

The following questions and answers were the basis for a number of the questions I had submitted for Chris Rhodes. After a series of responses, lack of and insufficient response, I obtained the assistance of two state legislators who helped provide the necessary urgency for the answers by ADOT. At that point, the communication was cordial and of a helpful nature.

It should be noted that each answer was reviewed by the ADOT law department prior to delivery.

#### Questions and **answers (in bold)**:

- Issuance of an AZ Driver's License and ID's to U.S. Citizens, what proof of citizenship is required or is proof of citizenship required at all?
  - **Pursuant to Arizona law, an applicant for a driver license or instruction permit (ARS 28-3158 (C)) or a state identification card (ARS 28-3165 (F)) must provide the Arizona MVD with "...satisfactory proof...that the applicant's presence in the United States is authorized under federal law."** This is commonly referred to as "authorized presence". An individual fulfills this requirement by providing a "primary document" such as a U.S. Birth Certificate, U.S. Passport, or an approved document from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Here is the list of approved documents that can serve as a primary document and additional requirements: <https://azdot.gov/docs/default-source/mvd-forms-pubs/96-0155.pdf?sfvrsn=16>
- Does the AZ DMV issue driver's licenses or ID's to non-citizens (resident aliens, illegal aliens, other)?
  - **Yes, under current law an individual who provides acceptable proof of authorized presence with an approved document issued by USCIS and who meets all other requirements (see link above), would receive a driver license or state identification card.**
- How does the AZ DMV differentiate between citizen licenses and non-citizen licenses for each of citizens, resident aliens, illegal residents, and other?
  - **If a customer provides documentation of authorized presence but not documentation of citizenship, they are issued a Type F credential. While a standard credential does not expire until the customer's 65th birthday, limited Type F credential will have an expiration date that matches the authorized presence documentation provided. The Voluntary Travel ID**

**(REAL ID compliant) credential will have the wording "limited term" as the indicator.**

- What indicator exists for county recorders to determine driver's license status?
  - **Arizona driver's licenses are not marked in any way that would indicate whether the recipient is a citizen, versus a non-citizen who has authorized presence. The AZ MVD system does not allow customers with Type F credentials to submit voter registration requests either in the office or through [ServiceArizona.com](http://ServiceArizona.com).**
  
- Driver's licenses issued to new residents from out of state: how are the AZ driver's licenses derived from out of state licenses differentiated for Enhanced, Real ID, and states that no longer differentiate, such as California?
  - **Only the Enhanced Driver License and REAL ID are acceptable as a primary document in this situation. Please see the above link for acceptable forms of documentation.**

The responses were graciously provided by:  
Kevin Biesty  
Deputy Director for Policy  
Arizona Department of Transportation

These are my NINE questions submitted for Chris Rhodes. The yellow highlighted question is derived from the answers from the DMV. The numbers starting with 2 match Michael's recap of Chris Rhodes questions previously disseminated.

- 2) How many are registered as of now in Pima County for a federal ballot only?
- 3) What percent of both federal only and federal and state registrants are federal only registrants?
- 4) How many voted in 2016 general election on a federal only ballot? – question for Chris or Brad
- 5) How close to an election can someone register to vote under a federal only registration?
- 6) Is the time frame consistent with federal and state combined registration?

7) Are we still dependent on the Arizona DMV to ascertain the citizenship, resident alien, illegal resident status for a driver's license? Specifically, what does the Recorder's office check to determine citizenship registration to vote in a state election (combined state and federal registration) – does the Arizona driver's license number/information still tell us this status?

8) Does the recorder routinely check age for active voter registrations? Is there a trigger such as 100 years of age?

9) What other methods are utilized to root out possibly invalid voter registrations?

10) Is it the recorder or the SOS who crosschecks current registrations with other states looking for dual registrations?