

# GEORGIA

## Jurisdiction Impact Analysis Real ID Act

REAL ID ACT REQUIREMENT	IMPACT	ASSUMPTIONS
Introduce Full Legal Name into Driver Licensing System (in Record, on Document)		
<p>Have following data elements/features on the document:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>91. Full Legal Name</li> <li>92. Person's Date of Birth</li> <li>93. Person's Gender</li> <li>94. Person's DL or ID Card Number</li> <li>95. Digital Photograph of Person (and retention)</li> <li>96. Person's Address of Principle Residence</li> <li>97. Person's Signature</li> <li>98. Physical Security Features to prevent tampering, counterfeiting or duplication</li> <li>99. Common Machine Readable Technology:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Georgia law was amended 07/01/2005 to require full legal name. Our current system only has space for 26 characters. We will be releasing an RFP that requires the vendor to provide space for 125 characters.</li> <li>2. Included on current document.</li> <li>3. Included on current document.</li> <li>4. Included on current document.</li> <li>5. Included on current document.</li> <li>6. Current operation allows for use of mailing address. Traffic tickets will be written using the residence address, but the licensee may not receive mail at that location, so court notices could be missed.</li> <li>7. Included on current document.</li> <li>8. Included on current document, and additional features will be added via new RFP.</li> <li>9. This feature was already contemplated as a requirement for our new RFP.</li> </ul>	
Introduce temporary DL/ID cards and tying end of stay to expiration of DL/ID card (or issuance for no more than 1 year)	Georgia law will contain an identical provision effective July 1, 2006. Programming has been completed.	
Amending card design to show/indicate that it is a temporary document with a "different than usual"	Some similar messages are already required by Georgia law. However, technology may not	

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expiration date	allow for the inclusion of multiple messages.	
<p>Verification at Source:</p> <p>Enabling your system to electronically verify documentation with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. SSOLV</li> <li>2. SAVE</li> <li>3. DEERS (DOD)</li> <li>4. Other jurisdiction (DL/ID card)</li> <li>5. Birth certificate</li> <li>6. Other...i.e. third party vendors</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Georgia already uses SSOLV.</li> <li>2. This will require substantial programming.</li> <li>3. This will require substantial programming.</li> <li>4. Some programming exists for this check (CDLIS, PDPS, etc.) Additional programming will be required.</li> <li>5. This will require substantial programming by Georgia and by the vital records units in every state. Unfunded mandate.</li> <li>6. The verification requirement will reduce the number of forms of proof of residency states will accept. Children will be unable to prove their residency. Senior citizens may be unable to prove their residency.</li> </ol>	
Developing access capability to SAVE system	This will require substantial programming.	
Introduce equipment into system to capture digital images of identity source documents so that images can be retained in electronic storage in a transferable format	Georgia plans to include scanning of source documents in its new RFP. If we are required to scan the documents and images of individuals who are not given licenses or ID cards, this will have a tremendous fiscal impact and affect the amount of time citizens spend in license facilities.	
Retain paper copies of source documents for a minimum of 7 years or images of source documents presented for a minimum of 10 years	Significant cost. See <i>supra</i> .	
Subject each person applying for a driver's license or identification card to mandatory facial image capture	This is bad customer service for applicants who are denied a license because they spend extra	

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	time in the center. Also, this requirement will delay customers who are eligible for a license who are waiting in line behind the customer who gets nothing.	
Establish an effective procedure to confirm or verify a renewing applicant's information	If verification is required at each renewal, automated renewal programs will cease. Delay to verify documents may leave drivers unable to drive.	
In the event that a social security account number is already registered to or associated with another person to which any state has issued a DL/ID card, the state shall resolve the discrepancy and take appropriate action	The states have no ability to resolve a problem that exists at the Social Security Administration.	
Check other states if a person already was issued a DL in another state	Insufficient existing connectivity, and no funding to create such connectivity. Delay to customers.	
Ensure physical security of locations where DL/ID cards are produced	Some measures already in place; no funding to expand.	
Subject all person's authorized to manufacture or produce DL/ID cards to appropriate security clearance requirements	Already in place.	
Establish fraudulent document recognition training programs for appropriate employees engaged in the issuance of DL/ID cards	Already in place.	
Limit period of validity of DL/ID cards that are not temporary to a period not exceeding 8 years	Georgia law allows licensees to get a 5-year or 10-year license. Veterans are eligible for a license that is good to age 65. Limiting licenses to 8 years will increase the traffic in centers.	
Alternative document design if it does not meet federal standard	Georgia has not reached a conclusion on this item.	
Legal Presence Requirement	Already in place.	

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Provide electronic access to all other states to information contained in the motor vehicle database of the state	Requires additional programming for all states with no additional funding or resources.	
Maintain a state motor vehicle database that contains at a minimum: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All data fields printed on DL/ID cards</li> <li>▪ motor vehicle driver’s histories, including motor vehicle violations, suspensions and points on licenses</li> </ul>	Already in place.	
<b>Optional</b> Development and issuance of a certificate of driving – not for federal identification purposes – for those who cannot prove lawful presence.		

