

Seventh District State Driver's License Requirements

The following table summarizes the acceptable documents needed and other requirements for a state driver's license in the five states in the Federal Reserve's Seventh District. The information in the table was compiled by the National Immigration Law Center from statutes, state government websites, and information provided by advocates within each state, and it is current as of December 5, 2004¹. Note that the documents used to prove age and identity may have changed.

STATE	SSN REQUIREMENT?	LAWFUL PRESENCE REQUIREMENT?	ACCEPTABLE DOCUMENTS TO PROVE AGE, IDENTITY, RESIDENCY, LAWFUL PRESENCE AND SSN	COMMENTS & EXCEPTIONS TO RULES
IL	Yes (with exception)	Yes (See comments)	<p>New applicants must present one document from each of the following four categories:</p> <p>Signature. Cancelled check (within 90 days); major credit card; government ID card; Cooperative Driver Testing Program (CDTP) certification form; driver education certificate; current Illinois driver's license (DL); court order; government DL; immigration related Forms I-551, I-688, I-688A, I-688B, I-766, or I-94; Medicare card with suffix A, J, H, M or T; US military DL; US military ID card; military service record (DD-214); mortgage or installment loan document; current out-of-state DL or ID card; U.S. or foreign passport; and Social Security card issued by the SSA.</p> <p>Proof of DOB. Adoption records; birth certificate (original or certified by a board of health or bureau of vital statistics within the U.S., or by the U.S. State Dept., U.S. territory, or Canada); court order regarding change of birth date; official grade/high school transcript; current Illinois DL or ID card; immigration-related Forms I-551, I-688, I-688A, I-688B, I-766, or I-94; U.S. military driver's license; military ID card; military service record (DD-214); naturalization certificate; U.S. or foreign passport; SSA award letter.</p> <p>SSN. Illinois DL record; Illinois ID card record; military DL; military ID card; US, military service record (DD-214); SSA award letter; and Social Security card.</p> <p>Residency/personal data. Utility bill; vehicle registration card; voter registration card; current forms of ID with an Illinois street address that do not appear on the list of unacceptable ID; any document listed in the first three categories above; and other forms of ID not listed as unacceptable. (For a list of unacceptable ID documents, see the Illinois Driver Services Dept. Web site: www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/drivers/acceptable_id.html.)</p>	<p>Effective Jan. 1, 2005, the Illinois Secretary of State (SOS) may issue a temporary visitor DL to a non-citizen who (1) resides in the state, (2) is ineligible to obtain an SSN, and (3) presents proof of lawful presence.</p> <p>A temporary DL is valid for 3 years or for the time that the person is authorized to remain in the U.S.</p> <p>The SOS will adopt rules regarding the design and content of the temporary DL.</p>
IN	Yes (with exception)	Yes (See comments)	<p>Applicants must present proof of identity and state residency. An applicant must present 1 primary document, 1 proof of Social Security number (SSN), 1 secondary document, and 1 proof of Indiana residency document; or 2 primary documents, 1 proof of SSN, and 1 proof of Indiana residency document. (Presenting a primary or secondary document may also establish the applicant's Indiana residency as long as the applicant's name and correct address are shown on the document).</p> <p>Primary documents. U.S. birth certificate, with stamp or seal, issued by one of the following: county department or board of health vital records/statistics division of the applicant's state of birth; state department or board of health vital records/statistics</p>	<p>Lawful presence and SSN requirement implemented administratively on July 15, 2002. A class action lawsuit challenges that the rule was implemented without going through the required rulemaking process. The suit, <i>Roe v. Coleman</i>, Marion County Superior Court,</p>

