



TSA ACCEPTABLE FORMS OF IDENTIFICATION

Beginning Oct. 1, 2020, every air traveler 18 years of age and older will need a REAL ID-compliant driver license or photo identification card, a state-issued enhanced driver license or another acceptable form of identification to fly within the United States.

Below is a list of acceptable forms of identification excerpted from the Travel Document Check Standard Operating Procedure Chapter 5 – “Acceptable Forms of ID”

U.S. Government ID

1. Passport or Passport Card
2. U.S. Department of Defense (DOD ID. This includes IDs for active duty and retired military, their dependents, and DOD civilians, as well as the DOD Common Access Card (CAC).
3. U.S. Government Agency-issued credential with second form of ID. However, FAA Safety Inspector and Federal Judge Credentials are acceptable without a second form of ID.
4. U.S. Merchant Mariner ID
5. ID issued to Members of Congress (Senators and Representatives) and their spouses
6. Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC) ID
7. Trusted Traveler Card:
 - a. Global Entry
 - b. Secure Electronic Network for Traveler Rapid Inspection (SENTRI)
 - c. Free and Secure Trade (FAST)
 - d. Nexus.
8. American Indian Card (I-872)
9. Native American Tribal Photo ID. All Tribal IDs are recognized as Government IDs and do not require a second form of ID. An expiration date is not required.
10. Permanent Resident Card/Resident Alien Card (I-551)
11. Border Crossing Card/non-immigrant Visa (DSP-150)
12. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Re-enter the United States (I-327)
13. DHS Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
14. U.S. Government-issued Personal Identity Verification (PIV) Card
15. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Employment Authorization Card (I-766)
16. IDs issued by the U.S. Department of State (DOS)
17. FAA Safety Inspector Credential (FAA Form 11A)

18. Federal Judge Credential
19. Veterans Health Administration (VA) ID
20. Other U.S. Government ID that has name, date of birth, expiration date, and some tamper-resistant feature.

U.S. State and Territory ID

1. Driver's or Enhanced Driver's License.
2. Photo ID issued by state Department of Motor Vehicles or equivalent state or U.S. territory government office for the sole purpose of identification and not for evidence of employment status, student status, weapons permit, or other status.
3. Limited-Term Driver's Licenses are an acceptable form of ID. States issue limited-duration, driver's licenses and ID plastic cards to individuals who have temporary lawful status in the U.S. These cards will clearly indicate on the front of the ID and in machine readable zones that the cards are "limited-term" or "temporary" licenses or IDs.

Foreign government ID

1. Passport
2. United Nations Laissez-Passer
3. Canadian Driver's License
4. Canadian Province/Territory ID
5. Indian and North Affairs Canada (INAC Card).

Other ID

1. Registered Traveler Cards that include name, photo, date of birth, gender, expiration date, and tamper-resistant feature(s)
2. Aircraft Operator Photo ID (at any airport in the United States)
3. Airport or Aircraft Operator-issued SIDA ID (valid only at the airport where the SIDA ID was issued).
4. Sterile Area ID (valid only at the airport where the Sterile Area ID was issued)
6. Prison IDs issued by state or Federal correctional institutions that contain the individual's name, photo, and date of birth.

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*The Transportation Security Administration was created to strengthen the security of the nation's transportation systems and ensure the freedom of movement for people and commerce. TSA uses a risk-based strategy and works closely with transportation law enforcement and intelligence communities to set the standard for excellence in transportation security.
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