# REAL ID, Licenses, and Legal Names

Current issues

# What is the client's goal?

- Get an ID
  - Driver's license
  - Identification card
- Birth certificates
  - Correct information
  - Register a birth
- Get a passport
- Get a Social Security Card or Number

# Issues we're seeing

- MVD: renewing license / ID card
  - MVD won't accept certain documents
  - Names on documents don't match
- Vital Records: birth certificates
  - Amending / correcting
  - Delayed registration

# Why is it so hard to get a license now?!

#### REAL ID Act of 2005

- Limits what state-issued IDs can be accepted for "federal purposes" (REAL IDs)
- Sets stricter requirements for documentation used to issue REAL IDs
  - Prior state ID not acceptable for REAL ID
  - Names must match on documentation

# "Federal Purposes"

- Federal purposes include:
  - Board a commercial airliner (TSA)
  - Enter a nuclear power plant
  - Enter federal facility that requires ID
  - Whatever DHS decides

# Do I have to get a REAL ID?

#### No.

- Can get "non-compliant" state ID:
  - Driver Authorization Card
  - State ID Card
- Acceptable for non-federal purposes:
  - Driving
  - Voting
  - Buying alcohol
  - Proving identity to states
- But, some reports of non-compliant ID being rejected (e.g., by banks)



----- REAL ID

# Non-Compliant -----> State ID



# Documentation required: Real ID

- Proof of Identification Number (1)
- Proof of Identity and Age (1)
  - Non-compliant state ID not accepted
- Proof of Residency (2)

# Documentation: Non-Compliant IDs

- Proof of Identity and Age (2)
  - State-issued photo ID accepted, if current or expired less than 1 year
- Proof of Residency (2)

### Proof of Identification Number

- Social Security Card
- ▶ Tax documents: W-2 or 1099
- Paystub w/ SSN
- Foreign passport w/ visa and I-9

# Proof of Identity and Age

- For Non-Compliant ID: current or recently expired state ID
- REAL ID
- Birth Certificate
- Passport
- Certificate of Citizenship or Naturalization
- Consular report of birth abroad
- Immigrants:
  - Foreign Passport w/ I-551 stamp, or unexpired visa
  - Employment authorization document

# Proof of NM Residency

- Lease, mortgage docs., property tax statement
- Public assistance card, letter, or profile printout w/ address
- Less than 6 months old:
  - Insurance documents/bill
- Less than 2 months old:
  - Utility bill (no cellphones)
  - Bank or credit card statement
  - Paystub w/name and address
  - Documents from school/college
- If under 18:
  - Membership documents for religious or sports organization
  - Affidavit of NM Residency (MVD Form 10021)

# Matching names...

- For REAL ID, names on all documents must match.
  - MVD says: middle name and initial both acceptable, so long as no conflict.

# Issues with Proving Identity: Birth Certificates

- Common Issues:
  - Name on B.C. doesn't match other documents
    - Exs: known by middle name; anglicized version ("Joseph" for "Jose"); marriage, divorce, etc.
    - Solutions:
      - Use passport with matching name to get REAL ID
      - Use current state ID to get non-compliant ID
      - Amend/correct the B.C
      - Name change
  - No B.C.: birth was never recorded
    - Solution: Delayed Registration

Birth certificates are restricted records. To obtain a copy from Vital Records, you need to prove your identity as the registrant, or an immediate family member, or a person with a legal interest in the record.

# Amending Birth Certificates NMAC 7.2.2.17

Contact: Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics

- Clients (18+), or parent/guardian can amend:
  - Given name proof they've commonly used another name
  - First & middle name affidavit (B.C. is incorrect, should read \_\_\_), documentary evidence at least 5 years old (2 pieces)
    - Or: court order
  - Last name need a court order.
  - Other amendments at discretion of registrar.
- Must have court order to amend same item more than once.
- Vital Records can also correct obvious minor errors on B.C.s during first year after birth.

#### Name Changes NMSA 40-8-1 to -3

- Forms available at:
  - District court websites
  - Law Access website
  - SCLO website
- Requirements:
  - Filing fee (or Indigency Affidavit)
  - Publication 2 consecutive weeks, paper with circulation in county
  - Hearing no unlawful purpose
  - Certified copy of order to present to Vital Records

### Name Changes Completing the forms

- Client's "legal name" goes in the first blank of the petition, notice, and order
  - Usually what's on the B.C.
    - Unless: legally changed by court order, marriage/divorce, amendment to Vital Records, etc.
  - If birth not registered, or no record: need to establish client's legal name.

# Court orders to amend records - Sending to Vital Records

- Normally, BVR must amend B.C. on receipt of certified court order. NMSA 24-14-25(B)
- They will not amend if...
  - Reason to question validity/accuracy of documents or statements
  - Applicant doesn't submit required documents
  - Advise applicant of defects in application, not corrected
- Registrar must advise applicant of reason for denial.

### Delayed Registration

- Normally, birth certificates are filed w/in 10 days of birth, and no later than 1 year.
  - But some clients' births may not have been registered: midwife birth, indigenous peoples, etc.
- Applicant (18+), parent, or guardian can register. NMAC 7.2.2.10
  - Must show:
    - Full name at birth (2)
    - Place of birth (2)
    - Date of birth (2)
    - Mother's full maiden name (1)
    - Father's full name, if paternity established

### **Delayed Registration**

- Documentary evidence
  - Must be original or certified copy, from independent source
  - At least 5 years old, or created before applicant was 10
  - Not created for purpose of delayed birth registration
  - Affidavits of personal knowledge not accepted

#### Cost:

- \$10 registration fee
- \$10 for certfied copy

#### If denied:

- Registrar must send Final Rejection Letter which states reason.
- Applicant can petition court for order to establish a record. NMSA 24-14-16.
  - Court must notify registrar, set hearing.

## **Delayed Registration**

- Acceptable Evidence examples
  - Official archived copies of:
    - Application for voter registration
    - Marriage license
    - Tribal birth affidavit
    - Certificate of Indian Blood
    - Medical records
    - Baptism certificate
    - Application for Social Security card
  - Military discharge records

### Appeal Rights if MVD Denies License

- Administrative NMSA §66–2–17
  - File a "written protest." Include:
    - Client's name
    - Action they're disputing (denial of license)
    - Grounds for protest (incl. summary of evidence in support; can supplement before hearing)
    - Relief sought
  - 30 days to file from date of denial (verbal, or date of mailing)
  - May get informal conference before hearing
- Must exhaust administrative remedy before going to court.

### Appeal Rights if MVD Denies License

- Judicial NMSA §§ 66-5-36, 39-3-1.1
  - To District Court, either:
    - · In county where admin. hearing was held, or
    - Santa Fe County First District Court (MVD's principal office)
  - 30 days to file from final administrative decision
  - Standard of Review: the court may set aside a decision that was:
    - Fraudulent, arbitrary, or capricious
    - Not supported by substantial evidence
    - Not in accordance with law
  - Can appeal District Court decision to Court of Apperals, then Supreme Court
    - Discretionary at both levels writ of certioriari

# What is preventing your client from the goal?

- Is your client really missing something?
  - Find out which documents your client has
  - Find out if there are additional documents that exist
  - Find out what evidence your client produced to the agency
  - Help your client track the name changes
- Names on documents don't match
  - What is the easiest way to reconcile this?
  - Are there alternative documents they could use?
- Document exists and Client needs to obtain a copy
- Document not created
  - Delayed birth certificate
  - Court order granting name change