

*Fall 2018*

## **REAL ID & THE STATE OF MAINE**

The Department of Homeland Security has issued an additional waiver to the State of Maine, which is valid through Oct. 10, 2019.

Enforcement of REAL ID requirements will begin Oct. 1, 2020. At that time, Homeland Security will not be accepting non-REAL ID licenses at all for federal identification purposes, and no more waivers will be issued.

**During the period of October 2018 through September 2020, Maine credentials (driver's licenses and IDs) will be accepted as valid identification for federal purposes, such as entrance to federal facilities and boarding commercial aircraft.**

At this time, the Maine Bureau of Motor Vehicles is working toward implementing the systems and procedures that will enable the issuance of Real ID licenses and IDs. This system must be in place by July 1, 2019, per Maine law. At that time, any person who desires a Real ID license or ID will be able to obtain one at their local BMV office. In addition to the [standard license requirements](#), Real ID applicants must have their photograph taken and provide the following documentation, copies of which will remain on file with the BMV:

- One document that [establishes identity](#), date of birth, and proof of U.S. citizenship, [lawful permanent residence, or temporary lawful status in the U.S.](#)
- One document to establish proof of Social Security Number or evidence of Social Security Number ineligibility. (Such as: A W-2 form with applicant's name and full SSN; Social Security Administration Form 1099 with applicant's name and full SSN; Non-Social Security Administration Form 1099 with applicant's name and full SSN; or pay stub with applicant's name and full SSN on it)
- Two documents to establish [proof of residence](#) in the State of Maine, such as a utility bill, paycheck stub or mortgage statement (P.O. Box is not acceptable).

Those who have a valid license or ID will not be required to renew it prior to its expiration date, unless they choose to do so because they desire/need a Real ID credential. Upon renewal, you will have the option of getting a Real ID credential or opting out. Those who opt out will be issued a non-REAL ID license. Beginning Oct. 1, 2020, those with non-REAL ID licenses will need to produce a passport or other acceptable identity document for federal purposes that require identification, such as boarding commercial aircraft and accessing secure federal facilities.

Details of the implementation process at BMV are under development at this time and we will make more information available as the launch date nears. For further information, such as pricing, see our [REAL ID brochure](#).

## HISTORY OF REAL ID & MAINE

The Maine Legislature passed a law in 2007 prohibiting the state from participating in the REAL ID Act of 2005 (Title 29A, §1411). The reasons for their decision were many, ranging from privacy concerns to implementation costs. The Act places certain requirements upon states in the licensing process, in an effort to improve security. Some of the more contentious aspects include the use of biometric screening such as image verification technology on license photos and the retention of copies of identifying documents, such as birth certificates, in a centralized database.

The Secretary of State, who oversees the Bureau of Motor Vehicles, is bound by Maine law and therefore was barred from issuing REAL ID licenses and identification cards in the State of Maine.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) had been giving Maine and several other states extensions (waivers) on the deadline to become Real ID compliant but declined to issue another extension to the State of Maine in October 2016. As a result, Maine licenses and IDs were no longer acceptable forms of identification at federal facilities.

In response to constituent concerns to this enforcement, the Maine Legislature passed [LD 306, "An Act To Require State Compliance with Federal REAL ID Guidelines"](#) a bill sponsored by Senator Bill Diamond. LD 306 was signed into law by Gov. LePage on April 29, 2017. It repeals the previous law and requires the State of Maine to comply with the federal REAL ID Act.

The Department of Homeland Security rejected Maine's request for a waiver in October 2016, so the state was out of compliance, with no waiver, until an additional waiver was granted on June 15, 2017. During this period, Maine license and ID-holders did not have valid ID to access federal facilities.

With the passage of LD 306, the State of Maine was able to request a new compliance waiver from the Department of Homeland Security. This waiver was issued June 15, 2017 and was valid through October 10, 2017. It can be renewed annually upon request through 2020, as long as the State can demonstrate efforts towards compliance. An additional annual waiver was issued Oct. 18, 2017, which is valid through Oct. 10, 2018. The State requested an additional waiver on Aug. 7, 2018) which was granted on Oct. 1, 2018. This waiver is valid through Oct. 10, 2019.

## WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I NEED TO TRAVEL OR VISIT A FEDERAL BUILDING?

- Maine licenses and IDs will be accepted as valid identification for boarding aircraft through Oct. 1, 2020, so if you have travel plans prior to that date, you do not need alternate identification to board. Following passage of LD 306, the State of Maine has been operating under compliance waivers from the Department of Homeland Security that allows Maine licenses and IDs as acceptable forms of identification and we expect that these waivers will continue to be issued as we work toward compliance.

