

Paragraph	Requirement
8.6	Notify TSA of any reportable cybersecurity incident, as defined in the TSA Cybersecurity Lexicon available at www.tsa.gov , that may compromise the integrity of the certificate systems within no more than 72 hours of the discovery of the incident. Reports must be made as directed at www.tsa.gov/real-id/mDL . These requirements must be implemented in full compliance with the following references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DHS National Cyber Incident Response Plan; and • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, IR-6.
8.7	Information provided in response to this paragraph <i>may</i> contain SSI, and if so, must be handled and protected in accordance with 49 CFR part 1520.
8.8	Undergo a vulnerability scan on public and private IP addresses identified by the State or delegated third party as the State's or delegated third party's certificate systems at least every three months, and after performing any significant system or network changes. These requirements must be implemented in full compliance with the following references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CA/Browser Forum Network and Certificate System Security Requirements; • DHS National Cyber Incident Response Plan; and • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, CM-1, CM-4, IR-3, RA-1, RA-5.
8.9	Undergo a penetration test on the State's and each delegated third party's certificate systems at least every 12 months, and after performing any significant infrastructure or application upgrades or modifications. These requirements must be implemented in full compliance with the following references: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CA/Browser Forum Network and Certificate System Security Requirements; • DHS National Cyber Incident Response Plan; • NIST Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity PR-IP-7; and • NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, CA-2, CA-8, CM-4, RA-3.
8.10	Record evidence that each vulnerability scan and penetration test was performed by a person or entity with the requisite skills, tools, proficiency, code of ethics, and independence.

[89 FR 85380, Oct. 25, 2024]

Subpart B—Minimum Documentation, Verification, and Card Issuance Requirements

§ 37.11 Application and documents the applicant must provide.

(a) The State must subject each person applying for a REAL ID driver's license or identification card to a mandatory facial image capture, and shall maintain photographs of individuals even if no card is issued. The photographs must be stored in a format in accordance with § 37.31 as follows:

(1) If no card is issued, for a minimum period of five years.

(2) If a card is issued, for a period of at least two years beyond the expiration date of the card.

(b) *Declaration.* Each applicant must sign a declaration under penalty of perjury that the information presented on the application is true and correct, and the State must retain this declaration. An applicant must sign a new declaration when presenting new source documents to the DMV on subsequent visits.

(c) *Identity.* (1) To establish identity, the applicant must present at least one of the following source documents:

(i) Valid, unexpired U.S. passport.

(ii) Certified copy of a birth certificate filed with a State Office of Vital Statistics or equivalent agency in the individual's State of birth.

(iii) Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the U.S. Department of State, Form FS-240, DS-1350 or FS-545.

(iv) Valid, unexpired Permanent Resident Card (Form I-551) issued by DHS or INS.

(v) Unexpired employment authorization document (EAD) issued by DHS, Form I-766 or Form I-688B.

(vi) Unexpired foreign passport with a valid, unexpired U.S. visa affixed accompanied by the approved I-94 form documenting the applicant's most recent admittance into the United States.

(vii) Certificate of Naturalization issued by DHS, Form N-550 or Form N-570.

(viii) Certificate of Citizenship, Form N-560 or Form N-561, issued by DHS.

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(ix) REAL ID driver's license or identification card issued in compliance with the standards established by this part.

(x) Such other documents as DHS may designate by notice published in the **FEDERAL REGISTER**.

(2) Where a State permits an applicant to establish a name other than the name that appears on a source document (for example, through marriage, adoption, court order, or other mechanism permitted by State law or regulation), the State shall require evidence of the name change through the presentation of documents issued by a court, governmental body or other entity as determined by the State. The State shall maintain copies of the documentation presented pursuant to §37.31, and maintain a record of both the recorded name and the name on the source documents in a manner to be determined by the State and in conformity with §37.31.

(d) *Date of birth.* To establish date of birth, an individual must present at least one document included in paragraph (c) of this section.

(e) *Social security number (SSN).* (1) Except as provided in paragraph (e)(3) of this section, individuals presenting the identity documents listed in §37.11(c)(1) and (2) must present his or her Social Security Administration account number card; or, if a Social Security Administration account card is not available, the person may present any of the following documents bearing the applicant's SSN:

- (i) A W-2 form,
- (ii) A SSA-1099 form,
- (iii) A non-SSA-1099 form, or
- (iv) A pay stub with the applicant's name and SSN on it.

(2) The State DMV must verify the SSN pursuant to §37.13(b)(2) of this subpart.

(3) Individuals presenting the identity document listed in §37.11(c)(1)(vi) must present an SSN or demonstrate non-work authorized status.

