



American Association of
Motor Vehicle Administrators

Requirements
COUNTRY
Mobility **origin**
residence
EXCHANGE
Agreement



Foreign Driver License Reciprocity Best Practices



August 2021

FOREIGN RECIPROCITY RESOURCE GUIDE
WORKING GROUP

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Section 1 Introduction

Individuals and families have become mobile, and it is increasingly common for people to reside, temporarily or permanently, in a country other than their countries of origin. As a result, individuals often must obtain a driver's license in their new place of residence even though they are licensed to drive in their home country or prior place of residence. Some jurisdictions may choose to establish agreements with other countries to allow individuals to exchange their driver's license with minimal or no testing requirements. Each jurisdiction in the U.S. and Canada is responsible for establishing its own driver licensing reciprocity agreements or arrangements with foreign licensing authorities.

This guide was developed as a resource document to assist the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) member jurisdictions in making informed decisions when negotiating driver license reciprocity memorandums of understanding (MOUs) with foreign jurisdictions. These examples provide a foundation on which jurisdictions can build when drafting driver's license reciprocity agreements with foreign jurisdictions. *Jurisdiction information is organized alphabetically and categorically by document type (i.e., legislation, agreement, MOU).*

The 2021 Foreign Driver License Reciprocity Best Practices also contains survey results, including specific questions and responses, detailed in multiple tables to provide information on the various jurisdictional practices and requirements within the U.S. and Canada. A copy of the survey results is provided in Appendix A.

The initial Foreign Reciprocity Resource Guide was developed by the Foreign Reciprocity Resource Guide

Working Group in October of 2001 and revised in 2009.

Since 1926, the international community has attempted to standardize driver licensing documents, practices, and procedures throughout the world. The European Union (EU), the International Commission for Driver Testing (CIECA), and the United Nations (UN) continuously work to standardize rules of the road, signs and signals, vehicle registrations, driver's testing, and driver's licenses through directives, conventions, and treaties.

The authority for licensed drivers to drive in other countries comes from various international agreements. Some are broad and applicable to all drivers from participating nations, and others provide driving privilege reciprocity for specific groups, such as diplomats and military personnel.

The U.S. and Canada ratified the 1943 Inter-American Automotive Traffic Treaty, the 1949 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic, and the 1951 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Status of Forces Agreement. Neither Canada nor the U.S. ratified the 1968 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic, but many of the jurisdictions seeking driver licensing reciprocity agreements with our member jurisdictions signed the treaty. AAMVA jurisdictions should be aware that the 1968 UN Convention imposes different international licensing standards than those required by North American jurisdictions.

This guide does not address reciprocity agreements for foreign commercial driver licenses (CDLs). For additional information on CDL rules and regulations or nondomiciled CDLs, please refer to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA).

Section 2 Legal Considerations in the U.S., Canada, and Foreign Countries

Introduction

This section addresses the laws, treaties, and agreements that should be considered when a jurisdiction enters into a reciprocity agreement with a foreign country.

Many countries have entered treaties addressing the 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 licenses under certain circumstances.

In this section you will find executive summaries of primary international agreements that should be considered when developing a driver license reciprocity agreement (DLRA).

Most International Commission for Driver Testing (CIECA) members have ratified the 1949 and the 1968 UN Convention on Road Traffic, the most important attempts to standardize the fundamentals that rule the setup of international driving license principles. 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.

Some European nations face challenges determining other countries' driving competencies as compared to those established by CIECA. Similar to the US and Canadian jurisdictions, citizens of EU member states have the freedom to travel and work across the EU's internal borders.

The rules for driver's license issuing and minimum requirements for testing have been standardized by the terms of the [2006/126/EC Directive](#).

With the increase in cross-country travel, CIECA has been tasked with determining which non-EU Member countries meet the EU driving competences established for their own citizens. The exchange of EU driving privileges has an impact on road safety, meaning reciprocity challenges are important and must be addressed. Key elements to be considered when researching exchange are driver's history over the previous five years, driver's competency levels, driver's testing standards or practices, and verification of identity.

Executive Summary 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 State¹ has exclusive jurisdiction over the use of its own highways but agrees to their international use as specified in this Convention.

¹ Refers to Nation State not U.S. states.

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 they are 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 in the manner prescribed by its laws.

ARTICLE VI

Requires every operator to have a driver's license issued by the laws of their home State prior to travel. In the event that no such driving license is required by the State, a special international driving license such as is specified in Article XIII shall be valid. No operator shall be admitted to international travel who is less than 18 years of age.

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, a 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 permit (IDP) 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.

Click [here](#) for the full version of this Convention.

United Nations Convention on Road Traffic

Geneva, September 1949

Ratified by the U.S. 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 drivers who have remained within its territory for a continuous period exceeding one year. The following expressions have the meanings hereby assigned to them:

<i>International Traffic:</i>	any traffic that crosses at least one frontier.
<i>Road:</i>	any way open to the public for the circulation of vehicles.
<i>Carriageway:</i>	that portion of the road normally used by vehicular traffic.
<i>Lane:</i>	any one of the parts into which the carriageway is divisible.
<i>Driver:</i>	any person who drives a vehicle or who is in actual physical control of the same.
<i>Motor Vehicle:</i>	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.
<i>Cycle:</i>	any cycle not self-propelled. Reciprocal privileges are not 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) of this document.

Agreement Between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Regarding the Status of Forces

June 19, 1951

Ratified by the U.S. 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 their favor;
5. Legal representation, either of their 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 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 state's 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.

Click [here](#) for the full version of this Convention.

United Nations Convention on Road Traffic

Vienna, November 1968

Not ratified by the U.S. or Canada

The U.S. and Canada are not party to the 1968 United Nations Convention on Road Traffic as the U.S. and Canada have not ratified the Convention. However, the U.S. 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 their 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 their condition is such that he is incapable of driving safely or if the right to drive has been withdrawn from them in the State in which they have their 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.

Click [here](#) for the full version of this Convention.

Constitutional Issues

The Compact Clause of the U.S. 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.

Constitutional Provisions

To avoid conflicting with constitutional provisions, reciprocal licensing arrangements should avoid the

formalities usually associated with international agreements. The U.S. State Department has recommended that jurisdictions 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. A model Memorandum of Understanding is provided in Appendix B.

Section 3 Legislative Authorization for Reciprocity Arrangements

Every jurisdiction should have legal authorization to enter into reciprocal licensing arrangements with foreign entities. Some jurisdictions 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 licensing agency. The authorities fall into three main categories in which the licensing agency has authority to:

1. Serve foreign drivers without a reciprocal agreement.
2. Use broad legislative authority to enter into agreements with foreign jurisdictions.
3. Use *limited* legislative authority to enter into agreements with foreign jurisdictions.

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

Model legislation is provided in Appendix C.

Licensing Agencies that Serve Foreign Drivers Without Reciprocal Agreements

Some jurisdictions do not have specific laws regarding reciprocal agreements with other countries. However,

these jurisdictions allow drivers from other countries to exchange their licenses without taking one or more of the licensing exams by combining enabling legislation and treaty excerpts into one operational process.

Licensing Agencies With Broad Authority to Enter Into Reciprocal Agreements

Some jurisdictions have broad enabling legislation that grants licensing agencies wide authority to enter into agreements. There are typically brief statements in the jurisdiction's licensing laws or provisions within the agency's enabling legislation. Agencies thus empowered have the most flexibility when entering into agreements with other countries.

Licensing Agencies With Limited Authority to Enter Into Reciprocal Agreements

Some jurisdictions have enabling legislation that conditions the authority to enter into an agreement with a foreign country on a determination by the licensing agency that the foreign country's license standards, motor vehicle laws, ordinances, and administrative rules are comparable to those of the jurisdiction.

Example of a Licensing Agency Serving Foreign Drivers without a Reciprocal Agreement

Arizona	
STATUTE	DESCRIPTION
Arizona Revised § 28-3164(D)	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.

Examples of Licensing Agencies with Full Authority to Enter Into Reciprocal Agreements

Indiana, Michigan, and Florida

STATUTE	DESCRIPTION
Indiana Code Annotated § IC 9-28-5.1-1	International reciprocal agreements; negotiation; entry into agreements Sec. 1. To facilitate the exchange of driver's licenses, the bureau may negotiate and enter into a reciprocal agreement with a foreign country. However, the bureau may not negotiate or enter into a reciprocal agreement with a country that is listed as a state sponsor of terrorism as determined by the Secretary of State of the U.S.
Michigan Vehicle Code § 257.302a	(4) Nothing in this section prohibits the secretary of state from entering into a reciprocal agreement and exchanging letters confirming the extension of privileges to operate vehicles with another country.
Florida Statute, Title XXIII § 322.02(4)	(4) The department shall have the authority to enter into reciprocal driver license agreements with other jurisdictions within the U.S. and its territories and possessions and with foreign countries or political entities equivalent most flexibility when entering into agreements with other countries.

