

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: Domestic Security Committee

BILL: CS/SB 2040

SPONSOR: Transportation Committee and Senator Garcia

SUBJECT: Driver Licenses/Foreign Nationals

DATE: April 20, 2005

REVISED: 04/25/05

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Davis	Meyer	TR	Fav/CS
2.	Pardue	Skelton	DS	Fav/2 amendments
3.			CJ	
4.			GE	
5.			TA	
6.				

Please see last section for Summary of Amendments

- Technical amendments were recommended
- Amendments were recommended
- Significant amendments were recommended

I. Summary:

CS/SB 2040 (CS) provides that the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (department) shall issue or renew a driver's license to a foreign national who submits specified identifying documents and a valid driver's license from the foreign national's home country. The CS also provides that the department must issue, under certain circumstances, a driving permit to a foreign national who enters the United States under the Cuban Adjustment Act and who may not be able to be deported to his or her country of citizenship due to the absence of diplomatic relations between that country and the United States.

The CS, as amended, creates sections 322.073 and 322.075 and amends section 322.14 of the Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Driver's License Application

An application for a driver's license must be made to the department in a format designated by the department. The application must be sworn to or affirmed by the applicant as containing truthful statements.¹ Section 322.08, F.S., prescribes the information that must be provided as part of the application, which includes:

- The applicant's full name, gender, social security card number, county of residence and mailing address, country of birth, and a brief description.
- Proof of date of birth satisfactory to the department.
- Proof of identity satisfactory to the department.
- Whether the applicant has previously been licensed to drive and whether such driving privilege has ever been disqualified, revoked, or suspended, or whether an application has ever been refused.

Each application may include fingerprints and other unique biometric means of identity. (Note: requires further legislative approval and implementation)

The proof of identity satisfactory to the department must include one of the following documents issued to the applicant:

- A driver's license record or identification card record from another jurisdiction that required the applicant to submit a document for identification which is substantially similar to the documents required under Florida law;
- A certified copy of a United States birth certificate;
- A valid United States passport;
- An alien registration receipt card (green card);
- An employment authorization card issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security; or
- Proof of nonimmigrant classification provided by the United States Department of Homeland Security.²

It is unlawful for a person to use a false or fictitious name in any application for a driver's license or knowingly to make a false statement, knowingly conceal a material fact, or otherwise commit fraud in any application for a driver's license. It is also unlawful to knowingly possess any blank, forged, stolen, fictitious, counterfeit, or unlawfully issued driver's license, unless the possession is authorized by the department.³ Generally, a violation of these provisions is a felony of the third degree.

Typically a driver's license is issued for a period of six years initially, and then is renewed for six years after expiration, as long as the licensee has a clean driving record for the three years

¹ Section 322.08(1), F.S.

² Section 322.08(2)(c)1.-6., F.S.

³ Section 322.212(1)(a) and (5)(a), F.S.

preceding renewal. If the licensee has points assessed against the license within that three-year period, the renewal is only effective for four years.

Under current law, the department may only issue driver's licenses to certain non-citizens for a limited period of time. If a licensee proves his or her identity in an application for the license by means of an employment authorization card issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or by other proof of non-immigrant classification (such as an unexpired Form I-94), then the driver's license expires four years after the date it is issued or upon the expiration date of the documents used to prove identity, whichever occurs first.⁴

Non-U.S. citizens applying for an original driver license will be issued a 30-day, no photo, paper temporary permit and a receipt. Non-U.S. citizens applying for an identification card will be issued a receipt. All records are transmitted to Tallahassee, where the application and required supporting documentation will be examined and run against FDLE, FBI, and DHS databases. Upon identity and legal status verification, a driver's license or identification card will be issued from Tallahassee, mailed to the address of the driver record. The license or identification card will be issued for the period of time specified on the DHS document.⁵

Currently, all driver's licenses issued by the department must bear a full-face photograph or digital image of the licensee. Specifically, s. 322.142, F.S., authorizes the department, upon receipt of the required fee, to issue to each qualified applicant for an original driver's license a color photographic or digital imaged driver's license bearing a full-face photograph or digital image of the licensee.

