

Foreign Reciprocity Resource Guide

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Working Group
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American Association of
Motor Vehicle Administrators

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION



This guide was developed as a resource document to assist American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators¹ (AAMVA²) member jurisdictions in making informed decisions when negotiating driver's license reciprocity³ Memorandums of Understanding (MOU⁵) with foreign countries. This guide provides examples of model MOUs, legislation⁶, licensing procedures, and lists contacts for working with other countries on reciprocity and verification of foreign driver's licenses and driver records.

Since 1926 the international community has attempted to standardize driver licensing documents, practices and procedures throughout the world. The European Union⁷ (EU⁸) and the United Nations⁹ (UN¹⁰) are actively working to standardize rules of the road, signs and signals, vehicle registrations and driver's licenses through conventions and treaties.

The United States and Canada ratified the 1943 Inter-American Automotive Traffic Treaty¹¹, the 1949 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic¹² and the 1951 North Atlantic Treaty Organization¹³ (NATO¹⁴) Status of Forces Agreement¹⁵. Neither Canada nor the United States ratified the 1968 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic, but many of the countries seeking driver's license reciprocity agreements with our member jurisdictions signed the treaty¹⁶. AAMVA jurisdictions must recognize that the 1968 United Nations Convention¹⁷ imposes different international licensing standards than those required by North American jurisdictions.

Within this guide are the results of the 2008 Foreign Reciprocity Questionnaire. The

questions along with the responses are listed in individual tables to help identify each jurisdiction's general practices and requirements within the United States and Canada.

Also included are examples of legislation, sample agreements and MOUs, submitted by jurisdictions and reviewed by the AAMVA Foreign Reciprocity Working Group. The legislative examples provide the foundation for jurisdictions to enter into reciprocity agreements with other countries. The examples of agreements and MOUs offer a starting point for AAMVA jurisdictions that are drafting Driver's License Reciprocity Agreements¹⁸ (DLRA¹⁹) with foreign countries, Canadian provinces/territories or states.

Inside this guide is a CD with additional examples of legislation, agreements and MOUs that jurisdictions submitted. Each jurisdiction is alphabetized and cataloged by the type of document (i.e. legislation, agreement, MOU). Included on the CD is a copy of the European Union licensing manual; *DRIVING LICENCE: European Union and European Economic Area, 2006*. This manual includes illustrations of all current European Union Driver Licenses as well as listing contact information for each specific country. All documents on the CD can be printed for easy access.

The initial Foreign Reciprocity Resource Guide (FRRG) was developed by the Foreign Reciprocity Resource Guide Working Group in October of 2001. AAMVA with support from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration²⁰ (NHTSA²¹) was tasked with updating the guide as new treaties are ratified and new technology becomes available to

support international practices and procedures. We encourage you to contact AAMVA with recommendations for improving this document. We also encourage you to share your jurisdiction's strategies for addressing driver's license reciprocity.

SECTION 2

PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE



BACKGROUND

AAMVAs member jurisdictions have struggled with allowing foreign licensed drivers to operate vehicles in the United States and Canada using their home country licenses, and vice versa; and establishing agreements with other countries which enable citizens of both countries to exchange licenses with minimal testing requirements.

Individuals and families have become increasingly mobile and many choose to temporarily or permanently reside in a country other than their “home” country. As a result, individuals often must obtain a driver’s license in their new place of residence even though they are licensed in the previous place of residence. Whether a written and/or road test should be required when licensed drivers change their residency from a U.S. state or Canadian province/territory to another country, or vice versa, must be addressed.

The authority for allowing licensed drivers to drive in other countries is based upon numerous international agreements. Some are broad agreements that pave the way for all drivers of participating nations to operate vehicles in each other’s countries; others target specific groups, such as military personnel. In addition to honoring these international agreements, member jurisdictions must also address identity and legal presence requirements and implement measures to verify the information provided to meet these requirements.

PURPOSE

A working group was formed in 2007 to revise the 2001 edition of the Model Foreign Reciprocity Resource Guide. This 2009 version of the resource guide provides updated information to assist the jurisdictions and territories in developing driver license reciprocity agreements with other countries.

This guide does not address reciprocity agreements for commercial driver’s licenses²² (CDL²³). Jurisdictions may exchange CDLs for noncommercial licenses as long as the driver meets all jurisdiction and Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration²⁴ (FMCSA²⁵) requirements for a CDL including applicable testing requirements. For information on CDL rules and regulations refer to the FMCSA.

The AAMVA and the jurisdictions that assisted in developing this Foreign Reciprocity Resource Guide, including the sample DLRA, shall not incur any liability whatsoever, expressed or implied, resulting from a jurisdiction using all or part of the suggestions or sample reciprocity agreements in this guide.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Working Group will:

1. Be cognizant of legal issues as they relate to foreign reciprocity.
2. Utilize the expertise of U.S., Canadian and Mexican government officials, as well as representatives of the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators²⁶ (CCMTA²⁷).
3. Focus on practical recommendations that are feasible to implement.

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SECTION 3

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA



INTRODUCTION

There are numerous legal issues to resolve before a jurisdiction enters into a reciprocity agreement with a foreign country. This section addresses the federal and international laws, treaties and agreements that impact reciprocal agreements.

The United States has entered into a number of treaties addressing recognition of driving privileges and automotive traffic. These international agreements do not affect jurisdictional requirements for issuing driver's licenses, nor do they obligate jurisdictions to offer reciprocity in the licensing process. They merely require that jurisdictions honor foreign driver's licenses under certain circumstances.

State officials who wish to develop reciprocity agreements also must consider constitutional limitations. Only the federal government can enter into a binding international agreement. The U.S. State Department must be consulted regarding legally binding agreements (other than commercial contracts) that do not have the consent of Congress.

In this section you will find executive summaries of primary international agreements that must be considered when developing a DLRA. Full texts of these international agreements are available on the AAMVA website (www.aamva.org).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARIES OF PRIMARY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CONVENTION ON THE REGULATION OF INTER-AMERICAN AUTOMOTIVE TRAFFIC

December 31, 1943

Ratified by the U.S. and Canada

The purpose of this Convention was to establish uniform rules to control and regulate international automotive traffic and to facilitate the movement of motor vehicles among various countries.

The convention specifically deals with issues such as jurisdiction, vehicle registrations, the exchange of information, vehicle restrictions, vehicle equipment requirements and international driver's licenses.

ARTICLE I

Each State has exclusive jurisdiction over the use of its own highways.

ARTICLE II

Defines the terms motor vehicle, highway, and operator as:

Motor Vehicle: any self-propelled vehicle circulating upon a highway without the need of rails.

Highway: any public way maintained for and open to the use of the public.

Operator: any person who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.

ARTICLE III

Provides that the operator of the motor vehicle is subject to the traffic laws and regulations of the State in which he is traveling.

ARTICLE IV

Prohibits the Contracting States from establishing custom laws that would hinder international automotive travel.

ARTICLE V

Requires every vehicle to be registered in the State of origin.

ARTICLE VI

Requires every operator to have a driver's license issued by the laws of his home State prior to travel. Requires an operator be eighteen years of age. If the State does not require a driver's license for in state travel, a special international license shall be valid.

ARTICLE VII

Establishes reciprocal agreements between all contracting parties demonstrating compliance with the provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE VIII

Requires each State or its subdivisions to maintain central bureaus of registration and to exchange information as to registration of vehicles and operators.

ARTICLE IX

Requires each vehicle to display an international registration marker indicating the country of origin. This is in addition to the registration plates issued by the State or its subdivision. The marker must be at least a three-inch by ten-inch oval bearing letters indicating the country of origin.

ARTICLE X

Limits the size and loads acceptable for vehicles admitted to international travel. Allows States to make other provisions effective within their

jurisdiction and issue special permits for exceeding the limits. The limitations include length, height and weight restrictions.

ARTICLE XI

Lists the equipment requirements for all vehicles. Included are adequate brakes, horn, headlamps, rear lamps, muffler, rearview mirror and windshield wipers.

ARTICLE XII

Allows States to elect whether a special international automobile certificate is required in addition to the registration required by the State. If provided, the certificate is valid for one year.

ARTICLE XIII

Requires a special international driver's permit²⁸ (IDP²⁹) for each operator who does not possess a domestic license. A state also can elect to require all operators admitted to international travel to have an IDP. Each State shall determine its own procedures for issuing IDPs. The form, size and information required for the license is set out in the Convention. The license must contain information as to the country and date of issuance, photograph, name, place and date of birth, and home address. The IDP is recognized by all contracting parties except the country in which it was issued. An IDP is valid for one year.

ARTICLE XIV

Allows States to impose a general bond guaranteeing payment of custom charges on any motor vehicle admitted to international travel.

ARTICLE XV

Allows each State to record the vehicles and operators who are admitted to cross its borders. However, if the State does keep these records it also must note that the vehicle complied with the vehicle restrictions and requirements.

ARTICLE XVI

Adjacent States can determine the hours and routes for international crossing.

ARTICLE XVII

Violations of this Convention will be punished by the laws and regulations of the State in which the violation occurred. Conviction information must be reported to the appropriate authority, which in turn must communicate the information to the political subdivision where the vehicle and the operator were originally registered.

ARTICLE XVIII

Provides that any vehicle or operator admitted to international travel by the 1909 Convention for the Circulation of Automobiles is deemed to meet the requirement of this Convention.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

Geneva, September 1949

Ratified by the United States and Canada

The United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Traffic met in Geneva from August 23, 1949 to September 19, 1949. The goal of the Conference was to promote the development and safety of international traffic by establishing uniform rules.

Chapter I—General Provisions

Each contracting State agrees to the use of its roads for international traffic under the conditions set out in the Convention.

No contracting State is required to extend the benefit of the provisions of the Convention to any motor vehicle or driver who has remained within its territory for a continuous period exceeding one year. The following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

International Traffic: any traffic that crosses at least one frontier.

Road: any way open to the public for the circulation of vehicles.

Carriageway: that portion of the road normally used by vehicular traffic.

Lane: any one of the parts into which the carriageway is divisible.

Driver: any person who drives a vehicle or who is in actual physical control of the same.

Motor Vehicle: any self-propelled vehicle normally used for the transport of persons or goods upon a road, other than vehicles running on rails or connected to electric conductors.

Cycle: any cycle not self-propelled. Reciprocal privileges are limited to private vehicles and the Convention does not apply to “for hire” carriers.

Chapter II—Rules of the Road

Each contracting State shall take appropriate measures to ensure the observance of the rules set forth in this Chapter. Every road user shall conduct himself in such a way as not to endanger or obstruct traffic. Numerous articles in this Chapter are devoted to uniform traffic regulations relating to the following: direction of travel, speed, passing, priority of passage, load size, and requirements for headlights, taillights and reflectors.

Chapter III—Signs and Signals

In an attempt to ensure a homogeneous system, the road signs and signals adopted in each contracting State shall, as far as possible, be the only ones placed on the roads of that State.

Chapter IV—Provisions Applicable to Motor Vehicles and Trailers in International Traffic

In order to be entitled to the benefits of the Convention, a motor vehicle shall be registered by a contracting State in the manner prescribed by its legislation. A registration certificate shall be issued containing certain proscribed information. Every motor vehicle shall display a registration number and the distinguishing sign of the place of registration. This number shall be shown on the rear of the vehicle or on a plate attached to the rear of the vehicle. Every foreign vehicle shall be in good working order and safe mechanical condition and shall conform to the requirements set forth in Annex 6. The maximum dimensions and weight of vehicles permitted to travel on the highway are left to domestic legislation.

Chapter V—Drivers of Motor Vehicles in International Traffic

Each contracting State shall allow any driver admitted to its territory who fulfils the conditions set forth in Annex 8 and who holds a valid driving permit issued by the competent authority of another contracting State to drive on its roads without further examination. A contracting State may require that any driver admitted to its territory carry an IDP, the format of which is contained in Annex 10.

The IDP shall be issued by authority of a contracting State or by a duly authorized association. The holder shall be entitled to drive in all contracting States without further examination. A contracting State may withdraw the right of the driver to use these permits only if the driver has committed an offense of such a nature as would entail the forfeiture of the permit under the legislation and regulations of that contracting State. Contracting States are required to communicate with each other regarding information that will enable them to establish the identity of persons holding domestic or international driving permits when

they are involved in proceedings related to driving offenses.

Chapter VI—Provisions Applicable to Cycles in International Traffic

Cycles shall be equipped with at least one brake, an audible warning device and appropriate lights and reflectors.

Chapter VII—Final Provisions

This Convention terminates and replaces the International Convention Relative to Motor Traffic and the International Convention Relative to Road Traffic signed in Paris on April 24, 1926 and the Convention of the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic opened for signature in Washington on December 12, 1943. The Annexes to the convention are considered integral parts of the agreement and address the following issues:

Annex 1: Definitions of motor vehicle and cycle

Annex 2: Priority of Passage

Annex 3: Registration Number of Vehicles in International Traffic

The registration number shall consist of either figures or of figures and letters. The number shall be legible in normal daylight at a distance of 65 feet, displayed in a vertical position and illuminated at night.

Annex 4: Distinguishing Sign of Vehicles in International Traffic

The distinguishing sign shall be composed of one to three letters in capital characters. These apply to foreign vehicles only.

Annex 5: Identification Marks of Vehicles in International Traffic

Annex 6: Technical Conditions Concerning the Equipment of Motor Vehicles and Trailers in International Traffic

This annex sets forth equipment requirements related to service brakes, parking brakes, lighting, steering apparatus, driving mirrors, warning devices, windshield, windshield wipers, reverse devices, mufflers and tires.

Annex 7: Dimensions and Weights of Vehicles in International Traffic

Annex 8: Conditions to be Fulfilled by Drivers of Motor Vehicles in International Traffic

The minimum driving age shall be 18 years. Any contracting State may recognize the driving permits issued by other States to drivers of a lower age.

Annex 9: Model Driving Permit

Annex 10: Model International Driving Permit

The international driving permit contains identifying information, a photograph of the bearer and a description of the class of vehicle that the bearer is permitted to drive. More information can be found in Section 8: International Driving Permits (IDP) on pages 88-93.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY REGARDING THE STATUS OF FORCES June 19, 1951

Ratified by the United States and Canada

This Treaty deals with many concerns, such as tort claims, jurisdiction issues, transportation of both service and personal property and taxes. This summary will deal primarily with the issues that could affect the driver's license.

The Treaty affects members of the armed services (force), the civilian personnel who are in the employ of an armed service (civilian component) and the spouse and children (dependents) of both. Parties to the Treaty are the sending State (the party to which the force belongs) and the receiving State (the contracting party who controls the territory in which the force is located). The main purpose of this Treaty was to define the status of military forces that are operating outside their own territorial boundaries. It also sets out exclusive and concurrent jurisdiction in matters affecting both parties. Parties to the Treaty have various obligations depending on their position. For example, a state (such as Texas) can be a receiving state and have duties and responsibilities under this Treaty, but only the federal government will bear the responsibilities of a sending state.

Responsibilities and Duties of the Receiving State

The receiving state must accept as valid, without a driving test or fee, the driving permit or license or military driving permit issued by the sending state to a member of the force or the civilian component. Alternatively, the receiving state may issue its own driving permit or license to any licensed member of the force or civilian component. The Treaty specifically provides that no driving skills test can be required, but is silent as to a written examination and fees. These provisions do not apply to dependents. The receiving state must allow for the free importation and exportation of the member's private motor vehicle. The receiving state does not have to grant an exemption for road usage taxes. If the receiving state prosecutes a member of the force, civilian component or a dependent, they must provide:

- (1) A prompt and speedy trial;
- (2) The specific charge to the accused;
- (3) Confrontation with the prosecution witnesses;

- (4) Compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor;
- (5) Legal representation, either of his own choice or that provided to the accused of the receiving state;
- (6) Competent interpreter if the accused believes it is necessary; and
- (7) Communication with a representative of the sending state.

Responsibilities and Duties of the Sending State

The sending state must police any camps, establishments or other premises in which they occupy and take appropriate actions to ensure the maintenance of order and security on the occupied premise. The sending state must render assistance to ensure the payment of all duties, taxes, and penalties owed to the receiving state and help in the seizure of articles confiscated under custom laws of the receiving state.

Joint Responsibilities and Obligations

Concurrent jurisdiction exists with regard to offenses committed within the receiving states' territory. Both parties are required to assist in the investigation and arrest of members of the force or civilian component. Both parties agree to notify the other party of the disposition of all cases in which there is concurrent jurisdiction.

Obligations Applicable to Members of the Force, Civilian Components and Dependents

Members of the force, civilian component and dependents are expected to respect the laws of the receiving state.

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON ROAD TRAFFIC

Vienna, November 1968

Not ratified by the United States nor Canada

The United States and Canada are not party to the 1968 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic as the United States and Canada have not ratified the Convention. However, the United States and Canada did sign the Convention. Some countries are no longer party to the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic but to the 1968 Convention. These countries issue International Driving Permits (IDPs) with a different maximum validity than those issued under the 1949 Convention. IDPs issued under the 1968 Convention have a maximum validity of three years. This in contrast to the maximum validity of one year for IDPs issued under the 1949 Convention.

Chapter IV—DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Article 41: Validity of Driving Permits

Paragraph 1—Contracting Parties shall recognize the following documents as valid for driving in their territories, provided that the permit is valid and was issued by another Contracting Party or subdivision thereof:

- Domestic permits drawn up in their national language(s) or accompanied by a certified translation.
- Domestic permits conforming to the provisions of Annex 6.
- International permits conforming to the provisions of Annex 7.

These provisions do not apply to learner permits.

Paragraph 2—Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph:

- Where the validity of the permit is subject to special endorsements related to the driver's disability (requiring equipment or devices), the permit shall not be recognized unless those conditions are observed.

- Contracting Parties may refuse to recognize permits held by persons under 18 years of age.
- Contracting Parties may refuse to recognize permits held by persons under 21 years of age if the permit is for the driving of motor vehicles in categories C, D and E referred to in Annexes 6 and 7.

Paragraph 3—Contracting Parties shall ensure that the domestic and international permits referred to above are not issued without a reasonable guarantee of the driver’s aptitude and physical fitness.

Paragraph 4—For the purposes of the application of the above paragraphs:

- A motor vehicle in category B referred to in Annexes 6 and 7 may be coupled with a light trailer or another type of trailer within certain specified weight restrictions.
- A motor vehicle in category C or D referred to in Annexes 6 or 7 may be coupled to a light trailer without the resultant combination ceasing to belong to category C or D.

Paragraph 5—An international permit shall only be issued to the holder of a domestic permit who meets the minimum conditions set forth in the Convention. The international permit shall not be valid after the expiration of the domestic permit and such expiration date must be entered on the international permit.

Paragraph 6—The Convention does not require Contracting Parties to:

- Recognize domestic or international permits issued in the territories of another Contracting Party to a person who resided in their territories at the time of such issue or whose normal residence has been transferred to their territories since such issue.

- Recognize permits issued in the territories of another Contracting Party to a person who did not reside in the issuing territories at the time of issuance or who has since transferred residence to another territory.

Article 42: Suspension of the Validity of Driving Permits

Paragraph 1—Contracting Parties may withdraw the right to use a domestic or international driving permit in their territories if a driver commits a violation of law in their territories which requires the forfeiture of his permit. In such cases, the Contracting Party withdrawing the right to use the permit may:

Withdraw and retain the permit until the period of withdrawal expires or until the holder leaves their territories, whichever occurs first.

- Notify the issuing authority of the withdrawal.
- In the case of an international permit, enter an endorsement on the document which indicates that the permit is no longer valid in its territories.
- Request the issuing authority to notify the person concerned of the decision taken with regard to him.

Paragraph 2—Contracting Parties shall endeavor to notify the persons concerned of the decisions communicated to them by other Contracting Parties related to withdrawal actions.

Paragraph 3—Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as prohibiting Contracting Parties from preventing a driver holding a domestic or international permit from driving if it is evident that his condition is such that he is incapable of driving safely or if the right to drive has been

withdrawn from him in the State in which he has his normal residence.

Article 43: Transitional Provisions

International driving permits conforming to the provisions of the Geneva Convention on Road Traffic (September 1949) and issued within a period of five years from the effective date of this Convention shall be afforded the same treatment as the international driving permits provided for in this Convention. Note: Annex 6 provides a description of a model domestic driving permit. Annex 7 provides a description of a model international driving permit.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

The Compact Clause of the United States Constitution states that “[n]o state shall, without the consent of Congress . . . enter into any Agreement or Compact with another state or with a foreign power . . .” Generally speaking, this provision applies only to those compacts or agreements which tend to enhance state powers to the detriment of federal supremacy. In fact, use of the term “agreement” may suggest that both sides intend to be legally bound.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

In order to avoid running afoul of constitutional provisions, as noted in, Constitutional Issues, reciprocal licensing arrangements should avoid the formalities usually associated with international agreements. The U.S. State Department has recommended that states consider the following options when developing reciprocal arrangements with foreign countries:

(1) Legislation plus letters of confirmation

State legislation sets forth the substantive requirements for licensing and reciprocity with foreign countries. The state and the foreign country exchange letters confirming that all substantive requirements have been met and reciprocity is forthcoming.

(2) Memorandum of Understanding

A non-binding document should be drafted that sets forth the substantive requirements and procedures each jurisdiction needs to meet. The document should express the intent to reciprocally exempt individuals holding a license from the other jurisdiction from certain testing requirements. These alternatives can allow the parties to develop a cooperative license exchange procedure, as opposed to establishing a formal obligation to waive certain testing requirements.

SECTION 4

AUTHORIZATION FOR RECIPROCITY



Every jurisdiction must have legal authorization to enter into reciprocal licensing arrangements with foreign entities. Some have formal licensing laws that detail the type of agreement a licensing agency may enter into with a foreign country. Others have broad enabling laws that leave the details of these agreements to the agency. In analyzing the state legislation and policies that authorize jurisdictions to enter into these agreements, the working group found three main categories:

1. Authority that allows jurisdictions to serve foreign drivers without having reciprocal agreements.
2. Legislation that grants jurisdictional agencies broad discretion when entering into agreements with foreign jurisdictions.
3. Legislation that grants limited authority to agencies when entering into agreements with foreign jurisdictions. For example, a jurisdiction may be authorized to waive testing for drivers from a foreign jurisdiction only if the foreign jurisdiction waives testing for their drivers.

This section includes a description of each category followed by an excerpt from a state statute that best illustrates the category.

LICENSING AGENCIES THAT SERVE FOREIGN DRIVERS WITHOUT RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

Some jurisdictions do not have specific laws that authorize them to enter into reciprocal agreements with other countries. Each of these jurisdictions does, however, allow drivers from other countries to exchange their license without taking one or more of the licensing exams. Essentially, the jurisdictions combine enabling legislation and treaty excerpts into one operational process.

Example of a Licensing Agency Serving Foreign Drivers without a Reciprocal Agreement Arizona	
Statute	Description
Arizona Revised Statutes § 28-3164C.	The Department shall examine a person who holds a driver license issued by another country and who applies for an initial license in this state as an original applicant, except that the department may waive an actual demonstration of the ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of a motor vehicle if the person applies for a class D or G license and appears to meet the department's medical qualifications and if the out of state license is not revoked or is not expired for more than one year.

LICENSING AGENCIES WITH FULL AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

Some jurisdictions have broad enabling laws that offer few conditions on the agreements into which the agencies may enter. They are typically brief statements in the jurisdiction’s licensing laws or provisions within the agency’s enabling legislation. This offers the agency the most flexibility when entering into agreements with other countries.

Example of a Licensing Agency with Full Authority to Enter Into Reciprocal Agreements Arkansas	
Statute	Description
Arkansas Code Annotated § 27-16-809	The Arkansas Department of Finance and Administration is authorized to enter into driver license agreements or other cooperative arrangements with foreign countries for the reciprocal recognition of drivers' licenses.

LICENSING AGENCIES WITH LIMITED AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO RECIPROCAL AGREEMENTS

Some jurisdictions have enabling laws with specific provisions that the agency is required to include in any agreements with other countries. The provisions range from very specific to general guidelines. For example, Massachusetts requires a foreign government to meet Massachusetts’ minimum age requirements, ensure adequate testing standards, exchange standards, requires exchange of driver history and requires the exchange of a physical driver license.

As an example of more general guidelines, the Michigan Secretary of State may only enter into an agreement with a foreign county that extends

equal privileges to individuals licensed by Michigan.

Example of a Licensing Agency with Limited Authority to Enter Into Reciprocal Agreements Michigan	
Statute	Description
Michigan Vehicle Code § 257.302a	[Michigan Secretary of State may enter into an agreement with a foreign country if] all of the following conditions have been satisfied: (a) The secretary of state determines that the standards of the other country for licensing operators correspond substantially to those of this state and that the other country extends the same privileges to persons licensed to operate vehicles by this state. (b) The secretary of state and the other country have exchanged letters confirming the reciprocal extension of privileges to operate vehicles.

The following pages contain examples of enabling legislation, submitted by jurisdictions.

EXAMPLES OF JURISDICTIONAL ENABLING LEGISLATION

1. FLORIDA

Title XXIII
MOTOR VEHICLES

Chapter 322
DRIVERS' LICENSES

[View Entire Chapter](#)

322.02 Legislative intent; administration,

1. The Legislature finds that over the past several years the department and individual county tax collectors have entered into contracts for the delivery of full and limited driver license services where such contractual relationships best served the public interest through state administration and enforcement and local government implementation. It is the intent of the Legislature that future interests and processes for developing and expanding the department's relationship with tax collectors through contractual relationships for the delivery of driver license services be achieved through the provisions of this chapter, thereby serving best the public interest considering accountability, cost-effectiveness, efficiency, responsiveness, and high-quality service to the drivers in Florida.
2. The Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles is charged with this administration and function of enforcement of the provisions of this chapter.
3. The department shall employ a director, who is charged with the duty of serving as the executive officer of the Division of Driver Licenses of the department insofar as the administration of this chapter is concerned. He or she shall be subject to the supervision and direction of the department, and his or her official actions and decisions as executive officer shall be conclusive unless the same are superseded or reversed by the department or by a court of competent jurisdiction.
4. The department shall have the authority to enter into reciprocal driver's license agreements with other jurisdictions within the United States and its territories and possessions and with foreign countries or political entities equivalent to Florida state government within a foreign country.
5. The tax collector in and for his or her country may be designated the exclusive agent of the department to implement and administer the provisions of this chapter as provided by s. 322.135(5).
6. The department shall make and adopt rules and regulations for the orderly administration of this chapter.

2. MISSOURI

Exchange of drivers' licenses, foreign countries, reciprocal agreements, content.

302.172. 1. The director of revenue is hereby authorized to negotiate and enter into reciprocal agreements or arrangements with foreign countries in order to facilitate the exchange of drivers' licenses.

2. Such agreements or arrangements shall authorize the department of revenue to allow individuals who possess drivers' licenses from foreign countries to obtain a Missouri drivers' license without requiring such persons to complete the examination as provided in section 302.173 other than a vision test and a test of the applicant's ability to understand highway signs regulating, warning or directing traffic.

Driver's examination required, when--exceptions--procedure.

302.173. 1. Any applicant for a license, who does not possess a valid license issued pursuant to the laws of this state, another state, or a country which has a reciprocal agreement with the state of Missouri regarding the exchange of licenses pursuant to section 302.172 shall be examined as herein provided. Any person who has failed to renew such person's license on or before the date of its expiration or within six months thereafter must take the complete examination. Any active member of the armed forces, their adult dependents or any active member of the peace corps may apply for a renewal license without examination of any kind, unless otherwise required by sections 302.700 to 302.780, provided the renewal application shows that the previous license had not been suspended or revoked. Any person honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States who held a valid license prior to being inducted may apply for a renewal license within sixty days after such person's honorable discharge without submitting to any examination of such person's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle over the highways of this state unless otherwise required by sections 302.700 to 302.780, other than the vision test provided in section 302.175, unless the facts set out in the renewal application or record of convictions on the expiring license, or the records of the director show that there is good cause to authorize the director to require the applicant to submit to the complete examination. No applicant for a renewal license shall be required to submit to any examination of his or her ability to safely operate a motor vehicle over the highways of this state unless otherwise required by sections 302.700 to 302.780 or regulations promulgated thereunder, other than a test of the applicant's ability to understand highway signs regulating, warning or directing traffic and the vision test provided in section 302.175, unless the facts set out in the renewal application or record of convictions on the expiring license, or the records of the director show that there is good cause to authorize the director to require the applicant to submit to the complete examination. The examination shall be made available in each county. Reasonable notice of the time and place of the examination shall be given the applicant by the person or officer designated to conduct it. The complete examination shall include a test of the applicant's natural or corrected vision as prescribed in section 302.175, the applicant's ability to understand highway signs regulating, warning or directing traffic, the applicant's practical knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, and an actual demonstration of ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motor vehicle of the classification for which the license is sought. When an applicant for a license has a license from a state which has requirements for issuance of a license comparable to the Missouri requirements or a license from a country which has a reciprocal agreement with the state of Missouri regarding the exchange of licenses pursuant to section 302.172 and such license has not expired more than six months prior to the date of

application for the Missouri license, the director may waive the test of the applicant's practical knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, and the requirement of actual demonstration of ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motor vehicle. If the director has reasonable grounds to believe that an applicant is suffering from some known physical or mental ailment which ordinarily would interfere with the applicant's fitness to operate a motor vehicle safely upon the highways, the director may require that the examination include a physical or mental examination by a licensed physician of the applicant's choice, at the applicant's expense, to determine the fact. The director shall prescribe regulations to ensure uniformity in the examinations and in the grading thereof and shall prescribe and furnish all forms to the members of the highway patrol and to other persons authorized to conduct examinations as may be necessary to enable the officer or person to properly conduct the examination. The records of the examination shall be forwarded to the director who shall not issue any license hereunder if in the director's opinion the applicant is not qualified to operate a motor vehicle safely upon the highways of this state.

