registrars his or her ineligibility.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact your Elections Division Liaison or me directly.

Thank you for your assistance.