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Passport Card

Should I get a passport book or card?

The passport book and passport card are both U.S. passports. If issued for the full validity, they are both proof of your U.S. citizenship and identity.

See the chart below to decide which is best for you. (Can't decide? Get both!)







Renew by Mail
Apply In Person
Passport Fees



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and older \$105 - applicants under 16 \$110 - renewals by mail	older \$40 - applicants under 16 \$30 - renewals by mail
Please see Passport Fees for more information.	Please see Passport Fees for more information.

How do I get a passport card?

You can apply by mail using Form DS-82 if you have a passport book or card that:

- Can be submitted with your application
- Is undamaged (other than normal "wear and tear")
- Was issued when you were age 16 or older
- Was issued within the last 15 years
- Was issued in your current name (or you can document your name change with an original or certified copy of your marriage certificate, divorce decree, or court order)

If any of the above statements do not apply to you, you must Apply in Person using form DS-11.

Please note:

- Passport cards can only be mailed to you using First-Class Mail.
- You can use Form DS-82 to renew your passport book at the same time you apply for your first passport card.

FAQs Expand All Can I apply for the passport card and passport book using the same application? Why can't I use a passport card to fly internationally?

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► Can I use my passport card at Ready Lanes?

REAL ID and Air Travel

Passed by Congress in 2005, the REAL ID Act established minimum security standards for state-issued driver's licenses and identification cards and prohibits federal agencies, like TSA, from accepting licenses and identification cards for official purposes from states that do not meet these standards.

Enforcement Dates

Beginning January 22, 2018, driver's licenses or state IDs issued by states that are not in compliance with the REAL ID Act and have not been granted an extension by DHS may not be used to fly within the U.S. *You will need approved alternate ID*.

Beginning October 1, 2020, every traveler will need a REAL ID-compliant license or state ID or another acceptable form of identification to fly within the U.S.



To Clarify: you will need a REAL ID- compliant license or REAL ID-compliant state ID or another acceptable form of ID to fly within the U.S.

When Flying...

If your state is compliant:

- You may continue to use your state-issued driver's license or ID to fly in the U.S. until October 1, 2020.
- Beginning October 1, 2020, you may only use a REAL ID compliant driver's license or ID or another acceptable form of identification for domestic air travel.

If your state is not compliant:

- Beginning January 22, 2018, you may continue to use your state-issued driver's license or ID for domestic air travel only if your state has been granted an extension to the compliance deadline by DHS. If your state has not been granted an extension by DHS you may not use your state-issued driver's license or ID for domestic air travel.
- Beginning October 1, 2020, you may not use your state-issued driver's license or ID for domestic air travel.

 To Clarify: you will need a REAL ID- compliant license or REAL ID-compliant state ID

Recommendations

or another acceptable form of ID to fly within the U.S.

- **1. Check your state's status:** You can check if your state is REAL ID compliant at **dhs.gov/real-id-enforcement-brief**. Beginning January 22, 2018, travelers from non-compliant states will not be able to use their driver's licenses or state IDs at TSA checkpoints, unless the state received an extension to comply.
- **2. Read the frequently asked questions:** For clarification on what the REAL ID Act means for you, visit **dhs.gov/real-id-public-faqs or tsa.gov** and search "REAL ID". If you have questions about what is considered acceptable identification, you may call the TSA Contact Center at (866) 289-9673 or email TSA-ContactCenter@tsa.dhs.gov.



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3. Prepare for the checkpoint: If you are concerned that your state-issued driver's license or photo ID may not be accepted by TSA beginning January 22, 2018, apply for an alternative identification document well ahead of your planned travel dates. Ensure you have an acceptable ID and boarding pass ready before arriving at the airport. Refer to the current list of acceptable IDs below or at

tsa.gov/travel/security-screening/identification:

- Driver's licenses or other state photo identity cards issued by Department of Motor Vehicles (or equivalent) in accordance with REAL ID enforcement schedule described above.
 U.S. passport
 Note: to be accepted for domestic travel, driver's licenses and state IDs must be REAL ID compliant by dates noted on page 1.
- U.S. passport card) * see NOTE below
- DHS trusted traveler cards (Global Entry, NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST)
- U.S. military ID (active duty or retired military and their dependents, and DoD civilians)
- U.S. Merchant Mariner Credential
- · Permanent resident card
- Border crossing card
- DHS-designated enhanced driver's license
- Airline or airport-issued ID (if issued under a TSA-approved security plan)
- Federally recognized, tribal-issued photo ID
- HSPD-12 PIV card
- Foreign government-issued passport
- Canadian provincial driver's license or Indian and Northern Affairs Canada card
- Transportation worker identification credential
- Immigration and Naturalization Service Employment Authorization Card (I-766)

NOTE: Passport Cards can be used for Domestic Air Travel.

For International Travel: Passport Cards can only be used for land/sea travel between US and Canada, Mexico, Caribbean, and Bermuda. They cannot be used for any international air travel or any other international land crossing or sea ports of entry.



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