2. Beginning July 1, 2005, when the examiner has reasonable grounds to believe that an individual has committed fraud or deception during the examination process, the license examiner shall immediately forward to the director all information relevant to any fraud or deception, including, but not limited to, a statement of the examiner's grounds for belief that the person committed or attempted to commit fraud or deception in the written, skills, or vision examination.

3. The director of revenue shall delegate the power to conduct the examinations required for a license or permit to any member of the highway patrol or any person employed by the highway patrol. The powers delegated to any examiner may be revoked at any time by the director of revenue upon notice.

4. Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections 1 and 3 of this section, the successful completion of a motorcycle rider training course approved pursuant to sections 302.133 to 302.137 shall constitute an actual demonstration of the person's ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle, and no further driving test shall be required to obtain a motorcycle or motortricycle license or endorsement.

3. NEW BRUNSWICK

DRIVER'S LICENSES

- 78(1) No person, except a person expressly exempted or authorized under this Act, shall drive any motor vehicle or farm tractor upon a highway in the Province unless the person has a valid license issued under the provisions of this Act,
- 78(2) No person shall drive a motorcycle upon a highway unless he is in possession of a valid license endorsed either "valid for motorcycle" or "valid for motorcycle only" as the case may be,
- 78(3) Any person licensed under this Act may exercise the privilege thereby granted upon all highways in the Province and is not required to obtain any other license from any local authority to exercise such privilege,
- 78(4) Any person not previously licensed in New Brunswick or in any other jurisdiction shall be required to obtain a class of license as prescribed by regulation before operating a motor vehicle in New Brunswick,
- 78(5) No person who has been licensed to operate a vehicle in any other jurisdiction shall be issued a license to operate a vehicle in New Brunswick unless he surrenders to the Registrar the license issued by the other jurisdiction,

1955, c.13, s.70; 1960, c.53, s9; 1967, c.54, s.8, 9; 1968, c.38, s.6; 1971, c.48, s.3; 1972, c.48, s.9; 1994, c.31, s.6; 1996, c.43, s.8.

- 79(1) The Minister may make or authorize to be made with any other province a reciprocal agreement with respect to licensees or any class of license to provide that if:
- (a) a license has been issued by that province, and
 - (b) the license is surrendered to the Registrar,
- the holder of the license may obtain a license of an appropriate class for the balance of the period of the surrendered license without fee and without being required to take any test with respect to his or her driving ability unless the Registrar has reason to believe that a test should be taken.
- 79(2) The Minister may make or authorize to be made with any foreign country or any political subdivision of a foreign country a reciprocal arrangement or agreement with respect to the mutual recognition and exchange of licenses or any class of license to provide that if :
- (a) a license has been issued by that foreign country or political subdivision of the foreign country, and
 - (b) the license is surrendered to the Registrar,

the holder of the license may obtain a license of an appropriate class without fee and without being required to take any test with respect to his or her driving ability unless the Registrar has reason to believe that a test should be taken.

- 79(3) An arrangement or agreement made pursuant to subsection (1) or (2) shall be made
- (a) subject to the condition that no person is entitled to any exemption or privilege under the arrangement or agreement in respect of obtaining a license in this Province unless the holder has complied with the law of his or her place of residence as to the obtaining of a valid license, and
 - (b) subject to cancellation by the Minister.

1972, c.48, s.10; 2006, c.24, s.2.

- 80(1) The following persons are exempt from license hereunder;
- (a) any person while operating a motor vehicle in the service of the Army, Navy or Air Force of Canada;
 - (b) any person while driving or operating a vehicle designed for and used in the construction, maintenance or repair of highways, other than a truck, while the vehicle is being so used at the actual site of the work on the highway;
 - (c) any person while driving or operating an implement of husbandry, other than a farm tractor, incidentally operated or moved on the highway;
 - (d) any person while driving or operating a motor vehicle at the time of and in the course of a driving test under the provisions of subsection 89(1).

80(2) A non-resident who is at least sixteen years of age and who has in his immediate possession a valid license issued to him in his home province or country may operate a motor vehicle in the Province, subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council imposes by regulation.

- 80(3) The provisions of subsection (2) do not apply to:
- (a) a resident of any other province or country who resides or carries on business in New Brunswick for more than six consecutive months in any one year, or
 - (b) a non-resident driver who was formerly a resident of New Brunswick and whose license was revoked and his driving privileges suspended in New Brunswick.

1955, c.13, s.71; 1958, c.19, s.3, 4; 1961-62, c.62, s.17; 1997, c.54, s.10; 1971, c.48, s.4; 1972, c.48, s.11, 12; 1978, c.39, s.4; 2002, c.32, s.9.

81(1) The Registrar shall not issue any license hereunder

- (a) to any person who is under the age of sixteen years,
- (b) to any person whose license has been suspended, during the period of such suspension, nor to any person whose license has been revoked,
- (c) to any person who has previously been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and who has not at the time of application been restored to competency by the methods provided by law,
- (d) to any person who is required by this Act to make an examination, unless such person shall have successfully passed such examination,
- (e) to any person who is required under the provisions of the motor vehicle financial responsibility laws of this Province to deposit proof of financial responsibility and who has not deposited such proof, or
- (f) to any person when the Registrar has reason to believe that the person, because of physical or mental impairment, disease or condition, would not be able to operate a motor vehicle with safety on the highways.

81(2) The Registrar shall not issue any class of license to a person who as defined by regulation is not entitled to that class of license.

1955, c. 13, s.72; 1972, c.48, s.13; 1994, c.4, s.1.

82(1) Notwithstanding any other provisions herein, but subject to regulations of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Registrar may issue a restricted license, which shall be of a distinctive class as defined by regulation, to a minor between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years that shall entitle the licensee to operate a farm tractor only on those parts of highways designated by the Registrar and appearing on the license.

82(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations

- (a) prescribing the circumstances for which a license may be issued, and
- (b) prescribing the restrictions in any given case which shall be designated by the Registrar.

82(3) All provisions of this Act in respect of minors between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, including applications, examinations and the obligations imposed upon the person signing the application of a minor, apply mutatis mutandis with respect to an application for the issuance of a restricted license as provided for in subsection (1).

1960, c.53, s.10; 1972, c.48, s.14.

- 83(1) The Registrar upon issuing a license shall indicate thereon the class of license issued and shall appropriately examine or cause to be examined each applicant according to the class of license applied for,
- 83(2) The Minister with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may impose such rules and regulations classifying and regulating the use of the various classes of licenses as he may consider necessary for the safety and welfare of the travelling public.
- 83(3) No person shall drive a school bus unless he holds a class of license for that purpose and meets such conditions and has such qualifications as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council prescribes by regulation.
- 83(4) No person who holds a license issued under section 301 shall drive any school bus transporting school children.

4. OKLAHOMA

§6-102. What Persons Are Exempt from License.

- A. A nonresident who is sixteen (16) years of age or older may operate a motor vehicle in this state as authorized by the class, restrictions, and endorsements specified on the license, if the nonresident is:
 - 1. Properly licensed in the home state or country to operate a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle and who has immediate possession of a valid driver license issued by the home state or country; or
 - 2. A member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the spouse or dependent of such member who has been issued and is in possession of a valid driver license issued by an overseas component of the Armed Forces of the United States.
- B. A resident who is at least fifteen (15) years of age may operate a vehicle in this state without a driver license, if the resident is:
 - 1. Operating a vehicle pursuant to subsection B of Section 6-105 of this title; or
 - 2. Taking the driving skills examination as required by Section 6-110 of this title, when accompanied by a Driver License Examiner of the Department of Public Safety or by a designated examiner approved and certified by the Department.
- C. Any person, while in the performance of official duties, may operate any class of motor vehicle if the person possesses any class of valid Oklahoma driver license or a valid driver license issued by another state, if the person is:
 - 1. A member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is on active duty;
 - 2. A member of the military reserves, not including United States reserve technician;
 - 3. A member of the National Guard who is on active duty, including National Guard military technicians;
 - 4. A member of the National Guard who is on part-time National Guard training, including National Guard military technicians; or
 - 5. A member of the United States Coast Guard who is on active duty.
- D. The Commissioner of Public Safety is hereby authorized to adopt rules as may be necessary to enter into reciprocity agreements with foreign countries. The rules shall specify that the driver license standards of the foreign country shall be comparable to those of this state. The rules shall also require foreign drivers, who are operating a motor vehicle in Oklahoma under such a reciprocity agreement, to comply with the compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance and financial responsibility laws of this state.

5. QUEBEC

R.S.Q., chapter C-24.2

HIGHWAY SAFETY CODE

New resident.

90. A person holding a valid driver's license issued in Canada by another administrative authority may, if he settles in Québec, exchange that license, without an examination, for a driver's license issued by the Société, on payment of the duties and fee prescribed by regulation and the amount fixed under section 151 of the Automobile Insurance Act (chapter A-25).

Commercial vehicle.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Société may require that the holder undergo an examination where the exchanged license is a license authorizing him to drive a commercial vehicle, an emergency vehicle, a taxi, a bus or a minibus.

1986, c. 91, s. 90; 1987, c. 94, s. 14; 1990, c. 19, s. 11.

90.1. (*Repealed*).

2002, c. 29, s. 10.

New resident.

91. Any person holding a driver's license issued outside Canada who settles in Québec may on request, provided the particulars and validity of the holder's title can be verified directly with the administrative authority concerned through the use of information technology, exchange that license, without undergoing a proficiency examination, for an equivalent driver's license issued by the Société.

Proficiency examination.

However, the person must pass the proficiency examinations referred to in section 67 to obtain a license to drive a bus, a minibus, a motorcycle, a taxi or a commercial vehicle or to operate an emergency vehicle.

1986, c. 91, s. 91; 1987, c. 94, s. 15; 1990, c. 19, s. 11; 1996, c. 56, s. 22; 2002, c. 29, s. 11.

New resident.

91.1. Any person holding a valid driver's license for the operation of a passenger vehicle issued outside Canada who settles in Québec may on request, if the administrative authority concerned has entered into a license exchange agreement pursuant to section 629, exchange that license, without undergoing a proficiency examination, for an equivalent driver's license issued by the Société.

Proficiency examination.

However, the person must pass the proficiency examinations referred to in section 67 to obtain a license to drive a motorcycle.

Exemption.

The Société may exempt a person from surrendering to the Société the license issued in his or her country of origin.

2002, c. 29, s. 11.

Time limit.

91.2. A regulation of the Government shall determine the time within which a license exchange under section 91 or 91.1 must be applied for. The applicant must pay the duties and fees prescribed by regulation and the amount fixed under section 151 of the Automobile Insurance Act (chapter A-25).

2002, c. 29, s. 11.

Exemption.

91.3. A person who has held a driver's license for at least one year who settles in Québec after living in a country in respect of which sections 90, 91 and 91.1 do not apply and who therefore is not eligible for a license exchange under those sections is exempted from having to hold a learner's license before obtaining a driver's license for the operation of a passenger vehicle, except as regards the operation of a motorcycle.

Regulation.

A regulation of the Government shall determine the time within which a license must be applied for and the number of times a person may retake the proficiency examinations referred to in section 67 before losing the exemption and shall prescribe any special conditions for obtaining a license.

2002, c. 29, s. 11.

Exemption.

91.4. A person holding a valid driver's license or a license expired for less than three years that was issued outside Canada who once held a driver's license issued in Québec for the operation of the same categories of road vehicles as the license applied for is exempted from the proficiency examinations referred to in section 67.

2002, c. 29, s. 11.

Diplomatic personnel.

92. Upon proof that they are registered at the Ministère des Relations internationales and hold a valid driver's license issued by their country of origin or the country of their former posting, the following persons, if they are not Canadian citizens and do not carry on any business nor hold any position or employment in Québec apart from their duties with the government or agency they represent, may without an examination and for the duration of their assignment obtain a driver's license from the Société corresponding to the license they hold upon payment of the fee fixed by regulation and the insurance contribution fixed under sections 151 and 151.2 of the Automobile Insurance Act (chapter A-25):

- 1) any member of a diplomatic mission or consular corps, other than service personnel members;
- 2) the trade representative of a country and his deputy;
- 3) any employee of an international government organization recognized by the Gouvernement du Québec and any member of a representation of a State which is a recognized member of that organization other than service personnel members;
- 4) *(paragraph repealed)*;
- 5) an employee of a non-governmental international organization recognized by the Gouvernement du Québec;
- 6) the married or civil union spouse of a person referred to in paragraphs 1 to 3 and 5 and any dependent child 18 years of age or over residing with such a person.

1986, c. 91, s. 92; 1988, c. 41, s. 87; 1988, c. 68, s. 5; 1990, c. 19, s. 11; 1990, c. 83, s. 43; 1994, c. 15, s. 33; 1996, c. 21, s. 70; 2002, c. 6, s. 90.

Probationary license.

92.0.1. In the cases provided for in sections 90, 91, 91.1 and 92, the license issued by the Société is a probationary license if the applicant is under 25 years of age and has held a valid driver's license for less than two years.

1990, c. 83, s. 44; 1996, c. 56, s. 23; 2002, c. 29, s. 12.

Agreement.

629. The Minister of Transport or the Société may, according to law, enter into an agreement with any government, department, or body respecting any matter referred to in this Code.

Exemption.

An agreement under this section may exempt any person from the application of part of this Code.

Implementation.

The Société shall be responsible for the implementation of such an agreement.

1986, c. 91, s. 629; 1990, c. 19, s. 11; 1996, c. 56, s. 139.

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SECTION 5

DRIVER'S LICENSE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS (DLRA)



INTRODUCTION

This section reviews the process, benefits and issues to consider when negotiating and establishing Driver's License Reciprocity Agreements (DLRA). This section is meant to provide only a general guide. Jurisdictions should modify the process to meet their specific needs.

A DLRA is a MOU or agreement between jurisdictions and/or countries on the exchange of a driver license without additional testing requirements or requirements as defined by the MOU or agreement. Although DLRAs may exempt foreign applicants from knowledge and road tests, these applicants must still meet local vision and medical standards as well as complying with any graduated licensing provisions. Although DLRAs may deal with issuing any class of license, this document specifically addresses passenger vehicle and motorcycle licenses.

Each jurisdiction should first review the others' licensing process for compatibility, focusing on standards, validation and security. Only after the other jurisdictions licensing processes are deemed compatible, should negotiations proceed.

The scope and nature of any DLRA depends upon each jurisdiction's legislative and regulatory framework.

BENEFITS OF DRIVER LICENSE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENTS (DLRA)

Benefits of DLRAs include:

- ✓ Allowing drivers who move to and reside in a foreign jurisdiction to exchange their driver's license for a license of the foreign jurisdiction;
- ✓ Allowing for trained and experienced drivers an exemption from repeating, in its entirety, a licensing process similar to a process the drivers have already successfully completed in another jurisdiction (vision and medical standards must still be met);
- ✓ Recognizing out-of-country driving experience to drivers from countries with similar driving standards.

PROPOSED PROCESS

1. A jurisdiction requests a reciprocity agreement.

The jurisdiction wishing to enter into a reciprocity agreement should make such request in writing and provide the appropriate contact information.

2. The jurisdiction receiving the request responds to it.

The jurisdiction that has been contacted should respond to the jurisdiction that has made the request and include appropriate

contact information. A sample response is on page 54 of this section.

3. Jurisdictional information exchange.

Exchanging information between the jurisdictions is an essential part of the process. This allows each jurisdiction to assess the other's driving standards. The following information **should** be requested:

- ✓ Driver and vehicle legislation and regulations;
- ✓ Contact name and address for the department that maintains driver records;
- ✓ Sample(s) of all valid driver's license(s) with a description of the security features;
- ✓ Identification requirements for driver's license applicants;
- ✓ Information contained on or in the driver's license;
- ✓ Term of license validity;
- ✓ Medical standards;
- ✓ Minimum age requirements for driving;
- ✓ License classes and condition codes;
- ✓ Description of license classifications to be exchanged;
- ✓ Unique traffic conditions that may be encountered in the foreign jurisdiction;
- ✓ Training requirements for beginner drivers;
- ✓ Qualifications for professional driving instructors;
- ✓ Knowledge test overview;
- ✓ Road test—overview;
- ✓ Road test components;
- ✓ Driver examiner training;
- ✓ Driver control programs; and
- ✓ A list of foreign driver's licenses that are accepted for exchange.

In addition to the above, the jurisdiction receiving the request **may** ask for the following information for their own review:

- ✓ An overview of the driver licensing system, including:
 - Licensing requirements for mature/senior drivers (age, vision and medical testing);
 - Driver improvement systems;
 - Reciprocity laws, processes and agreements;
- ✓ License classes and condition codes,
- ✓ Official Driver's Handbook;
- ✓ Samples of all valid driver's licenses;
- ✓ A description of the driver education program, including:
 - Student textbook;
 - In-class instructor's manual; and
 - In-vehicle instructor's manual.
- ✓ Road test scoring criteria;
- ✓ Road test marking guides; and
- ✓ Any other information requested by a jurisdiction.

4. The jurisdictions assess and compare their driver's licensing processes.

Each jurisdiction must review the other jurisdiction's licensing processes to ensure compatibility. As part of this review, the information received under Section 3 should be assessed.

A sample due diligence³⁰ worksheet is on page 56 of this section.

5. The jurisdictions decide.

After the review, each jurisdiction should address all concerns with the other jurisdiction and request clarification and/or additional information.

6. The jurisdictions negotiate and finalize the Driver's License Reciprocity Agreement.

If the systems are well-matched, an offer to negotiate a DLRA is made.

The jurisdictions must clearly outline all conditions under which driver's licenses will be verified and validated. This must include whether or not surrendered driver's licenses will be destroyed, held or returned to the issuing jurisdiction. A sample verification form is on page 59 of this section.

7. The jurisdictions draft a reciprocity agreement.

When the terms have been approved, a draft reciprocity agreement is prepared. A sample MOU is on page 60 of this section.

Although a sample is provided, each agreement must be modified to meet the specific needs of the jurisdictions entering into the agreement. Each jurisdiction is responsible for verifying their legal authority for a reciprocity agreement and its implementation.

8. The jurisdictions implement the reciprocity agreement.

To effectively implement the reciprocity agreement, each jurisdiction must communicate the terms and conditions to all third parties affected by the agreement (e.g., service providers, stakeholders and enforcement agencies).

LESSONS LEARNED

The following items are lessons learned to insure the effectiveness of the DLRA which may not necessarily be stated in the MOU.

1. Develop a driver's license verification process.

A driver's license verification process between the reciprocating jurisdictions is essential. It is integral to reducing the number of fraudulent, invalid, counterfeited

and altered driver's licenses that are exchanged.

2. Provide details of driver's license security features.

Both jurisdictions must identify and describe the security features of their driver's license. Any security changes or enhancements should be communicated to the other jurisdiction to help reduce acceptance of fraudulent, counterfeited and altered licenses.

3. Develop a process for disposition of exchanged driver's licenses.

Both jurisdictions must agree on whether surrendered licenses will be destroyed, held or returned to the originating jurisdiction.

4. Updating contact information.

To ensure effective communication, contact information should continuously be updated by both jurisdictions.

The following pages contain examples of informal agreements and MOUs currently in force, submitted by jurisdictions and reviewed by the AAMVA Foreign Reciprocity Working Group. The examples of agreements and MOUs offer a starting point for AAMVA jurisdictions that are drafting a driver's license reciprocity agreement with a foreign country, Canadian province/territory or state.

EXAMPLES OF INFORMAL AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING CURRENTLY IN FORCE

1. IOWA – FRANCE

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MOU) CONCERNING DRIVER'S LICENSE RECIPROCITY BETWEEN THE IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND FRANCE.

PURPOSE:

To establish a nonbinding reciprocal arrangement regarding eligibility and testing standards applicable to issuing noncommercial motor vehicle operator' licenses between the Iowa Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Division, and France. This MOU defines the criteria Iowa intends to apply when a citizen of France, who is in possession of a valid French driver's license, applies for an Iowa driver's license.

ARRANGEMENT:

1. Upon verification that French driver education and licensing requirements are sufficiently similar to Iowa's standards, Iowa intends to issue, without knowledge and skills testing, a Class C or Class M Noncommercial Operator's License pursuant to the following qualifications:
 - a. the person possesses a valid French license for the same type of vehicles;
 - b. the person possesses no other license other than the French license;
 - c. the person designates Iowa as his/her United States residence;
 - d. the person is at least 18 years of age and has possessed a valid French driver's license that has permitted

unaccompanied driving for a minimum of one year.

2. If the person is less than 18 years of age, but at least 16 years of age, Iowa intends to issue a license consistent with Iowa's Graduated Driver Licensing Law for persons under 18 years of age, section 321.180B, Code of Iowa. Recognition will be given for comparable experience and driver education acquired in France.
 - a. the person has not committed an act that could result in the suspension, revocation, denial, cancellation or bar of the driving privilege in France, Iowa or any other jurisdiction;
 - b. the person presents to Iowa driver licensing officials an International Driving Permit or authenticated translation of the French driving privilege along with the French license;
3. Iowa reserves the right to:
 - a. require a knowledge examination, behind-the-wheel road test and/or medical documentation attesting to physical or mental capabilities if the Iowa examiner has cause to believe the person is not physically or mentally qualified to operate a motor vehicle;
 - b. require a knowledge examination and/or behind-the-wheel road test for any person under 18 years of age;
 - c. impose restrictions based on the capabilities and/or limitations of the person;

- d. conduct a vision screening and restrict the license according to Iowa's vision standards;
 - e. hold French residents subject to the same laws and rules governing the retention of the driving privilege as it does Iowa residents;
 - f. conduct a review of the person's driving history, eligibility and status in France;
 - g. query the National Problem Driver Pointer System (PDPS) prior to issuance; and
 - h. apply the same standards, rules and regulations as it does for any Iowa resident in licensing decisions.
4. Iowa will provide the United States Department of State a copy of this arrangement and reserves the right to authorize or deny driver's license issuance based on appropriate notification from the United States Department of State.
 5. France, on the basis of reciprocity, will issue, without knowledge and skills testing, a license authorizing the operation of a motor vehicle to an Iowan who has established either temporary or permanent residency in France, providing he/she possesses a comparable valid license issued by the Iowa Department of Transportation. The Iowa license will be returned to: Iowa Department of Transportation, Office of Driver Services.
 6. The Iowa Department of Transportation reserves the right to amend, suspend or cancel this arrangement for any reason.
 7. The contact person for the Iowa Department of Transportation is ..., Director, Office of Driver Services.

2. MAINE – QUEBEC

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MAINE AND THE GOUVERNEMENT DU QUEBEC CONCERNING DRIVERS' LICENSES AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF
MAINE,

Represented by the Secretary of State,
AND
THE GOUVERNEMENT DU QUEBEC,

Represented by the ministre des
Transports and the ministre des Affaires
internationales,

Hereafter designated as the Parties.

WHEREAS the Government of the State of
Maine and the Gouvernement du Quebec wish
to:

1. Promote compliance with traffic laws and improve highway safety within their own borders;
2. Facilitate, for their respective residents who hold valid driver's licenses, the issuance of a license by the other party jurisdiction to which they are moving;
3. Further highway safety by treating offenses for which their residents have been declared guilty in the other party jurisdiction as if these offenses had been committed in the home jurisdiction for the purposes of updating and maintaining driver's license records and imposing sanctions;
4. Strengthen cooperation between the two parties so that residents are encouraged to satisfy penalties imposed as a result of declarations of guilt for certain traffic

offenses committed outside their home jurisdiction;

5. Allow motorists to accept traffic citations for certain offenses and proceed on their way without delay.

THEREFORE, THE PARTIES AGREE TO
THE FOLLOWING:

ARTICLE 1 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Agreement:

“Class C driver’s license” means a license issued by the State of Maine, Division of Motor Vehicles, authorizing its holder to drive any single vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating or registered weight of less than 26,001 pounds or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating. A Class C license is a commercial driver’s license only if it carries an endorsement under Title 29, M.R.S.A., section 530-B, subsection 4.

“Class 5 driver’s license” means a license issued by the Societe de l’assurance automobile du Quebec authorizing its holder to drive a motor vehicle with two (2) axles and with a net mass of less than 4 600 kilograms, a motor vehicle permanently converted into a dwelling, a special mobile equipment and a service vehicle.

“Declaration of guilt” means an admission of guilt or a finding of guilt by a competent court or the payment of a fine for an offense mentioned in paragraph 3.1 committed in the jurisdiction of one party by a resident of the other party jurisdiction.

“Home jurisdiction” means the jurisdiction that issues a driver’s license and has the authority to revoke, suspend or cancel it.

“Jurisdiction of origin” means the jurisdiction which has issued the driver’s license that the holder wants to exchange for a license of the party jurisdiction to which he has moved.

“Valid driver’s license” means a driver’s license that, at the time of exchange, has not expired, is not revoked, suspended or cancelled by the jurisdiction which issued it.

ARTICLE 2

DRIVER’S LICENSE EXCHANGE

2.1 A resident of Maine who holds a valid Class C driver’s license may, when moving to Quebec, exchange such license without examination other than a vision test, for a Class 5 driver’s license on payment of the fees prescribed by regulation and amount fixed by section 151 of the Automobile Insurance Act (R.S.Q., chapter A-25).

2.2 A resident of Quebec who holds a valid Class 5 driver’s license may, when moving to Maine, exchange such license, after having passed a written test and a vision test, for a Class C driver’s license on payment of the fees prescribed by regulation under the Maine Motor Vehicle Statutes (M.R.S.A., Title 29).

2.3 The home jurisdiction shall return the exchange license to the jurisdiction of origin.

2.4 The jurisdiction of origin shall verify the validity of the driver’s license and transmit the following information, to the extent available, to the new home jurisdiction:

- the holder’s name and address;
- the holder’s height, sex, and date of birth;
- the holder’s driving record;
- the driver’s license number;

- the expiry date of the license;
- any conditions attached to the license;
- any suspensions or revocations on record, including:
 - the reasons for such suspensions or revocations;
 - the periods of closed suspensions or revocations;
 - the date of the record’s disclosure.

2.5 Information obtained by the new home jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph 2.4 becomes part of the driver’s record.

2.6 A driver’s license issued pursuant to paragraphs 2.1 and 2.2 may subsequently be revoked, suspended, cancelled or new conditions may be attached to the license and additional examination may be required based upon information received pursuant to paragraph 2.4.

ARTICLE 3

REPORTS AND EFFECTS OF CONVICTION

3.1 Declarations of guilt concerning the following offenses shall be reported to the jurisdiction of origin of the license holder by the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed:

3.1.1 Criminal offenses

- Offenses relating to the operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, under section 1312-B. of the Maine Motor Vehicle Statutes (M.R.S.A., Title 29) and under section 253, 254, or 255 of the Canada Criminal Code (R.S.C. (1985), c. C-46);
- Offenses relating to criminal negligence or manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle under section 201, 203, or 208 of the Maine criminal code (M.R.S.A., Title 17-A) and under section 220,

- 221, or 236 of the Canada Criminal Code;
- Offenses relating to dangerous driving under section 1314 of the Maine Motor Vehicle Statutes and under section 249 of the Canada Criminal Code.

