

2011 HOUSE TRANSPORTATION

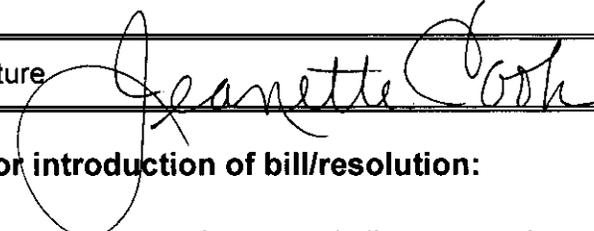
HB 1330

# 2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Transportation Committee  
Fort Totten Room, State Capitol

HB 1330  
02/03/2011  
Job # 13943

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature 

## Explanation or reason for introduction of bill/resolution:

HB 1330 is a bill relating to an enhanced operator's license; and to provide a penalty.

## Minutes:

Attachment 1-5

**Representative Thomas Beadle**, District 27, introduced HB 1330 and presented written testimony. See attached testimony #1-3. Attachment #2 is a map that shows the Canadian Provinces that have an Enhanced Driver's License, and additionally it shows the American states that have instituted it. Since the map was made, Minnesota and California have added the Enhanced Driver's License. Attachment #3 explains the difference between a Passport ID Card and an Enhanced Driver's License.

**Representative Delmore:** Are you aware of some of the problems that people have had when trying to use these enhanced driver's licenses when crossing the border?

**Representative Thomas Beadle:** I have heard that there have been some problems, but it sounds like they have been relatively few. I do know that in states like Washington, they had fewer people opt into the policy than they would have had otherwise. It sounds like as a whole, the experience has been positive.

**Representative Delmore:** If we move it to \$20 will it be revenue neutral; is that your intent?

**Representative Thomas Beadle:** That was the intent. As long as we stay below \$35, that would be below the cost of a passport ID card.

**Representative Heller:** If this is just for land or sea, is it just for travel to Canada? How many people do you think this is going to effect?

**Representative Thomas Beadle:** The fiscal note indicates about 12,000 people a biennium. Across the country there have been about a million people that have them. It would just be an option, instead of a full passport.

**Representative Delmore:** What if we have minors that do not have a driver's license that still need a form of ID to get across the border?

**Representative Thomas Beadle:** They could maybe get a enhanced ID card issued from the state. The bill is written for age sixteen and older.

**Chairman Ruby:** The bill does say, "any operator's license permit or non-driver photo ID."

**Rep. Beadle:** So, it would include that ID card as well.

Chairman Ruby: Would the cost be a one-time fee or every time it is renewed?

**Representative Thomas Beadle:** It would be probably be every time it is renewed, just like you would have to pay a renewal fee for a passport or passport ID. Maybe there would be a lesser fee for renewals.

**Representative Frantsvog:** Is this proposed legislation identical to Minnesota's legislation?

**Representative Thomas Beadle:** I believe it is fairly close.

There was no further testimony in support of HB 1330.

**Linda Butts, Deputy Director for Driver and Vehicles Services at the North Dakota Department of Transportation,** spoke to oppose HB 1330 and provided written testimony. See attachment #4.

**Linda Butts:** What I haven't said is that our driver's license division is stretched very thin. In February 2010 we were fully staffed for the first time in years. Over the summer by August we had lost thirteen of our examiners, five to the oil fields, one died of cancer, two went out on maternity leave, and two others went to other jobs. Basically 25% of our workforce was brand new, and we were retraining. We tried many things to help with the problem. We tried to hire temporary workers, which mean people with no benefits. We were going to use those people behind the counters to gather the paperwork, do the eye exam, and push the button for the driver's license. That would free our examiners to go out to do more road tests. No one applied. We thought that maybe we could hire retired Highway Patrol. They would be quick to train. No one was interested. We have really struggled in the ability to deliver services. We did hire two new people in Dickinson, and they have been with us since August. Yesterday we heard that they are going to an oil company for double the wages plus health, vision, and dental. We have also lost a lot of people in motor vehicle, but for different reasons.

**Representative R. Kelsch:** On the first page where it talks about 50% of the people that cross into Canada already have passports. Are you saying that 50% of the people that cross into Canada use some other form of ID other than a passport to cross the border?