Nonresidents Exemptions From Obtaining a Florida Driver's License

Foreign nationals do not require a Florida driver's license to drive in this state. Section 322.04, F.S., allows that a nonresident who is at least 18 years of age and who has in his or her immediate possession a valid noncommercial driver's license issued to the nonresident in his or her home state or country may operate a motor vehicle, other than a commercial motor vehicle in this state. A nonresident who is at least 16 years of age may operate a motor vehicle of the type for which a Class E driver's license⁶ is required in this state under the same conditions of immediate possession of a valid noncommercial driver's license issued in his or her home state or country.

Foreign Nationals Driving Records

Section 322.20(2), F.S., (see 2004-275, L.O.F.) requires the department to maintain records of driving convictions for persons holding foreign driver's licenses if the uniform traffic citation indicates an address located in this state. The department indicates that it does not have access to a foreign national's home country driving record. If a foreign national is issued a Florida driver's

⁴ Section 322.18(2), F.S.

⁵ Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles, Obtaining Your Florida Driver License or Identification Card, available at <http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us/ddl/faqkeys.html>

⁶ Note: A Class E license is a non-commercial driver's license for passenger cars, 15 passenger vans including the driver, light trucks with Gross Vehicle Weight Rating less than 8,000 lbs., or recreational vehicles and two or three wheel motor vehicles 50 cc or less, such as a moped or small scooter.

license, conviction history would be maintained in the same manner as any other Florida resident to include in-state and reciprocal state conviction notification data.

The purpose of maintaining these records is to allow automobile insurers to examine these records to determine the risk posed by the particular driver and, therefore, charge automobile insurance rates associated to the risk.

Cuban Adjustment Act

The Cuban Adjustment Act (CAA) provides a procedure under which Cuban nationals or citizens, and their accompanying spouses and children, may obtain a status in the United States as lawful permanent residents. The act authorizes the U.S. Attorney General to grant permanent residence to Cuban nationals or citizens seeking adjustment of status if they have been present in the United States for at least one year after admission or parole and are admissible as immigrants. These applications for adjustment of status may be approved notwithstanding the fact the person may not meet the ordinary requirements for adjustment of status under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Since the caps on immigration do not apply to adjustments under the CAA, it is not necessary for the alien to be the beneficiary of a family-based or employment-based immigrant visa petition.⁷

Cuban-born persons who have entered the United States and subsequently been found to have engaged in conduct warranting deportation, but who are not subject to deportation under the Cuban Adjustment Act because of a lack of foreign relations with Cuba, may theoretically be eligible for a Florida driver's license under current law. According to the department, such persons are deemed to have legal presence in the United States, and could prove identification via proof of nonimmigrant classification provided by the United States Department of Homeland Security. In order to prove such nonimmigrant classification, applicants may produce the following documents:

- A notice of hearing from an immigration court scheduling a hearing on any proceeding;
- A notice from the Board of Immigration Appeals acknowledging pendency of an appeal;
- A notice of the approval of an application for adjustment of status issued by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services;
- Any official documentation confirming the filing of a petition for asylum status or any other relief issued by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services;
- A notice of action transferring any pending matter from another jurisdiction to Florida, issued by the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services; or
- Order of an immigration judge or immigration officer granting any relief that authorizes the alien to live and work in the United States, including, but not limited to asylum.⁸

In addition, according to the department, many additional forms of documentation to prove nonimmigrant classification or identity from Cuban immigrants will be accepted. Since they are

⁷ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, *Cuban Nationals or Citizens Seeking Lawful Permanent Resident Status: Overview*, available at <http://uscis.gov/graphics/services/residency/CAA.htm> (last modified Sept. 9, 2003).

⁸ Section 322.051(1)(a)3.f., F.S.

in the United States lawfully, and since they may be able to show documentation proving identity or nonimmigrant classification, such Cuban persons not subject to deportation may currently be eligible for a Florida driver's license.

