

# Electronic Driver License In Utah

July 2016



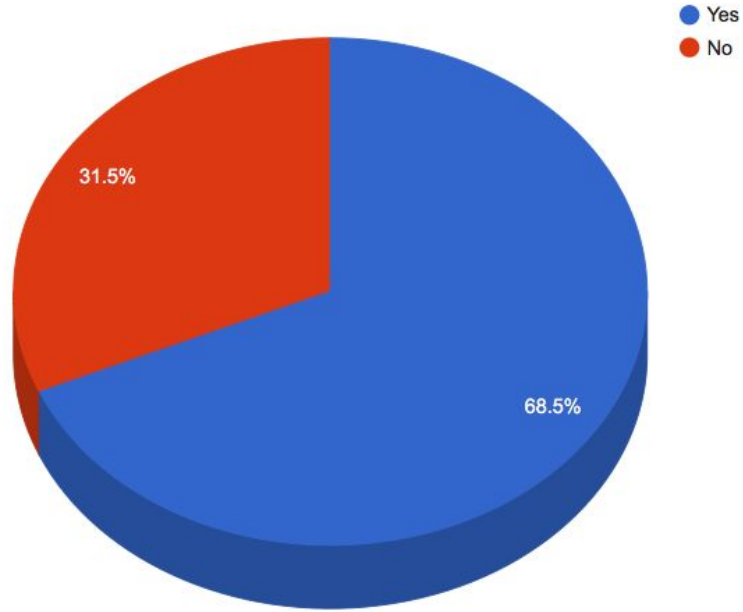
# HB227: Electronic Driver License

Since passage of the bill, the Driver License Division & DTS have worked together to evaluate:

- the costs and resources required by the state;
- the appropriate fee to be charged, if any, for an electronic driver license to be issued;
- advantages and disadvantages;
- privacy and security issues;
- compliance with national standards;
- use by law enforcement and other government entities;
- possible concerns regarding acceptance and use by private entities;
- an assessment of the means of issuing an electronic driver license through a mobile application, including:
  - the costs, advantages, and disadvantages of the Department of Technology Services developing an application and maintaining the technology; and
  - the costs, advantages, and disadvantages of contracting with a private entity to develop an application and maintaining the technology;
- an evaluation of other states' implementation of an electronic driver license program; and
- a recommended date by which Utah can implement an electronic driver license program within the state.

As of 2015, 72% of all adults in the US own a smartphone. Among 18-34 year olds, the number is 92%

Would you favor the State creating an Electronic Driver License?



*Utah Statewide Survey, July 5-7, 2016. (3857 total responses)*

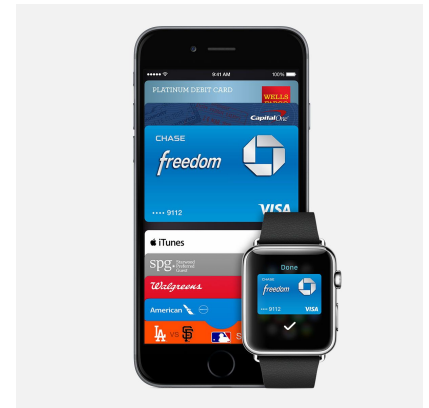
# Core Required Functionality

- Can be securely provisioned, changed or modified, and revoked
- Should be able to work on multiple platforms / device types
- Can be easily verified, online and offline without taking control of the device
- Must protect the privacy of the individual

# Properties Required for Mobile DL (AAMVA)

1. Capable of functioning in an off-line environment.
2. Include mechanisms or comprise of an architecture that allows a mDL consumer to establish trust in the information provided by the mDL.
3. Confirm the mDL holder's identity.
4. Convey driving privileges.
5. Allow reading of the information across issuing authorities.
6. Allow the mDL holder to selectively authorize the release of information.
7. Support remote mDL management.
8. Easy to use.
9. Acceptable processing time