**Linda Butts:** When we put these statistics together, there was a lot of uncertainty about the border. In June of 2009 WHITTY (unsure of acronym) closed the borders theoretically to two documents. By that time all people were supposed to have a passport or enhanced driver's license, or something. Even today, they are still accepting birth certificates and a

driver's license in most cases. It has never been enforced in most cases. A lot of people got passports when that deadline was coming.

**Representative R. Kelsch:** It seems like a very low number of people that actually have passports.

**Linda Butts:** I don't think that I can answer that question.

**Representative Weisz:** There are only two ways that you can get across the border as of 2009, a pass card or a passport as of 6-1-09, unless you have a Real ID. How are the other 50% getting across the border?

**Linda Butts:** That was the point that I was trying to make. This chart that was put together in 2009 implied that WHITTY (?) was closing the borders as of the June 31, 2009. They did not do that. Again, the ways that anyone can get across the border now are passport, passport card, driver's license and birth certificate, or any of the documents listed on 3 of my testimony.

**Representative Delmore:** We have to remember that this is 2009. I think that they have gotten far stricter today.

**Linda Butts:** As recently as six months ago, you could still use a birth certificate and driver's license. We had a bus load of students that were crossing into Canada. We checked into it and they told us that birth certificates and drivers' licenses were accepted. We have also checked a couple of times recently, and been told that they will work. It may be slower. We have not been notified that the Customs and Border Patrol has closed the border to birth certificates and drivers' licenses.

**Representative Delmore:** I am aware of constituents that have been turned away from the border because they did not have a passport or pass card.

**Linda Butts:** When that happens again, we would appreciate knowing about it. If we are not being given accurate information, we do not want to be giving you the wrong story.

**Chairman Ruby:** Since a lot of people have gotten passports, don't you think that it is less likely that a lot of people will want to go to the extra expense of getting an enhanced driver's license?

**Linda Butts:** We do believe that people have gotten pass ports, but we have no way of measuring that.

**Representative Delmore:** Is a pass card for all ages and how complicated is it to get one?

**Linda Butts:** It is easy to get the card. I got it when I renewed my passport. It was an online transaction. I filled out the information and within three or four weeks I had the card. With regards to age, I don't know if it is open to sixteen years and below. I can research that and get back to you.

**Chairman Ruby:** Are you aware of any problem with the chip that is in these?

**Linda Butts:** I am not, but I can tell you that I do not carry my passport card in my purse.

**Representative Gruchalla:** The May 18, 2011 deadline, are we going to meet that deadline as far as Real ID?

**Linda Butts:** In order to meet this threshold the Department of Homeland Security has given us eighteen criteria. North Dakota has fulfilled fifteen of the criteria. Those fifteen are the ones that create much more diligence and better screening at the point of where you offer the card. The three that remain are the ones that we would need legislative action for. We are not asking for those. They are: you will put Real ID Compliant or Not Real ID Compliant on the face of the card, and that we as a state would commit to Real ID.

**There was no further testimony in opposition to HB 1330.**

**Representative Thomas Beadle** distributed addition information on the cost of ID cards for minors. See attachment #5.

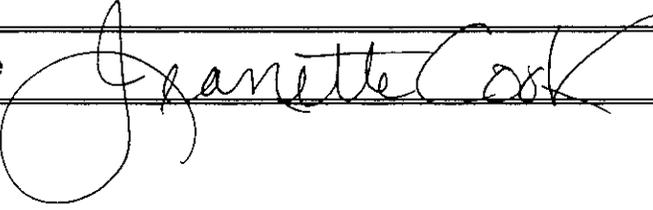
The hearing on HB 1330 was closed.