(f) *Documents demonstrating address of principal residence.* To document the address of principal residence, a person must present at least two documents of the State's choice that include the individual's name and principal residence. A street address is required ex-

cept as provided in §37.17(f) of this part.

(g) *Evidence of lawful status in the United States.* A DMV may issue a REAL ID driver's license or identification card only to a person who has presented satisfactory evidence of lawful status.

(1) If the applicant presents one of the documents listed under paragraphs (c)(1)(i), (c)(1)(ii), (c)(1)(iii), (c)(1)(iv), (c)(1)(vii) or (c)(1)(viii) of this section, the issuing State's verification of the applicant's identity in the manner prescribed in §37.13 will also provide satisfactory evidence of lawful status.

(2) If the applicant presents one of the identity documents listed under paragraphs (c)(1)(v) or (c)(1)(vi), or (c)(1)(ix) of this section, the issuing State's verification of the identity document(s) does not provide satisfactory evidence of lawful status. The applicant must also present a second document from §37.11(g)(1) or documentation issued by DHS or other Federal agencies demonstrating lawful status as determined by USCIS. All documents shall be verified in the manner prescribed in §37.13.

(h) *Exceptions Process.* A State DMV may choose to establish a written, defined exceptions process for persons who, for reasons beyond their control, are unable to present all necessary documents and must rely on alternate documents to establish identity or date of birth. Alternative documents to demonstrate lawful status will only be allowed to demonstrate U.S. citizenship.

(1) Each State establishing an exceptions process must make reasonable efforts to establish the authenticity of alternate documents each time they are presented and indicate that an exceptions process was used in the applicant's record.

(2) The State shall retain copies or images of the alternate documents accepted pursuant to §37.31 of this part.

(3) The State shall conduct a review of the use of the exceptions process, and pursuant to subpart E of this part, prepare and submit a report with a copy of the exceptions process as part of the certification documentation detailed in §37.55.

(i) States are not required to comply with these requirements when issuing

REAL ID driver's licenses or identification cards in support of Federal, State, or local criminal justice agencies or other programs that require special licensing or identification to safeguard persons or in support of their other official duties. As directed by appropriate officials of these Federal, State, or local agencies, States should take sufficient steps to safeguard the identities of such persons. Driver's licenses and identification cards issued in support of Federal, State, or local criminal justice agencies or programs that require special licensing or identification to safeguard persons or in support of their other official duties shall not be distinguishable from other REAL ID licenses or identification cards issued by the State.

§ 37.13 Document verification requirements.

(a) States shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the applicant does not have more than one driver's license or identification card already issued by that State under a different identity. In States where an individual is permitted to hold both a driver's license and identification card, the State shall ensure that the individual has not been issued identification documents in multiple or different names. States shall also comply with the provisions of § 37.29 before issuing a driver's license or identification card.

(b) States must verify the documents and information required under § 37.11 with the issuer of the document. States shall use systems for electronic validation of document and identity data as they become available or use alternative methods approved by DHS.

(1) States shall verify any document described in § 37.11(c) or (g) and issued by DHS (including, but not limited to, the I-94 form described in § 37.11(c)(vi)) through the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) system or alternate methods approved by DHS, except that if two DHS-issued documents are presented, a SAVE verification of one document that confirms lawful status does not need to be repeated for the second document. In the event of a non-match, the DMV must not issue a REAL ID driver's license or identification card to an applicant, and must refer the individual to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for resolution.

(2) States must verify SSNs with the Social Security Administration (SSA) or through another method approved by DHS. In the event of a non-match with SSA, a State may use existing procedures to resolve non-matches. If the State is unable to resolve the non-match, and the use of an exceptions process is not warranted in the situation, the DMV must not issue a REAL ID driver's license or identification card to an applicant until the information verifies with SSA.

(3) States must verify birth certificates presented by applicants. States should use the Electronic Verification of Vital Events (EVVE) system or other electronic systems whenever the records are available. If the document does not appear authentic upon inspection or the data does not match and the use of an exceptions process is not warranted in the situation, the State must not issue a REAL ID driver's license or identification card to the applicant until the information verifies, and should refer the individual to the issuing office for resolution.

(4) States shall verify documents issued by the Department of State with the Department of State or through methods approved by DHS.

(5) States must verify REAL ID driver's licenses and identification cards with the State of issuance.

(6) Nothing in this section precludes a State from issuing an interim license or a license issued under § 37.71 that will not be accepted for official purposes to allow the individual to resolve any non-match.

§ 37.15 Physical security features for the driver's license or identification card.

(a) *General.* States must include document security features on REAL ID driver's licenses and identification cards designed to deter forgery and counterfeiting, promote an adequate level of confidence in the authenticity of cards, and facilitate detection of fraudulent cards in accordance with this section.