Examples of Licensing Agencies with Limited Authority to Enter Into Reciprocal Agreements

Oklahoma

STATUTE	DESCRIPTION
Oklahoma Statute, Title 47 § 6102(D)	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 driver's, 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.

Section 4 Driver's License Reciprocal Agreements

Introduction

This section reviews the process, benefits, and issues to consider when negotiating and establishing DLRAs. This section is a general guide because the scope and nature of any DLRA depend on each jurisdiction's legislative and regulatory framework.

A DLRA is a MOU or agreement between jurisdictions and/or countries on the exchange of a driver's license without additional testing requirements

or requirements as defined by the MOU or agreement. 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 other's licensing process for similarity, focusing on standards, validation, and security. Only after the other jurisdiction's licensing processes are deemed similar should negotiations proceed.

Benefits of Driver's License Reciprocity Agreements

Benefits of DLRAs include:

- ✓ Allowing drivers who move to and reside in a foreign jurisdiction to exchange their driver's licenses for a license from the foreign jurisdiction
- ✓ Allowing for trained and experienced drivers a full or partial exemption (based on the provisions of the DLRA from repeating a licensing process similar to a process the driver has already successfully completed in another jurisdiction (vision and medical standards should still be met)
- ✓ Recognizing out-of-country driving experience for drivers from countries with similar driving standards

Benefits to Customer Service Delivery

Benefits of DLRAs to customer service delivery include:

- ✓ Reduction in customer transaction processing time
- ✓ Reduction in resources and equipment costs
- ✓ Increased availability of driver license examiners and testing machines
- ✓ Overall customer satisfaction for those who are eligible to participate in the reciprocity program
- ✓ New opportunities to connect and streamline processes with other jurisdictions that have similar agreements
- ✓ Collaboration between jurisdictions, which enables a better customer experience

Additional benefits and reciprocal program examples from Indiana and Florida during AAMVA's 2020 Foreign Driver License Reciprocity Best Practices web conference series can be found in Appendix D.

Model 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. A model letter of request is provided in Appendix E.

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 model acknowledgement of intent response letter is provided in Appendix F.

3. Information and program comparison is exchanged between jurisdictions

Information exchange between jurisdictions is an essential part of the process. After obtaining the English translation of the requested documents and information, a thorough review should be done of the licensing process and driver testing standards. A model program comparison worksheet is provided in Appendix G.

- ✓ Contact name and address of the department maintaining driver records
- ✓ Driver and vehicle legislation and regulations
- ✓ Sample(s) of driver's license(s) with a description of the level 1 security features
- ✓ Identification information requirements for driver's license applicants
- ✓ Information contained on driver's license
- ✓ Certification of eligible (no open or active withdrawals) driver status
- ✓ Term of license validity
- ✓ Medical standards
- ✓ Minimum age requirements for driving

- ✓ License classes and condition codes
- ✓ Description of license classifications to be exchanged
- ✓ Qualification requirements for professional driving instructors
- ✓ Graduated driver's licensing program or equivalent
- ✓ Training requirements for beginner drivers
- ✓ Qualifications for examiners (training, background checks)
- ✓ Knowledge test overview
- ✓ Road test components and scoring criteria
- ✓ A list of foreign driver's licenses. that are accepted for exchange
- ✓ Reciprocity laws, processes, and agreements
- ✓ Driver control programs
- ✓ Driver improvement programs
- ✓ Official driver's handbook
- ✓ A description of the driver education program, including:
 - Student textbook
 - In-class instructor's manual
 - In-vehicle instructor's manual
- ✓ Any other information requested by a jurisdiction

4. Jurisdictions draft and negotiate a 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. A sample verification form is provided in Appendix H.

5. Jurisdictions begin drafting and negotiating operational terms of the DLRA.

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

When the terms have been approved, a draft agreement is prepared. A model agreement is provided in Appendix I.

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

6. Develop a process for notification of updates or changes to credentials.

All security changes or enhancements should be communicated to the other jurisdiction to help reduce acceptance of fraudulent, counterfeited, or altered licenses within 30 days prior to implementation.

7. The jurisdictions implement the reciprocity agreement.

To effectively implement the reciprocity agreement, each jurisdiction should communicate the terms and conditions to all third parties affected by the

agreement (e.g., service providers, stakeholders, and enforcement agencies).

Parties should periodically review the operational components of the program to ensure the programs are still comparable.

Certificate of Authentication

After jurisdictional reciprocity has become effective, controls should be put in place to ensure only individuals that qualify for reciprocity receive those benefits. A *Certificate of Authentication* may be used as one control to ensure only individuals that qualify to receive benefits obtain them. The certificate should contain a minimum of three (3) sets of criteria (1) a complete translation of information that is on the driver's license in the language requested by the issuing jurisdiction; (2) a notation that the individual's license is not suspended, revoked, or otherwise withdrawn; and (3) a document reference number that is unique to the certificate, not necessarily the individual (i.e., not a driver's license number, visa number, or Social Security Number). Usage of nonrepeating, serialized, nonsequential alphanumeric characters is recommended and will assist in cases when further research is necessary to validate the authenticity of the certificate. It is further recommended that additional controls are put in place so that only the jurisdictions with reciprocity can properly validate the document reference number.

(A sample can be found in Appendix J.)

Section 5 Foreign Driver License Assessment and Verification of Driver Status

Foreign Driver License Assessment

Confirm that the applicant is not a member of a foreign (diplomatic) mission. These individuals must apply to the U.S. Department of State [website] for a driver's license. It is only if they are deemed ineligible for that license may they bring their "letter of ineligibility" to apply for a license from the jurisdiction where they reside.

■ Determining Document Authenticity

- Appearance of the foreign license
- Document characteristics that match illustrations in publications available to the employees processing the applications
- Security features

Some or all of this information is provided by the government with which the agreement is made and is available in the [AAMVA Fraud Detection and Remediation Program](#). Jurisdictions may also purchase commercial publications that contain the necessary information.

- **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, and so on against a secondary identification document such as a passport or immigration document.

■ Determine driving privileges.

Check the following and transfer what is allowed under the Agreement.

- The category or classification of vehicles that they may operate (excluding commercial vehicles)
- Any restrictions on the driver (e.g., glasses, daylight driving only)
- Restrictions on the vehicle to be driven (e.g., limo, motorcycle, hand controls).

Verify Licensing Status

- Although a driver's license document usually displays the validity period of the license, licensing officials in other countries still need to determine if the license is withdrawn through some means of communication between both parties.
- Prior to license issuance, 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's license number and inquire whether the driver has a valid license in the previous jurisdiction (a model verification form is included in Appendix H). If driving privileges have been withdrawn in the previous jurisdiction, licensing officials may deny issuance until either the withdrawal is cleared or the driver passes testing requirements.
- The AAMVAnet/IRE Bridge between Canada and the U.S. is an electronic network that provides immediate confirmation of a driver's license status. This allows U.S. jurisdictions to

confirm the validity of the license status of all Canadian drivers; conversely, it allows Canadian jurisdictions to confirm the status of all U.S. drivers (some states limit the validation to commercial drivers only).

Please note: In Canada, there is no limit on the type of licenses that can be verified (commercial vs noncommercial). In the U.S., jurisdictions that are not yet on the state-to-state system will typically only respond to queries on CDLs.

Section 6 Driver License Reciprocity Standard Operating Procedures

1. This section reviews the standard operating procedures (SOP) to consider once a jurisdiction has established a DLRA. Jurisdictions are encouraged to create and publish a reciprocity section in their operations manuals.

This ensures driver's license issuance personnel have a manual to refer to when encountering a person wishing to reciprocate their driving privilege in another jurisdiction. Include, at a minimum, the following:

■ Purpose and scope

- Detail the purpose and scope of the section. This generally includes the purpose of the section and how it is intended to be used within your jurisdiction.

■ Legal authority

- Provide the laws, statutes, or administrative codes that give your jurisdiction authority to enter into a reciprocal agreement.

■ Policy statement

- Provide a policy statement that conveys the purpose of the policy.

■ Responsibilities

- Describe the responsibilities of jurisdiction members.
- Issuance personnel – procedure or policy for those who issue or oversee the driver license issuances in your jurisdiction

- Support personnel – procedures or policy for those who are responsible in supporting the issuance personnel and handle cases requiring escalation
- Other responsible parties include verification help desk personnel, quality assurance personnel, and so on. Procedures or policy on how to process the cases or reviews delivered to their units.

■ Jurisdictions and requirements

- Include a chart with reciprocal details for each jurisdiction you have a DLRA in effect for. Details should include jurisdiction name, exam type and waiver applicability, age requirements, and any additional information relevant to reciprocating a driver's license for each jurisdiction.