		<p>division of the applicant's state of birth; the U.S. State Dept.; or a U.S. territory (American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, or Virgin Islands) (translation may be required). Other eligible primary documents include certificate of report of birth abroad of U.S. citizen (DS-1350); U.S. consular report of birth (FS-240); U.S. certificate of naturalization/citizenship; valid U.S. military/merchant marine photo ID; and valid U.S. passport. Acceptable immigration-related documentation includes: Valid foreign passport with visa that contains valid I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) indicating duration of stay in the U.S. (Canadians are exempt from this requirement because they are not required to have a visa in their passports when entering the U.S.); employment authorization card (I-688B or I-766); I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) stamped "Section 207" refugee status; I-94 stamped "Section 208" asylum status; permanent resident card (I-551); temporary I-551 stamp; temporary resident card (I-688); Reentry Permit (I-327); Refugee Travel Document (I-571); and other INS or CIS documentation subject to Bureau of Motor Vehicles Driver Services approval. Note: Out-of-country licenses are no longer accepted as ID or proof of driving experience.</p> <p>Secondary documentation. Bank statement; certified academic transcript; confirmation of registration letter from an educational institution; court documentation with stamp or seal in applicant's name; foreign consulate-issued ID card; government issued license or ID card; Hoosier RX Plan card with imprinted name; Indiana county pre-sentence investigation report with clerk stamp or seal; Indiana gun permit (valid); Indiana probation photo ID card; Indiana professional/occupational license (valid); Indiana BMV title application with BMV valid stamp; Indiana BMV title or registration (valid); insurance card; letter from probation officer or county caseworker on letterhead stationery and certified with court or county stamp or sealed with the applicant's name and signature of the probation officer; valid major credit or bank card (MC, VISA, AE, and Discover <i>only</i>); original out-of-state driver record; out-of-state driver license, ID card or permit with photograph; pay check stub (computer generated); prison release documentation/photo ID; school report card (dated within 12 mos.); school photo ID card; Selective Service acknowledgement card (SSS Form 3A); U.S. divorce decree certified by court of law with stamp or seal; U.S. application of marriage/record of marriage (certified copy; must contain the stamped seal and be signed by the clerk); U.S. district court pre-sentence investigation report with clerk stamp or seal; U.S. military discharge or DD214 separation papers; U.S. Veterans Universal Access ID card with photo; and W-2 form (federal or state) or 1099 federal tax form.</p> <p>Proof of Indiana residency. Any document from the list of "primary documents" or "secondary documentation" above may be used as proof of Indiana residency, as long as the document contains the applicant's name and residential address. For purposes of this policy, a post office box is not an acceptable residential address. Examples of proof of residency include, but are <i>not</i> limited to, the following: child support check from Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, with name and address of the applicant attached; change of address confirmation form (CNL107) from U.S. Postal Service listing old and new address; <i>current</i> bill or benefit statement (within 60 days of issuance); Indiana DL, ID card, or permit with photo; Indiana property deed or tax assessment; Indiana</p>	<p>Indiana, is still pending.</p> <p>Agency affidavit may be accepted from applicants who have never been issued an SSN.</p> <p>An applicant submitting <i>valid</i> INS or CIS documentation who does not already have a valid DL from another U.S. state or territory must first obtain an Indiana learner's permit. The applicant must hold the permit for at least sixty (60) days before becoming eligible to apply for an Indiana DL.</p>
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IA	Yes (with exception)	Yes (See comments)	<p>Applicants must present proofs of identity, age, state residency, and lawful presence.</p> <p>Primary documents. Photo DL or a certified copy of a DL that is valid or has not been expired more than one year; photo ID card or certified copy of the card issued from the same state agency that issues DLs and that has not been expired more than one year (some states excepted); original or certified copy of U.S. or Canadian birth certificate that has a raised seal and is government issued (hospital birth certificate is not acceptable); INS or CIS document; court order containing the applicant's full name, DOB, and court seal (abstracts not accepted); military ID card (dependent ID card <i>not</i> accepted); valid U.S. or Canadian passport or foreign passport with appropriate INS or CIS document; and ID card issued by Canadian Dept. of Indian Affairs (U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs or tribal ID cards are not acceptable).</p> <p>Secondary documents. Any primary document; Bureau of Indian Affairs card; photo DL or photo ID card expired one year or more; court order that does not contain the applicant's DOB but does have full name; foreign birth certificate translated by approved translator; military discharge or separation papers (DD-214); military dependent ID card; employment ID card; health insurance card; IRS or state tax document completed by the governmental agency (W-2, 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ, and related forms completed by taxpayer not acceptable); marriage license or certificate; medical records from doctor or hospital (original or authenticated); gun permit; pilot's license; certified school record or transcript.; Social Security card issued by the SSA (metal version of card not accepted); Canadian Social Insurance card; photo student ID card; vehicle certificate of title (vehicle registration not accepted); voter registration card; welfare card; prison release document; and certified or notarized affidavit—personally provided by minor child's parent or guardian who must provide acceptable proof of his/her identity—identifying the child.</p> <p>Proof of state residency. IA voter registration card; IA vehicle registration certificate; utility bill showing 30 days of residency; statement from an IA financial institution showing 30 days of residency; rental or lease agreement showing 30 days of residency; paycheck or pay stub from an IA employer.; children's school enrollment papers; and documentation showing a filing for homestead or military tax exemption on property in Iowa. Other items will be reviewed by licensing personnel.</p> <p>Proof of SSN. Social Security card (metal version is not acceptable); previous IA license or ID if it bears the applicant's SSN; IRS or state tax document completed by the appropriate governmental agency (W-2, 1040, 1040A, 1040EZ and related forms completed by the</p>	<p>Applicants who are "temporary foreign nationals" and are ineligible for an SSN must present CIS documents.</p> <p>Lawful presence requirement is not in the statute or regulations, but has been implemented by the state agency.</p> <p>Licenses issued to "foreign nationals who are temporarily present in the country" are limited to the period of time the person is authorized to be in the U.S., not to exceed two years.</p> <p>A class action lawsuit challenged the requirement for driver's license applicants to present proof of lawful presence and an SSN: <i>Sanchez et al. v. Iowa et al.</i>, No. 04-0176 (Supreme Court of Iowa).</p>

