

# Real ID deadline is 2023: Here's what Oregonians need to know

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Arizona Republic

USA TODAY NETWORK

If you somehow missed the latest deadline delay in the deluge of information about the pandemic and don't have a travel-compliant form of identification yet, you have until May 2023 to get a Real ID.

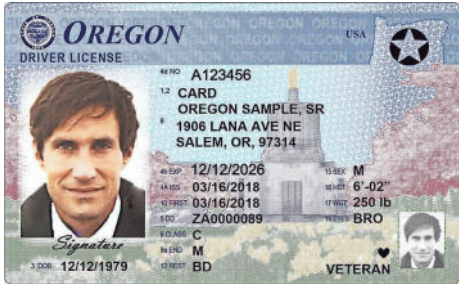
This week was supposed to mark the hard date when the Transportation Security Administration would require a Real ID to board a plane. But last April, the Department of Homeland Security delayed the implementation again due to the pandemic.

In response to the attacks of Sept. 11, Congress passed a bill in 2005 to standardize the issuance of identification nationwide. Over the years, the full implementation of the law has been delayed several times for various reasons.

You now have until May 3, 2023, to make sure you have a Real ID-compliant form of identification to board an aircraft or enter a secure federal building, such as a military base or nuclear facility, in the United States.

## What is the difference between a Real ID and a regular license?

How do you know if your driver's license is a Real ID? Look in the top right corner of it. If you see a star, your license is Real ID-compliant. If you don't have that star, you'll need to upgrade your license or carry another travel-compliant identification such as a pass-



**Sample Oregon drivers license with the Real ID option as indicated by the star in the upper right corner.**

OREGON DMV

port when you travel.

## How do I get a Real ID?

Oregon requires drivers to visit a DMV office in person to get a real ID. It cannot be done online. Local DMV offices are still taking appointments, but walk-ins are also welcome.

You can make an appointment and find more information about getting your travel-compliant ID at [oregon.gov/odot/DMV/Pages/Real\\_ID.aspx](https://oregon.gov/odot/DMV/Pages/Real_ID.aspx).

## What do I need for Real ID in Oregon?

You will need to present four things to obtain a Real ID. These include:

### 1. Proof of identity

Bring ONE of the following:

- Certified birth certificate.
- U.S. passport or passport card.
- Certificate of citizenship.

- Certificate of naturalization.
- Consular report of birth abroad.
- Permanent resident card.
- Employment authorization card.
- Foreign passport with unexpired visa and valid I-94 issued by DHS.

### 2. Your Social Security number

You no longer need to provide a document to prove your Social Security number. You just have to provide the complete number.

### 3. Proof of Oregon residency

Bring TWO of these showing your current address:

- Oregon license, permit or ID card.
- Oregon vehicle title or registration card.
- Utility bill.
- Credit card statement.
- Bank statement.
- Insurance policy.
- Rental agreement.
- Paystub, W-2 or 1099 tax form.

If you've changed names, you also need additional information to prove your identification like your marriage license, divorce decree or court order. You can check out what additional documents you need in that circumstance at [oregon.gov/odot/DMV/Pages/Real\\_ID.aspx](https://oregon.gov/odot/DMV/Pages/Real_ID.aspx).

## Do kids need a Real ID?

The Transportation Security Administration does not require IDs for children younger than 18 if they are traveling with an adult within the United States. However, the agency recommends checking with your airline for its

specific requirements.

## How much does a Real ID cost?

An Oregon travel ID costs \$30, in addition to the standard fees for a license application or renewal.

## What other forms of ID count as a Real ID?

According to the TSA website, all of these are Real ID travel-compliant:

- U.S. passport.
- U.S. passport card.
- DHS trusted traveler card (Global Entry, Nexus, Sentri, FAST).
- U.S. Department of Defense ID, including IDs issued to dependents.
- Permanent resident card.
- Border crossing card.
- State-issued enhanced driver's license.
- 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.
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services employment authorization card (I-766).
- U.S. Merchant Mariner credential.
- Veteran Health Identification Card.

# Counties

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as Jason Yordy sent an email to Burgess claiming there are inconsistencies in political, registration and population trends in Marion County in the 2020 election compared to the prior four elections.

"We the people demand a canvas, and a full forensic audit should follow! We have hired you to be a gatekeeper for honesty and fairness! That was your oath taken as a hired election official," Yordy wrote in his email, which didn't mention Marion County by name.

County clerks received a directive from Secretary of State elections division director Deborah Scroggin last week clarifying that post-election audits in Oregon can only happen within Oregon's authorized processes.

Oregon law requires random sampling hand counts or risk-limiting audits in all counties following primary, general, and special elections. All of Oregon's 36 county elections officials conducted these reviews, which require hand recounts of ballots, for the 2020 General Election. All reviews confirmed the certified results.