# 2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

House Transportation Committee  
Fort Totten Room, State Capitol

HB 1330  
02/032011  
Job #13990

Conference Committee

Committee Clerk Signature 

## Minutes:

**Chairman Ruby** brought HB 1330 before the committee and briefly reviewed the bill. (no audio available.)

**Representative R. Kelsch** moved a **DO NOT PASS** on HB 1330.

**Representative Owens** seconded the motion.

**A roll call voice was taken. Aye 14 Nay 0 Absent 0**

**The motion passed.**

**Representative Vigesaa** will carry HB 1330.

# FISCAL NOTE

Requested by Legislative Council  
01/18/2011

Bill/Resolution No.: HB 1330

1A. **State fiscal effect:** *Identify the state fiscal effect and the fiscal effect on agency appropriations compared to funding levels and appropriations anticipated under current law.*

	2009-2011 Biennium		2011-2013 Biennium		2013-2015 Biennium	
	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds	General Fund	Other Funds
<b>Revenues</b>				\$300,000		\$300,000
<b>Expenditures</b>				\$557,400		\$197,400
<b>Appropriations</b>				\$557,400		\$197,400

1B. **County, city, and school district fiscal effect:** *Identify the fiscal effect on the appropriate political subdivision.*

2009-2011 Biennium			2011-2013 Biennium			2013-2015 Biennium		
Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts	Counties	Cities	School Districts

2A. **Bill and fiscal impact summary:** *Provide a brief summary of the measure, including description of the provisions having fiscal impact (limited to 300 characters).*

This bill creates an Enhanced Drivers License (EDL).

B. **Fiscal impact sections:** *Identify and provide a brief description of the sections of the measure which have fiscal impact. Include any assumptions and comments relevant to the analysis.*

The bill creates the EDL, which is a driver's license with enhanced identification capability that can be used for cross-border movement. All information collected for these licenses must be original documents, scanned and saved, then transmitted to the Department of Homeland Security for border crossing access.

3. **State fiscal effect detail:** *For information shown under state fiscal effect in 1A, please:*

A. **Revenues:** *Explain the revenue amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each revenue type and fund affected and any amounts included in the executive budget.*

FIRST BIENNIUM TOTAL REVENUE = \$300,000

Estimated 12,000 users first biennium X \$15.00 = \$180,000 above normal renewal or license purchase fee plus \$120,000 normal license fee (12,000 X \$10).

SECOND BIENNIUM TOTAL REVENUE = \$300,000

Estimated 12,000 users X \$15.00 = \$180,000 above normal renewal or license purchase fee plus \$120,000 normal fee (12,000 X \$10).

B. **Expenditures:** *Explain the expenditure amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency, line item, and fund affected and the number of FTE positions affected.*

FIRST BIENNIUM TOTAL EXPENDITURES = \$557,400

Estimated 12,000 users X \$5.20 (cost to produce) = \$62,400

One time startup fees = \$360,000

Mailing costs = \$15,000

One additional FTE = \$120,000

SECOND BIENNIUM TOTAL EXPENDITURES = \$197,400  
Estimated 12,000 users X \$5.20 (cost to produce) = \$62,400  
Mailing costs = \$15,000  
One FTE = \$120,000

NOTE: The cost proposal only offers a centralized issuance, no over the counter option.

C. **Appropriations:** *Explain the appropriation amounts. Provide detail, when appropriate, for each agency and fund affected. Explain the relationship between the amounts shown for expenditures and appropriations. Indicate whether the appropriation is also included in the executive budget or relates to a continuing appropriation.*

ADDITIONAL FIRST BIENNIUM APPROPRIATION = \$557,400 including one additional FTE.

ADDITIONAL SECOND BIENNIUM APPROPRIATION = \$197,400

<b>Name:</b>	Glenn Jackson	<b>Agency:</b>	NDDOT
<b>Phone Number:</b>	328-4792	<b>Date Prepared:</b>	01/19/2011

Date: 2/3/11

Roll Call Vote #: \_\_\_\_\_

2011 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. 1330

House TRANSPORTATION Committee

Check here for Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number \_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken  Do Pass  Do Not Pass  Amended  Adopt Amendment

Rerefer to Appropriations  Reconsider

Motion Made By RA Kelstle Seconded By Owens

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Chairman Ruby	X		Representative Delmore	X	
Vice Chairman Weiler	X		Representative Gruchalla	X	
Representative Frantsvog	X		Representative Hogan	X	
Representative Heller	X		Representative Onstad	X	
Representative R. Kelsch	X				
Representative Louser	X				
Representative Owens	X				
Representative Sukut	X				
Representative Vigessaa	X				
Representative Weisz	X				

Total (Yes) 14 No 0

Absent 0

Floor Assignment Vigessaa

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HB 1330: Transportation Committee (Rep. Ruby, Chairman) recommends **DO NOT PASS** (14 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HB 1330 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

Handwritten signature of Dan Ruby in cursive script.