			taxpayer are not acceptable); financial statement containing the SSN; payroll stub containing the SSN; and military ID card bearing the SSN.	
MI	Yes (with exception)	No	<p>Applicants must present proof of SSN, name, and DOB. They must present 3 documents, at least one of which must be a primary document.</p> <p>Primary documents. Primary-group documents must show the applicant’s full name and DOB. Expired documents are acceptable if the documents are authentic and still represent the applicant. Examples of primary documents include U.S. birth certificate (must be certified and cannot be a hospital birth certificate); U.S. military photo ID card; U.S. military dependent ID card; out-of-state or Canadian DL or ID card with photo; U.S. or Canadian passport; permanent resident card (I-551); certificate of naturalization; certificate of U.S. citizenship; employment authorization documents; and non-U.S. passport accompanied by English translation.</p> <p>Secondary documents. DL from another country accompanied by English translation (international driving permit is not acceptable); birth certificate; marriage license or divorce decree from another country accompanied by English translation; nonimmigrant visa issued by the U.S. State Dept.; vehicle title or registration from Michigan or another state; marriage license from Michigan or another state; divorce decree from Michigan or another state; order for name change from court within U.S.; photo ID card issued by Michigan government agency (prison cards not accepted); certified birth certificate (for child) showing applicant as a parent; Michigan driver education certificate; non-photo out-of-state or Canadian DL; Michigan adoption record; school ID card with photo; records, diploma, yearbook, etc., from U.S. school, college, or university; and U.S. military discharge or separation documents.</p>	<p>SSN is not required if applicant is exempt from obtaining one or is exempt under law from disclosing his or her SSN because of religious convictions..</p> <p>Applicants that have never been issued an SSN must certify to that fact on an application obtained at a Secretary of State branch office.</p> <p>Non-English documents must be translated.</p>
WI	Yes (with exception)	No	<p>Applicants must present proof of name and DOB; identity; and state residency.</p> <p>Proof of name and DOB. Passport or certified copy of birth certificate (hospital birth certificates or baptismal certificates are not acceptable); Wisconsin operator’s license or Dept. of Transportation–issued ID card, with photo; I-151 or I-551 Alien Registration Receipt card; I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record, parole or refugee version) and Form MV3002 (certification of name and DOB); U.S. Certificate of Naturalization; U.S. Certificate of Citizenship; Wisconsin notification of birth registration; American Indian card; federal temporary resident card; federal employment authorization document; Form I-181 (Memorandum of Creation of Lawful Permanent Residence); Northern Marianas card; operator’s license or ID card issued by another jurisdiction, with photo and signature of licensee; court order with applicant’s full name and DOB, and court seal (e.g., adoption document, name-change document, or gender-change document; abstract of criminal or civil conviction not acceptable); U.S. military personnel ID card; Mexican voter registration card with an identifiable photo and signature of the bearer.</p> <p>Proof of identity. Photo driver’s license or state-issued ID card; military discharge papers, including DD-214; U.S. government and military dependent ID card; U.S. Merchant Mariners photo ID; copy of federal or state income tax return; professional license; marriage certificate or certified copy of a judgment of divorce; international driver’s license (and applicant’s valid</p>	<p>An SSN must be provided if applicant has one. Applicants who do not have an SSN must state or subscribe under oath to affirm that they do not have an SSN.</p>

