



State Digital Driver's Licenses

Louisiana became the first state to enact legislation allowing a digital driver's license in 2016. Overall, at least 19 states have developed or are developing a digital driver's license program or running some sort of pilot program. Specific states include Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming and the District of Columbia. In September 2021, [Apple announced](#) it was working with certain states to implement digital driver's licenses and state identifications via Wallet on iPhones and Apple Watch. Apple noted Arizona and Georgia will be the first states to introduce this option to their residents. Other states expected to follow are Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Ohio, Oklahoma and Utah. As of October 2023, Arizona, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Oklahoma and Utah have active digital driver's license programs. As of October 2023, [Iowa](#) and [Maryland](#) are the only states to offer [digital driver's licenses](#) on both Apple Wallet and Google Wallet.

NCSL tracks issues related to digital driver's licenses in our annual traffic safety trends report. See reports on the issue here:

- [Traffic Safety Trends | State Legislative Action 2020](#)
 - [Traffic Safety Trends | State Legislative Action 2021](#)
- *(See Driver's Licensing Section in both reports)

Additional resources regarding digital licenses can be found via the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA). See AAMVA's resources on the subject [here](#):

- [Model Legislation](#): Provides suggested language for the "Electronic Credential Act." Provisions cover definitions, credential issuance, fees, design of electronic credentials, verification systems and acceptance of electronic credentials.
- [Implementation Guidelines](#): Updated in November 2021. AAMVA notes this version addresses technical interoperability between different issuing authorities, as well as privacy concerns.
- [Procurement Guidance](#) Published in August 2018. This publication addresses various aspects related to procurement strategies including vendor selection, procurement methodology, evaluation development, contract awards, procurement management teams and vendor or contract management and performance.

State Action



State	Description
Alabama	See ABC News article here from October 2018. The article mentions, “The digital driver’s license is available when you renew your Alabama license online. Alabama Law Enforcement Agency (ALEA) sends it to your smartphone. On iPhones, the digital license can be stored in Apple Wallet.”
Arizona	Arizona enacted legislation (SB 1287) in 2018 that allows the director of the Department of Transportation to establish a system to implement digital versions of driver’s licenses, identification licenses, vehicle registration cards and digital license plates. The law also permits digital driver’s licenses to be admissible evidence in all courts and administrative agencies. See FAQs from state DOT here and general information here .
Colorado	myColorado is an app which “provides secure and convenient access to state services... The app's contactless Colorado Digital ID™ is a secure electronic version of your driver license or state identification (ID) card for proof of identification, age and address within the state.” According to the Wall Street Journal , Colorado’s digital ID application cost about \$800,000 as of early 2019.
Connecticut	See AP News article here from September 2021. The article states, “Connecticut is among eight states that will be partnering with Apple, which will allow for the storage of the license in its Wallet application, much like a credit card...” Tweet by Governor Lamont here ... “We’re in the early planning phases and will have more info soon.”
Delaware	According to state DMV , “Mobile ID is a secure, digitized version of your driver license or identification card that you carry in an app on your smartphone.” See general program information on Delaware’s Mobile ID here .
Florida	According to the state Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles , “The Florida Smart ID app is a secure version of your driver license, which can be downloaded on your smart device when launched. It is not simply a photo of your license...” See a Government Technology article from August 2021 here , “Once released, users will be able to share their app-based ID with law enforcement and participating retailers.”
Georgia	The Georgia Department of Driver Services app allows drivers to manage their driver’s licenses through services such as digital drivers licenses, renewal, change of address and citation management. According to a Fox 5 article from September 2021, “We are excited about being on the cutting edge of technology and to have an option for a mobile license in addition to the hard card” DDS communications



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	director Shevondah Leslie said... DDS says ‘option’ is the key word. Physical driver’s licenses are not going anywhere. The digital cards will supplement the traditional cards.”
Illinois	The Illinois Secretary of State was directed to continue to monitor developments in digital drivers licenses in 2021 (SB 3096), and required to deliver a report to the legislature by December 31, 2022. The report must include information on technology standards, advancements in interoperability and production information. In 2019, Illinois (HB 3534) allowed applicants to choose “male,” “female” or “nonbinary” when designating a gender to be displayed on a digital driver’s license or identification card. In 2015, Illinois adopted SJR 11 , which created the Electronic Driver’s License Task Force in 2015 to examine and make recommendations related to the feasibility and cost for the state to issue electronic or virtual driver’s licenses. The task force released its findings in 2016 and reported that while the idea of digital driver’s licenses may be a “...realistic endeavor in the future...”, the technology is... “in its infancy and there are many unanswered questions that may significantly impact the proper and successful implementation of an electronic driver’s license.”
Indiana	In 2019, Indiana (HB 1506) authorized the state Bureau of Motor Vehicles to implement a digital credentialing system for driver’s licenses, learner’s permits and identification cards. The law also stated that a “mobile credential” does not include a commercial driver’s license or instruction permit.
Iowa	<p>In 2015, Iowa launched the first digital driver’s license program to test a mobile app that would make driver’s licenses digital. About 100 Department of Transportation employees participated in the pilot program in which they could access their driver’s license through a secure smartphone app. According to state DOT, “We are currently working on developing and testing of a new way to access your state-issued identification.” See WQAD8 article here from May 2021, which mentions, “With this program, people would still get a physical license or ID in the mail, but they could download an app so to view their card and change their information right on their phone.”</p> <p>WQAD8 published an article in November 2023 that notes that residents can access a digital version of their driver’s license or ID.</p> <p>According to Government Technology, the project’s total cost estimate was \$3.5 million.</p>



