



Secretary of State  
214 State Capitol  
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

October 28, 2008

Name 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 to let you know 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, November 6, 2008. 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, November 7, 2008, and you will get a separate letter from the registrar explaining that. You will still be able to vote in the upcoming November 4, 2008 election even while you 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,

Karen C. Handel  
Secretary of State

### EXAMPLES 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.