Visas and Arrival-Departure Records (Form I-94) Have Separate Yet Related Functions

According to the U. S. State Department, a visa is permission to apply to enter the United States and is a document which is affixed to a page in the visitor's passport. A visa does not permit nor guarantee entry to the U. S. It simply indicates that an application has been reviewed by a U. S. consular officer who determined that the applicant is eligible to travel to a port-of-entry for a specific purpose. At the port-of-entry, a U. S. immigration officer of the Department of Homeland Security decides whether to allow entry and determines the length of stay for any particular visit based on an interview, stated purpose of the visit and other information available to the officer. If permission to enter is granted, a Form I-94 will be issued stating either the specific date the traveler must leave or duration of status (D/S) that is tied to a certain condition such as a period of study or temporary employment.⁹

A visa's expiration date is a distinctly different entity from that of an authorized length of stay date for any given visit. The visa expiration date is shown on the visa and the time period from visa issuance date to the expiration date is known as visa validity. Depending on the alien's nationality, visas can be issued for any number of entries, from as little as one entry to as many as multiple (unlimited) entries, for the same purpose of travel during visa validity. The date or duration of status shown on the Form I-94 is the official record of authorized length of stay and is the date by which the traveler must leave the U.S.¹⁰ A visa may remain valid after a Form I-94 date has expired.

In the case of a multiple entry visa, it is possible to be issued a visa, enter the U.S. on an authorized visit, depart, return while the visa is still valid, and be denied reentry due to information subsequently made available to the immigration officer.

Visa Waiver Programs and Canadian Citizens

The Visa Waiver Program (VWP) enables citizens of certain countries to travel to the United States for tourism or business for 90 days or less without obtaining a visa. Currently 27 countries participate in the program as shown below:¹¹

Visa Waiver Program – Participating Countries

Andorra	Iceland	Norway
Australia	Ireland	Portugal
Austria	Italy	San Marino
Belgium	Japan	Singapore
Brunei	Liechtenstein	Slovenia

⁹ U. S. Department of State, *Questions About Visas?*, available at http://travel.state.gov/visa/questions/questions_1253.html

¹⁰ U. S. Department of State, *Duration & Extension of Stay in the U.S. – How the Visa Expiration Date is Different*, available at <http://travel.state.gov/visa/temp/info/info-1298.html>

¹¹ U. S. State Department, *Visa Waiver Program (VWP)*, available at http://travel.state.gov/temp/without/without_1990.html

Denmark	Luxembourg	Spain
Finland	Monaco	Sweden
France	The Netherlands	Switzerland
Germany	New Zealand	United Kingdom

The Patriot Act legislated that all Visa Waiver Program travelers must have a machine-readable passport. As of October 26, 2004, if a visa waiver traveler does not have a machine-readable passport, then the traveler must present a U.S. visa at the port-of-entry to enter the U.S. This includes all categories of passports – regular, diplomatic, and official, when the traveler is seeking to enter the U.S. for business or tourist purposes, for a maximum of 90 days.¹²

Canada is not classified as a participating VWP country. Under federal law, Canadian citizens are non-immigrants and are allowed to stay in the U.S. without obtaining immigration documentation. Canadians without immigration documentation must provide proof of Canadian citizenship to be issued a Florida driver's license or identification card by presenting two of the following documents.¹³

- Canadian passport
- Canadian driver license
- Original or certified Canadian birth certificate
- Canadian Naturalization Certificate

Florida Does Not Recognize All Out-of-State Licenses as Primary Identification

According to the Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles, any person who holds a license or identification card from one of our 50 states (except as noted), the District of Columbia, or United States Territories may present his/her license or ID card as their primary identification document. The exception lists 20 states for which the department requires additional documentation such as an original or certified United States birth certificate, a valid United States passport, or a Certificate of Naturalization in order to reciprocate driving privileges.¹⁴ In the case of these 20 states, the department considers their driver's licenses to be a secondary identification document because the standards for issuance identification are lower than Florida's standards.

Identity Documentation Continues to be of Concern to Homeland Defense

Anecdotal information regarding attempts to obtain and use fraudulent identification documents is abundant in the media. For example in 2003, the Texas Attorney General froze the assets of a company that was fraudulently issuing international driver's licenses.¹⁵ On April 14, 2005, it was reported that an audit of a U. S. Navy contractor in San Diego disclosed that more than half of its 167 employees were illegal immigrants. The company paints ships at the Naval Station and most

¹² Id.