			<p>license from his/her country of origin); SSA-issued Social Security card; credit card with signature; private investigator's license; life insurance policy; canceled check; Wisconsin Forward card or Badger Care card; Medicaid card; Canadian Social Insurance card; driver education course completion certificate; employee photo ID card; student photo ID card; ID card issued by a foreign consulate bearing an identifiable photograph and signature—or reproduction thereof—of the bearer; certified school record or transcript; vehicle title issued more than 30 days prior to DL application date; prison release document; affidavit from a physician who testifies as to the applicant's identity and to having known the applicant for more than 2 years, together with a physician-provided copy of the applicant's medical chart.</p> <p>Proof of residency. Wisconsin ID card or driver's license; Wisconsin vehicle registration or title that is at least 30 days old; paycheck or stub with applicant's name and Wisconsin address, as well as employer's name and address; a bill (e.g., utilities, cable TV, credit card, etc.) with applicant's name and Wisconsin address; account statement at least 30 days old from a Wisconsin financial institution; Forward Wisconsin card (medical assistance card); Wisconsin food stamp credit card (Quest card); Wisconsin school ID/documents for applicant or applicant's child ; taxpayer ID number along with the letter from the IRS to the applicant; Milwaukee County ID card issued after Feb. 1, 2000; verification that applicant is a resident of Wisconsin provided by applicant's spouse, mother, father, child, or legal guardian with valid Wisconsin DL or ID card (addresses of applicant and verification provider need not be the same); and other documents or proof that are approved at a local level by a staff member at a Division of Motor Vehicles service center.</p>	
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Conclusion and Tangible Outcomes

Based on audience feedback and subsequent outcomes, the conference series was a success. Participants found the conferences to be an effective use of their time and a constructive forum for sharing ideas, practices, and innovative techniques to furthering immigrant financial market participation. Our cosponsors found the forums helpful in highlighting the barriers to economic access for immigrants.

Some more tangible outcomes flowed from the conference series as well. John Schultz, Director of Community Development for the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA), showed interest in lending to undocumented immigrants prior to the Milwaukee conference. The Milwaukee conference then featured WHEDA's Executive Director, Antonio Riley, whose keynote address touched on the notion of home **ownership** to undocumented immigrants. After the conference, WHEDA began accepting mortgage loan applications from non-SSN holders, where ITINs were used in lieu of SSNs. A select group of lenders participate in the program. According to Shultz, WHEDA's acceptance of ITINs is an extension of its HOME mortgage loan program—with just a few documentation changes—no state tax dollars or special money were set aside for this program. Since WHEDA began accepting ITINs in lieu of SSNs, it has closed 76 mortgage loans of this type totaling \$8.2 million.²

Erick Patterson of the IRS, inspired by the utility of the “Sobrevivir” video series, brought about another tangible outcome from the conference: the IRS is creating Spanish language video presentations designed to help explain the uses of the ITIN to the Hispanic community.

The FAI Center is an ongoing Fed initiative. We welcome your comments, ideas, and observations about the topic and the Center.

¹ Available at http://www.nilc.org/immspbs/DLs/state_dl_rqmts_120504.pdf.

² Origination figures are as of May 23, 2005 and do not reflect an additional three pending loan applications.