■ Documentation requirements

- Include any specific documentation that the person is required to provide to reciprocate a driver's license in your jurisdiction. These requirements should be defined in your DLRA.

■ Document verification

- Detail the procedure or policy that the issuance personnel will follow to verify a customer's eligibility.

■ Exceptions

- Note any exceptions to the process and who has the authority to execute them.

- Related documents

- List or reference any related SOPs, policies, manuals, advisories, memos, or internal notices related to the DLRA.

2. Create and publish an internal technical advisory or memo.

This ensures that all personnel within your jurisdiction are provided with notice of the SOP and that it is applied uniformly. Include, at a minimum, the following:

- Overview of SOP

- Details of SOP, including what requirements are waived, procedures and steps needed to take an applicant's document from the transaction through internal escalation and support (when needed) to addition verification steps, and releasing the application to printing
- Images of foreign driver licenses accepted for reciprocity

Reciprocity SOP Template

Effective Date: XX/XX/XXXX

1. Purpose and Scope

This SOP provides policy and procedural guidance for the reciprocal exchange of non-commercial driver's licensing between jurisdictions once you have established a Driver's License Reciprocity Agreement (DLRA). Each jurisdiction will have unique needs and requirements.

2. Legal Authority

Identify legal citations and regulations that authorize the motor vehicle agency to engage in reciprocity. If there are multiple, then list each one.

3. Policy Statement

Present motor vehicle agency policy statement

4. Responsibilities

Branch-level associates are responsible for reviewing and following this procedure. All branch support associates are responsible for escalating document review to the line of business responsible for reciprocity. The line of business responsible for reciprocity is responsible for periodic oversight and validation of this SOP and escalated document review for applicant's requesting reciprocity. It is also responsible for releasing noncommercial driver's licenses to print if applicable.

5. Affected Jurisdictions and Requirements

Applicants that request reciprocity from the below jurisdictions may have the marked requirements waived during the issuance process. All U.S. states, U.S. territories, and U.S. possessions in the table below are considered to be jurisdictions.

Jurisdiction Name	Knowledge Exam	Skills Exam	Motorcycle Exam	List Any Additional Requirements	Age Requirement
Waive					
Jurisdiction 1					List age requirement for participation in reciprocity
Jurisdiction 2					List age requirement for participation in reciprocity
Jurisdiction 3					List age requirement for participation in reciprocity

6. Documentation Requirements

An individual who requests reciprocity for a noncommercial driver's license may do so at a license branch. Reciprocity does not alter or waive any jurisdictional requirements for identity, lawful status, residency, or proof of driving experience as applicable under jurisdictional law. To ensure that all individuals who apply for a noncommercial driver's license under reciprocity have their transactions processed in an expedient manner, individuals may be directed to reach out to their consulate office to obtain proof of driving experience and a translation of their driver's license before the individual's transaction is processed.

These individuals should also be directed to have a Certificate of Authentication (located in Appendix J) in hand prior to the transaction. The Certificate of Authentication should indicate the individual's driving privileges are not withdrawn in their home jurisdiction and it should have a document reference number that is unique to the Certificate of Authentication, not the customer's jurisdictional record. In cases when there is concern of fraud, the document reference number can be used as a document verification control.

Provided the customer has all necessary documents for the transaction, license branch associates may process the individual's transaction using customer record management resource.

7. Applicant Verification

Systematic verification may occur once the individual's transaction has begun. Some validation measures may result in a hard system stop. However, when applicable to process the transaction, it may be advisable to continue with the transaction to collect all documents and capture a photo prior to escalation. Any concerns with the documents provided during the transaction can be reviewed through an escalation process. This allows the application to be reviewed as a whole prior to printing and mailing of the individual's driver's license. For U.S. jurisdictions, secondary validation through Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Social Security Online License Verification (SSOLV), or other verification systems may also be completed without interrupting the transaction if jurisdictional systems allow.

Any concerns with the individual's Certificate of Authentication or other nonstandard transactional documents may be escalated for review by the line of business responsible for managing reciprocity and managed vis-à-vis defined points of contact.

8. Exceptions

All exceptions to this process, including acceptable documents, should be made by an Exceptions Committee or the designee from the line of business responsible for reciprocity.

Section 7 United States Department of State Testing Requirements Matrix 2021

(Provided by United States Department of State's Office of Foreign Missions)

Since 1988, the United States Department of State's Office of Foreign Missions (OFM) has been the sole motor vehicle authority for the issuance of motor vehicle services, including driver's licenses, to foreign mission and international organization personnel and their family members entitled to some level of diplomatic or consular immunity in the United States. (www.state.gov/ofm/dmv).

The following Matrix² details which tests OFM requires for holders of driver's licenses from each country to obtain an OFM-issued driver's license. To better understand the Matrix and its categories and or any questions regarding the Diplomatic Motor Vehicle Program, please contact the Office of Foreign Missions by email at OFMDMVInfo@state.gov.

2 The Matrix represents the culmination of a recently completed worldwide comprehensive survey of testing standards for obtaining a driver's license in each country. To the extent that those standards were found to be not as stringent as testing standards in the United States, OFM requires applicants from those countries to complete a written knowledge test, administered by the motor vehicle authority in the state in which the foreign mission member resides.

OFM provides this information to leverage its resources and expertise to enhance member jurisdictions' decision-making regarding driver's license reciprocity memoranda of understanding with foreign countries.

The testing³ that OFM requires for its applicants to obtain an OFM driver's license is based not on reciprocity but public safety. A vision screening is required for all initial licensures as well as subsequent renewals only if the applicant has had an OFM-issued license for over six consecutive years. A written knowledge exam is required for those countries whose testing standards were found to be not as stringent as U.S. standards. A road exam is waived when a valid foreign license is presented.

3 The recently completed worldwide survey consisted of questions examining driver education, driver preparation, licensure examination procedures, safe driving practices, and the potential for or existence of differential treatment based on social, political, status or rank. Results are compared to the licensing testing requirements in the United States. A holistic approach to evaluating responses is utilized; the overriding consideration is always public safety.

DL Licensing Testing and Reciprocity Matrix (Updated 2021)

Testing Requirements (As Of 6-8-2021)				
COUNTRY	VISION	WRITTEN	ROAD	MSF BASIC RIDER COURSE
Afghanistan	Yes	No	No	Pending
Albania	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Algeria	Yes	No	No	Yes
Andorra	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Angola	Yes	Yes	No	No Additional Training
Antigua & Barbuda	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Argentina	Yes	No	No	Pending
Armenia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Australia	Yes	No	No	If Category R, No
Austria	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No

(continued)

DL Licensing Testing and Reciprocity Matrix (continued)

Testing Requirements (As Of 6-8-2021)				
COUNTRY	VISION	WRITTEN	ROAD	MSF BASIC RIDER COURSE
Azerbaijan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bahamas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Bahrain	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Bangladesh	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Barbados	Yes	No	No	Yes
Belarus	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Belgium	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Belize	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Benin	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bhutan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Bolivia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Botswana	Yes	No	No	Yes
Brazil	Yes	No	No	Yes
Brunei	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bulgaria	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Burkina Faso	Yes	No	No	If Category A1, No
Burma	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Burundi	Yes	Yes	No	No Additional Training
Cabo Verde	Yes	No	No	Yes
Cambodia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cameroon	Yes	Yes	No	If Category F, No
Canada (Ontario)	Yes	No	No	If Category M, No
Canada (British Columbia)	Yes	No	No	If Category 6, No
Canada (Alberta)	Yes	No	No	If Category 6, No
Canada (Manitoba)	Yes	No	No	If Category 6, No
Canada (New Brunswick)	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Canada (Quebec)	Yes	No	No	If Category 6a, No
Central African Republic	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chad	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chile	Yes	No	No	Yes
China	Yes	No	No	If Category D, No
Colombia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Comoros	Yes	Yes	No	Pending

(continued)

DL Licensing Testing and Reciprocity Matrix (continued)

Testing Requirements (As Of 6-8-2021)				
COUNTRY	VISION	WRITTEN	ROAD	MSF BASIC RIDER COURSE
Costa Rica	Yes	No	No	If Category A3, No
Cote D' Ivoire	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Croatia	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Cuba	Yes	No	No	Yes
Cyprus	Yes	No	No	Yes
Czech Republic	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Dem. Rep. Of The Congo (Drc)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Rep. Of The Congo (Brazzaville)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Denmark	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Djibouti	Yes	Yes	No	If Category A, No
Dominica	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Dominican Republic	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ecuador	Yes	No	No	Yes
Egypt	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
El Salvador	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	Yes	No	If Category A2, No
Eritrea	Yes	Yes	No	No Additional Training
Estonia	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Ethiopia	Yes	No	No	Pending
European Union	Based On Applicant's Home Country			
Fiji	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Finland	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
France	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Gabon	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Gambia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Germany	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Ghana	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Greece	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Grenada	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Guatemala	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Guinea	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Guyana	Yes	No	No	Yes
Haiti	Yes	No	No	Yes