The state requires counties to retain ballots and return envelopes for two years and retain chain of custody of them, including not releasing them to third parties.

Under Oregon law, automatic recounts happen when the defeated candidate loses by less than .2% of votes. People can request recounts within 35 days of the election, and the requester must pay for it, though that may be refunded if the outcome is changed to

their favor.

Burgess pointed to an audit performed in December on Measure 110 in the 2020 General Election at the request of and paid for by a Republican precinct committee person who told the county there was voter fraud in the election. The audit confirmed the results.

## Arizona recount spurs more concern

A hand recount of the election in Maricopa County, Arizona last week by a partisan group found Biden won the county against Trump by more votes than initially were reported.

Since that, the calls and emails have spiked in many counties in Oregon.

"The Maricopa results were that they found that the election was still valid, that they didn't need to disqualify those ballots," Douglas County Clerk Daniel Loomis said. "There's folks that will walk away from that saying, 'I feel better' and there's folks that will walk away from that saying, 'I still think something's hidden.'"

One of the common refrains from those complaining is a concern about ballot machines being tampered with online.

Loomis pointed out some of those claims came from Trump supporter and MyPillow CEO Mike Lindell, whose claims of voter fraud by electronic vote tampering have been debunked and who is facing lawsuits for defamation over his election conspiracy theories.

Oregon's elections are all by mail.

County clerks said the connectivity of the ballot-counting machines in Oregon has been disabled and they are kept in a room with no outside computer lines.

They said they produce hard and electronic copies that are uploaded to the state.

Union County has also seen an increase in demands for recounts of presidential election results. County Clerk Robin Church partially blamed the pandemic.

"People have too much time on their hands," Church said. "They've been locked up for almost two years. They're terrified and they're sitting at home, just surfing the internet, believing everything they read, on both sides."

Church said the calls started coming in to Union County in July and her answer to all of them is the same: Come watch an election.

But those who are complaining never come, she said.

"Tell your readers, anybody who wants to, come to Union County and see an election," Church said. "And you should go see what Marion County does. Just know every county virtually does the same thing."

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# Maps

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ed at random from an applicant pool and those selecting an additional six. Membership would be split evenly between Democrats, Republicans and nonaffiliated voters.

People Not Politicians Chair Norman Turrill said the most important thing the commission would do is take redistricting out of the partisan arena.

"Every legislator has a conflict of interest in the outcome, whether they admit it or not," he said, noting the commission would be made up of "normal citizens instead of people who would have an interest in the outcome."

He said the commission would also better represent nonaffiliated voters, who make up the second largest block of registered voters in the state.

As of August, Republicans made up 25% of registered voters, while Democrats constituted 35%. Nonaffiliated voters were 33%.

People Not Politicians undertook a similar initiative effort in 2020 with IP 57, but the coronavirus pandemic made signature-gathering difficult.

Petitioners were not able to gather the required number of signatures to get a constitutional amendment on the ballot and were conclu-

sively kept off the ballot when the U.S. Supreme Court sided with the State of Oregon and did not allow a reduction in the number of needed signatures.

"There was lots of support," Turrill said. "The whole political spectrum is supportive of it, outside of the people who are directly involved in the process."

## Independent group wouldn't be 'totally objective'

Those opposed to the idea of an independent redistricting commission include Senate President Peter Courtney, D-Salem, who pushed back against the very notion of an independent commission.

"I don't see these commissions as being totally objective, totally fair, no politics. That's a myth," Courtney said. "Politics is involved in everything in life."

He said redistricting commissions are not accountable to the public is the same way the legislative body is, since a lawmaker could face a recall or primary challenge for decisions they make.

Nor, Courtney said, could a 12-member commission be as representative of all corners of the state as the Legislature's 90 members.

Moreover, if this year's maps are not changed by the courts, it would be the second straight redistricting cycle the Legisla-

ture has passed maps, which Courtney said shows the system works.

Opponents point out that, if they do avoid a successful court challenge, it would only be the third time in the past century maps came out of the Legislature unchanged.

Courtney acknowledged the process this year wasn't as efficient or drama-free as it could have been, but the Legislature still achieved its goal in drawing and passing maps that, he said, abide by the laws that guide redistricting.

"The product we came up with, I don't think you can fault it," he said. "I don't think (a commission) could do any better a job or a fairer job than we could."

Benjamin Schmeer, assistant professor of public policy at the Harvard Kennedy School, has presented research that concludes there are many factors which influence maps that independent commissions might not be able to overcome.

These include the inherent characteristics of a population, such as like-minded people clustering in certain geographic areas. But these commissions could also increase competitiveness of various races.

"Independent commissions are, generally speaking, likely to produce fairer maps overall compared to a partisan process through the state legislature," Schmeer

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