



GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Verification of Residency

Verification of Lawful US Residency for License Application
O.C.G.A. Section 50-36-1(e)(2)

As part of my application for licensure from the Georgia Department of Public Health, I hereby swear, under oath, that I am:

[Check one of the following]

- (1) A citizen of the United States;
(2) A legal permanent resident of the United States;
or
(3) A qualified alien or non-immigrant under the Federal Immigration and Nationality Act. The alien number assigned to me by the United States Department of Homeland Security or other federal immigration agency is Alien Number

I also swear that I am eighteen years of age or older, and that I have provided at least one secure and verifiable identity document with this affidavit, as required by O.C.G.A. Section 50- 36-1(e)(1). The secure and verifiable document is my

The original "secure and verifiable document" was shown to the notary public, and a true copy of the document is attached to my application with this affidavit.

In making these representations, I understand that any person who knowingly and willfully makes a false statement in an affidavit on any matter within the jurisdiction of state government shall be guilty of a violation of O.C.G.A. Section 16-10-20 and face criminal penalties authorized by that statute.

Signature of Applicant, Printed Name Of Applicant, Applicant License Level & Number, Subscribed and sworn before me this day of, 20, Notary Public, My Commission Expires

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

Issued July 10, 2013 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]
- 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]
- 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 found at:  
<http://www.bia.gov/WhoWeAre/BIA/OIS/TribalGovernmentServices/TribalDirectory/index.htm> [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 law<sup>1</sup> [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]
- 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]

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

- 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]
- 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)]