¹³ Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles, Obtaining Your Florida Driver License or Identification Card, available at <http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us/ddl/faqkeys.html>

¹⁴ Florida Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles, *Obtaining Your Florida License or Identification Card*, available at <http://www.hsmv.state.fl.us/ddl/faqkeys.html>

¹⁵ Attorney General of Texas, Attorney General Abbott Freezes Assets of Fraudulent International Drivers License Operation, available at <http://www.oag.state.tx.us/oagneews/release.php>

of the employees had been given security badges to enter the base. Agents confiscated eight fake Social Security cards and six fraudulent alien registration cards during raids at employee homes.¹⁶ In Utah, a new law took effect March 8, 2005 restricting the use of driver's licenses as identification for undocumented workers. Utah will now issue a "driving privilege card" for undocumented workers that will authorize driving but clearly states in bold red letters that it may not be used as legal identification.¹⁷

The Department of Highway Safety & Motor Vehicles Cannot Track Visa Revocations

According to the department, it does not automatically receive information regarding revocation of visas or denial of entry. The department cannot track non-immigrants who have been issued a Florida driver's license and subsequently denied reentry nor have had their visa subsequently revoked. However, the department indicates that it is seeking this information from federal sources.

Federal Designation as a Terrorist State

Currently, six countries are designated as terrorist states: Cuba, Iran, Libya, North Korea, Syria, and Sudan. Designating countries that repeatedly support international terrorism, that is, placing a country on the "terrorism list" imposes four main sets of U.S. government sanctions:

1. A ban on arms-related exports and sales.
2. Controls over exports of dual use items, requiring a 30-day Congressional notification for goods or services that could significantly enhance the terrorist list country's military capability or ability to support terrorism.
3. Prohibitions on economic assistance.
4. Imposition of miscellaneous financial and other restrictions, including:
 - Requiring the U.S. to oppose loans by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.
 - Lifting the diplomatic immunity to allow families of terrorist victims to file civil lawsuits in U.S. courts.
 - Denying companies and individuals tax credits for income earned in terrorist list countries.
 - Denial of duty-free treatment for goods exported to the U.S.
 - Authority to prohibit any U.S. person from engaging in a financial transaction with a terrorist list government without a Treasury Department license.
 - Prohibition of Defense Department contracts above \$100,000 with companies controlled by terrorist list states.¹⁸

The state-sponsors of terrorism list has been relatively static since its initiation in 1979. Only two states have ever been removed: South Yemen, which was removed in 1990 when it merged with

¹⁶ Elliot Spagat, *Navy Contract Workers Found to be Illegal Immigrants*, The San Diego Union Tribune, April 14, 2005, available at <http://signonsandiego.printthis.clickability.com/pt/cpt>

¹⁷ T. R. Reid and Darryl Fears, *Driver's License Curtailed as Identification*, The Washington Post, April 17, 2005, available at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A59517-2005Apr16>

¹⁸ "Patterns of Global Terrorism" report, U.S. Department of State, pp. 76-81. This report is required to be submitted to Congress pursuant to Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656f(a).

North Yemen to form the current state of Yemen; and Iraq, which was removed from the list in 1982 and was returned to the list in 1990 after its invasion of Kuwait.¹⁹ Iraq was removed again from the list in 2004.

Federal Restrictions on Travel to Terrorist States

Chapter 5, Title 31 of the Code of Federal Regulations delineates the ability to travel and do business with countries such as Cuba, Iraq, Iran, Libya, and Sudan. The ability to travel to these and other countries varies, as do the requirements for and the ability to be authorized or licensed by the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) of the U.S. Department of the Treasury for such travel. Specific licenses may be issued to authorize travel transactions related to certain educational activities by students or employees affiliated with a licensed academic institution meeting certain requirements. Once licensed, categories of travelers associated with the institution are authorized to travel. Specific licenses are also provided to such groups as religious organizations, humanitarian projects, journalistic activities, and private foundations. According to the Florida Department of Education, licenses for educational institutions for cultural education trips are not being renewed by OFAC; therefore, when those licenses expire, no universities or community colleges will be able to embark on such trips. Other educational licenses will still be available through OFAC.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1 of the CS creates s. 322.073, F.S., to establish a process for the department to issue a driver's license to a foreign national. The license would be valid for two years or, if a nonimmigrant visa is required for entry into the United States by a driver license applicant, then a license is valid for the duration of an applicant's nonimmigrant visa, up to a maximum of six years. If the applicant is holding a nonimmigrant visa with less than six years' validity remaining on the nonimmigrant visa, then an issued license is only valid for the remaining duration. The applicant must submit certain documents to the department prior to the issuance or renewal of the driver's license. Documents required for submission must include:

- A valid passport from the home country of the applicant;
- A valid multiple-entry nonimmigrant visa issued to the applicant by the United States Government for applicants entering from a country not identified by the United States Department of Homeland Security Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services as a visa waiver country;
- A valid and current I-94 form issued by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services to the applicant by the United States Government; and
- A valid driver's license from the home country of the applicant.

The department may adopt rules to administer this section.

¹⁹ "The "FTO List" and Congress: Sanctioning Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations," Audrey Kurth Cronin, Specialist in Terrorism, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Division, October 21, 2003, pp. CRS-3 and CRS-4.

Section 2 of the CS creates s. 322.075, F.S., to establish a process under which individuals who enter the United States under the Cuban Adjustment Act and who may not be deported because the United States does not maintain diplomatic relations with Cuba.

The applicant must:

- Meet all requirements for a Florida driver's license except ability to prove identity by the forms required in s. 322.08(2)(c), F.S;
- Present a form of identification acceptable to the department;
- Submit to fingerprint capture for a state and national criminal history records check; and
- Affirm he or she has not been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to any law relating to illegal drugs or a forcible felony, facilitating or furthering any act of terrorism or any federal crime related to terrorism, or money laundering, or conspiracy to commit any of these crimes; has not been designated as a terrorist or leader of an illegal drug enterprise; and will not travel to designated terrorist nations while the driving permit is valid, and is not wanted for any offense or act listed in the paragraph by any law enforcement authority in the U.S.

Prior to issuing a driving permit under this new provision, the department must:

- Verify through the federal government the applicant is not classified as a terrorist or leader of an illegal drug enterprise;
- Verify the identity of the applicant using the fingerprints submitted. The CS does not specify by what means the department is to verify the identity using fingerprint data; and
- Conduct a state and national criminal history records check through the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on the applicant using his or her fingerprints. The CS specifies a driving permit may not be issued or renewed to an applicant who has been found guilty of, regardless of adjudication, or entered a plea of nolo contendere or guilty to any law relating to illegal drugs or a forcible felony, facilitating or furthering any act of terrorism or any federal crime related to terrorism, or money laundering, or conspiracy to commit any of these crimes; is a habitual offender of laws relating to illegal drugs; has been designated as a terrorist or leader of an illegal drug enterprise by the United States Department of Justice; or has traveled to any country on the list of terrorists countries maintained by the United States Government.

A driving permit issued under the CS must have a background that distinguishes it from an ordinary driver's license, must meet the statutory image requirements that currently exist for driver's licenses, is valid for a period not to exceed two years, and is valid in Florida only. A statement must be prominently displayed that the permit is only valid for use in Florida. The CS also establishes a process for renewing the permit. The permit remains property of the state and may be seized by a law enforcement officer who has a reasonable belief that a person possesses or is using the permit in violation of the law.

Each time a permit holder renews this driving permit, he or she is subject to all of the requirements for initial issuance. The department is authorized to cancel the driving permit upon determining the permit holder no longer meets the eligibility requirements for the permit.

The fee for the driving permit is to be established by the department, taking into consideration the costs associated with the background and security checks required under the CS and FDLE shall invoice the department for the fingerprints submitted each month. In addition, the CS provides the fees collected under this section must be deposited into the Highway Safety Operating Trust Fund.

Section 3 of the CS provides a February 1, 2006, effective date.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

The CS authorizes the department to adopt fees for the issuance and renewal of driving permits authorized for certain foreign nationals.