2011 TESTIMONY

HB 1330

February 3, 2011

HB 1330 – Enhanced Driver's License  
Rep. Thomas Beadle

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Mr. Chairman and members of the House Transportation committee, for the record my name is Thomas Beadle, representative of District 27 in South Fargo and a portion of West Fargo. HB 1330 is an idea that was brought to me by constituents and people who became interested in the idea after the Minnesota Legislature passed legislation creating Enhanced Driver's Licenses last spring and after seeing the legislation that has passed in other border states in recent years.

The idea is a simple one – to use the technology that currently exists to allow for the option of easier travel and cost savings for citizens seeking to travel across borders by either land or sea. The difference between an Enhanced Driver's License and a regular license is that the "Enhanced" version will include data that the Homeland Security Administration requires on passports for travel across borders by land or sea. This data is imbedded in the card in a RFID chip that can be swiped at a crossing point and the data will be recorded.

The belief among many Border States has been that the cost of a passport, which is over \$100, as well as the time that border processing takes, chokes off economic activity and travel that can prove vital to northern communities and businesses. There is a strong belief that passing a bill allowing for usage of Enhanced Drivers Licenses in North Dakota will increase Canadian travel across the border as well. Less hassle at the border should help increase the flow of tourists into North Dakota and allow them to support North Dakotan businesses. Many Canadian provinces, including Manitoba and Ontario have Enhanced Driver's Licenses, which use the same RFID technology. When Minnesota was debating this issue, they discovered that although the Canadian provinces had these licenses, they were not allowed to be used to cross the border unless the state they were entering had similar features.

There should be no security issues with this bill. The program is an opt-in policy that simply gives citizens the choice. Additionally, the card will have the same security protections in place that other states have as well as are included in currently issued Passports and Passport ID Cards.

In Minnesota's law, the cost to consumers is a \$15 fee above that of the current license cost. The intent of this bill is that consumers pay the true and actual cost of the new license type, and is intended to not cost the state money. That is why we chose the value of \$15 for the cost of these licenses. Upon receipt of the fiscal note, it seems that we have fallen short of that goal. I would happily accept any friendly amendments that would increase the fee for the new type of license to \$20 or another amount the committee decides is necessary to ensure that this has no negative effect on the state's budget.

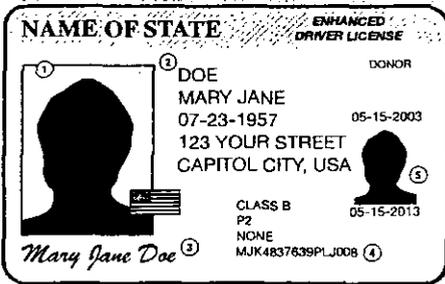
In the interest of providing an additional choice to the citizens of our state, I urge a Do Pass recommendation on this bill.

Thank you for your time and I stand for any questions the committee may have.

**EDLs will have the following features, regardless of issuing state or province:**

- Name of state or province with the word "Enhanced" in the title
- Full facial photograph
- Full name
- Date of birth
- Gender
- Citizenship
- Issuance/Expiration date
- Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology
- Machine Readable Zone on the back

**EXAMPLE**



Additionally, each EDL will have its own unique features and security measures on the face of the card to further identify the state or province, the person holding the document and to prevent counterfeiting. These features include, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1 The seal of the state or province
- 2 Principal address
- 3 Signature
- 4 Unique identifying number
- 5 Anti-counterfeiting measures, such as ghost images, watermarks, micro-printing, holograms, overlapping print, etc.