3.1.2 Traffic offenses

- Offenses relating to the failure of a driver involved in an accident to do his or her duty under section 891, 893, 894, 897, or 898 of the Maine Motor Vehicle Statutes and under section 168, 169, 170, or 171 of the Quebec Highway Safety Code (R.S.Q., c. C-24.2);
- Offenses relating to driving over a prescribed or posted speed limit or at a speed in excess of that which is reasonable and prudent, under section 1251 or 1252 of the Motor Vehicle Statutes and under section 327, 328, or 329 of the Highway Safety Code;
- Offenses relating to the failure to obey a red light or a stop sign, under section 947, 949, or 952 of the Motor Vehicle Statutes and under section 359, 360, 369, or 370 of the Highway Safety Code.
- Offenses relating to the failure to stop at the approach of a school bus with its flashing lights in operation, under section 2019 of the Motor Vehicle Statutes and under section 460 of the Highway Safety Code.

3.1.3 Other offenses

- Offenses under county or municipal by-laws or ordinances, similar to those offenses listed in subparagraph 3.1.2.

3.2 Information reported under paragraph 3.1 shall be transmitted in a manner mutually agreeable to both parties.

3.3 For the purposes of driver licensing records, the home jurisdiction shall recognize a declaration of guilt of one of its residents in the other party jurisdiction as if the offense had been committed in the home jurisdiction. Demerit points shall be assessed and suspensions or revocations issued in accordance with the laws of the home jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 4

ISSUANCE OF CITATION

- 4.1 Except as provided under paragraph 4.2, a police officer issuing a citation to a resident of the other party jurisdiction shall not require the posting of collateral or take the resident into custody unless he has reasonable grounds to believe that the resident will not comply with the terms of the citation.
- 4.2 A police officer may, for an offense referred to in subparagraph 3.1.1, require the posting of collateral or take the resident into custody.

ARTICLE 5
NON PAYMENT OF FINES

5.1 Whenever a person resident in a party jurisdiction is declared guilty in the other party jurisdiction of an offense mentioned in paragraph 3.1, and the person fails to pay any fine imposed as a result of such declaration of guilt, the jurisdiction in which the offense was committed may notify the home jurisdiction of such unpaid fine. Upon receipt of the notification prescribed in paragraph 5.1, the home jurisdiction may inform the resident that his or her driving privileges are or will be suspended in the other party jurisdiction pending compliance with the terms of the citation.

ARTICLE 6
ADMINISTRATION

The Societe de l'assurance automobile du Quebec and the Secretary of the State of Maine are the administrators of this Agreement and, in this capacity, undertake to develop the forms and procedures necessary to administer this Agreement.

The administrator in each party jurisdiction shall provide the other with any information or documents necessary to facilitate administration of this Agreement. Such information shall include notification of any legislative or regulatory changes which may affect the terms of this Agreement.

The provisions of this Agreement shall remain in force, with appropriate changes, when any amendment to the laws or regulations of one of the parties does not substantially affect these provisions.

ARTICLE 7 MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISIONS

This Agreement does not invalidate any provision of a law or regulation in force within the territory of either party relating to drivers' license.

This Agreement shall not affect any other reciprocal agreement between one of the parties and a non-signatory party to this Agreement.

A party may withdraw from this Agreement by written notice to the other party.

Such withdrawal shall take effect ninety (90) days after receipt of such notice.

This Agreement will be effective upon formal notice on a date acceptable to both parties after the required internal procedures are completed.

Signed at Augusta
This 25th day of September 1991

Signed at Quebec
This 10th day of June 1991

In duplicate in the English and French languages each text being equally authentic.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF MAINE AND THE
GOUVERNEMENT DU QUEBEC CONCERNING DRIVERS' LICENSES AND TRAFFIC
OFFENSES

APPENDIX

PART I – PENALTIES APPLIED BY THE STATE OF MAINE

In accordance with Article 3 of this Agreement, the State of Maine will apply the following penalties to its residents.

OFFENCE PURSUANT TO THE
LEGISLATION OF QUEBEC

APPLICABLE PENALTY IN MAINE

I. CRIMINAL OFFENSES

1.1 Section 253, 254 or 255 of the Criminal Code.

1.1 License revocation or suspension of the right to obtain a license for at least ninety (90) days.

1.2 Section 220, 221 or 236 of the Criminal Code.

1.2 License revocation or suspension of the right to obtain a license for a period up to five (5) years.

1.3 Section 249 of the Criminal Code.

1.3 License revocation or suspension of the right to obtain a license for at least thirty (30) days.

II. OTHER OFFENSES

2.1 Section 168, 169, 170 or 171 of the Highway Safety Code or like section of a municipal by-law.

2.1 License revocation or suspension of the right to obtain a license for the period up to thirty (30) days and/or assessment of at least six (6) demerit points on the driver's record

2.2 Section 327, 328 or 329 of the Highway Safety Code or like section of a municipal by-law.

2.2 License revocation or suspension of the right to obtain a license for a period up to thirty (30) days and/or assessment of at least six (6) demerit points on the driver's record.

2.3 Section 359, 360, 368, 369 or 370 of the Highway Safety Code or like section of a municipal by-law.

2.3 Assessment of at least four (4) demerit points on the driver's record.

2.4 Section 460 of the Highway Safety Code or like section of a municipal by-law.

2.4 License revocation or suspension of the right to obtain a license for a period up to thirty (30) days.

PART II – PENALTIES APPLIED BY QUEBEC

In accordance with Article 3 of this Agreement, Quebec will apply the following penalties to its residents.

OFFENSE PURSUANT TO THE LEGISLATION OF THE STATE OF MAINE

APPLICABLE PENALTY IN QUEBEC

I. CRIMINAL OFFENSES

1.1 Section 1312-B of the Motor Vehicle Statutes.

1.1 License revocation or suspension of the right to obtain a license for at least one (1) year.

1.2 Section 201, 203 or 208 of the Criminal Code.

1.2 License revocation or suspension of the right to obtain a license for at least one (1) year.

1.3 Section 1314 of the Motor Vehicle Statutes.

1.3 License revocation or suspension of the right to obtain a license for at least one (1) year.

II. OTHER OFFENSES

2.1 Section 891, 893, 894, 897 or 898 of the Motor Vehicle Statutes or like section of a county or municipal by-law or ordinance.

2.1 Assessment of at least nine (9) demerit points on the driver's record.

2.2 Section 1251 or 1252 of the Motor Vehicle Statutes or like section of a county or municipal by-law or ordinance.

2.2 Assessment of at least one (1) demerit points on the driver's record.

2.3 Section 947, 949 or 952 of the Motor Vehicle Statutes or like section of a county or municipal by-law or ordinance.

2.1 Assessment of at least three (3) demerit points on the driver's record.

2.4 Section 2019 of the Motor Vehicle Statutes or like section of a county or municipal by-law or ordinance.

2.1 Assessment of at least nine (9) demerit points on the driver's record.

3. MASSACHUSETTS SAMPLE AGREEMENT

**DRAFT
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
FOR THE RECIPROCAL ISSUANCE OF
DRIVER LICENSES WITHOUT TESTING**

I. GENERAL UNDERSTANDINGS

(A) Parties:

The parties to this Memorandum of Understanding and the Registrar of Motor Vehicles of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, USA, and the

(Governmental/Licensing Authority of Foreign Jurisdiction)

(B) Purpose of Memorandum of Understanding:

Each party is desirous of entering into a Memorandum of Understanding which would allow a former resident of either jurisdiction, who possesses a valid driver's license from that jurisdiction, to obtain an equivalent driver's license upon becoming a resident of the issuing jurisdiction, without the need to take a written or a road test. This Memorandum discusses the agreed procedures to facilitate an applicant's exchange of a driver's license from one jurisdiction to the other upon changing his/her residence.

(C) Comparable Knowledge, Driving Skills, and Test Standards Established:

Each party acknowledges that the other has established comparable knowledge, and driving skills requirements which an applicant must demonstrate before being issued a driver's license. Each party is also satisfied that the other has established comparable standards to test

the knowledge and driving skills of an applicant for a driver's license.

(D) Acceptance By Each Party of the Other's Driver's Licenses Without Written Test or Road Test:

Based upon the recognition of these comparable knowledge, driving skills, and testing requirements, each party agrees to recognize an applicant presenting a valid driver's license from the other jurisdiction as a driver who is qualified to receive a driver's license in the issuing jurisdiction. A driver's license may be issued to such an applicant, without the need for a written or road test, if all other requirements for a license are met.

(E) No Effect on Existing Reciprocal Driving Privileges Set by Convention:

This Memorandum of Understanding shall not effect the driving privileges accorded to a resident of either jurisdiction by the provisions of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic.

(F) Terms and Conditions:

Each jurisdiction accepts that the issuing jurisdiction may require any of the items identified in Section II before it will issue a driver's license without the need for a written or road test.

II. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

(A) Residency Required:

To obtain the benefit of this Memorandum of Understanding, an applicant for a driver's license who formerly resided in one of the jurisdictions that is a party to this Memorandum, must currently be a resident of the other jurisdiction.

An applicant may be required by the new jurisdiction of residence (issuing jurisdiction) to exhaust his/her one (1) year driving privilege, granted under the terms of the Convention on Road Traffic of 1949, before applying for a license in the new jurisdiction of residence. A party may refuse to consider an applicant as a "resident" if the person's visa status indicates he/she is only authorized for a short-term stay in the jurisdiction, typically a year or less.

(B) **Minimum Age:**

This Memorandum of Understanding shall only apply to persons who are at least 18 years of age.

(C) **Limited to Non-Commercial Licenses:**

This Memorandum of Understanding shall only apply to non-commercial driver licenses for passenger vehicles and for motorcycles.

(D) **Valid Driver's License Required:**

An applicant for a driver's license in either jurisdiction must present a valid driver's license from the former jurisdiction of residence.

(E) **Proper Identification Required:**

An applicant for a driver's license, in either jurisdiction, shall present the types of identification documentation customarily required of applicants in that jurisdiction, and the issuing jurisdiction shall not apply more stringent standards than it uses to determine the credibility and genuineness of documents presented by citizens of its own jurisdiction. The applicant's driver's license may be accepted as a form of identification, except that an applicant whose driver's license does not contain a photograph or photo image, or a recognizable photograph or photo image, may be required to provide additional

identification documentation, such as a Passport.

(F) **Translation May be Required:**

The issuing jurisdiction may require an applicant for a driver's license to provide a translation of any documents presented as identification. The issuing jurisdiction may require that any translations be limited to approved translators.

(G) **Application and Required Fee:**

Each jurisdiction agrees to charge no more than the required fee it charges its own applicants for a driver's license, except that such fee shall not include a fee for a driver education program required of first-time license applicants.

(H) **Satisfactory Driving Record:**

An applicant for a driver's license may be required by the issuing jurisdiction to produce evidence of a satisfactory driving record from the jurisdiction of his/her former residence. Each issuing jurisdiction agrees to provide the other party with a driver record detailing the traffic violation history, for the past five (5) years, of the applicant who formerly resided in its jurisdiction. Each jurisdiction may require that the driving record be translated by an approved translator. Each party shall be entitled to receive the current driver's license status of each applicant, and a statement as to whether any motor vehicle charges are pending against the applicant and whether the applicant is scheduled for a license suspension or revocation within 90 days from the date of application.

(I) **Surrender of the Foreign Driver License:**

Each issuing jurisdiction may require the surrender of the driver's license issued in the other jurisdiction.

The prior jurisdiction of residence may require a surrendered driver's license to be returned to an address it designates.

- (J) **Medical Examination:**
Each jurisdiction may administer or require an applicant to obtain a medical examination if it has reason to believe that the applicant may have a medical condition, including a physical or emotional condition, which could interfere with the safe operation of a motor vehicle.
- (K) **Motor Vehicle Registration:**
Each issuing jurisdiction may require an applicant for a driver's license, who also maintains a motor vehicle or trailer in the issuing jurisdiction, to register and insure the motor vehicle or trailer.
- (L) **Vision Screening:**
Each jurisdiction may require an applicant for a driver's license to pass a vision screening examination.
- (M) **Social Security Number or a Similar Identifier:**
Each issuing jurisdiction may require an applicant for a driver's license to present an assigned identification number required of all driver license applicants. Massachusetts requires an applicant to provide his or her **social security number**, the validity of which the Registrar may confirm with the U.S. Social Security Administration. In the event that the applicant is not eligible for a social security number, the Registrar has established a procedure that must be followed before the Registrar will consider waiving the requirement. Information on the process is contained in the **Driver's Manual**.

III. ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

- (A) **License Status Verification by Computer:**
The parties agree to study the feasibility of establishing a computer link to verify an applicant's driver license status and /or obtain driver record information. The parties may exchange information by any means necessary including by telephone, telefax, e-mail and regular mail.
- (B) **Cancel/Revoke an Issued License:**
Each jurisdiction may cancel or revoke a driver's license it has issued without a written or road test if it later determines that the applicant was not eligible for the benefits of this Memorandum of Understanding.
- (C) **Refusal To Issue a Driver's License:**
Each jurisdiction may refuse to issue a driver's license to an applicant who presents a driver's license from the other jurisdiction if it has reason to believe that the driver's license or supporting documents are not genuine or if it has reason to believe that the applicant is not otherwise qualified for such license under the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding. The issuing jurisdiction shall inform the other jurisdiction of its decision, and the reasons for it in a timely manner, and shall allow the other jurisdiction to review the applicant's qualifications and provide further consul to the issuing jurisdiction.
- (D) **Each Party to Provide Samples of Documents:**
Each party agrees to provide the other with samples of licenses, registration forms and motor vehicle titles or required ownership documents used in its own jurisdiction.

Such documents may be used to familiarize the driver licensing officials in the other jurisdiction with documents they are likely to receive in furtherance of this Memorandum of Understanding. Each of the parties also agrees to provide the other with a translation of the pre-printed labels, titles, or instructions contained on the licenses, registrations and title or other motor vehicle ownership documents, as well as providing a translation of any written notations or official stamps or seals that such documents are likely to contain.

(E) **Encourage Channels of Communication:**

The parties agree to maintain a channel of communication and information to facilitate the purposes of this Memorandum of Understanding. The parties further agree that their respective representatives shall freely communicate with each other to ensure that the Memorandum is implemented and carried out in an effective and timely manner that benefits the former residents of each jurisdiction. Each party also agrees to request the assistance of its own country's Embassy and Consulates in the other's jurisdiction to help its former residents obtain the benefits of this Memorandum of Understanding.

(F) **Effective Date:**

This Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective when signed and dated by both parties.

(G) **Amendments:**

If the parties agree to amend this Memorandum of Understanding, such amendments shall be in writing and signed by those persons occupying the positions of the original signatories.

An amendment may be on a supplemental sheet(s) of paper if agreed by the parties.

(H) **Termination of Memorandum of Understanding:**

This Memorandum of Understanding may be terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party at the address listed below. Transmission of the Termination Notice may be by any reasonable method.

(I) **Contact Persons:**

Each party will provide the name, address, title, telephone, telefax number and e-mail address of the person in its jurisdiction who shall be the Contact Person in charge if the day-to-day administration of this Memorandum.

(J) **Periodic Transmittal of Changes to Policies and Procedures:**

Each party may periodically transmit information about its application policies or procedures, including its own version of a driver license manual, to the other party to help carry out the purposes of this Memorandum of Understanding. Such policies and procedures should be consistent with the purposes of this Memorandum. Minor changes may be made to the policies and procedures applicable to this Memorandum, from time to time, if agreed by the parties. It is agreed that the designated Contact Persons are authorized to make such minor changes. Minor changes should not materially alter the obligations of the parties or the requirements to be met by a person seeking a driver's license pursuant to the Memorandum, unless a statute, rule or regulation or judicial decision requires such change. If a party determines that changes by the other

party materially alters the terms or conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding, it may terminate its participation pursuant to paragraph (III. H).

Signed:

Name
Registrar of Motor Vehicles
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
P.O. Box 199100
Boston, MA 02119-9100
Tel:
Fax:
E-Mail:

Dated:

Signed:

Name
Director of Motor Vehicles
Foreign Country
P.O. Box
City, ...
Tel:
Fax:
E-Mail:

Dated:

4. QUEBEC

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT ON DRIVER'S LICENSE EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF QUÉBEC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF _____

THE GOVERNMENT OF QUÉBEC

Represented by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Yvon Marcoux,

AND THE GOVERNMENT OF _____

Represented by _____,

Hereinafter referred to as “the Parties.”

WHEREAS the Parties wish to facilitate the exchange of driver's licenses for individuals licensed to drive in one jurisdiction and who take up residence in the other jurisdiction,

THE PARTIES have agreed to conclude a reciprocal agreement to ensure that licenses are recognised and to facilitate exchange under the following conditions:

ARTICLE 1 – DEFINITIONS

Under this agreement—

1.1 “**Jurisdiction**” refers to Québec or _____, whereas “**jurisdictions**” refers simultaneously to both Québec and _____.

“**Authority**” refers to the administrative entity that issues driver's licenses, i.e., in Québec, the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec, and in _____, the _____, whereas “**authorities**” refers simultaneously to the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec and the _____.

“**Driving license**” or “**driver's license**” refers to a permit issued by either of the above authorities authorising the holder to drive a motor vehicle, subject to the terms and conditions specific to the license class or category and any other related conditions, and subject to the laws and regulations in effect in the jurisdiction in question.

“**Valid**” indicates that at the time the driver's license issued by one authority is submitted for exchange for a driver's license issued by the other authority, the original driver's license has not expired, been revoked, suspended or cancelled by the issuing authority and is not subject to any other restrictions that prevent the holder from using it for the intended purpose.

1.2 Specific to Québec:

A class 5 license issued by the Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec authorises the holder to drive a 2 axle motor vehicle with a net weight of under 4,500 kg (cars, minivans, and light trucks), a motor vehicle permanently converted into a dwelling (mobile home), a tool vehicle, or a service vehicle (service truck or tow truck).

In addition, class 6D (moped) and 8 (farm tractor) are included in a class 5 license.

Applicants under 25 years of age and who have fewer than 24 months of driving experience are issued class 5 probationary licenses.

1.3 Specific to _____:

category B licenses issued by the _____ authorise the holders to drive—

- Motor vehicles with a maximum weight of 3,500 kg, with no more than 8 passenger seats in addition to the driver's seat, and to which a trailer of no more than 750 kg may be hitched
- Towing vehicles of a maximal total weight not exceeding 3,500 kg, and with the towed unit not exceeding the net weight of the towing vehicle

In addition, categories _____ are also included in category B licenses.

ARTICLE 2 – RECOGNITION AND EXCHANGE OF LICENSES

2.1 The holder of a valid class 5 Québec driver's license or probationary license may, within _____ months after settling in _____, exchange this license for a category B license, including category _____ privileges, without undergoing a proficiency exam or an eye test.

The applicant shall be issued a _____ driver's license in exchange for the Québec license upon presentation of the identification required by the _____ authority and payment of the fees prescribed by regulation.

2.2 The holder of a valid _____ category B driver's license may, within 12 months after settling in Québec, exchange the license for a class 5 license, including class 6D and class 8 privileges, without undergoing a proficiency exam or eye test.

The applicant shall be issued a Québec driver's license in exchange for the _____ license upon presentation of the identification required by the Québec authority and payment of the fees prescribed in the regulation and the personal injury accident insurance premiums.

Applicants who are under the age of 25 will be issued probationary licenses of the same class, unless they have at least 24 months of driving experience.

2.3 Any restrictions on the original driver's license are carried over to the license issued in exchange, as equivalent codes.

2.4 Driver's licenses submitted for exchange shall match the license specimens provided, as per the terms of this agreement.

- 2.5 The authority making the exchange shall verify the applicant's identity and the validity of the original license, if necessary by contacting the issuing authority.
- 2.6 The driving experience recorded on the applicant's license or in the applicant's file by the issuing authority shall be recognised by the other authority.
- 2.7 When an authority recovers an original driver's license as the result of an exchange, it shall return it to the issuing authority.

ARTICLE 3 – FINAL PROVISIONS

- 3.1 Samples of the various driver's licenses currently admissible for exchange are appended to this agreement.

Any change by one or the other of the Parties to the sample driver's licenses in use at the time of the agreement will be communicated to the other Party.

- 3.2 This agreement does not invalidate the provisions of any law or regulation applicable in either jurisdiction with respect to the right to use a foreign driver's license.
- 3.3 This agreement may be amended to take into account any legal changes that come into effect within the jurisdiction of either Party.
- 3.4 The authorities of each Party are responsible for enforcing this agreement. To this effect, they undertake to set up all necessary mechanisms, including those to exchange information and validate licenses submitted to the other authority under this agreement.
- 3.5 The Parties shall assist each other in applying this agreement and, when necessary, will share information on licenses submitted for exchange. A contact point is established in order to directly validate submitted licenses.

The authority exchanging a license may verify its validity with the issuing authority through the use of information technology, as per terms to be determined by said authorities.

Enquiries submitted under this article should be sent to the following addresses:

In Québec:

Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec
Service des opérations et de la diffusion
333 boul. Jean-Lesage, C-3-14
Québec, QC G1K 8J6 Canada
Fax: (418) 644-7167

In _____:

Fax: _____

Either Party may change the address to which enquiries must be sent by informing the other Party in writing.

- 3.6 Any document or communication regarding this agreement must be in writing and shall be deemed to have been duly provided or forwarded to the Party to which it is addressed at the time it is handed in person, delivered by courier or postage-paid registered mail, or sent by fax to the following addresses:

In Québec:

Société de l'assurance automobile du Québec
Vice-présidence aux services à la clientèle
333 boul. Jean-Lesage, C-1-31
Québec, QC G1K 8J6 Canada
Fax: (418) 528-1221

In _____:

Fax: _____

Either Party may change the address to which documents must be sent by informing the other Party in writing.

- 3.7 The present agreement shall come into effect upon completion of the necessary internal formalities and on the date agreed upon in an exchange of letters between the Parties.
- 3.8 Either Party may terminate the present agreement by informing the other Party in writing. The agreement shall end ninety days following the date that such notice is sent out.

Signed in duplicate in _____, on _____, in _____ and French, both versions being equally authoritative.

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF QUÉBEC**

**FOR THE GOVERNMENT
OF _____**

Mr. Yvon Marcoux

Minister of Transport

5. WASHINGTON – GERMANY

Washington State Department
of Licensing

Mutual recognition of driving licenses between the State of Washington and Germany

Your letter of December 8, 2005
S 31/36.10.22-05.19/19 U 2005
Bonn, December 22, 2005

Dear DOL:

Thank you very much for sending the signed agreements. I countersigned the agreement today and am sending back one copy to you in the enclosure for your files. With the recent change of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany the name of the Ministry has changed (see header; please also notice the new e-mail addresses). In order to not delay the conclusion of our agreement I permit myself to correct the name of the Ministry in the agreement manually.

Yours sincerely,
For the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs

Reciprocal Agreement Between Washington State Department Of Licensing and Federal Ministry of Transport, Building And Urban Affairs Of The Federal Republic Of Germany For Driver License Reciprocity

THIS INFORMAL AGREEMENT is made between the Washington State Department of Licensing, represented by Alan Haight, and the Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, represented by the competent Head of Division, to facilitate the ease with which citizens from the state of Washington, residing in Germany, and German citizens, residing in the State of Washington, can obtain their driver's license.

The parties acknowledge the comparable licensing and skill requirements necessary to become a licensed driver between the jurisdiction of the State of Washington and Germany.

The parties hereto agree that a citizen of the State of Washington, residing in Germany and having a valid driver's license of the State of Washington, will be able to exchange that license for a German driver's license at the nominal conversion fee, without being required to take the skills tests, and without further driver's education. Correspondingly, German citizens residing in the State of Washington and having a valid German driver's license will be able to exchange that license for a license of the State of Washington at a nominal conversion fee, without being required to take the skills test and without further driver's education.

The State of Washington and Germany agree to the following:

1. Provide samples of driver's licenses currently in circulation, as the date of this Agreement, and any versions which may be introduced in the future;
2. Require a skills test and/or medical documentation attesting to physical or mental capabilities only in situations where the driver license examiner has cause to believe the person is not physically or mentally qualified to operate a motor vehicle;
3. This Agreement applies only to holders of unrestricted driver's licenses aged 18 or older and does not apply to making application to operate a commercial motor vehicle or motorcycle (In the State of Washington Driver License; no Instruction Permit or Intermediate Driver License. In Germany; Class B Driver License).
4. Apply the same application standards, rules and regulations, as it does for any resident of the State of Washington and/or Germany in licensing decisions.
5. The new driver's license will be issued on return of the previous driver's license. The documents will be sent to the following authority of the issuing state:

Documents from Germany:

Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt
Address

Documents from the State of Washington:

Washington State Department of Licensing
Address

6. Each jurisdiction agrees to have procedures in place to verify the driver has a valid license in that country, or state, in which the driver has been previously licensed, and to provide such verification upon request.

THIS AGREEMENT IS EFFECTIVE upon the signature of both parties, and can be suspended or revoked by either party at any time, for any reason upon three (3) months written notice to the other party at the addresses listed below.

Signature

Date

Signature

Date

The following pages provide sample letters and forms to assist in establishing the Driver's License Reciprocity Agreement (DLRA). Jurisdictions should modify these sample documents to meet their specific needs. The following pages contain:

- Sample Response
- Sample Due Diligence Worksheet
- Sample Verification Form
- Sample Memorandum of Understanding

SAMPLE RESPONSE

Dear Mr./Mrs.

Thank you for your letter of *[Date]*; regarding a potential driver's license reciprocity agreement between the *[Requesting jurisdiction]* and *[Responding jurisdiction]*.

Before negotiating a driver's license reciprocity agreement, we require a letter from *[Requesting jurisdiction]* formally conveying your wish to negotiate and enter into such an agreement.

Prior to considering a driver's license reciprocity agreement with *[Requesting jurisdiction]*, we need to review your driver's licensing processes, focusing on standards and security, to assess compatibility with *[Responding jurisdiction's]* licensing requirements. At a minimum, and as part of this review, *[Responding jurisdiction]* requires the following information from *[Requesting jurisdiction]*:

- Contact name and address of the department maintaining driver records;
- Sample(s) of driver's license(s) with a description of the security features;
- Identification information requirements for application for a driver's license;
- Information contained on driver's license;
- Term of license validity;
- Medical standards;
- Minimum age requirements for driving;
- License classes and condition codes;
- Description of license classifications to be exchanged;
- Traffic conditions that may be encountered in the home jurisdiction;
- Training for beginner drivers;
- Qualification requirements for professional driving instructors;
- Knowledge test overview;
- Road test overview;
- Road test components;
- Training of driver examiners;
- Driver control programs; and,
- List of foreign driver's licenses the *[Requesting jurisdiction]* accepts for exchange.

Driver's license reciprocity agreements may exempt applicants from a written knowledge test and some or all road tests, but require them to meet vision and medical standards, as well as driving experience requirements of any graduated licensing program. All applicants are required to provide proof of *[identity, legal presence, residency, and birth date]*, present a valid driver's license and pay all applicable fees.

We require that reciprocity agreements include provisions for verifying the validity of driver's licenses with the issuing jurisdictions. Where an applicant from *[Requesting Jurisdiction]* is issued a license, if the verification process subsequently determines that the *[Requesting Jurisdiction]* license is invalid, the *[Responding Jurisdiction]* license is cancelled.

[Responding Jurisdiction] require that driver's licenses from *[Requesting Jurisdiction]* be *[surrendered, held, destroyed]* when exchanged for a *[Requesting Jurisdiction]* license. Licenses that are surrendered will be returned to *[Requesting Jurisdiction]* or destroyed, as appropriate.

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact *[Contact, Office, Phone, E-mail]*.

Sincerely,

SAMPLE DUE DILIGENCE WORKSHEET

Each jurisdiction should complete the requirements and key concerns for each item below as it pertains to their jurisdiction. Any items that both jurisdictions do not agree upon should be discussed for resolution.

Item	Responding Jurisdiction Requirements	Requesting Jurisdiction Requirements	Responding Jurisdiction Key Concerns	Requesting Jurisdiction Key Concerns	Resolution
1. Party to Agreement and Signing Authority					
2. Contact Agency to notify if changes are required to the reciprocity agreement					
3. Contact(s) for checking license validity and returning surrendered licenses					
4. Agency maintaining driver records					
5. Sample(s) of driver's license(s).					