B. Private Sector Impact:

This CS authorizes the department to assess fees from permit applicants to recoup costs relating to conducting criminal background checks and verifying security risks. Although the number of permits that may be issued, and the revenue that will be collected as a result is unknown, the number is expected to be very small. The department expects the cost to conduct state and federal criminal history background checks and to conduct a fingerprint identification check will cost the applicant approximately \$100.

C. Government Sector Impact:

This CS authorizes the department to assess fees from permit applicants to recoup costs relating to conducting criminal background checks and verifying security risks. However, the number of permits that may be issued and resulting revenue that will be collected is unknown. The CS will also require programming modifications to the Driver License Information System that will be absorbed within existing resources.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

Section 1 of the CS authorizes DHSMV to issue a driver's license to an applicant who is a foreign national and who legally visits the state on a frequent basis, but who has not immigrated to the United States. The CS does not provide guidance as to what amount of visitation constitutes visitation on a "frequent basis."

Section 2 of the CS provides a driving permit issued under that section would only be valid in Florida, and such permit must state that fact on its face. Although another state is unlikely to recognize the permit as a valid driver's license, it is beyond the power of the Florida Legislature to determine for another state what it may or may not deem a valid driver's license or permit.

The Department of Homeland Security Information May Not Always Be Releasable

According to FDLE, neither it nor the Department of Homeland Security would likely be at liberty to divulge the existence of a flag for a suspected terrorist subject. Furthermore, FDLE may have some difficulty in accomplishing comprehensive checks for warrants from other states, and determining who has been designated as a terrorist or the leader of an illegal drug enterprise by the United States Department of Justice.

Section 322.31, F. S., grants a right of review wherein any person is denied a license, or where such license has been canceled, suspended, or revoked, shall be reviewable in the manner and within the time provided by the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure only by a writ of certiorari issued by the circuit court in the county wherein such person shall reside. In the case where the DHS has flagged an individual, the reason for license denial or revocation may not be releasable and may serve to highlight information related to ongoing criminal investigations. This CS does not address this issue.

VII. Related Issues:

The Senate Staff Analysis for CS/SB 520 Driver's Licenses, 2002 Session, stated the following:

"Florida's requirements relating to the issuance of driver licenses and identification cards have received considerable scrutiny in the wake of the events of September 11, 2001. A number of parties have called attention to the fact that of the 19 confirmed hijackers, 13 had Florida driver's licenses or identification cards. While a driver's license is not required to board a plane (any photo identification is acceptable), possession of a driver's license or identification card may have provided some legitimacy to the terrorists, lowering the risk of suspicion as they rented apartments, hotel rooms, and cars. It should be noted that investigators have determined that all 13 of the subject hijackers obtained their Florida driver's license or identification card through legitimate means. It is also important to note that the existence of these records were critical in enabling investigators to reconstruct the movements and activities of the terrorists during the time leading up to the events of September 11, 2001."

The issues expressed in that staff analysis are still valid. Possession of a driver's license facilitates opening a bank account, renting cars, buying airplane tickets and boarding aircraft, and purchasing automobile insurance.

The department has also expressed concerns about the effective date of the CS allowing sufficient time for implementation to make necessary modifications to the Driver License Software Systems and to address any issues with the contracted vendor providing the new Florida driver license system. The department suggests an effective date of July 1, 2006.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.

VIII. Summary of Amendments:

Barcode 240622 by Domestic Security:

Allows an applicant from a visa-waiver country, identified by the Department of Homeland Security, to be issued a driver's license or identification for a period of up to six years and allows renewal under the same restrictions and conditions as required at initial issuance.

Each applicant must provide evidence of proof of ownership or leasehold interest in a motor vehicle or necessity for the applicant to operate a motor vehicle and proof that for at least 6 months during the last 5 years, the applicant has had an established presence in this state or ownership of or lease on a residential property in this state.

Barcode 270558 by Domestic Security:

Requires that each driver's license issued to a foreign national must clearly exhibit in bold font and red letters that the license is "FOR DRIVING PURPOSES ONLY". (WITH TITLE AMENDMENT)

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