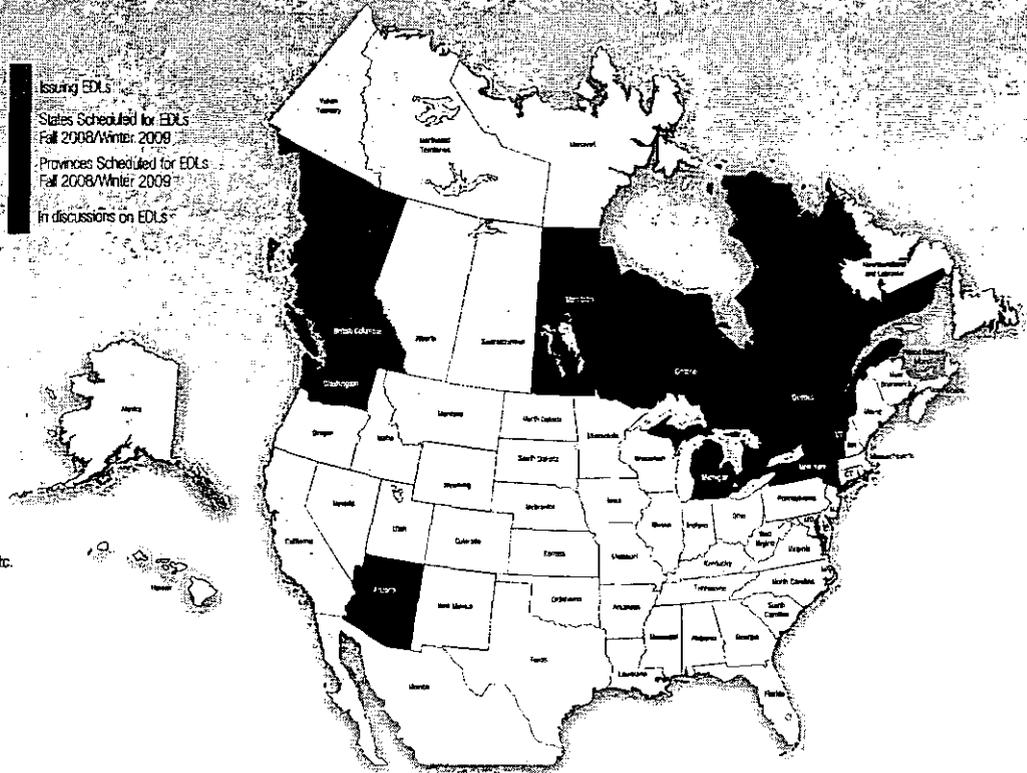
Some variations will exist, including specific placement.

\*An RFID chip embedded in the EDL will help speed processing. It transmits a unique reference number to the CBP officer at the inspection booth. No personal information is stored on the chip or transmitted.

This document is for educational purposes only and is not intended to serve as a technical guide. If you have any questions about EDLs, please refer to [www.cbp.gov](http://www.cbp.gov), your local DMV or contact the nearest CBP port of entry.

**Issuing EDLs**

States Scheduled for EDLs  
Fall 2008/Winter 2009  
 Provinces Scheduled for EDLs  
Fall 2008/Winter 2009  
 In discussions on EDLs



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## Passport Card & Enhanced Driver License

### Page Overview

[U.S. Passport Card](#)  
[Enhanced Driver License \(EDL\)](#)

It's a different game for travelers at today's border crossings. As of January 31, 2008, the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) effectively removed your ability to orally declare citizenship. From that date on you need government-approved documentation to make the cross.

Two new products have entered the marketplace, each designed to make border crossings by land and sea quicker and less costly. Think of the U.S. Passport Card (also known as the PASS Card) as a limited-use passport. It's issued by the State Department, and good for border populations that do frequent crossings. The Enhanced Driver License (EDL) is another option gaining momentum at the state level. Think of the EDL as your driver license on steroids, with enhanced security features to meet the more stringent requirements set by WHTI and the Department of Homeland Security.

## U.S. Passport Card

### Why a passport card?

The U.S. Passport Card (PASS Card) is a less expensive, more portable version of the traditional passport book. As a response to the new security measures imposed by Homeland Security and WHTI, PASS Cards come equipped with a microchip that assigns a distinct number to its owner. This number, through vicinity-read radio frequency technology, matches up with a Custom and Border Protection (CBP) database to promote more secure crossings with faster queuing. The PASS Card is a new form of approved identification targeted at border communities who make frequent crossings. It's wallet-sized, less expensive than the full passport book, and a suitable alternative for anyone who travels by land or sea between the U.S. and Canada, Mexico, Bermuda, or the Caribbean.