Item	Responding Jurisdiction Requirements	Requesting Jurisdiction Requirements	Responding Jurisdiction Key Concerns	Requesting Jurisdiction Key Concerns	Resolution
6. Personal information requirements for application for driver's license					
7. Information contained on driver's license					
8. Security features on driver's license					
9. Time limit for license validity					
10. Medical standards					
11. Minimum age requirements for driving					
12. License Classes and Condition Codes					
13. Traffic conditions that may be encountered in jurisdiction					

Item	Responding Jurisdiction Requirements	Requesting Jurisdiction Requirements	Responding Jurisdiction Key Concerns	Requesting Jurisdiction Key Concerns	Resolution
14. Training for beginner drivers					
15. Qualification requirements for professional driving instructors					
16. Knowledge Test					
17. Road Test - Overview					
18. Road Test Components					
19. Road test fail criteria for individual maneuvers or entire test					
20. Training of driver examiners					
21. Driver Control Programs					
22. Recognition of foreign driver's license					
23. Exchange of foreign driver's license					

SAMPLE VERIFICATION FORM

[Requesting Jurisdiction]

The individuals listed below have submitted their *[Requesting Jurisdiction]* driver's license in exchange for a *[Responding Jurisdiction]* driver's license.

Please indicate in the applicable column whether the individuals listed have a valid driver's license that could be exchanged.

DATE:

SHEET #

	LAST NAME, FOLLOWED BY FIRST NAME	DATE & PLACE OF BIRTH	ADDRESS	ISSUE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	LICENSE NUMBER	LICENSE VALID		THIS DRIVER HAS RESTRICTIONS (LISTED BELOW)
							YES	NO	
1									
2									
3									
4									

SAMPLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

[Note: Jurisdictions using this sample memorandum of understanding will need to modify it to incorporate requirements specific to each of them. It is the responsibility of each jurisdiction to obtain any necessary independent legal advice in relation to a reciprocity agreement and its implementation. The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA), and the jurisdictions that have provided assistance with the development of this sample memorandum of understanding shall not incur any liability whatsoever, expressed or implied, resulting from a jurisdiction having used all or some of the sample memorandum of understanding suggested wording.]

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE *[Responding Jurisdiction]* AND THE *[Requesting Jurisdiction]* CONCERNING THE EXCHANGE OF DRIVERS' LICENSES

The *[Responding Jurisdiction]* and the *[Requesting Jurisdiction]*, hereinafter referred to as the "Jurisdictions."

Whereas the Jurisdictions issue Drivers' Licenses which authorize their residents to drive motor vehicles within their respective jurisdiction.

Whereas the Jurisdictions make it a requirement that a person who resides in their respective jurisdiction hold a Valid Driver's License while driving a motor vehicle on a Highway.

Whereas the Jurisdictions intend to exchange Drivers' Licenses in accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding in circumstances where persons who have held Drivers' Licenses issued by either Jurisdiction, have moved to and are now residing in the other Jurisdiction.

Have come to the following understanding:

I. Description of Licenses to Be Exchanged

- a. For *[Requesting Jurisdiction]*:
 - i. *[Name and description of type of driver's license(s) to be exchanged.]*
- b. For *[Responding Jurisdiction]*:
 - i. *[Name and description of type of driver's license(s) to be exchanged.]*

II. Definitions

- a. For the purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding:
 - i. **"Driver's License"** *[Insert jurisdictional definition.]*
 - ii. **"Highway"** *[Insert jurisdictional definition.]*

iii. **“Motor Vehicle”** *[Insert jurisdictional definition.]*

iv. **“Valid”** *[means, at the time of exchanging a Driver's License issued in one Jurisdiction for a Driver's License issued by the other Jurisdiction, the Driver's License that is being exchanged is not expired, revoked, suspended, withdrawn, pending suspension or disqualification or cancelled by the Jurisdiction that issued the Driver's License, or that the Driver's License is not subject to any other kind of restriction which results in the Driver's License being unable to be used for the purpose for which it was intended.]*

III. Drivers’ Licenses that May Be Exchanged

- a. Subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Memorandum of Understanding, a Jurisdiction may exchange a [type of license described in definition section], as applicable, issued by the other Jurisdiction for an equivalent one issued from its own Jurisdiction.
- b. A Driver’s License holder of a [type of license described in definition section] is exempt from the requirement to pass [road rules and practical driving tests]. Where a Driver’s License holder wishes to apply for a Driver’s License of a higher class than that recognized as equivalent, the above exemption will not apply and the Driver’s License holder will be required to pass all tests subject to jurisdictional laws.
- c. Only a valid Drivers’ License with a photograph of the holder, a sample of which was exchanged between the Jurisdictions in conformity with the Memorandum of Understanding, will be accepted for exchange.

IV. Exchange of Driver’s Licenses

- a. Prior to completing an exchange of a Driver's License, in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in this Memorandum of Understanding, the Jurisdictions will ensure that the holder of the Driver’s License provides, upon application for exchange, documentation satisfactory to the Jurisdiction being asked to issue a new Driver’s License to:
 - i. confirm that the license is a Valid Driver's License
- b. The Jurisdictions will also ensure that the holder of the Driver’s License being exchanged provides:
 - i. *[one primary evidence of identity document (e.g., birth certificate or current or expired passport, up to two years, if accompanied by a current visa); and may require]*
 - ii. *[one secondary evidence of residency document showing the person’s address (e.g., credit/account card, telephone bill, and bank statement).]*

- c. *[The Jurisdictions will also ensure that the holder of the Driver's License provides and pays for the translation of the documentation mentioned in Section 3 into the English language by a translator acceptable to the issuing Jurisdiction.]*
- d. The Jurisdictions will ensure that the holder of a Driver's License, upon such license being exchanged, pay all applicable fees and comply with all medical requirements of the issuing Jurisdiction, including vision testing and medical screening, if needed.
- e. Upon completing an exchange of a Driver's License, the issuing Jurisdiction will:
 - i. ensure that the holder of the Driver's License surrenders the Driver's License that has been exchanged; and
 - ii. return, hold or destroy the Driver's License to the other Jurisdiction. In addition, the Jurisdiction issuing the new Driver's License will notify the other Jurisdiction within thirty (30) days of the exchange.
- f. The Jurisdiction issuing the new Driver's License will record the details, including the numbers, of any exchanged Driver's License and new Driver's License in the appropriate driver record for access by the Jurisdictions and their respective enforcement authorities.

V. Checking Validity of Drivers' Licenses Presented for Exchange

- a. Each Jurisdiction will verify *[by agreed upon verification methods]*, with the other Jurisdiction, the validity of the Driver's License that an applicant presented for exchange.

VI. General

- a. The implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding will be done in conformity with any laws or regulations in effect in either Jurisdiction, including any laws or regulations which may in the future be enacted by the government of either Jurisdiction, and will also be in conformity with other arrangements which may in the future be carried out by either Jurisdiction in accordance with this Memorandum of Understanding.
- b. In the event that the laws or regulations applicable to either Jurisdiction are amended such that the terms and conditions of this Memorandum of Understanding are affected or modified, or in the event that either Jurisdiction enters into arrangements that affect or modify the terms and conditions of this Memorandum of Understanding, each Jurisdiction will notify the other as soon as possible, but not later than ninety (90) days after, that such laws or regulations is passed or such an arrangement concluded.
- c. The Jurisdictions will seek to solve any difference regarding the interpretation or application of this Memorandum of Understanding through amicable consultation, negotiation and conciliation.
- d. Any notices to be given pursuant to this Memorandum of Understanding will be in writing

SECTION 6

FOREIGN DRIVER LICENSE ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION OF DRIVER STATUS



FOREIGN DRIVER LICENSE ASSESSMENT

- Determine Document Authenticity. Consider:
 - Appearance of foreign license
 - Document characteristics that match illustrations in publications available to the employees processing the applications
 - Overt and covert features that assist in determining document authenticity

Some or all of this information is available from the government with whom the agreement is made and in the following commercial publications:

- R.L. Polk
 - ID Checking Guide
 - International I.D. Checking Guide
-
- Confirm the Applicant's Identity. Compare the photograph on the driver's license with the person presenting the license. Verify the name, date of birth, etc. against a secondary identification document such as a passport or immigration document. Use guidelines established by the AAMVA Uniform Identification Practices model program.
 - Determine Driving Privileges. In the United States the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986³¹ requires specific examinations for anyone operating a commercial motor vehicle weighing 26,001 pounds (11798 kg) or more, transporting 16 or more people, or carrying placarded hazardous materials. Every commercial driver in Canada must

qualify for a license through the approved examination process and shall hold a driver's license issued by a province/territory valid for the class of commercial vehicle being operated. In the Classified Driver License System in Canada, Classes 1 – 4 are considered commercial classes and a specific set of criteria and examinations apply. A DLRA should not waive these testing requirements. Foreign license classifications seldom fit neatly into the classification systems used in Canada and the United States. For this reason, the DLRA should specify which license classifications fall under the agreement.

In order to determine the type of vehicle and conditions under which the driver will be allowed to drive, the foreign license should state:

- The category/classification of vehicles that they may operate;
- Any restrictions on the driver (glasses, daylight driving only, etc.);
- Restrictions on the vehicle to be driven (automatic transmission, hand controls, etc.); and
- The type of use (transport passengers, goods or dangerous cargo, etc.).

VERIFY LICENSING STATUS

- Even though a driver's license document usually displays the validity period of the license, licensing officials in other countries are unable to determine if the license is suspended or revoked unless some means of communication exists between both parties.
- The Foreign Reciprocity Working Group recommends that a license certification process be part of the agreement. Samples of the agreement between France and Virginia, and the proposed agreement between France and Delaware are included at the end of this section.
- After the license is issued, the new issuing jurisdiction of record can ask for confirmation of the driver's status by letter, e-mail or fax. The format should identify the driver by name, date of birth and driver license number and inquire whether the driver has a valid license in the previous jurisdiction. If driving privileges have been suspended in the previous jurisdiction, licensing officials may suspend the new license until either the suspension is cleared or the driver passes knowledge and road skill examinations.
- The AAMVAnet / IRE Bridge³² between Canada and the U.S. is an electronic network that provides immediate confirmation of a driver's license status. This provides U.S. jurisdictions with access to all Canadian non-commercial drivers but does not necessarily provide Canada with access to all U.S. non-commercial drivers – in some states access is restricted to commercial drivers only.

Sample Verification of Foreign Driver License Status (Virginia)

DMV
Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of Motor Vehicles
Facsimile

TO: France
National Registry of Driver Licenses
Attention: Philippe Julliet
Fax: 33.1.60.37.16.18
Phone: 33.1.60.37.16.33

FROM: USA Commonwealth of Virginia
Department of Motor Vehicles
Contact: Pat DeLuke
Fax: (804) 367-6692
Phone: (804) 367-1772

Please indicate whether the individual below currently holds a valid French Driver's License:
Indiquez s'il vous plait si la personne citee en-dessous detient un permis de conduire francais valide:

Name (Nom)	Issued by (Delivre par):
Prenome (Prenom):	Issue Location (Delivre a):
Date and Place of Birth (Date et lieu de naissance):	Delivered date (Delivre le):
Residence (Domicile):	License Number (No.):
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, this is a valid License <input type="checkbox"/> Oui, c'est valide	
<input type="checkbox"/> No, this is not a valid license <input type="checkbox"/> Non, ce n'est pas valide	
<input type="checkbox"/> This driver has restrictions (listed below): <input type="checkbox"/> Le conducteur a des conditions particulieres (Liste ci-jointe):	

Sample Verification of Foreign Driver License Status (Delaware)

Draft Proposal between Delaware and France

One paragraph in the proposed Driver License Reciprocity Agreement (DLRA) between the Republic of France and the State of Delaware states, “If technically feasible, each jurisdiction agrees to verify the driver has a valid license in that country or state in which the driver is previously licensed.”

The intent of this provision is to reduce fraud and ensure that the driver has a valid (neither suspended nor revoked) license in the original jurisdiction. When a driver holding a French driver’s license surrender their French license for a Delaware license, Delaware will issue the license and then confirm their French license status by letter, e-mail, telephone or fax. If the license is not valid, we will revoke the Delaware license. Both jurisdictions would transmit the following information to identify the driver and the issuing jurisdiction would verify the driver has a valid license:

Name/Nom: _____

Date of Birth / Date de Naissance:

Driver License Number / Numero de Permis:

Does this driver have a valid French/Delaware license? Yes / No /Est-ce que le conducteur a un permis de conduire Francais/du Delaware valide? Oui / Non

These are the Delaware Division of Motor Vehicles addresses that may be used to communicate with us by mail, telephone, fax or e-mail.

Chief Driver Services
Division of Motor Vehicles
Address: _____

Fax telephone number: _____
Chief Driver Service’s telephone number: _____
E-mail address: _____

The International Driver Licensing Testing Matrix
is currently being revised by the U.S. Department of State.
A notification will be sent out when it is ready for distribution.

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DMV-DL LICENSING TESTING AND RECIPROcity MATRIX

UPDATED JUNE 04, 1999

COUNTRY	REQUIRED TESTING			RECIPROcity
	VISION	LEGAL	ROAD	
A				
Afghanistan	YES	YES	NO	
Albania	YES	NO	NO	
Algeria	YES	YES	NO	
Angola	YES	YES	NO	
Antigua & Barbuda	YES	YES	NO	
Argentina	YES	YES	NO	
Armenia*	YES	NO	NO	\$30 initial fee
Australia	YES	NO	NO	
Austria	YES	NO	NO	
Azerbaijan*	YES	NO	NO	
B				
Bahamas	YES	YES	NO	
Bahrain	YES	YES	NO	
Bangladesh	YES	YES	NO	
Barbados	YES	YES	NO	
Belgium	YES	NO	NO	
Belize	YES	YES	NO	
Benin	YES	NO	NO	
Bhutan	YES	YES	NO	
Bolivia	YES	NO	NO	
Bosnia-Herzegovina*	YES	NO	NO	
Botswana	YES	YES	NO	
Brazil	YES	NO	NO	\$17 initial fee \$40 renewal fee
Brunei	YES	YES	NO	
Bulgaria	YES	NO	NO	
Burkina Faso	YES	YES	NO	
Burma	YES	YES	NO	\$30 initial fee \$30 renewal fee
Burundi	YES	YES	NO	
Belarus*	YES	NO	NO	
C				
Cameroon	YES	YES	NO	
Cambodia	YES	YES	NO	\$20 initial fee
Canada	YES	NO	NO	

COUNTRY	REQUIRED TESTING			RECIPROCITY
	VISION	LEGAL	ROAD	
Cape Verde	YES	YES	NO	
Cen African Rep	YES	YES	NO	
Chad	YES	YES	NO	
Chile	YES	NO	NO	
China	YES	YES	NO	
Columbia	YES	YES	NO	
Comoros	YES	YES	NO	
Congo	YES	YES	NO	
Costa Rica	YES	NO	NO	
Cote D'Ivoire	YES	YES	NO	
Croatia	YES	NO	NO	
Cub Int Sec	YES	YES	NO	
Cyprus	YES	YES	NO	
Czech Republic	YES	NO	NO	
D				
Denmark	YES	NO	NO	
Djibouti	YES	YES	NO	
Dominica	YES	YES	NO	
Dominican Republic	YES	YES	NO	
E				
Ecuador	YES	NO	NO	
Egypt	YES	YES	NO	
El Salvador	YES	YES	NO	
Equatorial Guinea	YES	YES	NO	
Eritrea	YES	NO	NO	
Estonia	YES	NO	NO	
Ethiopia	YES	YES	NO	
European Community	Based on applicant's home country			
F				
Fiji	YES	YES	NO	
Finland	YES	NO	NO	
France	YES	NO	NO	
G				
Gabon	YES	YES	NO	
Gambia	YES	YES	NO	
Georgia*	YES	NO	NO	
Germany	YES	NO	NO	
Ghana	YES	YES	NO	
Greece	YES	NO	NO	
Grenada	YES	YES	NO	

COUNTRY	REQUIRED TESTING			RECIPROCITY
	VISION	LEGAL	ROAD	
Guatemala	YES	YES	NO	
Guinea	YES	YES	NO	
Guinea-Bissau	YES	YES	NO	
Guyana	YES	NO	NO	
H				
Haiti	YES	YES	NO	
Holy See/Vatican	Based on applicant's home country			
Honduras	YES	YES	NO	
Hungary	YES	NO	NO	
I				
Iceland	YES	NO	NO	
IMF	Based on applicant's home country			
India	YES	YES	NO	
Indonesia	YES	YES	NO	\$30 initial fee
Iran	YES	YES	NO	
Iraq	YES	YES	NO	
Ireland	YES	NO	NO	
Israel	YES	NO	NO	
Italy	YES	NO	NO	
J				
Jamaica	YES	YES	NO	
Japan	YES	NO	NO	
Jordan	YES	YES	NO	
K				
Kampuchea	YES	YES	NO	
Kazakhstan*	YES	NO	NO	
Kenya	YES	YES	NO	
Kiribati	YES	NO	NO	
Korea (North)	YES	YES	NO	
Korea (South)	YES	NO	NO	\$4 initial fee
Kuwait	YES	YES	NO	
Kyrgyzstan*	YES	NO	NO	
L				
Laos	YES	YES	NO	
Latvia	YES	NO	NO	
Lebanon	YES	YES	NO	
Lesotho	YES	YES	NO	
Liberia	YES	YES	NO	
Libya	YES	YES	NO	
Lichtenstien	YES	YES	NO	

COUNTRY	REQUIRED TESTING			RECIPROCITY
	VISION	LEGAL	ROAD	
Lithuania	YES	NO	NO	
Luxembourg	YES	NO	NO	
M				
Macedonia	YES	NO	NO	
Madagascar	YES	YES	NO	
Malawi	YES	YES	NO	
Malaysia	YES	YES	NO	\$4 initial fee
Maldives	YES	YES	NO	
Mali	YES	YES	NO	
Malta	YES	YES	NO	
Marshall Islands	YES	YES	NO	
Mauritania	YES	YES	NO	
Mauritius	YES	YES	NO	
Mexico	YES	YES	NO	
Micronesia	YES	YES	NO	
Moldova*	YES	NO	NO	
Monaco	YES	NO	NO	
Mongolia	YES	YES	NO	
Morocco	YES	YES	NO	
Mozambique	YES	YES	NO	
N				
Namibia	YES	YES	NO	
Nauru	YES	YES	NO	
Nepal	YES	YES	NO	
Netherlands	YES	NO	NO	
New Zealand	YES	NO	NO	
Nicaragua	YES	NO	NO	
Niger	YES	YES	NO	
Nigeria	YES	YES	NO	
Norway	YES	NO	NO	
O				
Oman	YES	YES	NO	
OAS	Based on applicant's home country			
P				
Pakistan	YES	YES	NO	\$5 A&T staff initial fee
Panama	YES	NO	NO	
Papua New Guinea	YES	YES	NO	\$22 A&T staff members who obtain a D/L more than 6 months after arrival

COUNTRY	REQUIRED TESTING			RECIPROcity
	VISION	LEGAL	ROAD	
Paraguay	YES	NO	NO	\$12 initial fee
Peru	YES	YES	NO	
Philippines	YES	NO	NO	\$8 A&T staff initial fee
Poland	YES	NO	NO	
Portugal	YES	NO	NO	
Q				
Qatar	YES	YES	NO	
R				
Romania	YES	NO	NO	
Russia*	YES	NO	NO	\$20 San Francisco Consulate members only.
Rwanda	YES	YES	NO	
S				
San Marino	YES	YES	NO	
Sao Tome & Principe	YES	YES	NO	
Saudi Arabia	YES	NO	NO	
Senegal	YES	YES	NO	
Seychelles	YES	YES	NO	
Sierra Leone	YES	YES	NO	
Singapore	YES	NO	NO	
Slovak Republic	YES	NO	NO	
Slovenia	YES	NO	NO	
Solomon Island	YES	YES	NO	
Somalia	YES	YES	NO	
South Africa	YES	NO	NO	
Spain	YES	NO	NO	\$42 A&T staff initial fee
Sri Lanka	YES	YES	NO	
St. Kitts	YES	YES	NO	
St. Lucia	YES	YES	NO	
St. Vincent	YES	YES	NO	
Sudan	YES	YES	NO	
Suriname	YES	NO	NO	
Swaziland	YES	YES	NO	
Sweden	YES	NO	NO	
Switzerland	YES	NO	NO	
Syria	YES	YES	NO	
T				
Tajikistan	YES	NO	NO	

COUNTRY	REQUIRED TESTING			RECIPROCITY
	VISION	LEGAL	ROAD	
Tanzania	YES	YES	NO	
Thailand	YES	YES	NO	
Togo	YES	YES	NO	
Tonga	YES	YES	NO	
Trinidad & Tobago	YES	YES	NO	
Tunisia	YES	YES	NO	
Turkey	YES	NO	NO	
Turkmenistan*	YES	NO	NO	
U				
Uganda	YES	YES	NO	
Ukraine*	YES	NO	NO	
United Arab Emirates	YES	YES	NO	
United Kingdom	YES	NO	NO	
UN	Based on applicant's home country			
Uruguay	YES	YES	NO	
Uzbekistan*	YES	NO	NO	
V				
Vanuatu	YES	YES	NO	
Venezuela	YES	NO	NO	
Vietnam	YES	YES	NO	
W				
Western Samoa	YES	YES	NO	
World Bank	Based on applicant's home country			
Y				
Yemen	YES	YES	NO	\$20 initial fee
Yugoslavia	YES	NO	NO	
Z				
Zaire	YES	YES	NO	
Zambia	YES	YES	NO	
Zimbabwe	YES	YES	NO	

Note: Information provided by the United States Department of State.

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SECTION 7

DRIVER LICENSING STANDARDS



The need to address issues and solve problems that cross international borders has led AAMVA to establish working relationships with many international jurisdictions.

Global road safety issues and concerns have led to the creation of a Global Road Safety Initiative that AAMVA, its members and our federal partners are an integral part of.

According to the World Health Organization³³ (WHO³⁴) more than 3,000 people die on the world's roads every day and tens of millions of people are injured or disabled every year. Children, pedestrians, cyclists and the elderly are among the most vulnerable of road users.

WHO works with partners around the world to prevent traffic injuries and promote motorcycle helmets and seat-belts, being visible in traffic and avoiding drinking and driving or speeding. Road traffic crashes cost some countries up to 4% of their Gross National Product³⁵. (World Report on Road Traffic Safety Prevention, 2005 World Health Organization Fact Sheet)

Understanding the differences in licensing procedures between various countries is crucial to dealing with the road safety issues confronting us today. Licensing documents and the licensing process require constant attention because of the vast diversity in requirements between countries. AAMVA has been active in many of these international groups throughout the years.

AAMVA has a strong working relationship with the Canadian Council of Motor Transport

Administrators (CCMTA). The two organizations are unique in that their membership overlaps and most jurisdictions belong to both AAMVA and CCMTA. The members act as liaisons on boards, committees, subcommittees, and working groups of both organizations. This has provided us the opportunity to look at issues from an international perspective. Some of these issues include:

- Fraudulent Document Recognition³⁶ (FDR³⁷) training
- IRE/AAMVAnet bridge – electronic driver and vehicle information exchange
- Joint Vehicle Inspection Handbook project
- Graduated licensing
- Driver and vehicle reciprocity
- The International Driver Examiner Certification Program³⁸ (IDEC³⁹)

Working together on issues has helped to promote uniformity and cooperation between the two countries as well as other international partners.

AAMVA has established an educational liaison effort and cooperative work initiative with the Direccion General De Autotransporte Federal⁴⁰ (DGAF⁴¹), a federal agency within Mexico's Secretary of Communication and Transportation⁴² (SCT⁴³) department. The focus has been on:

- Entry Level Commercial Driver and Examiner Training; training materials, train-the-trainer sessions and program continuity.

- Testing and Licensing Initiatives; including automated testing, review of overall licensing process and the links between training, testing and licensing.
- Educational Exchange Program; educating members of the motor vehicle, licensing and safety communities of both countries on operation and program differences.

AAMVA's work with the DGAF of Mexico is unique in that it is not a traditional government to government relationship. The association has established a mutually beneficial liaison with federal agencies of the Mexican government.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

For the past ten years AAMVA has been involved with the International Organization for Standardization's⁴⁴ (ISO⁴⁵) SC17 WG10 effort to establish an international standard for information contained on and technologies used on the driver license document.

The standard, 18013 parts 1-3, creates a common basis for international use and recognition of driver licenses without impeding individual, national and regional authorities in addressing their specific needs.

- *Part 1: Physical Characteristics and Basic Data Set.* Part 1 describes the basic terms for the Standard including physical characteristics, basic data element set, visual layout, and physical security features.

- *Part 2: Machine-Readable Technologies.* Part 2 describes the technologies that may be used for the Standard, including the logical data structure and data mapping for each technology.

- *Part 3: Access Control, Authentication and Integrity Validation.* Part 3 describes the electronic security features that may be incorporated under the Standard, including mechanisms for controlling access to data, verifying the origin of an IDL, and confirming data integrity.

Many countries have been involved over the years in this effort including: Australia, France, Germany, Japan, Korea, Indonesia, Norway, South Africa and the SADC countries, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Even though the standards, developed through this process, result in non binding recommendations, they play an important role in establishing uniformity. The AAMVA DL/ID⁴⁶ Card Design Standard⁴⁷ borrows heavily from Part 1 and provides an option for issuers to comply not only with the association's standard but also with ISO.

AAMVA, through their work with ISO, has been actively involved with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe's⁴⁸ (UNECE⁴⁹) Inland Transport Committee's Working Party on Road Traffic Safety (WP1⁵⁰). AAMVA was instrumental in establishing a formal liaison agreement between SC17/WG10 and WP1. A part of the work being carried out within WP1 dealing with model formats for the domestic and international driver permits was very similar to the ISO effort. The desire is to learn and understand the needs of other national and regional motor vehicle authorities as well as the international motor vehicle community which UNECE represents. Reducing the risk of driver license fraud and abuse and helping to maintain road safety made this arrangement beneficial to both parties. AAMVA's involvement with the ISO WG10 working group started a productive dialogue with other European counterparts. The association has

established working relationships with the Commission Internationale des Examens de Conduite Automobile⁵¹ (CIECA⁵²), an international organization of driver licensing test authorities. Founded in 1956, and headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. Authorities from countries in western and eastern Europe, North Africa, Australia, and Israel are members of CIECA. Almost all states of the European Union (EU) participate in CIECA.

AAMVA has started a concerted effort to learn more about the EU countries motor vehicle, driver licensing and traffic safety programs by establishing contracts and opening dialogue with the European Commission⁵³ (EC⁵⁴), Directorate General for Transport.

Removing internal border controls between most of the member jurisdictions of the EU required a determined collective effort to improve road safety. In particular, it became necessary to ensure that driver disqualifications were enforced throughout the EU. As a result the Convention on Driving Disqualification was adopted. This Convention is very similar to the work that is being done in the United States with our Driver License Compact and the new Driver License Agreement⁵⁵ (DLA⁵⁶).

The European commission has also funded a study on developing a Community Electronic Driving License⁵⁷ (CEDLIC⁵⁸). The Model Electronic Driving License⁵⁹ (EDL⁶⁰) offers positive benefits for the European Union member jurisdictions and their citizens while maintaining the principles of privacy and data protection. A key component of the EDL is the use of a microchip or smart card technology. The study reveals many key benefits of the EDL:

- Reducing the risk of license fraud and abuse and helping to maintain road safety standards;
- Enhancing European Union citizens' freedom of movement between member jurisdictions;
- Enhancing the security and privacy of driving license data; and
- Opening the way to further technical advances in driver licensing.

As you can see, this effort is similar to work that has been accomplished in the U.S. and Canada. Our involvement with the EU countries and the European Commission's Directorate General for Transport provides us with valuable insight and information.

EU Directive 2006/126/EC on driving licenses mandates that, as of 19 January 2013, Member States shall use the EU driving license network to exchange information on driving licenses they have issued, exchanged, replaced, renewed or revoked, once this network is operational. The EU driving license network will be used for the exchange of information on driving licenses between the 27 EU Member States. The European Commission (EC) is investigating the various system architectures and possible synergies between existing and future EU electronic networks. EC hopes to complete its assessment by the end of this year.

In the future, this network will be the hub for exchanging information between national authorities responsible for issuing driving licenses. It will help member states combat document fraud and avoid issuing multiple licenses to individuals.

The future of our industry truly lies in our ability to work together with our counterparts from North America and around the world. Building bridges to uniformity and cooperation enhances our chances to learn and grow as an Association.