- Once the State of Maine begins to issue REAL ID licenses, if you choose not to obtain a Real ID license, you may want to consider getting a passport unless you have an alternate form of ID that is acceptable. This is the portion of the Transportation Security Administration website that lists alternative IDs that are acceptable: <https://www.tsa.gov/travel/security-screening/identification> For passport information, visit the State Department website: <https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/passports.html>
- Please note that REAL ID requirements do not apply to the access of federal benefits, licensing to drive or registering to vote. Additionally, a REAL ID is not required to enter a federal courthouse; a regular Maine license/ID will suffice.
- To learn more about REAL ID, visit the DHS website: <https://www.dhs.gov/real-id-public-faqs>

## HISTORY OF REAL ID

The REAL ID Act of 2005 was attached to a conference report on must-pass legislation regarding Iraq war funding and relief for the 2004 tsunami. The Act had been introduced several times prior to 2005 but had little to no support in Congress.

REAL ID replaced prior legislation that was part of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, which was sponsored by U.S. Sen. Susan Collins of Maine. The Intelligence Reform Bill was written in response to the report of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States, also known as the 9/11 Commission. Part of the bill called for a rulemaking committee to establish national, minimum standards by which states would issue driver's licenses and identification cards.

This stemmed from the 9/11 Commission's observation that the 9/11 attackers had been able to obtain state credentials with ease, which helped them blend in as they traveled about the United States, reconnoitering security systems and planning the execution of the devastating attack that killed thousands of innocent people. The Commission observed that the broad variety of standards for obtaining these credentials constituted a weakness in our security systems.<sup>1</sup>

As a result, Collins' successful legislation created the Negotiated Rulemaking Committee for the Establishment of Minimum Standards for the Issuance of State-issued Driver Licenses and

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<sup>1</sup> Maine began registering vehicles in 1905, but didn't start licensing drivers until the 1920s. Testing and other requirements were adopted at different times in the ensuing years, and it was in the 1980s that Maine, along with many other states, began to include the photograph of the driver as part of the license, with the policy purpose in mind of preventing underage citizens from unlawfully using someone else's license to obtain alcohol. Unintentionally, the credential for driving became a handy state-issued identity document, which we now use to close mortgages, cash checks, rent cars—and apocryphally, as the 9/11 attackers did, to board airliners.

Identification Cards. The committee was charged with drafting rules by the end of the summer of 2005, which were to be put in place by the United States Department of Transportation by the beginning of 2006. The committee was nearly halfway done with its work when the REAL ID Act was signed into law in May of 2005<sup>2</sup>. REAL ID had a three-year implementation window.

REAL ID bypassed state and stakeholder input and established robust measures for issuing licenses and ID cards. It called for new materials and screening processes for applicants and the civil servants who interacted with each other, and new technologies to capture the nature of documents and to authenticate them. It took nearly the entire three-year implementation schedule for the draft to be completed by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (which, under REAL ID, assumed oversight of this process from Transportation).

An important fact about REAL ID is that it has never been funded to any significant degree by the federal government, so the act was made voluntary for the states. The price of non-compliance, however, is that citizens in non-compliant states would not be able to use their non-compliant credentials to access many federal or federally controlled facilities and services, including boarding commercial airliners.

Given the timeline, DHS began to issue waivers from compliance. The nature and scope of the waivers varied widely, and as the deadline for compliance loomed, states began examining the requirements of the act and many rejected compliance. Maine was the first of 16 states to pass statutes prohibiting compliance (many of those have since revisited their stands, but several have not, including Maine, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Montana). Maine's law, now enshrined as Title 29-A MRSA § 1411, was adopted unanimously in 2007.

In 2009, facing intense pressure from Homeland Security, administration of Maine Gov. John Baldacci introduced successful legislation that rolled back much of the intent of §1411. Maine had already made significant security improvements to its credentials apart from the debate over REAL ID; for instance, Maine stopped accepting expired foreign-originated documents for identification purposes, required submission of a Social Security number if the applicant was eligible for one, and established that only Maine residents could obtain Maine credentials. But Homeland Security stipulated that for Maine to obtain a waiver, it had to do much more. So Maine, under Baldacci, acceded to subscription to the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system, established that applicants must provide documentation of either citizenship or legal immigration status, and that for non-citizens, credentials must expire the same time as their visa documents (this is "co-terminus expiration). With those changes, Maine obtained the desired waiver from full compliance.

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<sup>2</sup> Secretary of State Matthew Dunlap was nominated by Senator Collins and Governor Baldacci to serve on the committee and was subsequently appointed by U.S. Department of Transportation Norman Mineta to the negotiated rulemaking committee.

Since 2009, Homeland Security has continued to issue waivers to the states and has redefined numerous times what it means to be in compliance. Under Homeland Security rules, no one born before 1935 need provide the full complement of documentation to obtain a REAL ID, for example, as prior to that time, such documentation would have been nonexistent for immigrant children. Under immigration laws of the day, minor children immigrating to the United States with their parents would have been *automatically* considered citizens – with no additional paperwork. DHS rules also allowed for citizens born prior to 1964 and who had held valid credentials during their entire period of residency to be exempt from the legal presence requirement, which Maine adopted into law in 2013 (Public Law chapter 163; Title 29-A MRSA § 1301 §§ 2-A and § 1410 §§ 8).