Note: The PASS Card is not approved for air travel. Unlike the passport book, the card is not considered an international travel document recognized worldwide.

### Specifics

- Valid for land and sea crossings only, not air
- Valid for travel to Canada, Mexico, Bermuda, and the Caribbean
- Valid for 10 years, just like a passport book (five years for minors)
- Wallet-sized, with a protective sleeve

### How do I apply?

The first PASS Card was issued in the summer of 2008, and already more than 700,000 applications have been processed.

To get your PASS card if you already have a passport book, just apply for the card as a renewal with Form DS-82.

First-time applicants should apply in person using Form DS-11. Check with the Department of State for your nearest passport application facility.

### What does it cost?

- \$55 for first-time applicants (\$40 for minors)
- \$30 for renewals from an expiring passport book

This compares to \$110 for a first-time passport book or passport book renewal.

## Enhanced Driver License (EDL)

### Why an enhanced driver license?

Much of the spirit behind the PASS Card also applies to the Enhanced Driver License (EDL). Convenience, portability, and cost are the big selling points here. If you are a licensed driver, check to see if your state has developed an EDL program in conjunction with the Department of Homeland Security.

Currently, only Washington State, Vermont, New York, and Michigan are fully up and running with EDLs. However, Arizona, Texas, and California are making progress with their programs, too.

Like PASS Cards, EDLs are only accepted at land and sea border crossings, not for air travel. The license contains radio-frequency microchipping that uniquely identifies you in CBP databases, which should promote a more expeditious cross. EDLs will be approved forms of identification, in full compliance with the new WHTI security measures.

### Specifics

- Same as your driver license, with enhanced security features
- Currently only available in Washington State, Vermont, Michigan, and New York
- Approved for border crossing by land or sea, not by air

### How do I apply?

If you live in Washington, check our page about the application process, and specific forms of identification that might be required. In brief, you are required to apply in person, and you must be a Washington resident. EDLs are available to anyone 18 years or older, and Enhanced Intermediate Driver Licenses are available to teen drivers.

If you live in New York, Michigan, or Vermont, check your state's central driver's license agency for more information.

Everyone else interested in EDLs should keep an eye on our News & Alerts page for information as new states come online with EDL programs. As with standard driver licenses, the specific guidelines for obtaining an EDL may vary from state to state.

### What does it cost?

- Washington: \$15 more than the standard driver license
- Vermont: \$25 more than the standard driver license
- New York: \$30 more than the standard driver license
- Michigan: \$20 more than the standard driver license

This compares to \$110 for a first-time passport book, so the costs savings can be material if the license works for your specific travel needs.

### Other Topics in This Section

- [Driver Education](#)
- [Drivers Permits](#)
- [Drivers Training](#)
- [Applying for a New License \(Teen Drivers\)](#)
- [Applying for a New License \(Drivers 18+\)](#)
- [Renewing Your License](#)
- [Replacing a Lost License](#)
- [Driving Record](#)
- [Special Licenses](#)
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- [Passport Card & Enhanced Driver License](#)
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**North Dakota Department of Transportation**  
**Linda Butts, Deputy Director for Driver and Vehicle Services**  
**HB 1330**

---

Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Linda Butts, Deputy Director for Driver and Vehicles Services at the North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT). Thank you for giving me the opportunity to address you today.

When I first came to NDDOT in October 2007, I studied extensively the Enhanced Driver's License (EDL). At the same time another driver's license was being discussed at great length and that was a REAL ID compliant driver's license. Both had driving privileges attached to them, but each had slightly different additional privileges. For example, the Enhanced Driver's License (EDL) could also be used as a border crossing document when returning to the U.S. by land or sea from Canada and the Caribbean; the REAL ID license would get one onto a plane and into federal buildings. The EDL was a voluntary program and at the time; the REAL ID, while highly controversial, appeared to be mandatory.