(continued)

DL Licensing Testing and Reciprocity Matrix (continued)

Testing Requirements (As Of 6-8-2021)				
COUNTRY	VISION	WRITTEN	ROAD	MSF BASIC RIDER COURSE
Holy See/Vatican	Yes	No	No	Pending
Honduras	Yes	No	No	Yes
Hungary	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Iceland	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Imf	Based On Applicant's Home Country			
India	Yes	No	No	Yes
Indonesia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Iran	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Iraq	Yes	No	No	Pending
Ireland	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Israel	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Italy	Yes	No	No	If Category A, A3, Or B (On Older DL), No
Jamaica	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Japan	Yes	No	No	If 大自二 (大型自動二輪), No
Jordan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Kazakhstan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Kenya	Yes	No	No	If Category G, No
Kiribati	Yes	No	No	Pending
Korea (North)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Korea (South)	Yes	No	No	2 종 소형
Kosovo	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Kuwait	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Kyrgyzstan	Yes	No	No	Pending
Laos	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Latvia	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Lebanon	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lesotho	Yes	Yes	No	No Additional Training
Liberia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Libya	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Lichtenstein	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Lithuania	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Luxembourg	Yes	No	No	Yes
Macedonia	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No

(continued)

DL Licensing Testing and Reciprocity Matrix (continued)

Testing Requirements (As Of 6-8-2021)				
COUNTRY	VISION	WRITTEN	ROAD	MSF BASIC RIDER COURSE
Madagascar	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Malawi	Yes	Yes	No	If Category A1, No
Malaysia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Maldives	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Mali	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Malta	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Marshall Islands	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mauritania	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mauritius	Yes	No	No	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Micronesia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Moldova	Yes	No	No	Yes
Monaco	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Mongolia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Montenegro	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Morocco	Yes	No	No	Yes
Mozambique	Yes	No	No	No Additional Training
Namibia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nauru	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Nepal	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Netherlands	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
New Zealand	Yes	No	No	If Category 6, No
Nicaragua	Yes	No	No	If Category 2, No
Niger	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Nigeria	Yes	No	No	Yes
Norway	Yes	No	No	Yes
Oman	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Oas	Based On Applicant's Home Country			
Pakistan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Palau	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Panama	Yes	No	No	Yes
Papua New Guinea	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Paraguay	Yes	No	No	Yes
Peru	Yes	No	No	Yes

(continued)

DL Licensing Testing and Reciprocity Matrix (continued)

Testing Requirements (As Of 6-8-2021)				
COUNTRY	VISION	WRITTEN	ROAD	MSF BASIC RIDER COURSE
Philippines	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Poland	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Portugal	Yes	No	No	If Category A2, No
Qatar	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Romania	Yes	No	No	Yes
Russia	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Rwanda	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Saint Kitts And Nevis	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Saint Lucia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
St. Vincent And The Grenadines	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Samoa	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
San Marino	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Sao Tome & Principe	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Saudi Arabia	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Senegal	Yes	Yes	No	If Category A, No
Serbia	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Seychelles	Yes	No	No	Pending
Sierra Leone	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Singapore	Yes	No	No	If Category 2, No
Slovak Republic	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Slovenia	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Solomon Islands	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Somalia	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
South Africa	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
South Sudan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Spain	Yes	No	No	2011: If Category A, No; License Issued Prior To 2011: If Category A2, No
Sri Lanka	Yes	No	No	Pending
Sudan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Suriname	Yes	No	No	Yes
Swaziland	Yes	Yes	No	No Additional Training
Sweden	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Switzerland	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
Syria	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

(continued)

DL Licensing Testing and Reciprocity Matrix (continued)

Testing Requirements (As Of 6-8-2021)				
COUNTRY	VISION	WRITTEN	ROAD	MSF BASIC RIDER COURSE
Taiwan	Yes	No	No	If Category (Equivalent To \geq 250cc), No
Tajikistan	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tanzania	Yes	No	No	Yes
Thailand	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Timor-Leste	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Togo	Yes	Yes	No	No Additional Training
Tonga	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Trinidad & Tobago	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tunisia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Turkey	Yes	No	No	Yes
Turkmenistan	Yes	No	No	Pending
Uganda	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Ukraine	Yes	No	No	If category A, No
United Arab Emirates	Yes	No	No	Pending
United Kingdom	Yes	No	No	If Category A, No
United Nations	Based On Applicant's Home Country			
Uruguay	Yes	No	No	If Category G3, No
Uzbekistan	Yes	No	No	Pending
Vanuatu	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Venezuela	Yes	No	No	Yes
Vietnam	Yes	No	No	Yes
World Bank	Based On Applicant's Home Country			
Yemen	Yes	Yes	No	Pending
Zambia	Yes	No	No	Yes
Zimbabwe	Yes	Yes	No	Pending

*For Those "Pending", Follow Current Procedure.

Information provided by the United States Department of State

Note: A 'YES' in the Motorcycle Safety Foundation (MSF) Basic Rider Course (BRC) column means that we require the MSF BRC (or equivalent) for applicants from those countries prior to the issuance of a motorcycle endorsement. A 'NO' in that column is accompanied by the category of license from that country that we've deemed equivalent with a U.S. motorcycle license and therefore qualifies for reciprocity.

Section 8 International Driving Permits and Inter-American Driving Permits Statement from the U.S. Department of State Legal Office

The U.S. and Canada are party to the 1949 International Convention on Road Traffic. The Convention facilitates private motor vehicle traffic between jurisdictions by simplifying formalities and establishing uniform reciprocal privileges on such matters as driving permits. More than 100 jurisdictions are party to the Convention.

The Convention requires the U.S. and Canada and their states, provinces, and 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

The International Driving Permit (IDP) is a translation of a driver's license issued by the country of residence to help avoid language barriers between foreign driver's and law enforcement officials.

The driver should be at least 18 years old and should hold a valid driving permit issued either by an

authority of another treaty party or by an association designated by such an authority. Although the Convention also permits a party to require a foreign motorist to possess a valid IDP, the U.S. has not done so and does not maintain a list of associations authorized by other jurisdictions 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 or territories) applicable to these motorists.

Inter-American Driving Permits

An Inter-American Driving Permit (IADP) is required if a person intends to drive in Brazil or Uruguay and is honored by most jurisdictions in South America. Similar to the IDP, the IADP is used for countries in North, Central, and South America. The IADP should always accompany the driver's personal license and is not a license to operate a motor vehicle on its own.

Appendix A AAMVA Foreign Driver License Reciprocity Survey Results

In February of 2020, AAMVA sent out a questionnaire to learn more about foreign reciprocity in jurisdictions, including current reciprocity agreements. A summary from the responses received has been inputted into easy-to-read graphs and charts. The full Excel spreadsheet is available for download on our website.

Jurisdictions that responded YES to having reciprocal agreements were asked to complete an additional survey regarding reciprocity agreements in place.

- Foreign jurisdiction
- Effective date
- License classes

- Requirements waived
- Requirements for exchange
- Minimum age
- Translation
- Validity
- Surrender of foreign license

The following figures serve as a graphic representation of the detailed survey results. The source data have been converted to a common data structure (values of the same type) for ease of reference. A total of 33 jurisdictions replied to the survey; of these replies, 26 had reciprocal agreements.