SECTION 8

INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMITS (IDP) AND INTER-AMERICAN DRIVING PERMITS (IADP)



STATEMENT FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE LEGAL OFFICE

The United States and Canada are party to the 1949 International Convention on Road Traffic. The Convention facilitates private motor vehicle traffic between countries by simplifying formalities and establishing uniform reciprocal privileges on such matters as driving permits. Over 100 countries are party to the Convention.

The Convention requires the U.S. (or Canada) and its states (provinces/territories), to allow a foreign driver admitted to the U.S. (or Canadian) territory to drive a private motor vehicle in the U.S. (or Canada) for one year from the date of the driver's entry into the U.S. (or Canada) on certain conditions.

INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMITS (IDP'S)

The IDP is a translation of a driver license issued by the country of residence to help avoid language barriers between foreign drivers and law enforcement officials.

The driver must be at least 18 years old and must hold a valid driving permit issued either by an authority of another treaty party or by an association designated by such an authority. While the Convention also permits a party to require that a foreign motorist possess a valid IDP, the U.S. has not done so and does not maintain a list of associations authorized by other countries to issue IDPs.

The Convention does not apply to U.S. (or Canadian) motorists driving in the U.S. (or Canada) and does not affect the laws and regulations of U.S. states (or Canadian provinces / territories) applicable to those motorists.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) is considering phasing out current IDP models and making provisions for both an IDP and a Domestic Driving Permit (DDP⁶¹). The IDP serves as a means of mutual recognition in that it is issued by the holder's home country licensing authority requesting another country that has ratified the Conventions to allow the holder the permission to operate a motor vehicle of authorized categories under specific conditions/restrictions. The AAMVA, the U.S. and Canada are involved with the UNECE on this issue.

The Canadian provinces/territories have designated the Canadian Automobile Association⁶² (CAA⁶³) to issue IDPs to people who hold driver licenses issued by Canadian provinces/territories.

INTER-AMERICAN DRIVING PERMITS (IADP)

An Inter-American Driving Permit⁶⁴ (IADP⁶⁵) is required if a person intends to drive in Brazil and Uruguay and is honored by most countries

in South America. Similar to the IDP, the IADP is used for countries in North, Central, and South America. The IADP must always accompany the driver's personal license and is not a license to operate a motor vehicle on its own.

IDP AND IADP ISSUANCE and LIMITATIONS

In April, 1952, the U.S. Department of State officially authorized the American Automobile Association⁶⁶ (AAA⁶⁷) and the American Automobile Touring Alliance⁶⁸ (AATA⁶⁹) to issue International or Inter-American Driving Permits to any resident of the U.S. or its possessions who is 18 years old or over and who holds a valid U.S. state, territorial, or U.S. Department of State driver's license. The IADP allows an individual to drive a private motor vehicle in another nation when accompanied by a valid license from their home country.

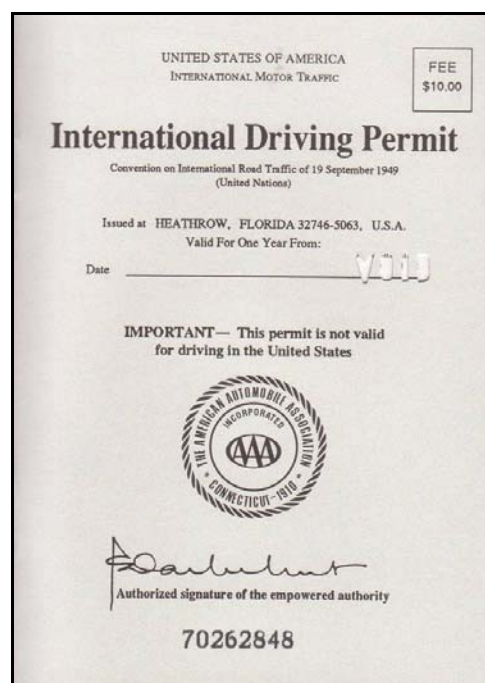
IDPs and IADPs are valid for one (1) year from the date of issue as long as the driver's license is still valid throughout that period. If the driver's license expires before the one-year period ends, the IDP and IADP are no longer valid. The driver's license must be carried in conjunction with the IDP and IADP at all times when traveling in a foreign country.

The IDPs and IADPs issued by the AAA and the AATA are only for use outside the U.S. and are **NOT** valid for driving in the U.S. It is important to remember that IDPs and IADPs do not allow drivers to drive legally in the country where the IDP and/or the IADP was issued. The country of issue does not recognize them. AAA and AATA have no computer files to track the IDPs and IADPs they have issued. Nor do AAA and AATA maintain or access a driving record or check a driving history before issuing an IDP or IADP. These organizations do not verify the validity of the presented driver's license. Since driver status is not

checked when IDPs and IADPs are issued, the IDP and IADP could be issued to a person who has suspended or revoked driving privileges.

IDPs and IADPs are an excellent source of identification in countries where a different language is spoken. They can help a person communicate with authorities if the individual breaks a law or becomes involved in a traffic accident while traveling in another country.

DESIGN LAYOUT



There are only two legal formats that are recognized and they are both similar. The U.S. follows the format created in 1949, and most other countries follow a slightly different format created in 1968. The Convention specifies the form for an IDP. The IDP must be 105 x 148 mm (about 4.3 by 6 inches), with a grey cover and white pages; it must state the vehicles for which it is issued; and be in the official languages of the United Nations (UN), one of which is English. The cover page (page 1) and page 2 should be printed in the national language of the issuing nation. The entire last page shall be in French. Additional pages of the

IDP shall repeat in other languages the text of Part I of the last page. They shall be drawn up in the following languages: (a) language(s) prescribed by the legislation of the issuing State, (b) the official languages of the UN, (c) at the most six other languages, chosen at the discretion of the issuing State. The authoritative translation of the text of the permit in the different languages shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the UN by Governments, each one in the language which concerns it. The written remarks shall be written in Latin characters or in so-called English script. Information about the driver (name, date, place of birth) and a picture of the driver are required.

MODEL INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMIT

Page 1 (Cover)

<p>[Name of Country]</p> <p>International Motor Traffic</p> <p>INTERNATIONAL DRIVING PERMIT</p> <p>Convention on International Road Traffic of 19 September 1949</p> <p>Issued at.....</p> <p>Date of Issue.....</p>
<p>[Seal or stamp of authority]</p> <p>[Signature or seal of authority or Signature or seal of the Association empowered by the authority]</p>

Page 2 (Inside Cover)

<p>This permit is valid in the territory of all the Contracting States with the exception of the territory of the Contracting State where issued, for the period of one year from the date of issue, for the driving of vehicles included in the category or categories mentioned on the last page of this permit.</p> <p>[Space reserved for a list of the Contracting States (optional)]</p> <p>It is understood that this permit shall in no way affect the obligation of the holder to conform strictly to the laws and regulations relating to residence or to the exercise of a profession which are in force in each country through which he travels.</p>

Particulars concerning the Driver:	
	Surname 1
	Other names* 2
	Place of birth** 3
	Date of birth*** 4
	Permanent place of residence 5
Vehicles for which the permit is valid:	
Motorcycles, with or without a sidecar, invalid carriages and three-wheeled motor vehicles with an unladen weight not exceeding 400 kg. (900 lbs.)	A
Motor vehicles used for the transport of passengers and comprising, in addition to the driver's seat, at most 8 seats, or those used for the transport of goods and having a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 3,500 kg. (7,700 lbs.). Vehicles in this category may be coupled with a light trailer.	B
Motor vehicles used for the transport of goods and of which the permissible maximum weight exceeds 3,500 kg. (7,700 lbs.). Vehicles in this category may be coupled with a light trailer.	C
Motor vehicles, used for the transport of passengers comprising, in addition to the driver's seat, more than 8 seats. Vehicles in this category may be coupled with a light trailer.	D
Motor vehicles of categories B, C or D, as authorized above, with other than a light trailer.	E
<p>"Permissible maximum weight" of a vehicle means the weight of the vehicle and its maximum load when the vehicle is ready for the road.</p> <p>"Maximum load" means the weight of the load declared permissible by the competent authority of the country of registration of the vehicle,</p> <p>"Light trailers" shall be those of a permissible maximum weight not exceeding 750 kg. (1,650 lbs.).</p>	
<p>EXCLUSION Holder of this permit is deprived of the right to drive in (country)..... by reason of.....</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 5px;"> Seal or Stamp of authority </div>	<p>Exclusions: (countries I-VIII)</p>
Place: Date: Signature:	
Should the above space be already filled, use any other space provided for "Exclusion."	

1..... 2..... 3..... 4..... 5.....							
A [Seal or stamp]	[Photograph]						
B [Seal or stamp]							
C [Seal or stamp]							
D [Seal or stamp]							
E [Seal or stamp]							
..... Signature of holder****							
<p>EXCLUSIONS (countries)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">I.....</td> <td style="width: 50%;">V.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>II.....</td> <td>VI.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>III.....</td> <td>VII.....</td> </tr> </table>		I.....	V.....	II.....	VI.....	III.....	VII.....
I.....	V.....						
II.....	VI.....						
III.....	VII.....						

FRAUDULENT IDPs

IDPs are useful documents; however, the procedures for issuing IDPs are not well regulated. IDPs may easily be used to establish false identities. The European Community, like the U.S. and Canada, recognizes that there is significant potential for fraud in issuing and using IDPs. Fraudulent IDPs are being advertised through the Internet and magazines. These IDPs are sold as substitutes for driver's licenses (DLs⁷⁰) and are portrayed as a means of evading legal driving requirements. Fraudulent IDPs are often the wrong color and laminated; a legitimate IDP is never issued as a laminated booklet. They are advertised with such questions as:

- Need a new driver's license?
- Want a license that can never be suspended or revoked?
- Too many points or other trouble?

Most of these ads refer to the UN as giving people the privilege to drive throughout the world. These advertisements are aimed at problem drivers. It is important to remember that these documents are not recognized within the issuing jurisdictions or territories as legal permits.

If you have information that an internet operator is selling fraudulent documents in your jurisdiction, you should notify the Federal Trade Commission⁷¹ and/or the U.S. Attorney General's⁷² Office.

IDP FEES

Information regarding IDP fees is available at www.aaa.com

SECTION 9

AAMVA RECIPROCITY QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS



In August of 2007 AAMVA sent out a questionnaire (provided in Appendix A on page 150) regarding foreign reciprocity. The first part of the questionnaire concerned generalities of foreign reciprocity in the jurisdictions. The second part asked jurisdiction specific questions regarding any current reciprocity agreements. The information compiled from the responses has been inputted into the tables that follow. In addition, it was noted the legal basis for reciprocal exchange agreements differ among the jurisdictions in the United States and Canada. In some instances the legal basis is in a statute or regulations whereas in others it may be a matter of policy.

Please send any changes in the information provided in the following tables to:

AAMVA, Programs Division, 4301 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22203-1867

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Table 1 – Wavier for Testing Requirements

Table 1 contains questions 1, 2 (for U.S. Jurisdictions) and 8 (for Canadian Jurisdictions) of the questionnaire. Question 1 is answered within the first column and pertains to waiving testing requirements for driver license holders from foreign countries, other than the US and Canada. Question 2 and 8 is answered within the second column and pertains to requirements waived when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from another US jurisdiction and the US Department of State (for U.S. jurisdictions) or from another Canadian jurisdiction (for Canadian jurisdictions).

Table 1 Wavier for Testing Requirements	Does Your Jurisdiction Waive Some or All of the Testing Requirements for Driver License Holders from Foreign Countries, Other than the US and Canada?					What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant from Another US/Canadian Jurisdiction and the US Dept. of State?				
	Yes	No	Noncommercial	Commercial	Countries	Knowledge	Driving	Vision	Medical	GDL
Alabama	X		X		Germany	X	X			
Alaska		X	N/A	N/A	N/A		X			
Arizona	X		X		Germany	X	X	X	X	X
Arkansas	X		X		Germany, France	X	X		X	X
California		X	N/A	N/A	N/A		X			
Colorado	X		X		Germany, France	X	X			
Connecticut	X		X			X	X			
Delaware	X		X		Germany, France	X	X			
District of Columbia	X		X			X	X			X
Florida	X		X		*	X	X			
Georgia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X			X
Hawaii		X	N/A	N/A	N/A		X			
Idaho	X		X		Germany		X			X
Illinois	X		X		France, Germany, Italy		X			
Indiana	X		X				X			
Iowa	X		X		Germany	X	X			
Kansas		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X			X
Kentucky		X	N/A	N/A	N/A					
Louisiana		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X		X	
Maine		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X			X
Maryland	X		X		U.S. Territories, France	X	X			
Massachusetts	X		X		Germany	X	X			
Michigan	X		X		Germany	X	X			X
Minnesota	X		X		*		X			
Mississippi		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X			
Missouri	X			X	Mexico (CDL)	X	X			
Montana	X		X	X	Mexico (CDL)	X	X			
Nebraska	X		X		Germany, Mexico	X	X			

Table 1 Waiver for Testing Requirements	Does Your Jurisdiction Waive Some or All of the Testing Requirements for Driver License Holders from Foreign Countries, Other than the US and Canada?					What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant from Another US/Canadian Jurisdiction and the US Dept. of State?				
	Yes	No	Noncommercial	Commercial	Countries	Knowledge	Driving	Vision	Medical	GDL
Nevada		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X			
New Hampshire	X					X	X			
New Jersey	X		X			X	X	X		X
New Mexico		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X			
New York		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X			
North Carolina		X	N/A	N/A	N/A		X			
North Dakota		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X			X
Ohio	X		X		*		X			
Oklahoma	X		X		Germany	X	X			X
Oregon	X		X		Germany		X			
Pennsylvania	X		X		Germany, France	X	X	X	X	X
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island		X	N/A	N/A	N/A			X		X
South Carolina	X		X		*	X	X			X
South Dakota	X		X		Germany	X	X			X
Tennessee	X		X		Germany	X	X	X		X
Texas		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X			
Utah	X		X		Germany, France	X				
Vermont	X		X		Mexico (CDL only)	X	X		X	
Virginia	X		X		Germany, France	X	X			
Washington	X		X		Germany	X	X		X	
West Virginia	X		X		Germany	X	X			X
Wisconsin	X		X		Germany	X	X			
Wyoming	X		X		Germany		X			
Alberta	X		X		*	X	X			
British Columbia	X		X			X	X			
Manitoba	X		X			X	X			
New Brunswick	X		X			X	X	X	X	
Newfoundland	X		X			X	X	X		
Northwest Territory	X		X	X		X	X			
Nova Scotia	X		X			X	X			
Nunavut		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	X	X	X		X
Ontario	X		X			X	X			
Prince Edward Island	X		X			X	X			
Quebec	X		X			X	X	X		
Saskatchewan	X		X			X	X	X		
Yukon Territory	X		X			X	X			
Summary	47	17	45	3	Germany	50	60	10	7	18

Table 1 Wavier for Testing Requirements	Does Your Jurisdiction Waive Some or All of the Testing Requirements for Driver License Holders from Foreign Countries, Other than the US and Canada?				What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant from Another US/Canadian Jurisdiction and the US Dept. of State?					
	Yes	No	Noncommercial	Commercial	Countries	Knowledge	Driving	Vision	Medical	GDL
<p>Does Your Jurisdiction Waive Some or All of the Testing Requirements for Driver License Holders from Foreign Countries, Other Than the US and Canada?</p> <p>Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire the majority of jurisdictions waive some or all of the testing requirements for driver license holders from foreign countries, other than the US and Canada.</p>					<p>If Yes, From What Countries is a Driver License Exchanged?</p> <p>Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire the majority of jurisdictions exchange a driver license from Germany.</p>					
<p>If Yes, What Class of Driver License is Exchanged?</p> <p>Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire 67% of jurisdictions exchange a noncommercial driver license and only 4% exchange a commercial driver license.</p>					<p>What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant From Another US Jurisdiction and the US Dept. of State?</p> <p>Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire most jurisdictions waive the driving requirement when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from another US jurisdiction and the US Dept. of State. Some jurisdictions waive the knowledge requirement and a few waive the GDL requirement.</p>					
<p>Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments</p>										

Notes for Table 1:

Florida: Germany, France, Taiwan

Minnesota: Germany (N/C) Mexico (Comm.)

Ohio: Germany, France, Japan

South Carolina: Germany, France, Mexico (CDL only)

Alberta: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Japan, US, Switzerland, Korea, UK, France

Table 2 – Requirements Waived from Other Jurisdictions

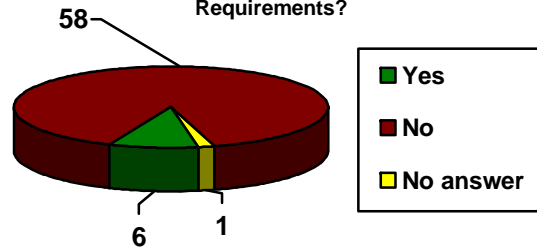
Table 2 contains questions 3, 4 and 5 for U.S. Jurisdictions and questions 9, 10 and 11 for Canadian Jurisdictions of the questionnaire. Questions 3 and 9 are both answered within the first column. They ask if there are any U.S. jurisdictions (for U.S. jurisdictions) or any Canadian jurisdictions (for Canadian jurisdictions) for which they do not waive requirements. Questions 4 and 10 are both answered within the second column and pertain to requirements waived when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a Canadian jurisdiction (for U.S. jurisdictions) or requirements waived when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a U.S. jurisdiction (for Canadian jurisdictions). Questions 5 and 11 are both answered within the third column and ask if there are any Canadian jurisdictions for which they do not waive any of the testing requirements (for U.S. jurisdictions) or if there are any U.S. jurisdictions for which they do not waive any of the testing requirements (for Canadian jurisdictions).

Table 2 Requirements Waived from Other Jurisdictions	Are There Any U.S./Canadian Jurisdictions for Which You Do NOT Waive Requirements?			What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant from a Canadian/U.S. Jurisdiction?					Are There Any Canadian/U.S. Jurisdictions for which you Do NOT Waive Requirements?		
	Yes	No	Jur/ Comment	Knowledge	Driving	Vision	Medical	GDL	Yes	No	Jurisdiction / Comments
Alabama		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Alaska		X	N/A		X					X	N/A
Arizona		X	N/A		X	X	X	X		X	N/A
Arkansas		X	N/A	X	X		X	X		X	N/A
California		X	N/A							X	N/A
Colorado	X		US DOS	X	X					X	N/A
Connecticut		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Delaware	X		*							X	N/A
District of Columbia		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Florida		X	N/A	X	X			X		X	N/A
Georgia		X	N/A							X	N/A
Hawaii		X	N/A		X					X	N/A
Idaho		X	N/A							X	N/A
Illinois		X	N/A		X					X	N/A
Indiana		X	N/A		X					X	N/A
Iowa		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Kansas		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Kentucky		X	N/A							X	N/A
Louisiana		X	N/A							X	N/A
Maine		X	N/A	X	X			X		X	N/A
Maryland		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Massachusetts		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Michigan		X	N/A	X	X			X		X	N/A
Minnesota		X	N/A		X					X	N/A

Table 2 Requirements Waived from Other Jurisdictions	Are There Any U.S./Canadian Jurisdictions for Which You Do NOT Waive Requirements?			What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant from a Canadian/U.S. Jurisdiction?					Are There Any Canadian/U.S. Jurisdictions for which you Do NOT Waive Requirements?		
	Yes	No	Jur/ Comment	Knowledge	Driving	Vision	Medical	GDL	Yes	No	Jurisdiction / Comments
Mississippi		X	N/A		X					X	N/A
Missouri		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Montana		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Nebraska		X	N/A		X					X	N/A
Nevada		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		X	N/A
New Hampshire	X		Puerto Rico	X	X					X	N/A
New Jersey		X	N/A		X					X	N/A
New Mexico		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		X	N/A
New York	X		*	X	X					X	N/A
North Carolina		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		X	N/A
North Dakota		X	N/A	X	X			X		X	N/A
Ohio		X	N/A		X				X		All Canadian jur
Oklahoma		X	N/A	X	X			X		X	N/A
Oregon		X	N/A		X					X	N/A
Pennsylvania		X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X		X	N/A
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		X	N/A
South Carolina		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
South Dakota		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Tennessee	X		US DOS	X	X	X	X	X		X	N/A
Texas		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Utah		X	N/A	X						X	N/A
Vermont		X	N/A	X	X		X			X	N/A
Virginia		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Washington		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		X	N/A
West Virginia		X	N/A						X		All Canadian jur
Wisconsin	X		*	X	X				X		*
Wyoming		X	N/A		X					X	N/A
Alberta		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
British Columbia		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Manitoba		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
New Brunswick		X	N/A	X	X	X	X			X	N/A
Newfoundland		X	N/A	X	X	X				X	N/A
Northwest Territory		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Nova Scotia		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Nunavut		X	N/A	X	X	X	X	X		X	N/A
Ontario		X	N/A	X	X		X			X	N/A

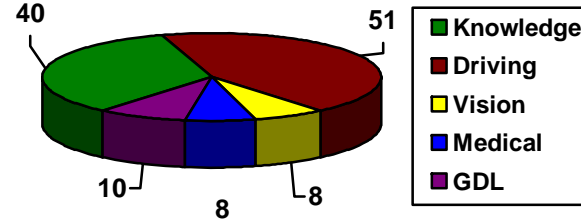
Table 2 Requirements Waived from Other Jurisdictions	Are There Any U.S./Canadian Jurisdictions for Which You Do NOT Waive Requirements?			What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant from a Canadian/U.S. Jurisdiction?					Are There Any Canadian/U.S. Jurisdictions for which you Do NOT Waive Requirements?		
	Yes	No	Jur/ Comment	Knowledge	Driving	Vision	Medical	GDL	Yes	No	Jurisdiction / Comments
Prince Edward Island		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Quebec		X	N/A	X	X	X				X	N/A
Saskatchewan		X	N/A	X	X	X			X		Alberta*
Yukon Territory		X	N/A	X	X					X	N/A
Summary	6	58		40	51	8	8	10	6	60	

Are There Any U.S./Canadian Jurisdictions for Which You Do NOT Waive Requirements?



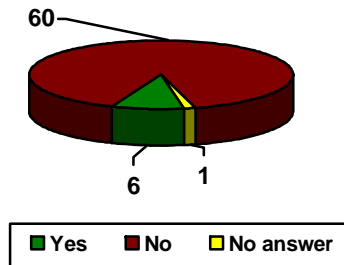
Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire the majority of them waive requirements for all jurisdictions in their country (U.S. or Canada). Delaware does not waive requirements for U.S. possessions and territories. Colorado does not waive requirements for the U.S. Department of State. New York and Wisconsin have certain requirements.

What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant from a Canadian/U.S. Jurisdiction?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire most waive the driving test and the knowledge test requirements when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a Canadian/U.S. jurisdiction.

Are There Any Canadian/U.S. Jurisdictions for Which You Do NOT Waive Requirements?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire the majority of them waive requirements for all jurisdictions in their country (U.S. or Canada). Ohio and West Virginia do not waive requirements for any Canadian jurisdictions. Wisconsin has certain requirements and Saskatchewan does not waive requirements for Alberta.

Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments

Notes for Table 2:

Delaware: US possessions and territories

New York: Since NYS requires out of state license holders to be licensed for a minimum period of 6 months, and NYS GDL is for 6 months, GDL holders from another state would only be restricted to our junior operator regional restrictions if they are under 18. GDL holders from another state would only be restricted to our junior operator regional restrictions if they are under 18. Also CDL holders must meet Federal medical requirements.

Wisconsin: US Jurisdictions - All applicants must meet functional ability criteria to be exempted. Canadian Jurisdictions - Any applicant with a questionable functional ability will not be waived.

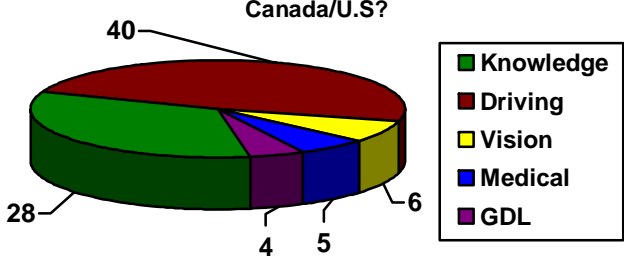
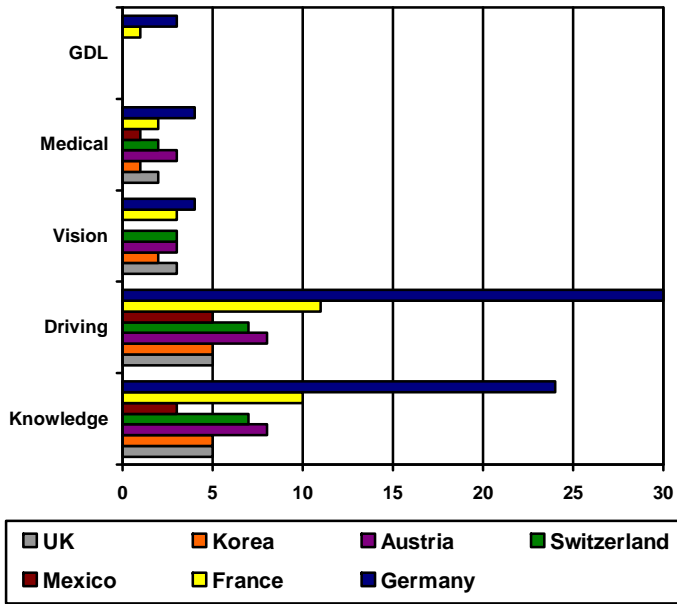
Saskatchewan: Learner is 14 years old.

Table 3 – Requirements Waived for Other Countries

Table 3 contains questions 6 and 7 for U.S. jurisdictions and questions 12 and 13 for Canadian jurisdictions. Questions 6 and 12 are answered within the first set of columns and ask what requirements they waive when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a foreign country, other than Canada (for U.S. jurisdictions) or U.S. (for Canadian jurisdictions). Questions 7 and 13 are answered in the last column and ask what countries they waive these requirements for.

Table 3 Requirements Waived - Countries	What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant From a Foreign Country, Other Than Canada (for U.S. jurisdictions) /U.S. (for Canadian jurisdictions)					
	Knowledge	Driving	Vision	Medical	GDL	Countries Waived
Alabama	X	X				Germany
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	X	X	X	X	X	Germany
Arkansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	X	X				France, Germany
Connecticut	X	X				France, Germany
Delaware	X	X				France, Germany
District of Columbia		X				All foreign jurisdictions
Florida		X				*
Georgia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho		X			X	Germany
Illinois		X				France, Germany and Italy*
Indiana		X				
Iowa	X	X				Germany, drives 18+
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Louisiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts	X	X				Germany
Michigan	X	X				Germany
Minnesota		X				Germany
Mississippi		X				N/A
Missouri	X	X				Mexico (CDL only)
Montana	X	X				Mexico (CDL only)
Nebraska		X				Germany, Mexico
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	X	X				France

Table 3 Requirements Waived - Countries	What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant From a Foreign Country, Other Than Canada (for U.S. jurisdictions) /U.S. (for Canadian jurisdictions)					
	Knowledge	Driving	Vision	Medical	GDL	Countries Waived
New Jersey		X				*
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	N/A	X	N/A	N/A	N/A	France, Germany, Japan (driving), Mexico
Oklahoma	X	X			X	Germany
Oregon		X				Germany (only drivers with German DL)
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	France
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	X	X				Germany (knowledge and driving test waived)
Tennessee		X				Germany
Texas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah	X					France, Germany
Vermont	X	X		X		Mexico (CDL only)
Virginia	X	X				France, Germany
Washington	X	X				Germany
West Virginia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	X	X				Germany
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
British Columbia	X	X				Austria, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, South Korea
Manitoba	X	X				Korea, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, UK (except N. Ireland)
New Brunswick	X	X	X	X		*
Newfoundland	X	X	X			Germany, UK, Austria, Switzerland
Northwest Territory	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	X	X				Germany
Nunavut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ontario	X	X		X		Japan, Korea, Germany, Austria
Prince Edward Island	X	X				Austria, Germany, Switzerland
Quebec	X	X	X			*
Saskatchewan	X	X	X			Germany, Austria, Switzerland, UK, South Korea
Yukon Territory	X	X				Germany
Summary	28	40	6	5	4	Germany is the most common

Table 3 Requirements Waived - Countries	What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant From a Foreign Country, Other Than Canada (for U.S. jurisdictions) /U.S. (for Canadian jurisdictions)					Countries Waived
	Knowledge	Driving	Vision	Medical	GDL	
	<p>What Requirements Do You Waive When Issuing a Driver License to a Transfer Applicant from a Foreign Country, other than Canada/U.S.?</p>  <p>Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, most of them waive the driving test requirement and the knowledge test requirement when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a foreign country, other than Canada (for U.S. jurisdictions)/U.S. (for Canadian jurisdictions). Very few waive vision, medical tests and GDL.</p>					<p>Countries U.S and Canadian Jurisdictions Waive Requirements For</p>  <p>Of the jurisdictions that waive requirements when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a foreign country, many of them waive the driving and knowledge test requirement for Germany. Some of the jurisdictions waive the driving and knowledge test requirement for France.</p>
Legend:	(-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments					

Notes for Table 3:

Florida: France - req only vision, medical, Germany - req only vison, written, medical, Taiwan - req only vision, written, medical

Illinois: Waive written and driving exam, but the applicant must pass vision test.