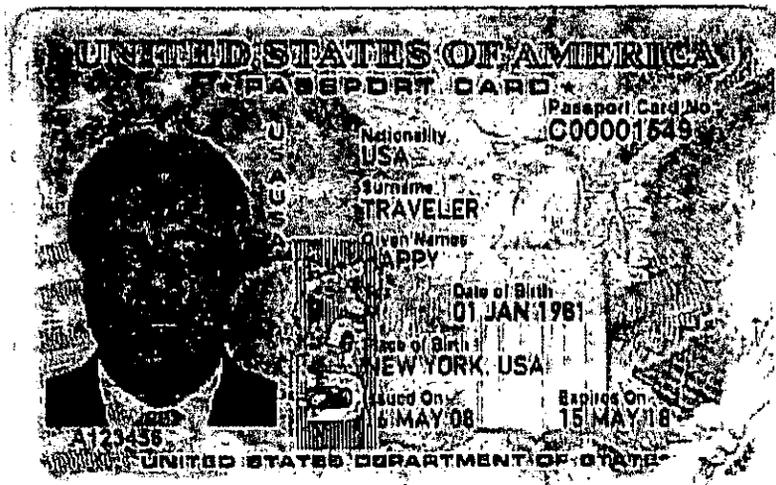
At that time Washington state was the only state that had issued an EDL. They had expected 20 percent of their population might want an EDL; however, the number is actually four percent. When we used the same logic on our driver pool, we guessed about 20,000 to 25,000 might want one (480,000 drivers x 5 percent = 24,000 anticipated demand).

We also checked with Customs and Border Patrol to see how many North Dakotans were crossing the border at that time. In 2009 we were given these numbers: 44,330 unique vehicles cross the Canadian border each year and 2,100 unique vehicles cross the Mexican border. Of those crossing the Canadian border, 50 percent already have passports. When we checked a few weeks ago, we were informed the numbers were about the same.

The cost of this license was substantially higher than other licenses because it had an impeded RFID chip. Startup costs are \$560,000 the first year or about \$23.33 per license (\$560,000 to \$24,000). We could not issue these in the state, but rather would have to have a facility in Minnesota "manufacture" and then mail the license. We estimated the four year card would need to be sold for as high as \$25 to \$30.

At that same time, the Department of State came out with their passport card, about five months earlier than expected. This also offered the privilege of a border crossing document when returning to the U.S. by land or sea from Canada and the Caribbean. The cost is \$30 for ten years, if you already had a passport, or \$55 if a first time applicant. This document is the size of a driver's license and fits into a wallet. Since North Dakota already had around 50 plus sites where one could apply for the passport card (the same places one would go to get a passport), we recommended encouraging our citizens to get the passport card. That being said, the other document that can be used for border crossing by air, land, and sea is your passport.

A sample of the passport card is below:



Below is a chart we prepared for the August 6, 2008, Interim Budget Committee delineating the difference between the documents.

DOCUMENT ACCEPTANCE					
	Current Driver's License	REAL ID Driver's License ^	REAL ID Compliant EDL ^^	Pass Port	Pass Card
1. Fly within the United States	Yes, with Real ID extension until 05/10/11*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
2. Return from the Western Hemisphere by land/sea	Yes, with birth certificate until 06/01/09	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
3. Flying Internationally	No	No	No	Yes	No
4. Use to drive a vehicle	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
5. Enter into a federal building	Yes, with Real ID extension until 05/10/11*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
6. Needs RFID	No	No	Yes	Yes**	Yes
Cost to Customer	\$10	\$25 to \$30	\$25 to \$30	\$110	\$55 to 30

^ Offered to those who have the legal right to be in the U.S.A, i.e. citizens plus documented aliens

^^ Offered to U.S. citizens only

\* First extension goes through December 31, 2009, and the second extension goes through May 10, 2011

\*\* New passports have an RFID chip but its purpose is separate from that of the Pass Card and, therefore, cannot be utilized for expedited border crossings.

## Existing crossing documents:

### Trusted Traveler Programs

- The Trusted Traveler Programs provide expedited travel for pre-approved, low risk travelers through dedicated lanes.
- NEXU.S. Program (CBP). Provides expedited travel via land, air, or sea to approved members between the U.S. and Canada border.
- SENTRI Program (CBP). Provides expedited travel to approved members between the U.S. and Mexico border.
- FAST Program (CBP). Provides expedited travel to approved commercial truck drivers between the U.S and Canada and U.S. and Mexico borders.
- Global Entry Program (CBP). Expedited screening and processing for pre-screened International travelers entering the United States.