Figure 1. Number of agreements by home jurisdiction

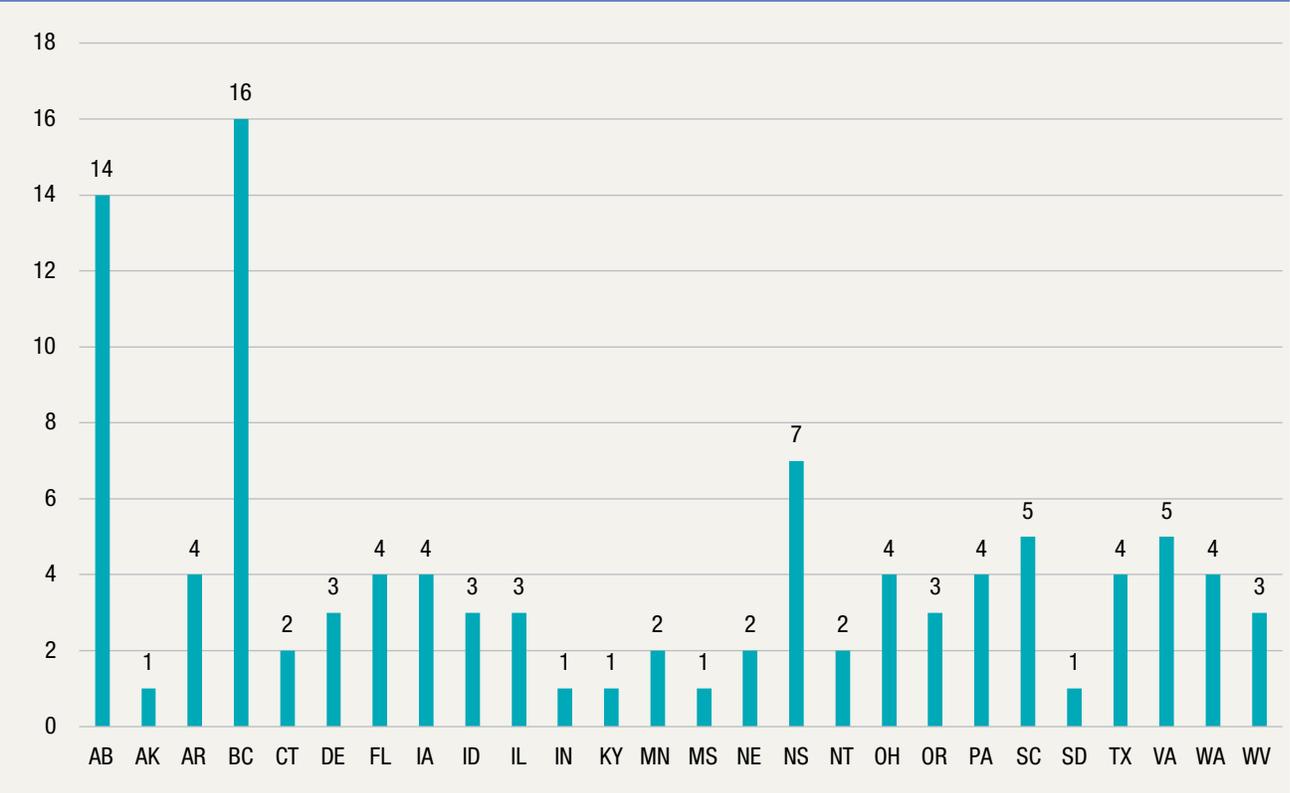


Figure 2. Number of agreements by foreign jurisdiction



Figure 3. List of foreign agreements by home jurisdiction

AUSTRALIA Alberta British Columbia	Iowa Minnesota Nebraska Northwest Territories Nova Scotia Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina South Dakota Texas Virginia Washington West Virginia	JERSEY British Columbia	SWITZERLAND Alberta British Columbia
AUSTRIA Alberta British Columbia Nova Scotia		MEXICO Nebraska South Carolina	TAIWAN Alberta Arkansas British Columbia Delaware Florida Idaho Indiana Iowa Kentucky Minnesota Mississippi Nova Scotia Ohio Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina Texas Virginia Washington West Virginia
BELGIUM Alberta British Columbia		NETHERLANDS Alberta British Columbia	
FRANCE Alberta Arkansas British Columbia Connecticut Delaware Florida Illinois Iowa Ohio Pennsylvania South Carolina Texas Virginia	GUERNSEY British Columbia	NEW ZEALAND British Columbia	
GERMANY Alberta Arkansas British Columbia Connecticut Delaware Florida Idaho Illinois	IRELAND British Columbia	NORTHERN IRELAND Alberta Nova Scotia	
	ISLE OF MAN Alberta British Columbia Northwest Territories Nova Scotia	REPUBLIC OF IRELAND Alberta	
	ITALY Illinois	REPUBLIC OF KOREA Alaska Alberta Arkansas British Columbia Florida Idaho Iowa Nova Scotia Oregon Pennsylvania South Carolina Texas Virginia Washington West Virginia	UNITED KINGDOM Alberta Nova Scotia
	JAPAN Alberta British Columbia Ohio Virginia Washington		UNITED KINGDOM (INCLUDES NORTHERN IRELAND) British Columbia

Figure 4. Number of agreements established per year

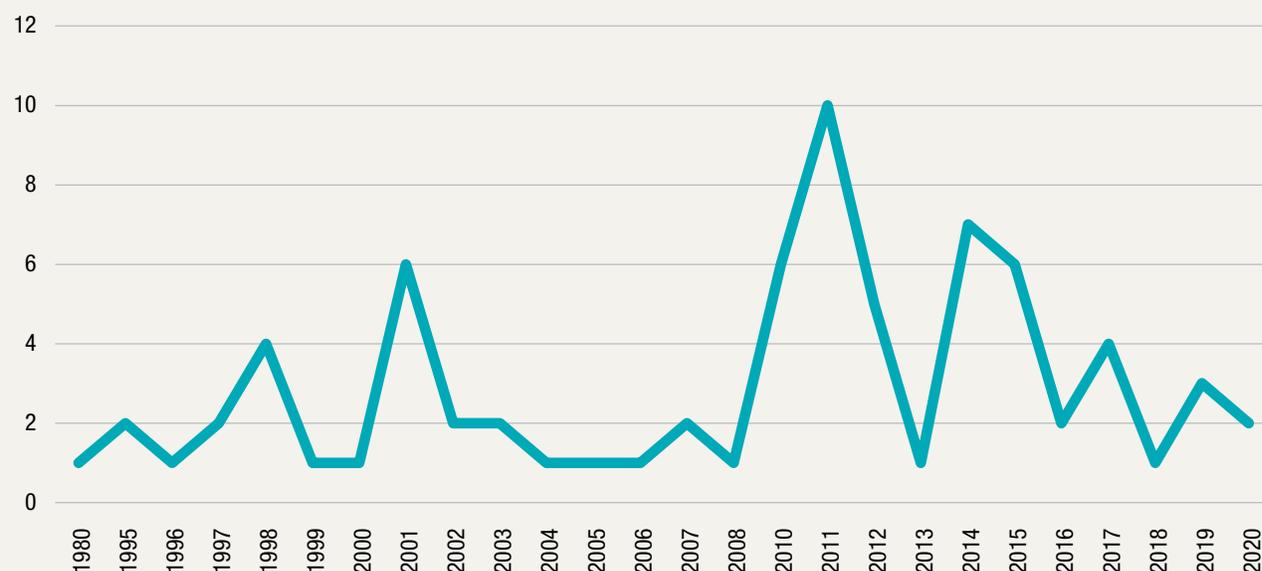


Figure 5. Testing requirements waived by home jurisdiction

Home Jurisdiction	Foreign Jurisdiction	Testing Requirement Waived		
		Written	Road	Vision
ALBERTA	Australia	Yes	Yes	No
	Austria	Yes	Yes	No
	Belgium	Yes	Yes	No
	France	Yes	Yes	No
	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
	Isle of Man	Yes	Yes	No
	Japan	Yes	Yes	No
	Netherlands	Yes	Yes	No
	Northern Ireland	Yes	Yes	No
	Republic of Ireland	Yes	Yes	No
	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	No
	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	No
	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	No
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes	No	
ALASKA	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	Yes
ARKANSAS	Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
	France	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	No
	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	No

(continued)

Figure 5 (continued)

Home Jurisdiction	Foreign Jurisdiction	Testing Requirement Waived		
		Written	Road	Vision
BRITISH COLUMBIA	Australia	Yes	Yes	No
	Austria	Yes	Yes	No
	Belgium	Yes	Yes	No
	France	Yes	Yes	No
	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
	Ireland	Yes	Yes	No
	Japan	Yes	Yes	No
	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	No
	Netherlands	Yes	Yes	No
	New Zealand	Yes	Yes	No
	Switzerland	Yes	Yes	No
	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	No
	United Kingdom (includes Northern Ireland)	Yes	Yes	No
	Guernsey	Yes	Yes	No
	Isle of Man	Yes	Yes	No
Jersey	Yes	Yes	No	
CONNECTICUT	France	Yes	Yes	No
	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
DELAWARE	France	Yes	Yes	No
	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	No
FLORIDA	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	No
	France	Yes	Yes	No
	Germany	No	Yes	No
	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	No
IOWA	France	No	Yes	No
	Germany	No	Yes	No
	Republic of Korea	No	Yes	No
	Taiwan	No	Yes	No
IDAHO	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	No
	Taiwan	No	Yes	No

(continued)

Figure 5 (continued)

Home Jurisdiction	Foreign Jurisdiction	Testing Requirement Waived		
		Written	Road	Vision
ILLINOIS	France	No	Yes	No
	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
	Italy	Yes	Yes	No
INDIANA	Taiwan	No	Yes	No
KENTUCKY	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	No
MINNESOTA	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	No
NEBRASKA	Mexico	Yes	No	No
	Germany	Yes	No	No
OHIO	France	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Germany	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Japan	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	Yes
OREGON	Taiwan	No	Yes	No
	Republic of Korea	No	Yes	No
	Germany	No	Yes	No
PENNSYLVANIA	France	No	No	Yes
	Germany	No	No	Yes
	Taiwan	No	No	Yes
	Republic of Korea	No	No	Yes
SOUTH CAROLINA	France	Yes	Yes	No
	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
	Mexico	Yes	Yes	No
	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	No
	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	No
VIRGINIA	France	Yes	Yes	No
	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	No
	Taiwan	Yes	No	No
	Japan	Yes	Yes	No
WASHINGTON	Republic of Korea	Yes	Yes	No
	Japan	Yes	Yes	No
	Germany	Yes	Yes	No
	Taiwan	Yes	Yes	No