New Jersey: July 16, 1997 Members of the United Nations Convention on Road Traffic, and the Convention of Inter-American Automotive Traffic (Both ratified by the US). Lists over one hundred countries

New Brunswick: Countries include: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands (Holland), New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Wales

Quebec: Countries include: Belgium, France, Japan, Republic of Korea, Great Britain (excluding N. Ireland), Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Netherland, Turkey

Table 4 – Reciprocal Agreements with Foreign Countries other than U.S. or Canada

Table 4 contains questions 14, 15 and 16. Questions 14 and 15 are answered in the first column and pertain to reciprocal agreements with other countries for exchange of driver licenses. Question 16 is answered in the second column and contains reasons why jurisdictions do not have any existing reciprocal agreements with foreign jurisdictions.

Table 4 Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	Does Your Jurisdiction Have Any Existing Reciprocal Agreements with Foreign Countries Other Than the U.S. or Canada for Exchange of Driver Licenses?		If Your Jurisdiction Does NOT Have Any Existing Reciprocal Agreements for Driver License Exchange with Foreign Countries, Indicate Why				
	Yes	No	Countries Have Agreements With	Requires Legislation or Regulation	Awaiting Management Decision	In Process With	Other
Alabama	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska		X	N/A	X			
Arizona		X	N/A	X			
Arkansas	X		France	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California		X	N/A	X			
Colorado	X		France, Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut	X		France, Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware	X		France, Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
District of Columbia		X	N/A				*
Florida	X		France, Germany, Taiwan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia		X	N/A	X			
Hawaii		X	N/A	X			
Idaho	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois	X		France, Germany, Italy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana		X	N/A	X			
Iowa	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas		X	N/A				
Kentucky		X	N/A	X			
Louisiana	X		Germany, Switzerland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	X		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland		X	N/A	X			
Massachusetts	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan	X		France, Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi		X	N/A	X			
Missouri		X	N/A				None pursued
Montana		X	N/A				

Table 4 Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	Does Your Jurisdiction Have Any Existing Reciprocal Agreements with Foreign Countries Other Than the U.S. or Canada for Exchange of Driver Licenses?		If Your Jurisdiction Does NOT Have Any Existing Reciprocal Agreements for Driver License Exchange with Foreign Countries, Indicate Why				
	Yes	No	Countries Have Agreements With	Requires Legislation or Regulation	Awaiting Management Decision	In Process With	Other
Nebraska	X		Germany	X			
Nevada		X	N/A				No stat authority
New Hampshire		X	N/A	X			
New Jersey		X	N/A	X	X		
New Mexico		X	N/A				
New York		X	N/A				
North Carolina		X	N/A	X			
North Dakota		X	N/A	X			
Ohio	X		France, Germany, Japan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon		X	N/A				*
Pennsylvania	X		France, Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island		X	N/A	X			
South Carolina	X		France, Germany, Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee		X	N/A	X			
Texas		X	N/A		X	X *	
Utah	X		France, Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vermont		X	N/A	X			
Virginia	X		France, Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	X		*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
British Columbia	X		*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	X		*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Brunswick	X		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newfoundland	X		*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territory	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nunavut		X	N/A	X			
Ontario	X		*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	X		*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4 Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	Does Your Jurisdiction Have Any Existing Reciprocal Agreements with Foreign Countries Other Than the U.S. or Canada for Exchange of Driver Licenses?			If Your Jurisdiction Does NOT Have Any Existing Reciprocal Agreements for Driver License Exchange with Foreign Countries, Indicate Why			
	Yes	No	Countries Have Agreements With	Requires Legislation or Regulation	Awaiting Management Decision	In Process With	Other
Quebec	X		*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan	X		*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yukon Territory	X		Germany	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Summary	38	26	Germany is the most common	18	2	1	4

Does Your Jurisdiction Have Any Existing Reciprocal Agreements w/Foreign Countries?

Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, most of them have an existing reciprocal agreement with a foreign country other than the U.S. or Canada for exchange of driver licenses.

Why Does Your Jurisdiction Not Have Any Existing Reciprocal Agreement w/Foreign Countries?

Of the jurisdictions that do not have any existing reciprocal agreements with foreign countries, most of them do not have any because it requires legislation or regulations.

Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments

Notes for Table 4:

District of Columbia: Current policy is accommodating to all jurisdictions.

Oregon: Honors German driver’s licenses based on information from US State Department, Department of Defense, AAMVA and the North Atlantic Treaty

Texas: Germany

Alberta: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, Republic of Korea, UK (except N. Ireland)

British Columbia: Austria, Germany, Japan, Switzerland, South Korea

Manitoba: Passenger car only – Republic of Korea, Austria, Germany
Passenger car and motorcycle only – Switzerland, UK (excluding N. Ireland)

Newfoundland: UK, Germany, Austria, Switzerland

Ontario: Japan, Korea, Germany, Austria

Prince Edward Island: Austria, Germany, Switzerland

Quebec: Belgium, France, Japan, Republic of Korea, Great Britain, Switzerland

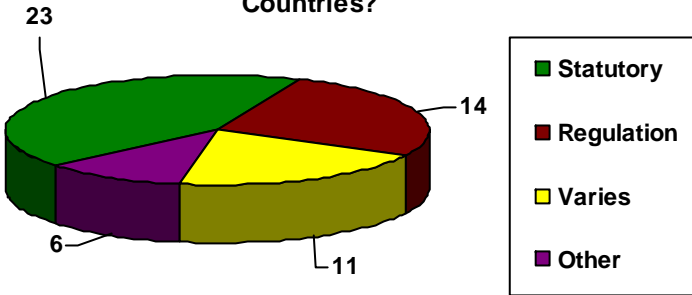
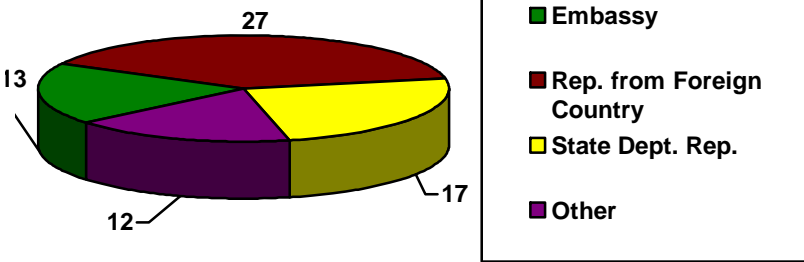
Saskatchewan: Germany, Switzerland, Austria, UK (including England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Gibraltar), South Korea

Table 4a – Reciprocal Agreements with Foreign Countries other than U.S. Canada

Table 4a contains questions 17 and 18 of the questionnaire. Question 17 is answered in the first set of columns and pertains to the legal basis for jurisdictions to enter into reciprocity agreements with foreign countries. Question 18 is answered in the second set of column and pertains to what government agencies participated in coordinating the process to establish a driver license reciprocity agreement.

Table 4a Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	What is the Legal Basis for Your Jurisdiction to Enter into Reciprocity Agreements with Foreign Countries?				Which Government Agencies Participated in Coordinating the Process to Establish a Driver License Reciprocity Agreement?			
	Statutory	Regulation	Varies	Other	Embassy	Rep. from Foreign Country	State Department	Other
Alabama				X				X
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona		X			X	X		
Arkansas	X					X		
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado		X	X		X	X		X*
Connecticut		X				X	X	
Delaware					X	X		
District of Columbia	X							
Florida	X				X	X		
Georgia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	X						X	
Illinois	X				X	X	X	
Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa		X				X	X	
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	X	X						
Louisiana	X						X	
Maine	X				X			
Maryland		X						
Massachusetts	X						X	
Michigan	X							X - Legislature
Minnesota	X	X				X	X	
Mississippi			X			X		
Missouri	X						X	
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska			X					
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4a Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	What is the Legal Basis for Your Jurisdiction to Enter into Reciprocity Agreements with Foreign Countries?				Which Government Agencies Participated in Coordinating the Process to Establish a Driver License Reciprocity Agreement?			
	Statutory	Regulation	Varies	Other	Embassy	Rep. from Foreign Country	State Department	Other
New Hampshire			X					
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio		X					X	
Oklahoma	X	X			X	X	X	X – Legislature
Oregon			X*					
Pennsylvania	X					X		
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	X						X	
South Carolina	X	X			X	X		
South Dakota			X					X
Tennessee				*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah		X		X				X
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	X					X		X - CCMTA
Washington	X					X		
West Virginia		X				X	X	
Wisconsin	X							X*
Wyoming		X				X		
Alberta			X			X	X	
British Columbia				X – Legislation		X		X – Legislation
Manitoba	X				X	X	X	
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newfoundland	X			X*				
Northwest Territory				X*	X	X		X – NWT DOT
Nova Scotia	X				X	X		
Nunavut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ontario			X		X	X	X	X*
Prince Edward Island			X		X	X	X	
Quebec	X					X		X*
Saskatchewan		X	X			X	X	
Yukon Territory			X			X		
Summary	23	14	11	6	13	27	17	12

Table 4a Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	What is the Legal Basis for Your Jurisdiction to Enter into Reciprocity Agreements with Foreign Countries?				Which Government Agencies Participated in Coordinating the Process to Establish a Driver License Reciprocity Agreement?																							
	Statutory	Regulation	Varies	Other	Embassy	Rep. from Foreign Country	State Department	Other																				
	<p>What is the Legal Basis for Your Jurisdiction to Enter into Reciprocity Agreements w/Foreign Countries?</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Legal Basis Pie Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Statutory</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regulation</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Varies</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire most have a state statute as their legal basis for entering into reciprocity agreements with foreign countries.</p>				Category	Count	Statutory	23	Regulation	14	Varies	11	Other	6	<p>Which Government Agencies Participated in Coordinating the Process to Establish a Driver License Reciprocity Agreement?</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Government Agencies Pie Chart</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Agency</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Embassy</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rep. from Foreign Country</td> <td>27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State Dept. Rep.</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>12</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, most had a diplomat or government representative from the foreign country participate in coordinating the process to establish a driver license reciprocity agreement.</p>				Agency	Count	Embassy	13	Rep. from Foreign Country	27	State Dept. Rep.	17	Other	12
Category	Count																											
Statutory	23																											
Regulation	14																											
Varies	11																											
Other	6																											
Agency	Count																											
Embassy	13																											
Rep. from Foreign Country	27																											
State Dept. Rep.	17																											
Other	12																											
<p>Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments</p>																												

Notes for Table 4a:

Colorado: Transport Department of Hong Kong

Oregon: Statute neither allows nor disallows reciprocal agreements made with foreign countries

Tennessee: Does not have the statutory authority to enter into reciprocity agreements with foreign countries other than Canada.

Wisconsin: German Embassy and Employers

Newfoundland: NL does not typically approach other countries to enter into reciprocal arrangements. Formal agreements require signature of Minister and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Northwest Territory: Section 326 of Motor Vehicle Act

Ontario: Ministry of Transportation representatives

Quebec: Quebec's Dept of International Relations

Table 4b – Reciprocal Agreements with Foreign Countries other than U.S. or Canada

Table 4b contains question 19 of the questionnaire and asks what were the key process(es) used to form existing reciprocal agreements.

Table 4b Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	What Were the Key Process(s) Used to Form Existing Reciprocal Agreements?					
	Work w/ Attorney General	Contacted Department of State	Contacted Department of Foreign Affairs	Contacted Foreign Embassy	Internet Research	Other
Alabama						X
Alaska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona		X				
Arkansas				X		
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado				X		X
Connecticut		X		X		
Delaware	X	X		X	X	X
District of Columbia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida				X		
Georgia	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	X					
Illinois						X
Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa	X	X		X		X
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Louisiana	X					
Maine	X			X		X
Maryland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts		X				
Michigan						X
Minnesota	X					
Mississippi	X		X	X		
Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska						X
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4b Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	What Were the Key Process(s) Used to Form Existing Reciprocal Agreements?					
	Work w/ Attorney General	Contacted Department of State	Contacted Department of Foreign Affairs	Contacted Foreign Embassy	Internet Research	Other
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio	X				X	
Oklahoma						X
Oregon	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island						X
South Carolina				X		
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Utah						X
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Virginia						X
Washington	X			X		
West Virginia				X	X	
Wisconsin	X			X		X
Wyoming						
Alberta	X					
British Columbia			X		X	X
Manitoba			X	X		
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newfoundland						X
Northwest Territory			X	X		
Nova Scotia			X	X		
Nunavut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ontario	X		X	X		
Prince Edward Island	X		X	X	X	X
Quebec				X		X
Saskatchewan	X			X	X	
Yukon Territory			X			
Summary	14	5	8	19	6	17

Table 4b Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	What Were the Key Process(s) Used to Form Existing Reciprocal Agreements?																			
	Work w/ Attorney General	Contacted Department of State	Contacted Department of Foreign Affairs	Contacted Foreign Embassy	Internet Research	Other														
<p>What Were the Key Process(es) Used to Form Existing Reciprocal Agreements?</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Pie Chart: Key Processes Used to Form Existing Reciprocal Agreements</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Process</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Work w/Attorney General</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contact DOS</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contact Dept of Foreign Affairs</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contact Foreign Embassy</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internet Research</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>17</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, most contacted the foreign embassy to form a reciprocal agreement. A lot of jurisdictions had other ways, besides the ones listed in the questionnaire, of forming a reciprocal agreement with a foreign country.</p>							Process	Count	Work w/Attorney General	14	Contact DOS	5	Contact Dept of Foreign Affairs	8	Contact Foreign Embassy	19	Internet Research	6	Other	17
Process	Count																			
Work w/Attorney General	14																			
Contact DOS	5																			
Contact Dept of Foreign Affairs	8																			
Contact Foreign Embassy	19																			
Internet Research	6																			
Other	17																			
Legend:	(-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments																			

Table 4c – Reciprocal Agreements with Foreign Countries other than U.S. or Canada

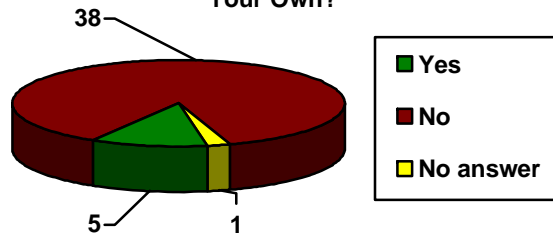
Table 4c contains question 20 of the questionnaire. The first column asks if there were any practices that differed from their own jurisdiction when drafting an agreement with a foreign government. The second column goes into detail on whether the jurisdiction had to change their laws or regulations in any way to resolve the discrepancy or if the foreign jurisdiction agreed to follow the jurisdictions laws on the matter. The third row in the second column titled, “jurisdiction exception” is for jurisdictions that had to make an exception for the foreign government. The third row in the second column titled, “foreign adopted laws” are for those jurisdictions that had the foreign government adopt their laws.

Table 4c Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	When Drafting Agreement Were There Any Practices that Differed From Your Own?		If There Were Any Practices that Differed From Your Own Did You Have to Change Your Laws or Regulations?										
	Yes	No	Establishing Minimum Age Requirement		Ensuring Adequate Testing Standards		Requiring Exchange of Driver History		Requiring Exchange of Physical License		Other		
			Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	
Alabama		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arkansas		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Delaware		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
District of Columbia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Idaho	X		X*				X		X				
Illinois		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Louisiana		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine	X			X		X			X*				
Maryland	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts	X			X		X		X	X				

Table 4c Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	When Drafting Agreement Were There Any Practices that Differed From Your Own?		If There Were Any Practices that Differed From Your Own Did You Have to Change Your Laws or Regulations?										
	Yes	No	Establishing Minimum Age Requirement		Ensuring Adequate Testing Standards		Requiring Exchange of Driver History		Requiring Exchange of Physical License		Other		
			Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	
Michigan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mississippi		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Missouri	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ohio		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah													
Vermont		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin	X						X		X		X*		
Wyoming		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
British Columbia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manitoba	X		X				X		X				

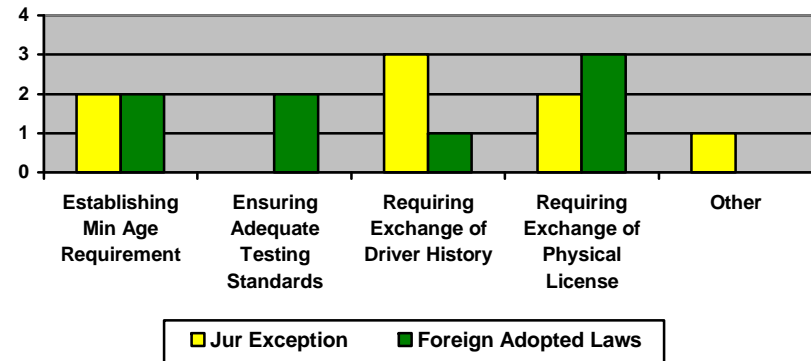
Table 4c Reciprocal Agreements other than U.S./Canada	When Drafting Agreement Were There Any Practices that Differed From Your Own?		If There Were Any Practices that Differed From Your Own Did You Have to Change Your Laws or Regulations?										
	Yes	No	Establishing Minimum Age Requirement		Ensuring Adequate Testing Standards		Requiring Exchange of Driver History		Requiring Exchange of Physical License		Other		
			Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	Jur Exception	Foreign Adopted Laws	
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Newfoundland		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territory		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nunavut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ontario		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Quebec		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yukon Territory		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Summary	5	38	2	2	0	2	3	1	2	3	1	0	

When Drafting Your Agreement Were There Any Practices that Differed From Your Own?



Of the jurisdictions that have an existing reciprocal agreement with a foreign country, very few had practices that differed from their own when drafting their agreement with a foreign country.

How Jurisdiction had to Make Exception or Foreign Gov't had to Adopt Laws



Of the jurisdictions that had practices that differed from their own, more pertained to the jurisdiction making an exception for the foreign government by requiring the exchange of driver history and the foreign government adopting the jurisdictions laws by requiring the exchange of a physical license.

Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments

Notes for Table 4c:

Idaho: Jurisdiction made exceptions for establishing minimum age requirements, requiring exchange of driver history and requiring the exchange of physical license.

Maine: Foreign government had to adopt Maine requirements on establishing minimum age requirements, ensuring adequate testing standards and requiring the exchange of physical license.

Wisconsin: Jurisdiction made exceptions for requiring the exchange of driver history and requiring the exchange of physical license. Other: License from Germany must be valid and the individual must be at least 18 years of age or older. Agreement only pertains to non-commercial operation and does not include motorcycles. The individual must surrender their German license if they are permanently moving to Wisconsin.

Table 5 – Evaluation and Verification of Foreign Country Practices

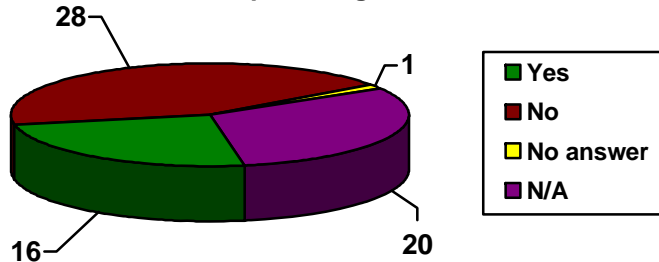
Table 5 contains questions 21-24 of the questionnaire. Question 21 is answered in the first column and pertains to how jurisdictions evaluate other countries’ testing practices. Questions 22 and 23 are answered in the second column and ask if jurisdictions verify the validity of driver license documents from a foreign country as part of their reciprocal agreement and what process is used to verify the validity. Question 24 is answered in the third column and asks if jurisdictions have a process in place to verify the validity of license documents from U.S. and Canadian jurisdictions, other countries, U.S. territories and protected territories.

Table 5 Evaluation and Verification	How Does Your Jurisdiction Evaluate Other Countries’ Testing Practices?	Is Verifying the Validity of the Driver License Documents From a Foreign Country Part of Your Reciprocal Agreements?			Do You Have a Process in Place to Verify Validity of License Documents You Exchange From:									
		YES	NO	Process Used to Verify Validity	U.S. Jurisdictions		Canadian Jurisdictions		Other Countries		U.S. Territories		Protected Territories	
					Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Alabama	-	X		Visual inspection	X		X		X		X		X	
Alaska	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arizona	*		X		X		X			X		X		X
Arkansas	*		X		X			X		X		X		X
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
Colorado	*		X		X			X		X		X		X
Connecticut	*		X			X		X		X		X		X
Delaware	Documented by foreign government	X		*	X		X			X		X		X
District of Columbia	*	X		*	X		X		X		X		X	
Florida	*		X		X			X		X		X		X
Georgia	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
Hawaii	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	X		X			X		X		X
Idaho	*	X		*	X		X			X		X		X
Illinois	-	X			X		X			X		X		X
Indiana	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
Iowa	Exchange of information		X			X		X		X		X		X
Kansas	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
Kentucky	N/A		X		X		X		X		X		X	
Louisiana	*		X			X		X		X		X		X
Maine	On site observations	X		*	X		X			X		X		X
Maryland	N/A		X		X		X			X		X		X
Massachusetts	N/A	X		Certification from GE	X		X		X		X		X	

Table 5 Evaluation and Verification	How Does Your Jurisdiction Evaluate Other Countries' Testing Practices?	Is Verifying the Validity of the Driver License Documents From a Foreign Country Part of Your Reciprocal Agreements?			Do You Have a Process in Place to Verify Validity of License Documents You Exchange From:															
		YES	NO	Process Used to Verify Validity	U.S. Jurisdictions		Canadian Jurisdictions		Other Countries		U.S. Territories		Protected Territories							
					Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N						
Michigan	-		X			X														
Minnesota	*	X		*	X		X	X	X	X		X	X							X
Mississippi	N/A		X	N/A	X			X		X		X								X
Missouri	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	X		X			X		X								X
Montana	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	X		X			X		X						X		
Nebraska	Investigate as needed	N/A	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X								X
Nevada	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	N/A		X	N/A	X		X			X		X								X
New Jersey	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New York	N/A		X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X							X
North Carolina	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	X		X			X		X								X
North Dakota	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X								X
Ohio	-	X		*	X		X			X		X						X		
Oklahoma	*	X		*	X		X			X		X						X		
Oregon	*		X		X		X			X		X								X
Pennsylvania	*	X		*	X		X			X		X								X
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X								X
South Carolina	*		X		X			X		X		X								X
South Dakota	N/A		X		X		X			X		X								X
Tennessee	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X		X			X		X								X
Texas	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	X		X			X		X						X		
Utah	*		X		X		X			X		X						X		
Vermont	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X								X
Virginia	*	X		*		X	X	X	X	X		X								X
Washington	N/A		X			X	X	X	X		X		X							X
West Virginia	*		X		X			X		X		X								X
Wisconsin	*		X		X		X			X		X								X
Wyoming	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X								X
Alberta	*		X		X		X			X		X						X		
British Columbia	*		X		X		X			X		X								X
Manitoba	*	X		*	X		X			X		X								X
New Brunswick	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	X		X			X		X								X

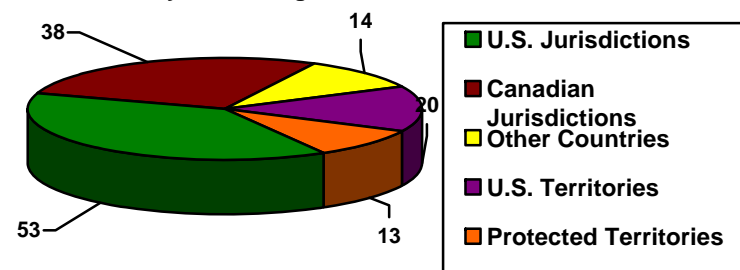
Table 5 Evaluation and Verification	How Does Your Jurisdiction Evaluate Other Countries' Testing Practices?	Is Verifying the Validity of the Driver License Documents From a Foreign Country Part of Your Reciprocal Agreements?			Do You Have a Process in Place to Verify Validity of License Documents You Exchange From:									
		YES	NO	Process Used to Verify Validity	U.S. Jurisdictions		Canadian Jurisdictions		Other Countries		U.S. Territories		Protected Territories	
					Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Newfoundland	*	X		Written request	X		X		X		X		X	
Northwest Territory	*		X		X		X			X		X		X
Nova Scotia	*		X		X		X			X		X		X
Nunavut	N/A		X	N/A	X		X			X		X		X
Ontario	-		X		X		X			X		X		X
Prince Edward Island	Registrar of MV	X			X		X		X		X		X	
Quebec	*	X		*	X		X			X		X		X
Saskatchewan	-		X		X		X			X		X		X
Yukon Territory	*		X		X		X			X		X		X
Summary	Varies, most jurisdictions did not respond or was not applicable	16	28	Varies, most jurisdictions did not respond or was not applicable	53	7	38	22	14	45	20	39	13	46

Is Verifying the Validity of Driver License Documents from a Foreign Country Part of Your Reciprocal Agreement?



Of the jurisdictions that responded the questionnaire, many of them do not verify the validity of a driver license document from a foreign country as part of their reciprocal agreement. For many jurisdictions the question was not applicable because they do not have any reciprocal agreements with foreign countries. Those that do verify the validity of documents from foreign countries do so by inspection, certification or written request.

Countries You Have A Process in Place With to Verify the Validity of Exchanged License Documents



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, most of them have a process in place to verify the validity of license documents they exchange from U.S. jurisdictions. Many of them have a process in place to verify license documents exchanged from Canadian jurisdictions. Very few jurisdictions have a process in place to verify license documents exchanged from other countries and protected territories.

Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments

Notes for Table 5:

Alberta: Review legislation, policies and procedures, etc.

Arizona: We utilize an affidavit of accurate translation

Arkansas: On the first agreement we received information on the testing practiced, on the France agreement we did not, but accepted valid license.

British Columbia: BC applies a review framework to evaluate potential reciprocal relationships, focusing criteria primarily on road safety concerns and equivalency of driver licensing requirements and testing standards.

Colorado: Each country submitted the procedures and processes for testing and evaluating applicants. We evaluated those procedures, using ours as a baseline, and made our decision from the results of the evaluation.

Connecticut: Based on documentation furnished from embassies.

Delaware: France agreed to confirm license issuance but procedure is not very practical because it is not computerized. Did not find practical solution to this problem.

DC: Evaluation Method of Foreign Country Testing Practices - DC relies on AAMVA and neighboring states to report any major discrepancies in other countries' testing practices.

Process Used to Verify Validity – Even though DC has no reciprocal agreements, DC verifies the validity of foreign licenses by referencing the International Edition of the I.D. Checking Guide, Seventh Edition. Driver License Guide Co. (2006).

Florida: Statements from foreign government officials.

Idaho: Evaluation Method of Foreign Country Testing Practices – We don't for those that would be considered equal or better than U.S. standards. None have applied for reciprocity that would not meet those standards.

Process Used to Verify Validity – Driver history verification is required only when technically feasible.

Louisiana: We reviewed documented requirements to make certain they were equivalent to our requirements.

Manitoba: We review their testing practices and standards to ensure they meet or exceed our own.

Maine: The ID Checking Guide (US & Canada Edition) published by the Drivers License Guide Company, Redwood City, CA

Minnesota: Evaluation Method of Foreign Country Testing Practices – Review licensing policy from foreign country compared to our standards, looking for equivalent or more rigorous standards.

Process Used to Verify Validity – Submission of driving records.

Newfoundland: We assess driver license issuance practices in foreign countries; determine if other Canadian jurisdictions have reciprocity arrangements; determine what other countries and or provinces/territories country has reciprocity arrangement with. Will request evaluation documentation used by other Canadian jurisdictions that have reciprocity; follow CCMTA standards and guidelines from reciprocity agreements.

Northwest Territory: When entering the agreement with Germany, we did evaluate their testing practices. Other countries, we have not done so.