# eDL Options



# Digital ID Vendors



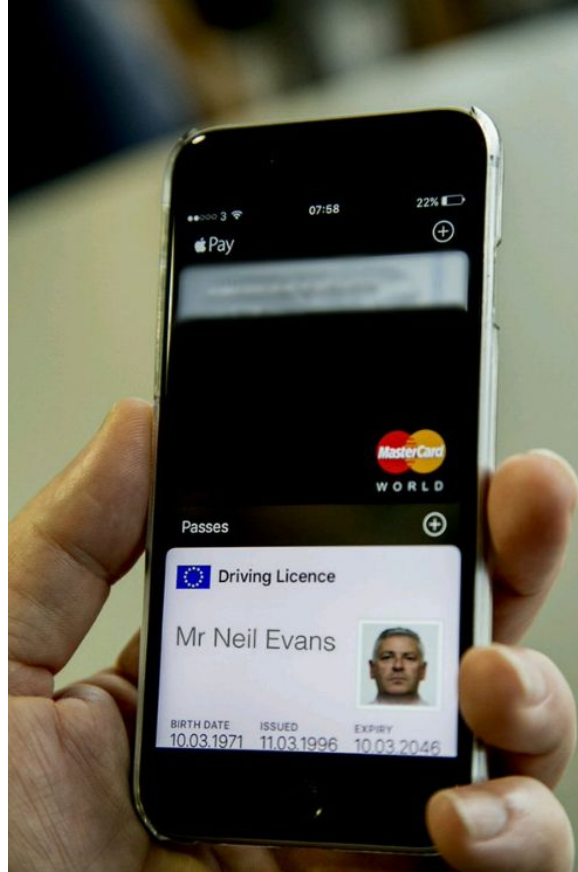
- Experience with national electronic IDs in Europe and small pilots in some states
- Work closely with AAMVA, TSA, and national standards
- Multiple cost models
  - State pays license cost up front or on annual basis
  - User pays when purchasing the app
    - In Louisiana, expected cost is \$3-5 for the app
- Vendors already involved in supporting existing DL system



# Digital Wallets

- Two major providers: Apple and Google
- Multiple device types: watch, smartphone, tablet
- Focus on security and privacy (financial transactions)
- In process (expect 6 months to 2 years)
- Cost: currently unknown





**Oliver Morley**  
@omorley1



So here's a little prototype of something we're working on  
[#drivinglicence](#)

7:15 AM - 13 May 2016

816 886

# Internal Development

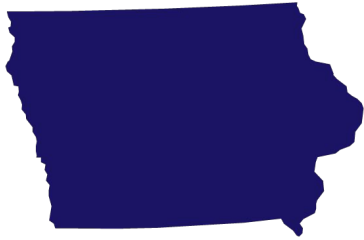
- Digital verification / authentication architecture must be scaled up for all EDL scenarios
- Development and maintenance of web services (all scenarios) that connect apps to back end data
- Two apps would be developed, the user app with the driver's license and a validation app for businesses and law enforcement





Widespread adoption of mobile IDs requires interoperability between issuing authorities across agencies, borders and geographies, worldwide.

# Many other States have initiatives underway



Pilot completed



Report due Sep. 1st



Task Force Report  
completed

# Louisiana wants to be first



- The driver's license would need to be displayed via an app selected by the OMV, so a simple photo of a driver's license would not be accepted as a valid ID.
- The license could only be used for driving -- not for showing ID to purchase items such as cigarettes, lottery tickets or alcoholic beverages. Other establishments that would require copies of a physical driver's license would mean Louisiana drivers would have to keep their actual driver's license.
- The apps would provide the same security measures as insurance companies provide by displaying insurance cards via smartphone.
- Driver's license holders would likely pay an additional fee for the app; the digital driver's license would come at no cost to the state. The fee is expected to be between \$3 and \$5 at each renewal.
- The driver's license would be REAL ID-compliant, contingent on other legislation. However, the licenses would be acceptable at airports only at the discretion of the Transportation Safety Administration.



# Law Enforcement

1. Do not want to / cannot take control of the individual's smartphone as they do today with a driver license card.
2. Must have a simple way to verify that the license is valid.

## Initial Offering/Pilot

*(serve today's in-person uses)*



Incremental addition of capabilities

## Mature Service

*(address more sophisticated uses)*



### Security

- overt features
- Covert features

### Link to Source

- Revoke
- Reinstate
- Organ donor changes
- Address change
- Other...

### Scan-ability

- Optical (device camera)
- By dedicated devices
- By mobile device
- Using covert/overt features
- Other non-optical means
- QR codes, bar codes...

### Interoperability

- QR Codes
- Covert features
- NFC
- Bluetooth
- Future innovations...

*source: Iowa presentation to AAMVA*



# Recommendation

Implementation Date: No sooner than December 2018

Cost:

- Infrastructure
- Database and Services architecture
- App (internal)