Figure 6. Testing requirements waived by foreign jurisdiction

Foreign Jurisdiction	Home Jurisdiction	Testing Requirement Waived		
		Written	Road	Vision
AUSTRALIA	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
AUSTRIA	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
BELGIUM	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
FRANCE	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
	Connecticut	Yes	Yes	No
	Delaware	Yes	Yes	No
	Florida	Yes	Yes	No
	Illinois	No	Yes	No
	Iowa	No	Yes	No
	Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Pennsylvania	No	No	Yes
	South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No
	Virginia	Yes	Yes	No
	GERMANY	Alberta	Yes	Yes
Arkansas		Yes	Yes	Yes
British Columbia		Yes	Yes	No
Connecticut		Yes	Yes	No
Delaware		Yes	Yes	No
Florida		No	Yes	No
Idaho		Yes	Yes	No
Illinois		Yes	Yes	No
Iowa		No	Yes	No
Minnesota		Yes	Yes	No
Nebraska		Yes	No	No
Ohio		Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon		No	Yes	No
Pennsylvania		No	No	Yes
South Carolina		Yes	Yes	No
Virginia		Yes	Yes	No
Washington		Yes	Yes	No

(continued)

Figure 6 (continued)

Foreign Jurisdiction	Home Jurisdiction	Testing Requirement Waived		
		Written	Road	Vision
GUERNSEY	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
IRELAND	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
ISLE OF MAN	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
ITALY	Illinois	Yes	Yes	No
JAPAN	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
	Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Virginia	Yes	Yes	No
	Washington	Yes	Yes	No
JERSEY	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
MEXICO	Nebraska	Yes	No	No
	South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No
NETHERLANDS	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
NEW ZEALAND	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
NORTHERN IRELAND	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	Arkansas	Yes	Yes	No
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
	Florida	Yes	Yes	No
	Idaho	Yes	Yes	No
	Iowa	No	Yes	No
	Oregon	No	Yes	No
	Pennsylvania	No	No	Yes
	South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No
	Virginia	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	No	
SWITZERLAND	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No

(continued)

Figure 6 (continued)

Foreign Jurisdiction	Home Jurisdiction	Testing Requirement Waived		
		Written	Road	Vision
TAIWAN	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
	Arkansas	Yes	Yes	No
	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No
	Delaware	Yes	Yes	No
	Florida	Yes	Yes	No
	Idaho	No	Yes	No
	Indiana	No	Yes	No
	Iowa	No	Yes	No
	Kentucky	Yes	Yes	No
	Minnesota	No	Yes	No
	Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Oregon	No	Yes	No
	Pennsylvania	No	No	Yes
	South Carolina	Yes	Yes	No
	Virginia	Yes	No	No
	Washington	Yes	Yes	No
UNITED KINGDOM	Alberta	Yes	Yes	No
UNITED KINGDOM (INCLUDES NORTHER IRELAND)	British Columbia	Yes	Yes	No

Appendix B Model Memorandum of Understanding

The following sample memorandum of understanding offers jurisdictions a template to use and modify to incorporate requirements specific to each of them.

It is the responsibility of each jurisdiction to obtain any necessary legal advice in relation to a reciprocity agreement and its implementation.

MODEL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE [*Responding Jurisdiction*] AND THE [*Requesting Jurisdiction*] CONCERNING RECIPROCITY OF DRIVER'S LICENSES

The [*Responding Jurisdiction*] and the [*Requesting Jurisdiction*] are hereinafter referred to jointly as the “Jurisdictions.”

Whereas the Jurisdictions issue driver's 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 operating a motor vehicle on public Highways/Roadways.

Whereas the Jurisdictions intend to grant reciprocity to driver's licenses in accordance with this Agreement in circumstances where persons who have held driver's licenses issued by either Jurisdiction, are residing in the other Jurisdiction.

Whereas the Jurisdictions 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 Agreement the following terms are defined as set forth below:
 - i. **“Driver's License”** [*Insert jurisdictional definition.*]
 - ii. **“Highway/Roadway”** [*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 being exchanged is not expired, revoked, suspended, withdrawn, cancelled, disqualified or pending revocation, suspension, withdraw, cancellation, or disqualification by the Jurisdiction that*

issued the driver's license, or that the driver's license is not subject to any restriction which results in the driver's license being unable to be used for the purpose for which it was intended.]

III. Driver's Licenses that May Be Exchanged

- a. Subject to the terms and conditions set out in this Agreement, 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, age 18 [or other specified age] or more, of a [type of license described in the 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 driver's license with a photograph of the holder, a sample of which was exchanged between the Jurisdictions in conformity with this Agreement, 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 Agreement, 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; and
 - ii. **meet any other licensing requirements of the Jurisdiction.**

- b. 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, if the documentation is not already in English, by a translator acceptable to the issuing Jurisdiction.
- c. 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 and medical testing and/or screening, if needed.
- d. Upon completing an exchange of a driver's license, the issuing Jurisdiction may:
 - i. ensure that the holder of the driver's license surrenders the driver's license that has been exchanged; and
 - ii. return (to the originating Jurisdiction), hold, or destroy the driver's license. In addition, the Jurisdiction issuing the new driver's license will notify the other Jurisdiction within thirty (30) days of the exchange.
- e. The Jurisdiction issuing the new driver's license may record the details, including the numbers, of any exchanged driver's license and new driver's license in the appropriate driver's record for access by the Jurisdictions and their respective enforcement authorities.

V. Checking Validity of Driver's 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 Agreement 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 Agreement.

- b. In the event that the laws or regulations applicable to either Jurisdiction are amended such that the terms and conditions of this Agreement are affected or modified, or in the event that either Jurisdiction enters into arrangements that affect or modify the terms and conditions of this Agreement, each Jurisdiction will notify the other as soon as possible, but not later than ninety (90) days after such law or regulation is passed or such an arrangement is entered into.
- c. The Jurisdictions will seek to solve any difference regarding the interpretation or application of this Agreement through amicable consultation, negotiation, and conciliation.
- d. **Jurisdictions will comply with applicable Privacy Laws with regard to [State law and 18 U.S.C. § 2721, et. seq.] and [other jurisdictional privacy law].**
- e. Any notices to be given pursuant to this Agreement will be in writing and will be given by a method mutually agreed upon. Subject to change by either Jurisdiction, with written notice to the other, notices will be addressed as follows:

For purposes of notifications and administrative issues regarding this Agreement, the following offices are to be contacted:

[*Requesting Jurisdiction*]:
[*contact information*]

[*Responding Jurisdiction*]:
[*contact information*]

For issues regarding the issuance of driver licenses the following offices are to be contacted:

[*Requesting Jurisdiction*]:
[*contact information*]

[*Responding Jurisdiction*]:
[*contact information*]

- e. The Jurisdictions will exchange samples of valid driver's licenses issued by their respective administrations. Upon any change to a Jurisdiction's credentials, the Jurisdiction will provide the other Jurisdiction with new samples without delay but no later than 30 days of implementation.

VII. Final Provisions

- a. This Agreement will become effective on the date of its last signature by the Jurisdictions.
- b. Each Jurisdiction may terminate this Agreement at any time with thirty [30] days written notice to the other Jurisdiction.
- c. **Each Jurisdiction may immediately terminate this Agreement upon material breach by providing written notice to the other Jurisdiction. The other Jurisdiction will have 5 business days (from receipt of notice) to cure the breach.**
- d. The Jurisdictions may amend this Agreement in writing upon their mutual consent.
- e. **To ensure effective communication, contact information shall continuously be updated by both Jurisdictions.**
- f. **If this agreement is translated into any language other than English, this English translation shall take precedence and control the obligations of the parties.**

This agreement is considered effective upon signature of the authorized representative from each Jurisdiction. Signed in duplicate, at (Jurisdiction, Address) in the English language.

[*Jurisdiction*]

Printed Name _____

Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

[*Jurisdiction*]

Printed Name _____

Title _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Appendix C Model Legislation

Authority to Enter Into Reciprocity Agreements

Section 1. The [driver's license agency] is authorized to enter into driver license agreements or other cooperative arrangements on behalf of the [name of jurisdiction] with the duly authorized representatives of a foreign country or political entities equivalent to [name of jurisdiction] government within a foreign country providing for the reciprocal recognition of driver's licenses. The [driver's license agency] shall adopt and enforce rules and regulations setting forth the standards required for such agreements.