Nova Scotia: We have asked for a copy of their procedures including how scoring is done, nature of test route etc.

Ohio: Viewing physical driver's license.

Oklahoma: Evaluation Method of Foreign Country Testing Practices – Our state Administrative Rules only require that we have the other countries licensing practices on record.

Process Used to Verify Validity – Accept the original motor vehicle reports from foreign countries

Oregon: Compare the actual driving instruction time and the lecture/theory hours of instruction to Oregon requirements

Pennsylvania: Evaluation Method of Foreign Country Testing Practices – An employee researched the testing practices of the other countries, and found them to be extremely acceptable.

Process Used to Verify Validity – Prior to issuing a license, the foreign country is contacted to verify the status of the license

South Carolina: A detailed description of the country DL requirements is reviewed and if they meet S.C. licensing standards, a reciprocal agreement is formalized.

Virginia: Fax to Germany, Email to France "Bridge through New York

Manitoba: Foreign driver license must match exactly to International ID Guide. If not, a letter of authentication issued by the licensing authority or the Embassy/Consulate of that country is required.

Quebec: Evaluation Method of Foreign Country Testing Practices - Agreements are signed with countries that have similar testing practices, ie written and practical examinations.

Process Used to Verify Validity – Request a specimen of the driver license documents

Utah: By questioning the legal authority from each jurisdiction.

Virginia: Perform a comparison between Virginia practices and the practices of the foreign country in question to ensure their practices meet, at least, our minimum licensing standards.

West Virginia: The Division requires the countries to provide documentation of their standards and compares them to WV standards.

Wisconsin: We entered into the agreement at the time we received the AAMVA European country CD with specific information on each of the testing requirements.

Yukon Territory: Work in partnership and review written documentation from other jurisdiction

Table 5a – Evaluation and Verification of Foreign Country Practices

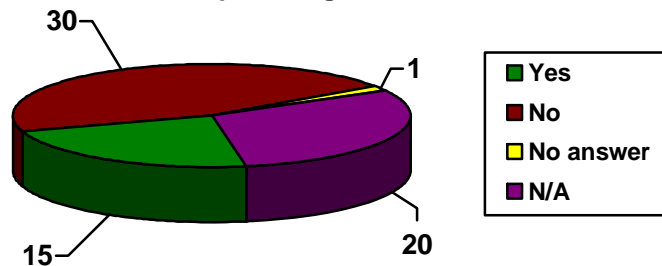
Table 5a contains questions 25 and 26 of the questionnaire. Question 25 is answered in the first column and pertains to verifying the status of the foreign driver license from a foreign country as part of the jurisdictions reciprocal agreement. Question 26 is answered in the second column and asks if jurisdictions have a process in place to verify the status of licenses exchanged from U.S. and Canadian jurisdictions, other countries, U.S. territories and protected territories.

Table 5a Evaluation and Verification	Is Verifying the Status of the Foreign DL from a Foreign Country Part of Your Reciprocal Agreement?		Do You Have a Process in Place to Verify the Status of Licenses You Exchange From:										
	Yes	No	U.S. Jurisdictions		Canadian Jurisdictions		Other Countries		U.S. Territories		Protected Territories		
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Alabama	X		X		X			X		X		X	
Alaska	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X	
Arizona		X	X		X		X		X		X		X
Arkansas		X	X		X		X		X		X		X
California	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X	
Colorado		X	X		X		X		X		X		X
Connecticut		X	X		X		X		X		X		X
Delaware	X		X		X		X		X		X		X
District of Columbia	N/A	N/A	X		X		X		X		X		X
Florida		X	X			X		X		X		X	
Georgia	N/A	N/A	X		X		X		X		X		X
Hawaii	N/A	N/A	X		X		X		X		X		X
Idaho	X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Illinois	X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Indiana	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X	
Iowa	X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Kansas	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X	
Kentucky		X	X		X		X		X		X		X
Louisiana		X	X		X		X		X		X		X
Maine	N/A	N/A	X		X		X		X		X		X
Maryland	N/A	N/A	X		X		X		X		X		X
Massachusetts	X		X		X		X		X		X		X
Michigan		X		X		X		X		X		X	

Table 5a Evaluation and Verification	Is Verifying the Status of the Foreign DL from a Foreign Country Part of Your Reciprocal Agreement?		Do You Have a Process in Place to Verify the Status of Licenses You Exchange From:									
	Yes	No	U.S. Jurisdictions		Canadian Jurisdictions		Other Countries		U.S. Territories		Protected Territories	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Minnesota	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Mississippi		X	X			X		X		X		X
Missouri	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
Montana	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
Nebraska	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
Nevada	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
New Hampshire		X	X		X		X		X		X	
New Jersey	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
New Mexico	N/A	N/A		X		X		X		X		X
New York		X	X		X		X		X		X	
North Carolina		X	X		X		X		X		X	
North Dakota	N/A	N/A	X		X		X			X		X
Ohio	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Oklahoma	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Oregon		X	X		X		X		X			X
Pennsylvania		X	X		X		X		X			X
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island		X	X			X		X		X		X
South Carolina		X	X			X		X		X		X
South Dakota		X	X		X		X		X		X	
Tennessee	N/A	N/A	X		X		X		X		X	
Texas	N/A	N/A	X		X		X		X		X	
Utah		X	X		X		X		X		X	
Vermont	N/A	N/A	X			X		X		X		X
Virginia	X			X		X		X		X		X
Washington		X		X		X		X		X		X
West Virginia		X	X		X		X		X		X	
Wisconsin		X	X			X		X		X		X
Wyoming		X	X			X		X		X		X
Alberta		X		X		X		X		X		X
British Columbia		X	X		X		X		X		X	
Manitoba	X		X		X		X		X		X	
New Brunswick	N/A	N/A	X		X		X		X		X	

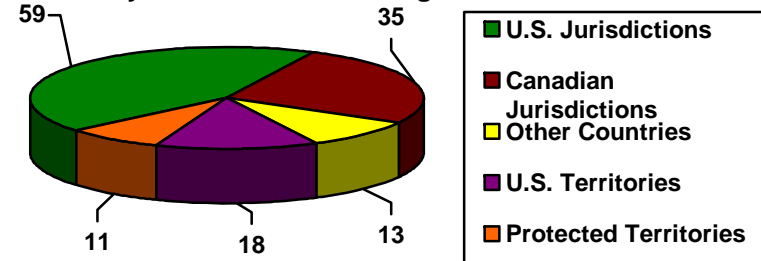
Table 5a Evaluation and Verification	Is Verifying the Status of the Foreign DL from a Foreign Country Part of Your Reciprocal Agreement?		Do You Have a Process in Place to Verify the Status of Licenses You Exchange From:									
	Yes	No	U.S. Jurisdictions		Canadian Jurisdictions		Other Countries		U.S. Territories		Protected Territories	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Newfoundland	X		X		X		X		X		X	
Northwest Territory		X	X		X		X			X		X
Nova Scotia	X		X		X			X		X		X
Nunavut		X	X		X		X			X		X
Ontario		X	X		X			X		X		X
Prince Edward Island	X		X		X			X	X			
Quebec		X	X		X			X	X		X	
Saskatchewan		X	X		X			X		X		X
Yukon Territory		X	X		X			X		X		X
Summary	15	30	59	5	35	30	13	51	18	46	11	52

Is Verifying the Status of the Foreign Driver License from a Foreign Country Part of Your Reciprocal Agreement?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire and those that have a reciprocal agreement with another country, most do not verify the status of a foreign driver license from a foreign country as part of their reciprocal agreement.

Countries You Have A Process in Place With to Verify the Status of Exchanged Licenses



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, most of them have a process in place to verify the status of licenses they exchange from U.S. jurisdictions. Many of them have a process in place to verify license documents exchanged from Canadian jurisdictions. Very few jurisdictions have a process in place to verify license documents exchanged from other countries and protected territories.

Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments

Table 5b – Evaluation and Verification of Foreign Country Practices

Table 5b contains question 27 of the questionnaire, which pertains to sources used to verify the status of a driver license or to verify the driver’s identity and document validity.

Table 5b Evaluation and Verification	Which Sources Do You Use to Verify the Status of a DL or to Verify the Driver’s Identity and Document Validity?								
	CDLIS ⁷³	PDPS ⁷⁴	IRE ⁷⁵	SSOLV ⁷⁶	SSN ⁷⁷ Doc.	SAVE ⁷⁸	USCIS ⁷⁹ Doc.	Passport	Other
Alabama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Alaska	X	X		X					
Arizona	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Arkansas	X	X		X		X			
California	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Colorado	X	X		X	X	X	X		
Connecticut	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Delaware	X	X	X		X			X	
District of Columbia	X	X			X		X	X	
Florida	X	X		X		X	X		
Georgia	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Idaho	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Illinois	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Indiana	X	X		X		X			
Iowa	X	X		X					
Kansas	X	X		X					
Kentucky	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Louisiana	X	X		X	X				
Maine	X	X		X	X				
Maryland	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Massachusetts	X	X		X					
Michigan	X	X		X	X		X		
Minnesota	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Mississippi	X	X		X	X	X			
Missouri	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Montana	X	X			X		X	X	
Nebraska	X	X	X	X	X				
Nevada	X	X		X		X			
New Hampshire	X	X		X	X			X	
New Jersey	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	

Table 5b Evaluation and Verification	Which Sources Do You Use to Verify the Status of a DL or to Verify the Driver's Identity and Document Validity?								
	CDLIS ⁷³	PDPS ⁷⁴	IRE ⁷⁵	SSOLV ⁷⁶	SSN ⁷⁷ Doc.	SAVE ⁷⁸	USCIS ⁷⁹ Doc.	Passport	Other
New Mexico	X	X		X	X		X	X	Mexican Matricula Consular
New York	X	X		X		X			
North Carolina	X	X		X	X	X	X		
North Dakota	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Ohio	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Oklahoma	X	X						X	
Oregon	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Pennsylvania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
South Carolina	X	X		X	X		X	X	
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Tennessee	X	X		X	X		X	X	*
Texas	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Utah	X	X		X			X	X	
Vermont	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Virginia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Washington	X	X		X					
West Virginia	X	X		X	X		X	X	
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Wyoming	X	X		X		X			
Alberta			X						
British Columbia			X						
Manitoba			X						*
New Brunswick			X					X	
Newfoundland			X					X	
Northwest Territory			X						
Nova Scotia			X				X		
Nunavut								X	*
Ontario			X					X	
Prince Edward Island			X					X	
Quebec			X						
Saskatchewan			X					X	
Yukon Territory	X	X	X					X	
Summary	52	52	25	45	38	23	33	37	4

Table 5b Evaluation and Verification	Which Sources Do You Use to Verify the Status of a DL or to Verify the Driver's Identity and Document Validity?																												
	CDLIS ⁷³	PDPS ⁷⁴	IRE ⁷⁵	SSOLV ⁷⁶	SSN ⁷⁷ Doc.	SAVE ⁷⁸	USCIS ⁷⁹ Doc.	Passport	Other																				
<p>Sources Used to Verify the Status of a DL or to Verify the Driver's Identify and Document Validity</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Sources Used to Verify the Status of a DL or to Verify the Driver's Identify and Document Validity</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Source</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CDLIS</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PDPS</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IRE</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSOLV</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SSN Doc.</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SAVE</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USCIS Doc.</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passport</td> <td>38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>										Source	Percentage	CDLIS	52	PDPS	52	IRE	25	SSOLV	45	SSN Doc.	38	SAVE	23	USCIS Doc.	33	Passport	38	Other	4
Source	Percentage																												
CDLIS	52																												
PDPS	52																												
IRE	25																												
SSOLV	45																												
SSN Doc.	38																												
SAVE	23																												
USCIS Doc.	33																												
Passport	38																												
Other	4																												
<p>Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, most use CDLIS, PDPS and SSOLV as sources to verify the status of a driver's license or to verify the driver's identify and document validity.</p> <p>CDLIS – Commercial Driver's License Information System PDPS – Problem Driver Pointer System IRE – Investigative Reporters and Editors SSOLV – Social Security Online Verification SSN – Social Security Number SAVE – SAVE International is the premier international society devoted to the advancement and promotion of the value methodology. USCIS – U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services</p>																													
<p>Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments</p>																													

Notes for Table 5b:

Tennessee: SSN (documents), USCIS (documents), and Passport are not verified through any automated system but are authenticated by our Examiners through their AAMVA Fraudulent ID Training.

Manitoba: Canadian Immigration documents; letters on official letterhead issued by the licensing authority or Embassy/Consulate

Nunavut: IRE-CCMTA Bridge for Canadian DL's, US-Identification Guide for US-DL's, International ID Checking Guide for Non-US/Non-Canadian DL's, CDLA acceptable identification/document guideline, US state driver's abstract report when client applying to transfer US-DL to Nunavut, Birth Certificate and Immigration Canada acceptable documentation.

Table 6 – Translation of Foreign Driver Licenses Exchanged

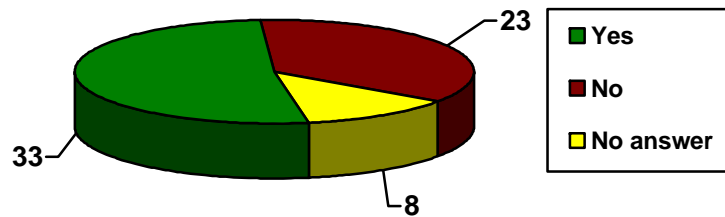
Table 6 contains questions 28 and 29 of the questionnaire. Question 28 is answered in the first column and asks if jurisdictions require a translation of the foreign driver licenses you exchange. Question 29 is answered in the second column and asks if jurisdictions require translation, how is it accomplished?

Table 6 Translation of Foreign DLs	Do You Require a Translation of the Foreign Driver Licenses You Exchange?		If you Require Translation, How is This Accomplished?					
	Yes	No	Official Translator Service	In-House Translator	Consular Staff	Agreement w/ Local University	International Driving Permit	Other
Alabama		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arkansas		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado	X							X*
Connecticut		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
Delaware		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A
District of Columbia	X		X		X			
Florida		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hawaii	X		X		X		X	X*
Idaho	X		X	X			X	
Illinois		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana	X						X	X*
Iowa		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kansas		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky	X			X			X	X*
Louisiana	X		X			X		
Maine		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland	X		X					
Massachusetts	X				X		X	
Michigan	X							X
Minnesota	X		X				X	

Table 6 Translation of Foreign DLs	Do You Require a Translation of the Foreign Driver Licenses You Exchange?		If you Require Translation, How is This Accomplished?					
	Yes	No	Official Translator Service	In-House Translator	Consular Staff	Agreement w/ Local University	International Driving Permit	Other
Mississippi	X		X			X	X	
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire	X		X	X			X	
New Jersey	X		X				X	
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Carolina		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	X		X			X	X	
Oklahoma		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island		X		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina	X		X				X	
South Dakota	X						X	
Tennessee	X							*
Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	X		X	X	X	X		
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	X						X	
Wisconsin	X							X
Wyoming	X						X	
Alberta	X		X	X			X	
British Columbia	X							X
Manitoba	X		X		X		X	
New Brunswick	X		X				X	
Newfoundland	X		X				X	

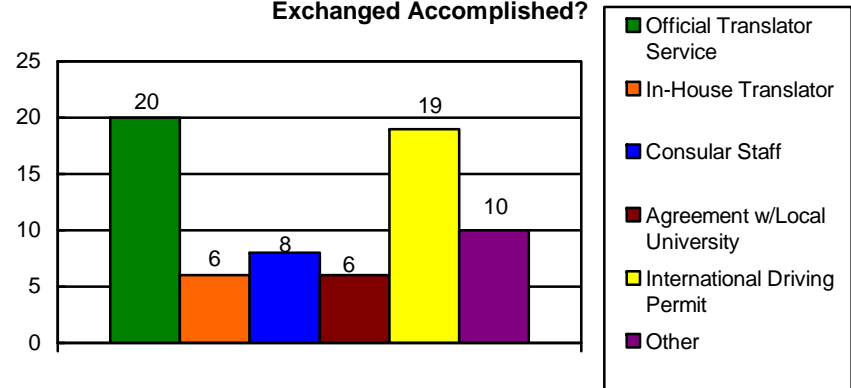
Table 6 Translation of Foreign DLs	Do You Require a Translation of the Foreign Driver Licenses You Exchange?		If you Require Translation, How is This Accomplished?					
	Yes	No	Official Translator Service	In-House Translator	Consular Staff	Agreement w/ Local University	International Driving Permit	Other
Northwest Territory		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nova Scotia	X				X			X
Nunavut		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ontario	X		X		X			
Prince Edward Island	X					X		X
Quebec	X		X		X			
Saskatchewan	X		X	X		X	X	
Yukon Territory	X		X				X	
Summary	33	23	20	6	8	6	19	10

Do You Require a Translation of the Foreign Driver Licenses You Exchange?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire most require a translation of the foreign driver license that is being exchanged.

How is the Translation of a Foreign Driver License Being Exchanged Accomplished?



Of the jurisdictions that responded and require a translation of the foreign driver license they exchange, most use an official translator service or an international driving permit to translate the foreign driver license.

Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments

Notes for Table 6:

Colorado: Part of the information provided, by the country requesting reciprocity, is a full translation of the licenses.

Hawaii: No agreement, however we do refer to local university foreign language department.

Indiana: We also accept translations from universities, and governmental entities.

Kentucky: Any notarized translation

Tennessee: We utilize an affidavit of accurate translation

Table 7 – Driver Licenses for Foreign Non-Resident Visitors

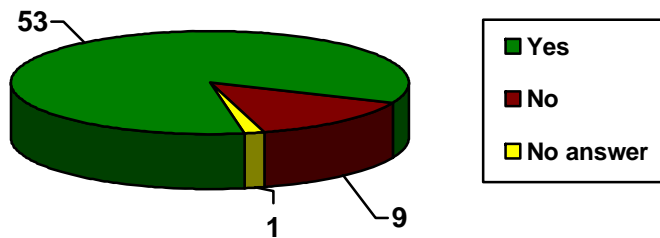
Table 7 contains questions 30, 31 and 33 of the questionnaire. Question 30 is answered in the first column and asks if the jurisdiction honors all foreign driver licenses for non-residents visiting their jurisdiction. Question 31 is answered in the second column and asks if the jurisdiction requires foreign drivers to have an International Driving Permit. Question 33 is answered in the third column and asks how the driver license is authorized if the jurisdiction honors foreign driver licenses.

Table 7 DLs for Non-Resident Visitors	Does Your Jurisdiction Honor All Foreign Driver Licenses for Non-Residents Visiting Your Jurisdiction?		Do You Require Foreign Drivers to have an International Driving Permit (IDP)?		If You Honor Foreign Driver Licenses How is it Authorized?					
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Legislation	Regulation	Policy	Agreements	Geneva Convention	Other
Alabama	X			X	X					
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	X			X			X			
Arkansas	X		X		X			X		
California	X			X	X					
Colorado	X			X	X					
Connecticut	X		X		X	X			X	
Delaware	X			X	X		X		X	
District of Columbia	X			X	X					
Florida	X			X	X					
Georgia	X			X						
Hawaii	X*			X*					X	
Idaho	X		X						X	
Illinois	X			X	X		X	X		
Indiana	X		X						X	
Iowa	X			X	X					
Kansas	X			X					X	
Kentucky		X		X					X	
Louisiana		X	X		X			X		
Maine	X			X				X	X	
Maryland	X			X		X	X		X	
Massachusetts		X		X	X				X	X
Michigan		X		X	X			X	X	
Minnesota	X			X	X					
Mississippi	X		X				X			

Table 7 DLs for Non-Resident Visitors	Does Your Jurisdiction Honor All Foreign Driver Licenses for Non-Residents Visiting Your Jurisdiction?		Do You Require Foreign Drivers to have an International Driving Permit (IDP)?		If You Honor Foreign Driver Licenses How is it Authorized?					
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Legislation	Regulation	Policy	Agreements	Geneva Convention	Other
Missouri	X			X			X			
Montana	X			X		X	X			
Nebraska	X			X					X	
Nevada	X			X	X					
New Hampshire	X		X						X	
New Jersey	X		X					X		
New Mexico	X			X	X					
New York	X			X	X					
North Carolina	X			X	X					
North Dakota	X			X	X					
Ohio		X		X				X	X	
Oklahoma	X			X	X					
Oregon	X			X			X			
Pennsylvania	X		X		X				X	
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	X			X	X					
South Carolina	X			X	X			X	X	
South Dakota	X			X					X	
Tennessee	X			X	X					
Texas		X		X		X			X	
Utah	X		X				X	X	X	
Vermont		X		X	X				X	
Virginia	X			X	X					
Washington	X			X	X					
West Virginia	X			X	X	X	X			
Wisconsin		X	X		X	X			X	
Wyoming	X			X	X					
Alberta	X		X		X	X	X	X		
British Columbia	X			X	X					
Manitoba	X			X	X					
New Brunswick	X			X	X					
Newfoundland	X			X	X					
Northwest Territory	X		X		X			X	X	
Nova Scotia	X			X	X					
Nunavut	N/A	N/A	X		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

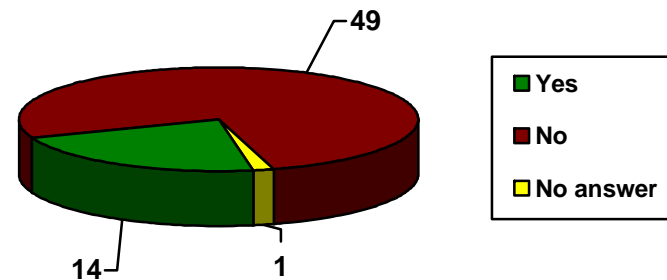
Table 7 DLs for Non-Resident Visitors	Does Your Jurisdiction Honor All Foreign Driver Licenses for Non-Residents Visiting Your Jurisdiction?		Do You Require Foreign Drivers to have an International Driving Permit (IDP)?		If You Honor Foreign Driver Licenses How is it Authorized?					
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Legislation	Regulation	Policy	Agreements	Geneva Convention	Other
Ontario	X			X	X					
Prince Edward Island	X			X	X					
Quebec	X			X	X					
Saskatchewan		X		X			X	X		
Yukon Territory	X			X	X					
Summary	53	9	14	49	41	7	12	12	21	1

Does Your Jurisdiction Honor all Foreign Driver Licenses for Non-Residents Visiting Your Jurisdiction?



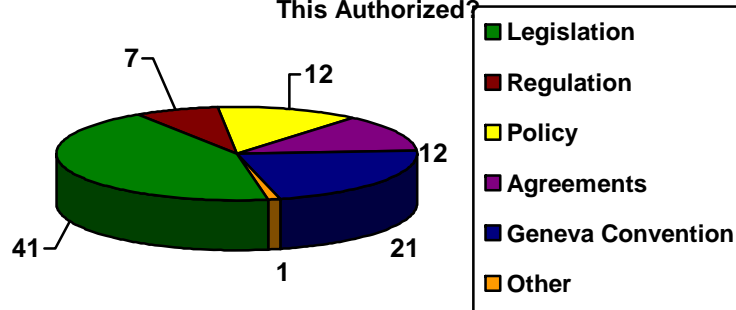
Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, the majority honor all foreign driver licenses for non-residents visiting their jurisdiction.

Do You Require Foreign Drivers to have an International Driving Permit (IDP)?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, most do not require foreign drivers to have an international driving permit (IDP).

If You Honor Foreign Driver Licenses, How is This Authorized?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire and those that honor foreign driver licenses the majority authorizes foreign driver licenses by legislation, but there are also quite a few who authorize foreign driver licenses by the Geneva Convention.

Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments

Notes for Table 7:

Hawaii: Honor Foreign DL for Non-Residents Visiting your Jurisdiction – Those countries that are party to the 1943 (Washington) and 1949 (Geneva) Conventions. Require Foreign Drivers to have an IDP – Highly recommended

Table 7a – Driver Licenses for Foreign Non-Resident Visitors

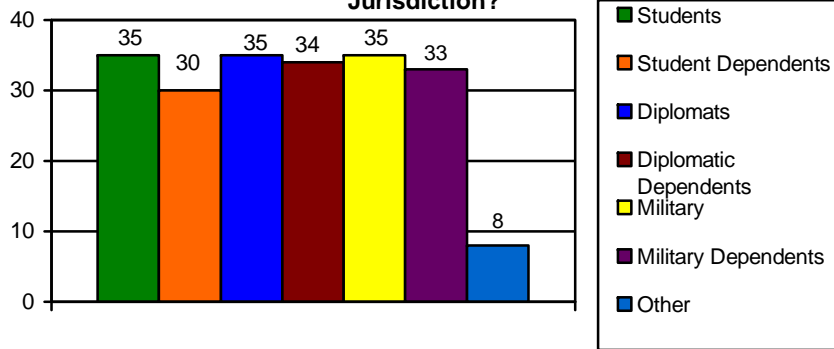
Table 7a contains question 32 of the questionnaire and asks if jurisdictions recognize only specific foreign driver’s licenses for non-residents temporarily in their jurisdiction.

Table 7a DLs for Non-Resident Visitors	Does Your Jurisdiction Recognize Only Specific Foreign Driver’s Licenses For the Following Non-Resident’s Temporarily in Your Jurisdiction?																											
	Students				Student Dependents				Diplomats				Diplomatic Dependents				Military				Military Dependents				Other			
	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.
Alabama		X				X			X				X			X			X			X			X			
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Arizona	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Arkansas		X			X				X				X				X				X				X			
California		X			X				X				X				X				X				X			
Colorado	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
Connecticut		X			X				X				X				X				X				X			
Delaware	X			*	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
District of Columbia	X			*	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Florida	X			*	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Georgia		X			X				X				X				X				X				X			
Hawaii		X			X				X				X				X				X				X			
Idaho	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Illinois	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iowa	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
Kansas		X			X				X				X				X				X				X			
Kentucky	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
Louisiana	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
Maine	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Massachusetts		X			X				X				X				X				X				X			
Michigan		X			-				X				X				X				X				X			
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mississippi	-	X			-	X			-	X			-	X			-	X			-	X			-	X		
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nebraska	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
Nevada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New Hampshire	X				-	X			X				X				X				X				X			

Table 7a DLs for Non-Resident Visitors	Does Your Jurisdiction Recognize Only Specific Foreign Driver's Licenses For the Following Non-Resident's Temporarily in Your Jurisdiction?																											
	Students				Student Dependents				Diplomats				Diplomatic Dependents				Military				Military Dependents				Other			
	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.
New Jersey	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
New York		X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X		
North Carolina	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
North Dakota	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
Ohio	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Oklahoma	X				X				X				X				X				X				X			
Oregon	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Pennsylvania		X				X				X			X				X				X			X				
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rhode Island	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
South Carolina	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
South Dakota	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Tennessee		X				X			X	X				X			X	X			X	X			X	X		
Texas	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Utah	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Vermont	X		*			X			X				X				X				X			X		*		
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
West Virginia		X				X			X				X				X				X			X				
Wisconsin	X			*	X			*	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Wyoming	X				X				X				X				X				X			X				
Alberta		X				X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X	*		
British Columbia	X		*		X				X		*		X	X	*		X	X	*		X	X	*	X	X	*		
Manitoba	X		*		X				X	X			X	X			X	X	*		X	X	*	X	X	*		
New Brunswick	X		*		X		*		X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X	*		
Newfoundland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Northwest Territ.		X				X			X				X				X				X			X				
Nova Scotia	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Nunavut		X				X			X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X	*		
Ontario	X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	
Prince Edward Isl.	X				X				-			X				X				X			X		X			
Quebec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Saskatchewan	X		*		X		X		X	X			X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X	*		
Yukon Territory			*		X		*				*		X		*		X		*		X		*		X		*	

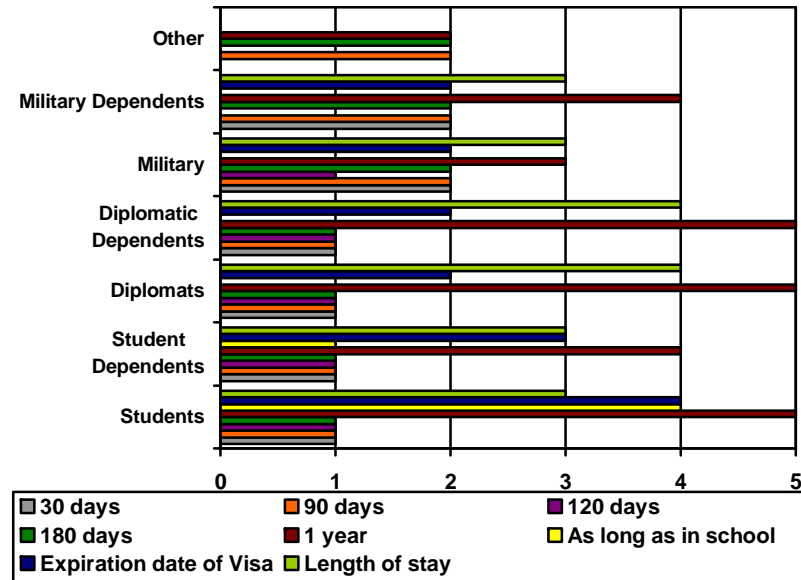
Table 7a DLs for Non-Resident Visitors	Does Your Jurisdiction Recognize Only Specific Foreign Driver's Licenses For the Following Non-Resident's Temporarily in Your Jurisdiction?																											
	Students				Student Dependents				Diplomats				Diplomatic Dependents				Military				Military Dependents				Other			
	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.	Yes	No	Days	Mo.
Summary	35	17			30	22			35	17			34	18			35	17			33	18			8	43		

Does Your Jurisdiction Recognize Only Specific Foreign Driver's Licenses For Non-Residents Temporarily in Your Jurisdiction?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, there is not a significant difference between the types of non-residents temporarily in their jurisdictions that they recognize. The most types of non-residents that are recognized are students, diplomats and military.