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Kentucky	According to a WHAS11 article from September 2021, “Matt Cole with the Kentucky Department of Vehicle Regulation said the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet is excited about the collaboration... The potential for mobile driver’s licenses is limitless, and we look forward to taking steps to continue to offer modern conveniences to Kentuckians while maintaining our unwavering commitment to security and privacy...”
Louisiana	The state expanded its law (HB 450) in 2018, requiring digital licenses to be uploaded through a specific mobile device application considered to be a valid digitized identification. The driver’s license will display the status of the identification card as valid, expired or cancelled and will comply with the federal REAL ID security standards for state-issued driver’s licenses and identification cards. The fee to install the application cannot exceed \$6. The legislation also established that displaying a digital driver’s license does not serve as consent for a law enforcement officer or other government official to search, view or access any other data on the mobile device. In addition, a person may be required to produce a physical driver’s license to a law enforcement officer, a representative of a state or federal department or agency, or a private entity when so requested if it is not related to a traffic stop. See LA Wallet here .
Maryland	In 2022, Maryland launched their mobile driver license program with Apple, allowing individuals to add their driver’s licenses to their Apple Wallets. The digital licenses can be used at TSA checkpoints across the country. In 2023, Maryland extended the digital driver’s license program to include Google Wallet in addition to Apple Wallet.
Mississippi	In of 2021, the Mississippi Department of Public Safety partnered with IDEMIA , an identity technology company, to launch their mobile ID program. Mississippi residents can download an application which houses their mobile ID, See general program information about Mobile ID here .
Montana	In 2023, Montana enacted a bill (HB 519) which authorized the use of digital driver’s licenses and required the Department of Justice to adopt rules related to their use by July 1, 2025, including issuance requirements, specifications, privacy and security protections and allowable uses.
Oklahoma	According to the state Department of Public Safety , “Mobile ID is a secured, digitized version of your driver license or other state-issued ID that you carry in an app on your smartphone.” See general program information about Mobile ID here .



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Utah	<p>As of 2022, Utah residents can obtain a digital driver’s license through the Get Mobile ID application and use it at TSA checkpoints and to make age-restricted purchases. In 2019, Utah (SB 100) required the state Driver License Division to establish a process and system for applicants to start obtaining a digital license on or before Jan. 1, 2021. According to the state Department of Public Safety, “The pilot program is now ready to begin with approximately 100 select participants and will expand to 10,000 participants including the broader public later in the year.”</p> <p>Additionally, “Utah’s mDLs are a secure, contactless digital form of ID that give citizens control of the personal information they share with businesses. The pilot project aims to establish acceptance of the mDL by Utahns through use in real-world scenarios such as banking, travel, traffic stops, and restaurant and liquor store transactions that require age verification.”</p>
Virginia	<p>See study by Virginia’s DMV from December 2016 here. The study concluded that “DMV’s proof of concept successfully showed that it is technically feasible for DMV to provide an mDL to the citizens of Virginia. The proof of concept also successfully showed that there is a demand for an mDL in Virginia.” Article by Secure ID News from May 2017 mentions, “Participants enrolled in the pilot and were then able to call up a unique QR code that could be scanned by participating retailers using a dedicated laptop provided by DMV. The laptop application would read the QR code and communicate with the DMV server to check verify the participant’s photo and check whether the individual was over the age of 18 and/or over the age of 21.”</p>
Wyoming	<p>In 2020, Wyoming approved legislation (HB 5) authorizing digital driver’s licenses and identification cards. The law requires an applicant for a digital license to already hold a physical license unless one is issued simultaneously. The law also allows the state’s DMV to digitally cancel, suspend, return or reinstate a license, as well as electronically notify a licensee 120 days prior to a license’s expiration. Further, licensees may electronically return an extension application 30 days before a license expires</p> <p>The fiscal note for HB 5 lists that the bill has an “administrative impact that appears to increase duties or responsibilities of one ore more state agencies and may impact agency spending or staffing requirements.” The fiscal note also reveals that mobile driver’s licenses were expected to generate \$640,000 in annal revenue.</p>
District of Columbia	<p>The District of Columbia enacted legislation (B24-0043) on January 5, 2022 approving digital driver’s licenses. According to a NPR article, it is unclear what route D.C. will take—their own app, through Apple or another method—for implementation, and it is also unclear when the licenses will be rolled out. According</p>



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	to a WTOP article from December 2021, “A new bill could be passed by the D.C. Council later this month that would give residents the opportunity to get a digital driver’s license or identification card.”