Appendix D AAMVA Foreign Driver License Reciprocity Best Practices Web Conference Series



American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators

Foreign Reciprocity

Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles

OUR VISION
*Safe drivers
Safe vehicles
Secure identities
Saving lives!*

Classification: Protected A



Legal Authority

322.02 F.S. Legislative intent; administration.

(4) The department shall have the authority to enter into reciprocal driver 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.



- Enhances customer service delivery by:
 - Reducing customer processing time
 - Customers presenting credentials from jurisdictions who we partner with do not have to complete certain exams, thus reducing their processing time in an issuance office.
 - Reducing resource/equipment cost
 - Issuance personnel's time is spent on the issuing the credential vs. administering exams. Allowing for more customers to be processed.
 - Reduce the use of the testing machines which will increase their lifespan.
 - Increase customer service
 - Increased availability of testing machines for those who are required to take exams.
 - Overall customer satisfaction for those who are eligible to participate in the reciprocity program by allowing experienced drivers to obtain a credential without repeating the the licensing process.



- Building jurisdiction relationships allows for:
 - Positive relationship building and increased knowledge of jurisdiction practices, issuance procedures, and credential features.
 - Mutual benefits for residents of each jurisdiction.
 - Open communication regarding customer eligibility.
 - Opportunities to connect with other jurisdictions who have similar agreements.



Process for Creating a Reciprocal Agreement

- Each jurisdiction provides the other with issuance requirements, such as;
 - Identification requirements
 - Information required for issuance
 - Terms of licenses (validity)
 - Age requirements
 - Medical, vision, mature driver, and teen driver considerations
 - License class, restrictions, endorsements, codes, etc.
 - Training/qualification requirements
 - Knowledge and skills test requirements
 - Sample of driver license (data on card, security features)



Process for Creating a Reciprocal Agreement

- Review the jurisdictions requirements to determine if they meet/exceed your jurisdictions requirements/compatibility.
- Meet to discuss/address any areas of concern or to obtain clarification/additional information.
- Share draft Memorandum of Understanding or Memorandum of Agreement and negotiate conditions for reciprocating credentials.
- Execute agreement.



- Create policy and procedures for issuance personnel for reciprocating credentials. Be sure to explain which exams are to be waived, what documents are to be presented at the time of issuance with any jurisdiction specific requirements.
- Create an internal memo advising the issuance personnel of the new procedures. Include sample images of the jurisdictions credential with security features (previously approved for release), which exams are waived, and procedure for reciprocating.



Indiana's Driver License Reciprocity

FRRG Webinar 2020-12-02

OUR VISION

*Safe drivers
Safe vehicles
Secure identities
Saving lives!*

Classification: Protected A



Why Indiana Participates in Reciprocity

• Why Reciprocity

- Time?
 - Saving customers time in branches and reduces exposure to COVID.
- Resources?
 - Developing a MOA, training and associate resources is significant up front, but it has time and cost savings on the operations side.
 - Enable employers and universities (and others) to market opportunities based on their needs.
 - Enables associates to handle transaction accurately.
- Cost?
 - Opportunity to reduce costs based on streamlined requirements (e.g., for Indiana waiving a skills exams and data entry).
- Customer Satisfaction?
 - Collaboration between jurisdictions enables a better customer experience (e.g., customer is provided with requirements from their home jurisdiction before they show up at the branch).
 - Clear lines of communication between jurisdictions.



How Indiana Participates in Reciprocity

• How does Indiana determine if Reciprocity Benefits Hoosiers

- Review economic and social data via partners at IEDC and universities to determine if there is a significant population that we can help.
 - Other resources?
 - American Community Survey
- Due Diligence comparing programs and requirements.
 - Review driver training programs with requesting jurisdiction.
 - Review (our) BMV requirements for obtaining a driver's license.
- Indiana law/regulations are enabling us to negotiate requirements, but we hold the line on waiving knowledge exams. So we need to ask...

• What does the reciprocating jurisdiction want?

- Laws and regulations?
- Requirements?
- Cost?



Who Benefits from Indiana Participating in Reciprocity

- Resources, time and costs (payroll) used at the BMV are not absorbed by unnecessary requirements.
- Employers can market opportunities to potential employees that reduce barriers to obtaining basic services.
- Universities and other social institutions are better able to assist potential residents by reducing barriers to obtaining basic services.
- Jurisdictions benefit from clear communication channels and clear documentation requirements/expectations with participating jurisdictions.



When Indiana does Participate in Reciprocity

- Risk Mitigation
 - Controls
 - Certificate of Authentication
 - Control number (non-serialized, non-sequential)
 - Certificate cannot be used for Real ID purposes
 - VLS validation
 - In person issuances/renewals unless lawful status changes to U.S. citizen.
- Happier customers because they know expectations before they show up and we can waive some requirements for them.

Appendix E Model Request Letter for Reciprocity

Contact Name, Title

Agency Name

Street Address

City, State Zip

Greetings,

The [insert department name] supports the reciprocity of driver licenses with our partner nations as an avenue to support international business, tourism, and higher education from non-resident visitors to [insert jurisdiction]. The [insert department name] would like to express our interest in working with [insert jurisdiction] in reaching a driver license reciprocal agreement. By entering into a reciprocal agreement, citizens from both our nations would receive the benefit of not having to complete the written (knowledge) and/or driving (skills) tests to obtain a [insert jurisdiction] driver license.

[Insert Name] will lead the effort for [insert jurisdiction] and can be reached by email at [insert email] or by telephone at [insert phone number]. [insert name] is prepared to respond to any questions you may have regarding the reciprocal agreement process.

Enclosed is a copy of our reciprocal agreement survey. If you are interested in partnering with [insert jurisdiction], I respectfully request that you complete and return the survey to [insert name] for review.

We look forward to working with you and your staff in the future.

Sincerely,

Insert Name, Director

Agency

Appendix F Model Acknowledgment Letter of Intent

[Insert Chief executive name/title]

[Insert Commission or Agency Head Name]

[Insert N.A. driver services agency name]

[Insert N.A. driver services street address]

[Insert N.A. driver services city, state, ZIP code]

[Insert preferred contact information]

[Insert Date]

Attn: [Insert first and last name]

[Division or strategic business unit]

[Agency or administrative department]

[Street address of division or strategic business unit]

[City, State, and ZIP code]

Re: Intention to Join in the Reciprocal Exchange of Driver's Licensing

The purpose of this letter is to memorialize the intentions of the [Agency or administrative department], and the [Insert N.A. driver services agency name] to engage in a reciprocal agreement for the exchanging of driver's licensing. After a standards and requirements review, the [BMV] has determined that we share many similar driver preparation standards and hold similar licensing requirements. Because we share these standards and requirements, we believe that it is in the best interests of both parties to move forward with reciprocity.

As all substantive requirements have been met, the [BMV] wishes to invite you and representatives of the [Agency or administrative department] to our [Insert N.A. driver services agency city] offices for a signing ceremony. The event will take place on [XX/XX/XXXX]. The address is [insert street address, city, state, and ZIP code].

Highest regards,

[Insert author's first and last name]

[Insert title]

Appendix G Program Comparison Worksheet

Once jurisdictions decide to consider reciprocity they will initiate research to assess and compare the similarity of program standards and requirements. This informational exchange should include the subject matter identified in Section 5. Jurisdictions should take a comprehensive approach after prioritizing criteria in order of criticality. Jurisdictions can build the *Program Comparison Worksheet* to meet their unique needs. The Worksheet (which can be found on AAMVA’s website) also provides opportunities for each jurisdiction to share any concerns and communicate them with each other within the document.

Foreign Reciprocity Program Comparison Worksheet					
ITEM	LICENSING REQUIREMENTS – N.A. JURISDICTION	LICENSING REQUIREMENTS – NON-N.A. JURISDICTION	N.A. JURISDICTION CONCERNS	NON-N.A. JURISDICTION CONCERNS	RESOLUTION
Driver’s License Legislation and Regulations					
Medical Standards					
Vision Requirements					
Minimum Age Requirements					
Retesting Requirements					
License Classes/Types					
Terms of License Validity					
Graduated Driver’s Licensing (GDL)					
Training Requirements for New Motor Vehicle Operators					
Qualifications to Become a Driver’s Education Instructor					
Copies of Driver’s Education Instructional Material					
Unique Traffic Rules and Regulations					
Overview of Skills Examination Requirements					
Components of Knowledge Examination					
Components of Skills Examination					
Skills Examination Scoring Methodology					
Contact Information for Questions on Specific Driver’s					
Contact Information for MOU					

Appendix H Model Verification Form

Jurisdictions exchanging PII should create a mechanism to securely exchange information that meets U.S. and EU privacy standards. Jurisdictions should consult with their Information Security department to determine the appropriate method to exchange PII.