How Long Does Your Jurisdiction Recognize Specific Foreign Driver's Licenses for Non-Residents Temporarily in Your Jurisdiction?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire and those who recognize only specific foreign driver's licenses for non-residents temporarily living in their jurisdiction, diplomats and diplomatic dependents are recognized for as long as they stay in the jurisdiction the most. Students, diplomats and diplomatic dependents are recognized for 1 year the most.

Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments

Notes for Table 7a:

Arizona: For all but “other” number of days is length of stay, for “other” number of days is 90.

Delaware: Students and dependents – length of stay, diplomats and dependents – state dept. issues, military and dependents – 1 year

District of Columbia: Students – 12 months renewable as long as student is enrolled, student dependents – 180 days nonrenewable, diplomats and dependents – 12 months renewable annually, foreign military and dependents – 180 days nonrenewable, other – 180 days nonrenewable

Florida: For all – duration of stay

Idaho: All but “other” – no limit, “other” – visitor one year

New Jersey: For all – number of days is Visa date

Ohio: For all – number of days is Expiration date of document

Oregon: Number of days is only for one year

Rhode Island: Number of months is 12 months

South Carolina: Duration of stay

South Dakota: For all – 12 months

Texas: For all – 12 months

Utah: For all – 6 months

Vermont: Students - as long as in school, provided they do not accept employment in the State or place children in schools
Military & dependents - license issued to military personnel and dependents by US Army Europe shall be recognized as valid for 30 days from the date of arrival
Other - 1 year if bona fide tourist and has a license issued by a country that is a party to the 1943, 1949 or 1968 Geneva Conventions as explained in the

AAA Digest of Motor Laws. If the tourists accept a job in the US then they will be required to obtain a Vermont driver license within six months

Wisconsin: For all – 12 months

Wyoming: Students & dependents, Diplomats & dependents - Visa/I-94 expiration date, Military & dependents - US citizen with a foreign DL - 4 years , Other - Business visitors - Visa/I-94 expiration date, Asylum - 4 years

British Columbia: Students - duration of full time studies
Diplomats & dependents - duration of post in BC
Other - Visitors may drive for up to 6 months with a valid out-of-province license

Manitoba: Students - Full time students from a non-reciprocal jurisdiction may be issued a letter authorizing them to continue driving on their valid foreign license. Full time students from a reciprocal jurisdiction may continue to use their foreign license without the letter or authority Military - NATO personnel only are exempt from having to obtain a Manitoba license after 3 months Military dependents - after 3 months must obtain a MB license but testing requirements are waived if they hold a valid foreign license from their home country

New Brunswick: Students and dependents – while studying

Nova Scotia: For all – 30 days

Ontario: For all – 90 days

Saskatchewan: As long as their student visa allows them in Canada

Yukon: For all – 120 days

Table 8 – Honoring Foreign Driver Licenses and License Surrender

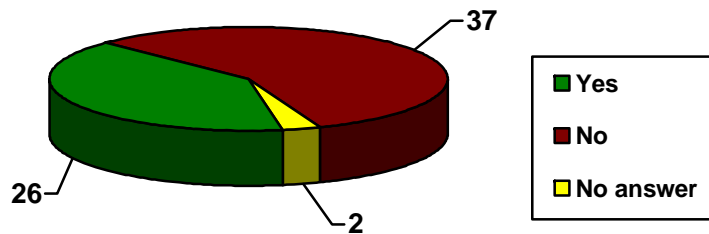
Table 8 contains questions 34 and 35 of the questionnaire. Question 34 is answered in the first column and asks if jurisdictions require applicants to surrender their foreign driver’s license. Question 35 is answered in the second column and asks if jurisdictions require foreign driver licenses to be surrendered, what is done with the surrendered license.

Table 8 Honoring Foreign DLs and Surrendering	Does Your Jurisdiction Require the Applicant to Surrender their Foreign DL?		If Your Jurisdiction Requires the Foreign DL to be Surrendered, What is Done with the Surrendered License?				
	YES	NO	Returned to Country or Embassy	Destroyed	Notify Issuing Jur. if Destroyed	Mark as Invalid	Other
Alabama		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alaska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arkansas		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
California		X*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Colorado		X*	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Connecticut	X			X			
Delaware	X			X			
District of Columbia		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Florida		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Georgia	X			X	X		
Hawaii	X		X			X	
Idaho		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Illinois		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indiana		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Iowa	X		X	X			X*
Kansas		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kentucky		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Louisiana		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maine		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Maryland		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Massachusetts		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Michigan		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota	X		X				
Mississippi	X			X			

Table 8 Honoring Foreign DLs and Surrendering	Does Your Jurisdiction Require the Applicant to Surrender their Foreign DL?		If Your Jurisdiction Requires the Foreign DL to be Surrendered, What is Done with the Surrendered License?				
	YES	NO	Returned to Country or Embassy	Destroyed	Notify Issuing Jur. if Destroyed	Mark as Invalid	Other
Missouri		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nebraska		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nevada		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Hampshire		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Mexico	X					X	
New York	X			X			X*
North Carolina		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
North Dakota	X						X*
Ohio		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma	X			X			
Oregon	X			X			
Pennsylvania	X		X				
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Carolina		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tennessee		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Texas		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Utah		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vermont		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Virginia	X						X*
Washington		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
West Virginia	X						X*
Wisconsin	X		X				
Wyoming		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Alberta	X		X	X	X		
British Columbia	X		X	X			X*
Manitoba	X		X	X	X		X*
New Brunswick	X						X*
Newfoundland	X			X			X*
Northwest Territory	X						X*
Nova Scotia	X			X	X	X	

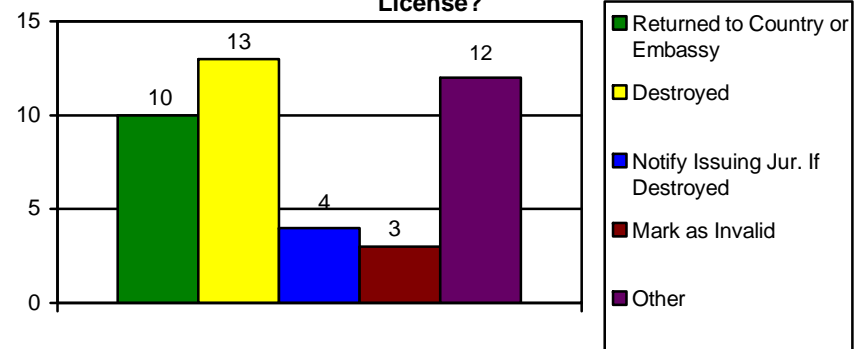
Table 8 Honoring Foreign DLs and Surrendering	Does Your Jurisdiction Require the Applicant to Surrender their Foreign DL?		If Your Jurisdiction Requires the Foreign DL to be Surrendered, What is Done with the Surrendered License?				
	YES	NO	Returned to Country or Embassy	Destroyed	Notify Issuing Jur. if Destroyed	Mark as Invalid	Other
Nunavut	X						*
Ontario		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Prince Edward Island	X		X				X*
Quebec		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Saskatchewan		X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Yukon Territory	X		X				
Summary	26	37	10	13	4	3	12

Does Your Jurisdiction Require the Applicant to Surrender their Foreign Driver's License?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire, more jurisdictions do not require an applicant to surrender their foreign driver's license.

If Your Jurisdiction Requires the Foreign DL to be Surrendered, What is Done with the Surrendered License?



Of the jurisdictions that responded to the questionnaire and require an applicant to surrender their foreign license, most jurisdictions destroy the license. A few jurisdictions chose other and noted that they hold the license for the applicant and return it to the applicant after surrendering the jurisdictions license when they want to return to the foreign country they are from. A few jurisdictions return the foreign license to the country or embassy it was received from

Legend: (-) No Response / (N/A) Not Applicable or Not Available / (*) See Comments

Notes for Table 8:

California: California does not require non-commercial driver license applicants to surrender their foreign jurisdiction issued driver license. Applicants for a commercial driver license (CDL) must surrender their foreign driver license. A hole is punched in the expiration date of non-commercial and the license is returned to the customer.

Colorado: Any applicant transferring a recognized license has the license invalidated by the DMV employee upon issuance of the Colorado license. The invalidated license is then returned to the applicant.

Iowa: German licenses are returned to Germany when a reciprocal exchange is made. Canadian & Mexican licenses are destroyed. All others are returned to applicant.

New York: Hold license if requested. Returned when they are ready to return to their country and turn in the NY license.

North Dakota: File the foreign license. When the applicant returns to their home country, they are required to surrender the ND license in exchange for their foreign license.

Virginia: The only foreign country's license that must be returned is the Canadian license. All Canadian licenses are returned to Canadian authorities.

West Virginia: Requires the applicant to surrender the foreign driver license and holds them and returns the license to the applicant upon their return to their home country.

British Columbia: Austrian, German, South Korean and Swiss licenses are returned to their issuing jurisdiction. Japanese licenses are destroyed as per Japan's request. Other licenses from outside North America are returned to the applicant but are not valid to use in BC

Manitoba: Canadian & US licenses are destroyed; notify of exchange electronically. Licenses are returned to off shore countries with whom we have arrangements.

New Brunswick: Stored in archives for 5 years then destroyed.

Newfoundland: Stored at head office. May be returned to applicant, upon their request, in exchange for NL issued DL.

Northwest Territories: Retain the license for foreign non-residents returning it to the person when they leave NWT and surrender the NWT driver's license.

Nunavut: The surrendered driver's license is held by the Nunavut Motor Vehicles Division at a secure location and given back to the client upon client's written request when he/she is bound for the country at which the driver's license was issued.

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APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE



Foreign Reciprocity Resource Guide Questionnaire August 2007

Jurisdiction:

Person Completing Questionnaire:

Phone Number:

Email:

1. Does your jurisdiction waive some or all of the testing requirements for driver license holders from foreign countries, other than the US and Canada?

Yes No

If yes, what class of driver license is exchanged and from what countries?

Non-Commercial Commercial

(Please include an attachment if additional room is needed)

Questions 2 – 7 For US Jurisdictions:

2. What requirements do you waive when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from another US jurisdiction and the US Department of State?

Knowledge Test	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Driving Test	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Vision Test	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Medical	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Graduated Driver License Holder (GDL)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

3. Are there any US jurisdictions for which you do not waive requirements as indicated in question 2? If so, please list:

4. What requirements do you waive when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a Canadian jurisdiction?

- Knowledge Test Yes No
- Driving Test Yes No
- Vision Test Yes No
- Medical Yes No
- GDL Yes No

5. Are there any Canadian jurisdictions for which you do not waive any of the requirements as indicated in question 4? If so, please list:

6. What requirements do you waive when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a foreign country, other than Canada?

- Knowledge Test Yes No
- Driving Test Yes No
- Vision Test Yes No
- Medical Yes No
- GDL Yes No

7. Please list any countries that you waive these requirements:

Questions 8 – 13 For Canadian Jurisdiction:

8. What requirements do you waive when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from another Canadian jurisdiction?

- Knowledge Test Yes No
- Driving Test Yes No
- Vision Test Yes No
- Medical Yes No
- Graduated Driver License (GDL) Yes No

9. Are there any Canadian jurisdictions that you do not waive any of the requirements as indicated in question 8?

- Yes No

If yes, please list:

10. What requirements do you waive when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a US jurisdiction?

- Knowledge Test Yes No
- Driving Test Yes No

Vision Test Yes No
 Medical Yes No
 GDL Yes No

11. Are there any US jurisdictions for which you do not waive any of the testing requirements as indicated in question 10? If so, please list:

12. What requirements do you waive when issuing a driver license to a transfer applicant from a foreign country, other than the US?

Knowledge Test Yes No
 Driving Test Yes No
 Vision Test Yes No
 Medical Yes No
 GDL Yes No

13. Please list any countries that you waive these requirements:

Questions 14 - 35 are for all Jurisdictions

14. Does your jurisdiction have any existing reciprocal agreements with foreign countries other than the U.S. or Canada for exchange of driver licenses?

Yes No

15. If your jurisdiction does have existing agreements with other countries, please list the countries that you have agreements with:

(Please include an attachment if additional room is needed)

16. If your jurisdiction does not have any existing reciprocal agreements for driver license exchange with foreign jurisdictions, please indicate why:

- Requires legislation or regulations
- Awaiting management decision
- In process of negotiating agreement/exchanging correspondence with foreign country

Please list country:

Other:

17. What is the legal basis for your jurisdiction to enter into reciprocity agreements with foreign countries?

- State statute authorizes foreign reciprocity agreements
- State agency policy regulations authorize reciprocity agreements
- Varies country to country
- Other:

18. Which government agencies participated in coordinating the process to establish a driver license reciprocity agreement? (*Check as many as apply*)

- United States or Canadian Embassy
- Diplomat or Government Representative from foreign Country
- State Department Representatives
- Other:

19. What were the key process(es) used to form existing reciprocal agreements? (*Check as many as apply*)

- Work with State/Provincial Attorney General
- Contacted US Department of State
- Contacted Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs
- Contacted Foreign Embassy
- Internet Research
- Other:

20. When you drafted your agreement with each foreign government, were there any practices that differed from your own? (i.e. practices that would be illegal in your state.)

- Yes No

If yes, did you have to change your laws or regulations in any way to resolve the discrepancy? (For example, did you have to create an exception in your regulations to allow drivers from the foreign jurisdiction that would have failed the age requirement?) Or did the foreign jurisdiction agree to follow your laws on this matter? (For example, did the foreign government restrict reciprocity to its citizens that meet your age requirement?) Please review the categories below and indicate whether you had to make an exception to your regulations or if the foreign government had to agree to abide by your laws.

Licensing Requirement	Your jurisdiction had to make an exception for the foreign government	The foreign government had to adopt your laws.
Establishing minimum age requirements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ensuring adequate testing standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Requiring the exchange of driver history	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Requiring the exchange of physical license	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

21. How does your jurisdiction evaluate other countries' testing practices?

22. Is verifying the validity of the driver license documents from a foreign country part of your reciprocal agreements?

Yes No

23. If, yes, what process is used to verify the validity of foreign driver license documents?

24. Do you have a process in place to verify the validity of license documents you exchange?

From the following:

US Jurisdictions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Canadian Jurisdictions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other Countries	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
US Territories	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Protected Territories	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

25. Is verifying the status of the foreign driver license from a foreign country part of your reciprocal agreements?

Yes No

26. Do you have a process in place to verify the status of licenses you exchange from?

US Jurisdictions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Canadian Jurisdictions	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other Countries	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
US Territories	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Protected Territories	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No

27. Please indicate the sources you use to verify the status of a driver's license or verify the driver's identity and document validity:

CDLIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
PDPS	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
IRE-AAMVA Bridge	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
SSOLV	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
SSN (documents)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
SAVE	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
USCIS (documents)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Passport	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other:		

28. Do you require a translation of the foreign driver licenses you exchange?

- Yes No

29. If you require translation, how is this accomplished?

- Use an official translator service
 Use in-house translator
 Use consular staff
 Have an agreement with a local university
 International Driving Permit (IDP)
 Other:

The following questions pertain to practices for foreign visitors.

30. Does your jurisdiction honor all foreign driver licenses for non-residents visiting your jurisdiction?

- Yes No

31. Do you require foreign drivers to have an International Driving Permit?

- Yes No

32. Does your jurisdiction recognize only specific foreign driver's licenses for the following non-resident's temporarily in your jurisdiction?

Non-Residents			Number of Days	Number of Months
Students	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Student Dependents	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Diplomats	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Diplomatic Dependents	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Military Dependents	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Other:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No		

33. If you honor foreign driver licenses, please indicate how this is authorized:

- Legislation
 Regulation
 Policy
 Agreements
 Geneva Convention
 Other:

34. Does your jurisdiction require the applicant to surrender their foreign driver license?

- Yes No

35. If your jurisdiction requires the foreign driver license to be surrendered, what is done with the surrendered license?

- Returned to the issuing country or Embassy
 Destroyed
 Notify issuing country/jurisdiction if destroyed
 Mark as invalid
 Other:

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APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES ON CD



The following additional resources are enclosed with this guide on a CD:

- European Union Licensing Manual; *DRIVING LICENCE: European Union and European Economic Area, 2006*
- 2009 State Department Diplomatic Contact List
- The European Convention on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offenses
- Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Regarding the Status of Their Forces
- Treaties Dealing with International Traffic
- Examples of Informal Agreements and MOUs Currently in Force
- Examples of Jurisdictional Enabling Legislation
- Foreign Reciprocity Resource Guide

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APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY



¹ The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators – is a tax-exempt, nonprofit organization developing model programs in motor vehicle administration, law enforcement and highway safety.

² AAMVA – The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators

³ reciprocity – a recognition by one of two countries or institutions of the validity of licenses or privileges granted by the other.

⁴ memorandum of understanding – a document describing a bilateral or multilateral agreement between parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action and most often is used in cases where parties either do not imply a legal commitment or in situations where the parties cannot create a legally enforceable agreement.

⁵ MOU – memorandum of understanding

⁶ legislation – a proposed or enacted law or group of laws

⁷ European Union – is an economic and political union of 27 member states, located primarily in Europe. It was established by the Treaty of Maastricht on 1 November 1993, upon the foundations of the pre-existing European Economic Community. The EU has developed a single market through a standardized system of laws which apply in all member states, ensuring the freedom of movement of people, goods, services and capital.

⁸ EU – European Union

⁹ United Nations – an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights.

¹⁰ UN – United Nations

¹¹ The 1943 Inter-American Automotive Traffic Treaty – The purpose of this Convention was to establish uniform rules to control and regulate international automotive traffic and to facilitate the movement of motor vehicles among various countries. The convention specifically deals with issues such as jurisdiction, vehicle registrations, the exchange of information, vehicle restrictions, vehicle equipment requirements and international driver's licenses.

¹² The 1949 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic – The goal of the Conference was to promote the development and safety of international traffic by establishing uniform rules.

¹³ North Atlantic Treaty Organization – an alliance of 28 countries from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty signed on 4 April 1949.

¹⁴ NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organization

¹⁵ The 1951 NATO Status of Forces Agreement – This Treaty deals with many concerns, such as tort claims, jurisdiction issues, transportation of both service and personal property and taxes. The main purpose of this Treaty was to define the

status of military forces that are operating outside their own territorial boundaries. It also sets out exclusive and concurrent jurisdiction in matters affecting both parties.

¹⁶ treaty – a formal agreement between two or more states in reference to peace, alliance, commerce, or other international relations.

¹⁷ 1968 United Nation Convention – an international treaty designed to facilitate international road traffic and to increase road safety by standardizing the uniform traffic rules among the contracting parties. This convention was agreed upon at the United Nations Economic and Social Council's Conference on Road Traffic (October 7, 1968 - November 8, 1968) and done in Vienna on 8 November 1968.

¹⁸ Driver's License Reciprocity Agreement – memorandum of understanding or agreement between jurisdictions and/or countries on the exchange of a driver license without additional testing requirements or requirements as defined by the memorandum of understanding or agreement.

¹⁹ DLRA – Driver's License Reciprocity Agreement

²⁰ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration – an agency of the Executive Branch of the U.S. Government, part of the Department of Transportation. Its mission is "Save lives, prevent injuries, reduce vehicle-related crashes." As part of its activities, NHTSA is charged with writing and enforcing safety, theft-resistance, and fuel economy standards for motor vehicles, licensing vehicle manufacturers and importers, allowing or blocking the import of vehicles and safety-regulated vehicle parts, administering the VIN system, developing the anthropomorphic dummies used in safety testing, as well as the test protocols themselves, and providing vehicle insurance cost information.

²¹ NHTSA – National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

²² commercial driver's license – is required in the United States to operate any type of vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 26,001 lb (11,793 kg) or over including (but not limited to) tow trucks, tractor trailers and buses, is designed to transport 16 or more people including the operator, or is placarded to carry hazardous materials.

²³ CDL – commercial driver's license

²⁴ Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration – was established as a separate administration within the U.S. Department of Transportation on January 1, 2000, pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 and is dedicated to reducing crashes, injuries and fatalities involving large trucks and buses.

²⁵ FMCSA – Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

²⁶ Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators – the official organization in Canada for coordinating all matters dealing with the administration, regulation and control of motor vehicle transportation and highway safety.

²⁷ CCMTA – Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators

²⁸ International Driving Permit – allows an individual to drive a private motor vehicle in another nation when accompanied by a valid license from their home country. The document is slightly larger than a standard passport and is essentially a multiple language translation of one's own existing driver's license, complete with photograph and vital statistics. It is not a license to operate a motor vehicle on its own.

²⁹ IDP (p16) – International Driving Permit

³⁰ due diligence – research and analysis of a company or organization done in preparation for a business transaction (as a corporate merger or purchase of securities).

³¹ Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 – signed into law on October 27, 1986. The goal of the Act is to improve highway safety by ensuring that drivers of large trucks and buses are qualified to operate those vehicles and to remove unsafe and unqualified drivers from the highways. The Act retained the State's right to issue a driver's license, but established minimum national standards which States must meet when licensing CMV drivers.

³² IRE/AAMVAnet Bridge – connects the AAMVAnet U.S. network to the Canadian Interprovincial Record Exchange (IRE) network. It enables U.S. and Canadian jurisdictions to exchange driver status data on Commercial vehicle operators interactively.

³³ World Health Organization – is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

³⁴ WHO – World Health Organization

³⁵ Gross National Product - the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced in a country during one year.

³⁶ Fraudulent Document Recognition training – a comprehensive model training program developed to enhance the recognition and deterrence of fraudulent documents for motor vehicle and law enforcement personnel in North America.

³⁷ FDR – Fraudulent Document Recognition

³⁸ International Driver Examiner Certification Program – an examiner certification program developed in the 1980's, designed to encompass three distinct areas: certified driver (CDE), certified motorcycle (CME) and certified commercial (CCE) examiners. The final component, the certified commercial third party tester (CTT), was established to help upgrade the level of training and to provide an avenue for third party testers to meet the same level of qualifications as jurisdictional personnel.

³⁹ IDEC – International Driver Examiner Certification

⁴⁰ The Direccion General De Autotransporte Federal – ensures that the operating system services for road transport are made in terms of quality and efficiency in accordance with established laws and contribute to the modernization and development of an integrated transport system in Mexico.

⁴¹ DGAF (p95) – The Direccion General De Autotransporte Federal

⁴² Secretary of Communication and Transportation – a federal entity that regulates commercial road traffic and broadcasting in Mexico.

⁴³ SCT – Secretary of Communication and Transportation

⁴⁴ International Organization for Standardization – a non-governmental organization that forms a bridge between the public and private sectors and is the world's largest developer and publisher of International Standards. It is a network of the national standards institutes of 161 countries, one member per country, with a Central Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland, that coordinates the system.

⁴⁵ ISO – International Organization for Standardization

⁴⁶ DL/ID – driver license and identification

⁴⁷ AAMVA DL/ID Card Design Standard – provides specifications for the design of driver license (DL) and identification (ID) cards issued by AAMVA member jurisdictions. The intent of the specification is to improve the security of the DL/ID cards issued by AAMVA’s members and to improve the level of interoperability among cards issued by all jurisdictions.

⁴⁸ United Nations Economic Commission for Europe – is one of five regional commissions of the United Nations. Its major aim is to promote pan-European economic integration. The UNECE also sets out norms, standards and conventions to facilitate international cooperation within and outside the region.

⁴⁹ UNECE – United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

⁵⁰ WPI– Inland Transport Committee Working Party on Road Traffic Safety

⁵¹ The Commission Internationale des Examens de Conduite Automobile – is the international commission for driver testing authorities, active in the fields of road safety and driver testing. Its members include driver testing authorities from 32 countries worldwide. CIECA aims to play a leading role in enhancing road safety and to encourage the development of high, common standards for driving licenses throughout its member countries.

⁵² CIECA – The Commission Internationale des Examens de Conduite Automobile

⁵³ European Commission – embodies and upholds the general interest of the Union and is the driving force in the Union's institutional system. Its four main roles are to propose legislation to Parliament and the Council, to administer and implement Community policies, to enforce Community law (jointly with the Court of Justice) and to negotiate international agreements, mainly those relating to trade and cooperation.

⁵⁴ EC – European Commission

⁵⁵ Driver’s License Agreement – a new interstate compact written by the Joint Executive Board of the Driver License Compact (DLC) and the Non-Resident Violator Compact (NRVC) with staff support provided by the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) (composed of motor vehicle and law enforcement administrators and executives). The goals of the DLA are to require each state to honor licenses issued by other member states; to require each state to report traffic convictions to the licensing state; to prohibit a member state from confiscating an out-of-state driver's license or jailing an out-of-state driver for a minor violation; and to require each state to maintain a complete driver's history, including withdrawals and traffic convictions including non-DLA states.

⁵⁶ DLA – Driver’s License Agreement

⁵⁷ Community Electronic Driving License – enhances the freedom of movement of EU citizens between member states.

⁵⁸ CEDLIC – Community Electronic Driving License

⁵⁹ Model Electronic Driving License – The program allows individuals to update their driver licenses/identification cards over the Internet, by Interactive Voice Recognition (IVR) or other electronic means established between a jurisdiction and its qualified business partner.

⁶⁰ EDL – Electronic Driving License

⁶¹ DDP – Domestic Driving Permit

⁶² Canadian Automobile Association – issue International Driving Permits to people who hold driver licenses issued by Canadian provinces/territories.

⁶³ CAA – Canadian Automobile Association

⁶⁴ Inter-American Driving Permit – allows an individual to drive a private motor vehicle in another nation when accompanied by a valid license from their home country. Similar to the International Driving Permit, the IADP is used for countries in North, Central, and South America. It is used in association with the driver's personal license, and is not a license to operate a motor vehicle on its own.

⁶⁵ IADP – Inter-American Driving Permit

⁶⁶ American Automobile Association – is an international provider of towing services, travel discounts, insurance, vehicle financing, travel planning and publications, plus they may issue International Driving Permits to people who hold permits issued by U.S. jurisdictions. AAA has dedicated itself to the future of vehicle motor transportation through support of adequate highways and elimination of burdensome taxes and restrictions.

⁶⁷ AAA – American Automobile Association

⁶⁸ American Automobile Touring Alliance – may issue International Driving Permits to people who hold permits issued by U.S. jurisdictions.

⁶⁹ AATA – American Automobile Touring Alliance

⁷⁰ DL – driver's license

⁷¹ Federal Trade Commission – is an independent agency of the United States government, established in 1914 by the Federal Trade Commission Act. Its principal mission is the promotion of "consumer protection" and the elimination and prevention of what regulators perceive to be harmfully "anti-competitive" business practices, such as coercive monopoly.

⁷² U.S. Attorney General – the head of the United States Department of Justice concerned with legal affairs and is the chief law enforcement officer of the United States government.

⁷³ CDLIS – Commercial Driver's License Information System

⁷⁴ PDPS – Problem Driver Pointer System

⁷⁵ IRE – Interprovincial Record Exchange Network

⁷⁶ SSOLV – Social Security Online Verification

⁷⁷ SSN – Social Security Number

⁷⁸ SAVE International – the premier international society devoted to the advancement and promotion of the value methodology.

⁷⁹ USCIS – U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services