### Other Crossing Documents Include:

- U.S. Passport
- U.S. Passport Card (available spring 2008)\*
- State or Provincial Issued Enhanced Driver's License (when available, this secure driver's license will denote identity and citizenship.)\*
- Enhanced Tribal Cards (when available)\*
- U.S. Military Identification with Military Travel Orders
- U.S. Merchant Mariner Document
- Native American Tribal Photo Identification Card
- Form I-872 American Indian Card
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) Card.

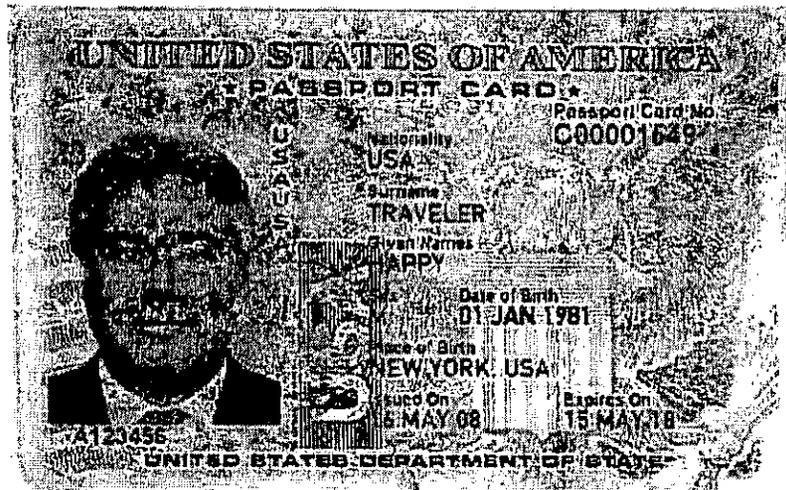
*\*Frequent Land Border Crossers—to expedite processing into the United States, U.S. Customs and Border Protection recommends using one of the above asterisked documents.*

So after revisiting the research that was done in 2007-2008, I would still make the same recommendation that our citizens are better served by simply getting one of the already available border crossing documents.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my testimony. I would be happy to answer any questions the committee may have.

# 5

# U.S. Passport Card



## PURPOSE

The U.S. Passport Card can be used to enter the United States from Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, and Bermuda at land border crossings or sea ports-of-entry and is more convenient and less expensive than a passport book. **The passport card cannot be used for international travel by air.**

## VALIDITY AND COST

### Adults (Age 16 and Older)

*Validity: 10 years*

*First-Time Applicant Cost: \$55*

*Previous Passport Holder Cost: \$30*

### Minors (Under Age 16)

*Validity: 5 years*

*Cost for All Minors: \$40*

## HOW TO APPLY

All U.S. citizens may apply for a passport card.

If you have a U.S. passport book and are eligible to use Form DS-82, you may apply for the card by mail. You can use Form DS-82 to renew your passport book at the same time that you apply for your passport card.

If you have never had a U.S. passport book or are not eligible to use Form DS-82, you must apply in person using Form DS-11.

All passport cards will be returned using First Class Mail. Passport cards cannot be shipped to you using overnight delivery.

## SECURITY

To increase speed, efficiency, and security at U.S. land and sea border crossings, the passport card contains a vicinity-read radio frequency identification (RFID) chip. **There is no personal information written to the RFID chip.** This chip points to a stored record in secure government databases.

With RFID technology, Customs and Border Protection inspectors will be able to access photographs and other biographical information stored in secure government databases as the traveler approaches an inspection station.

The passport card uses **state-of-the-art security features** to prevent against the possibility of counterfeiting and forgery. A protective RFID-blocking sleeve is provided with each passport card to protect against unauthorized reading or tracking of the card when it is not in use.

## HISTORY

We began production of the U.S. Passport Card on July 14, 2008. As of March 2010, more than 2,700,000 Passport Cards have been issued to U.S. citizens.

## Learn more about U.S. Passport Card

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[Difference Between Passport Book and Passport Card](#)

[U.S. Passport Card Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[U.S. Passport Card Layout](#)

[Where to Apply for a Passport or Passport Card Nationwide](#)

[Limited Number of U.S. Passport Cards Found to Be Defective](#)