**What questions does your jurisdiction have as a result of the passing of the Real ID Act?**

What will be sufficient to satisfy the verification requirement? Could the states accept a certified copy of a document?  
 Will verification be required at each renewal?

**If your jurisdiction has done an impact analysis please provide us with a copy of the analysis.**

Please see attached.

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## Jurisdiction Impact Analysis Real ID Act

### CHANGES REQUIRED BY THE REAL ID ACT

**I. Card Features-Each card must contain the following:**

REAL ID Act Requirements	Current Procedure
Full legal name on driver's license and ID card	DMVS uses the full legal name, but the current system only allows 26 characters on the card
Address of principle residence	DMVS allows licensees to use a mailing address
Physical security features	DMVS currently uses overt and covert security features on licenses and ID cards
Common machine-readable technology	DMVS currently uses an encrypted 2-D barcode
Mandatory facial image capture of all applicants	DMVS currently takes digital photographs of each person to whom a DL or ID is issued
Expiration date of DL or ID card cannot exceed 8 years	Currently, all DL's and ID cards expire after 4 years; will expand to 5-10 years on 07/01/05

**II. Issuance Standards-Applicants must provide the following in order to receive a license or identification card.**

REAL ID Act Requirements	Current Procedure
Photo-ID of applicant or non-photo-ID containing full legal name and date of birth required	DMVS regulations allows applicants to use original birth certificate, certificate of birth registration, certified copy of birth certificate, certified copy of court records (adoption, name change, etc.), certified naturalization documentation, Immigration ID Card, valid passport, or military identification card issued by the United States armed forces
Proof of social security number or verification of SSN ineligibility	DMVS conducts electronic verification of SSN's and receives ineligibility forms for individuals to whom the Social Security

	Administration will not issue an SSN
Documentation of name and principal residence	DMVS regulations allow proof of residence using recent Georgia utility bill, recent bank statement mailed to Georgia address, currently valid rental contracts and/or receipts for rent payments, employer verification, or non-expired Georgia driver's license, permit or ID card issued to parent, guardian or spouse.
Prior to issuing a driver's license or ID card the DMVS will be required to verify the issuance, validity, and completeness of each document submitted with a DL or ID application.	Document authenticity is not verified unless suspect.
No foreign documents may be used except passports.	DMVS will accept properly authenticated foreign documents as proof of identity.

III. Evidence of Lawful Status-Applicants must prove one of the following in order to be eligible for a driver's license or identification card.

REAL ID Act Requirements	Current Procedure
Valid documentary evidence of citizenship	DMVS regulations require proof of citizenship via an original birth certificate issued by a United States jurisdiction, certified copy of birth certificate issued by a United States jurisdiction, valid United States passport, original certificate of citizenship (Form N560), certified copy of certificate of citizenship (Form N560), original certificate of naturalization (Form N550), or a certified copy of certificate of naturalization (Form N550).
Valid documentary evidence of lawful alien status, conditional permanent resident status, approved asylum status, approved refugee status, valid visa/valid visa status, pending asylum application, pending application for temporary protected status, deferred action status, or pending application for status adjustment	DMVS regulations allow applicants to prove lawful status Foreign passport with appropriate immigration documents, Resident Alien Card (Form I-551), Temporary Resident Alien Card (Form I-668), or a United States Department of Receptions and Placement Program Assurance Form (for refugees).

IV. Temporary Driver's Licenses and ID Cards-If an applicant is not a citizen, lawful resident alien, conditional permanent resident, asylee or refugee, then he or she is only eligible for a temporary license or ID card.

REAL ID Act Requirements	Current Procedure
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Temporary DL or ID is only valid during applicant's authorized stay	Rather than tying expiration to the authorized stay, Georgia law currently mandates the revocation of any DL or ID card issued to a non-citizen if his/her INS status is terminated or revoked.
Card must reflect that it is temporary.	Non-citizens are issued regular licenses and IDs.
Renewal only permitted upon submission of documentary evidence that status has been extended	Once a license or ID card is issued, the DMVS does not check INS status again.

V. Miscellaneous Requirements

REAL ID Act Requirements	Current Procedure
Requires MOU with Dept. of Homeland Security for SAVE check on immigrants	No such connectivity.
Requires capture and storage of digital images of all documents	No copies made.
Employee security clearances	Applicants for employment must submit to a thorough background investigation
Fraudulent document recognition training	Conducted on ad hoc basis

Failure to substantially comply with the requirements of the REAL ID Act will result in Georgia driver's licenses and identification cards being unacceptable as proof of identity to any federal agency, including the Social Security Administration, or to board a commercial aircraft. If a state does not comply with these requirements, the driver's licenses and identification cards it issues must clearly state on the face that it cannot be used by any Federal agency for any official purpose, be a unique design or color so that no Federal agency or law enforcement personnel will accept it.