TSA Identification

Adult passengers 18 and over must show valid identification at the airport checkpoint in order to travel.

* Driver's licenses or other state photo identity cards issued by Department of Motor Vehicles (or equivalent)
* U.S. passport
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* DHS trusted traveler cards (Global Entry, NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST)
* U.S. military ID (active duty or retired military and their dependents, and DoD civilians)
* 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
* U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Employment Authorization Card (I-766)
* U.S. Merchant Mariner Credential

## Airline Identification Requirements

Airlines don’t typically require identification from passengers under the age of 18, but there are exceptions. Children under the age of 2 may ride on a parent’s lap without purchasing a ticket, but the airline will require identification, such as a birth certificate, to prove the child’s date of birth. Unaccompanied minors may also be required to show identification to prove age; children under the age of 5 are not allowed to travel unaccompanied. Other age restrictions apply to different types of flights.

If you’re not the parent or guardian of the child you’re traveling with, U.S. Customs and Border Protection recommends that you have notarized documentation stating that you have permission to take the child on the trip.