[Requesting Jurisdiction]

The individual(s) 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 OF BIRTH	ADDRESS	ISSUE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	LICENSE NUMBER	LICENSE VALID		THIS DRIVER HAS RESTRICTIONS (LISTED BELOW)
							YES	NO	
1									
2									
3									
4									

Appendix I Model Agreement

Dear (Title):

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

Our first step in considering such a request is to receive a letter from [Requesting jurisdiction] formally conveying your intent to negotiate and enter into such an agreement. The letter should be signed by an official with authority to negotiate such an agreement and may be addressed to (*name/title/USPS and electronic address of responding jurisdiction*).

Once the aforementioned letter is received from [Requesting jurisdiction], we will review your driver's licensing processes, focusing on standards and security, to assess compatibility with [Responding jurisdiction's] licensing requirements. As part of this review, [Responding jurisdiction] requires the following information from [Requesting jurisdiction]:

- ✓ Contact name and address of the department maintaining driver records
- ✓ Driver and vehicle legislation and regulations
- ✓ Sample(s) of driver's license(s) with a description of the level 1 security features
- ✓ Identification information requirements for driver's license applicants
- ✓ Information contained on driver's license
- ✓ Certification of eligible (no open/active withdrawals) driver status
- ✓ Term of license validity
- ✓ Medical standards
- ✓ Minimum age requirements for driving
- ✓ License classes and condition codes
- ✓ Description of license classifications to be exchanged
- ✓ Qualification requirements for professional driving instructors
- ✓ Unique traffic conditions (ex. Roundabout)
- ✓ Graduated Driver Licensing program or equivalent
- ✓ Training requirements for beginner drivers

- ✓ Qualifications for Examiners (training, background checks)
- ✓ Knowledge test overview
- ✓ Road test components and scoring criteria
- ✓ A list of foreign driver's licenses that are accepted for exchange. Reciprocity laws, processes and agreements
- ✓ Driver control programs
- ✓ Driver improvement programs
- ✓ Official Driver's Handbook
- ✓ A description of the driver education program, including:
 - Student textbook
 - In-class instructor's manual; and
 - In-vehicle instructor's manual.
- ✓ [Any other information requested by Responding jurisdiction]

[*Responding Jurisdiction*] [*will or will not*] exempt applicants from the written knowledge test and *will or will not exempt* some or all road tests, but *will or will not* 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.

[*Responding Jurisdiction*] requires reciprocity agreements to 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*] requires 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,

Appendix J Certificate of Authorization

FROM: Insert Seal of Non-North American Jurisdiction

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION

No: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

(Unique identifier that is non-sequential and non-repeating. It is used as a control for to research any concerns with reciprocity partner)

From: *(Department of Consulate office/department)*

Address: XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX, XXXXXXXXXXXX XX, (Consulate Office in N.A.)

Phone Number: (XXX) XXX-XXXX (Only needed if department processing is not department that would need to verify (if necessary))

Date: *(Insert date in acceptable format when record was reviewed)*

To: *(Insert North American Motor Vehicle Agency)*

This document certifies that according to our records, on the date indicated above, *[Insert Customer Name]* holds a valid license that is not currently withdrawn or otherwise suspended, revoked, or cancelled.

The information listed below is a translation of the above-named customer's required information per the conditions of our agreement/arrangement:

1. Driver's License Number: XXXX-XX-XXXX
2. Name: XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
3. Date of Birth: XXXX-XX-XX
4. License Class: XXXXXXXXXXXX XX
5. Endorsements: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
6. Restrictions or Conditions: XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
7. Driver's License Expiration: XXXX-XX-XX
8. Driver's License Issuance: XXXX-XX-XX
9. Local Address: XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XX, (N.A. domicile)
10. Sex: (Only required if needed to process a credential)

Signed,

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Appendix K Glossary

AAA	American Automobile Association. Issues IDP to U.S. residents
AAMVA	American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators
AATA	American automobile Touring Alliance. Also issues IDP to U.S. residents
Agreement	General term for an arrangement that details the scope, resources, and responsibilities and expectations of a service between parties
CAA	Canadian Automobile Association. Issues IDP to Canadian residents
Carriageway	That portion of the highway normally used by motor vehicle traffic
CCMTA	Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators
CDL	Commercial driver's license
CDLIS	Commercial Driver's License Information System
CEDLIC	Community Electronic Driving License. An EC workgroup that provided recommendations for an electronic driver's license
CIECA	International Commission for Driver Testing
CMV	Commercial motor vehicle
Credential	A learner's permit, driver's license, or identification card
DDP	Domestic driving permit. Similar to an IDP issued by European countries
DGAF	Direccion General De Autotransporte Federal (Mexico)
DLRA	Driver's license reciprocal agreement
DOS	United States Department of State
Driver's manual	A publication that provides details on the process of obtaining a driving credential.
Driving privileges	Operational authority derived from a driving credential that authorizes motor vehicle operation with or without restriction

EC	European Commission. A political body responsible for proposing legislation, implementing decisions, and upholding treaties
EDL	Electronic driver's license
EU	European Union
FDR	Fraudulent document recognition or fraud detection and remediation
FMCSA	Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
GDL	A graduated driver's license. A program that allows novice driver's to safely gain experience by transitioning their driving privileges in stages from a "learner" to "intermediate" and graduating to "full" driving privileges
GVWR	Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
Highway or road	Any public way maintained for the operation of motor vehicles and open to the public use
IADP	Inter-American Driving Permit. Used in Brazil and Uruguay
IDEC	International Driver Examiner Certification
IDL	International Driver's License. Not used in North America as a valid form of licensing
IDP	International Driving Permit. Not to be confused with an IDL, which has not jurisdictional authority in North America
International traffic	Any motor vehicle traffic that crosses at least one nation's border
IRE	Interprovincial record exchange
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	Inland Transportation Committee. A workgroup of the UNECE
Jurisdiction	A particular geographic territory in which a governing body has the power, right, and authority to enter into and promulgate laws, rules, regulations, and agreements
Lane	Any one of the parts into which the carriageway is divisible
MOC	Memorandum of cooperation

Motor vehicle	An operational medium that is self-propelled and capable of transporting person(s) or property or any material or any permanently or temporarily affixed apparatus (40 CFR 85.1703)
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NDR	National Driver Register
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
Operator	Any person or agent that directs or is physical control of a motor vehicle
OSR	Old State of Record
PDPS	Problem Driver Pointer System
SADC	Southern African Development Countries
SAVE	Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements
SCT	Secretary of Communication & Transportation
SOR	State of Record
SSOLV	Social Security Online Verification
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
USCIS	United States Customs & Immigration Services
Valid	At a relevant time when a driving credential is evaluated either physically or electronically the authority of the driving credential is unexpired or otherwise unencumbered by a withdrawal, disqualification, cancellation, or restriction by the SOR in such a way that would result in less than full authority being assigned to an individual's driving credential
WHO	World Health Organization
Withdrawal	An action taken by a SOR that takes away operational authority of a driving credential

Appendix L Working Group Roster

CHAIR

Rebecca Plomp

Team Lead, Motor Vehicles

Alberta Motor Vehicle Service

VICE-CHAIR

Bradford Booth

Deputy Chief Counsel, Legal Services

Rhode Island Division of Motor Vehicles

MEMBERS

Eduardo (Ray) Fernandez

Assistant Supervisor, Driver Licensing Bureau

New Hampshire Department of Safety Division
of Motor Vehicles

Dana B. Morales

Contract Management Unit, Program Manager

Florida Department of Highway Safety &
Motor Vehicles

Sharon Brown

Director, Driver Services Administration

Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

Joseph Fewell

Director, Credentials

Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles

Katelin Sprecker

Resource Team Specialist, Driver Solutions

Kansas Division of Vehicles

Cory Keaulana

Chief, Driver Licensing Branch Licensing

Operations Division

California Department of Motor Vehicles

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

Joan Morningstar

Assistant Director

U.S. Department of State Office of Foreign Missions

Amanda Walt

Foreign Affairs Officer

U.S. Department of State Office of Foreign Missions

Josh Wilberger

Program Specialist

U.S. Department of State Office of Foreign Missions

AAMVA STAFF

Denise Hanchulak

Program Director, Certification & Standards

American Association of Motor Vehicle
Administrators

Jessica Ross

*Program Director, Driver License Compact &
Reciprocity*

American Association of Motor Vehicle
Administrators

Kevin Lewis

Driver Programs Director

American Association of Motor Vehicle
Administrators

OUR VISION

Safe drivers

Safe vehicles

Secure identities

Saving lives!



**American Association of
Motor Vehicle Administrators**

4401 Wilson Blvd, Suite 700
Arlington, Virginia 22203
703.522.4200 | aamva.org