

3. Drivers approaching an intersection that has a traffic signal that is not working properly should:

- A. After stopping, the vehicle may proceed with caution through an intersection
- B. Proceed through intersection without stopping
- C. Wait until the light turns green
- D. All answers are correct

4. When a law enforcement officer's command is different from a traffic sign or signal, you should:

- A. Ignore the officer's command
- B. Obey the command of the law enforcement officer
- C. Obey the traffic sign or signal
- D. Slow down and proceed with caution

APPENDIX A

Document Requirements

The following list includes documents that are required to obtain a new, renewed, amended or replacement driver's license, learner's permit or identification card.

If you are applying for a new driver's license, learner's permit or identification card, you must present original versions of verifiable certified copies of the following documents:

- **One document** proving your identity
- **One document** proving your lawful status in the United States
- **One document** proving your Social Security number
- **Two documents** proving your Indiana legal address

If you are renewing, amending or replacing your current Indiana driver's license, learner's permit or identification card, you should bring original versions or certified copies of certain documents to a license branch if you want to get a SecureID credential.

For the most current information about acceptable documents of identification, visit myBMV.com. If you have questions about your documents, you can call the BMV at 888-692-6841 to speak with a customer service representative, or visit any license branch.

Identity Documents

Documents that you can use to prove your identity include:



- **United States (U.S.) birth certificate.** The birth certificate must be an original or certified copy issued by a government agency. “Birth certificates” issued by hospitals are NOT accepted.
- **U.S. passport or passport card.** The passport cannot be expired.
- **Consular Report of Birth Abroad** issued by U.S. State Department.
- **Amended birth certificate** showing a change of legal name, date of birth or gender. The amended birth certificate must be certified and filed with a state office of vital statistics in your state of birth.
- **Foreign passport.** An unexpired passport with a U.S. visa accompanied by:
 - The approved I-94 form documenting either the applicant’s most recent admittance into the U.S.; or current status.
- **Certificate of Naturalization** issued and lawful status verified by Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- **Certificate of Citizenship** issued and lawful status verified by DHS.
- **Permanent Resident Card** issued and lawful status verified by DHS, or U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The permanent resident card cannot be expired.
- **Employment Authorization Card** issued and lawful status verified by DHS. The employment authorization document cannot be expired.
- **Unexpired Indiana SecureID Credential.**
- **Other documents** as determined by DHS or the BMV Commissioner.

If born outside the U.S., a delayed birth certificate may be used to establish identity, but not lawful status.

Non-U.S. citizens who received a SecureID Indiana credential after submitting one of the documents in this list may use their SecureID Indiana credential to prove their identity in later transactions.

Proving a Name Change, Date of Birth or Gender

If your current, legal name, date of birth or gender is different from what is displayed on your birth certificate or lawful status documents, you must show legal proof of any changes. Acceptable documents supporting a change include:

- Marriage license
- Divorce decree
- Court order approving a change of legal name or date of birth
- Certified, amended birth certificate showing a change of gender; or Physician’s signed and dated statement that “(your name) successfully underwent all treatment necessary to permanently change (your name)’s gender from (previous gender) to (new gender).”
- Physician’s Statement of Gender Change – State Form 55617

Lawful Status Documents

For U.S. citizens, the document that you present to prove your identity will also prove your lawful status in the U.S. Documents used to prove your lawful status include:

- United States (U.S.) birth certificate. The birth certificate must be an original or certified copy issued by a government agency. “Birth certificates” issued by hospitals are NOT accepted.
- U.S. passport or passport card. The passport cannot be expired.
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad issued by U.S. State Department
- Amended birth certificate showing a change of legal name, date of birth or gender. The amended birth certificate must be certified and filed with a state office of vital statistics in your state of birth.
- Foreign passport. An expired passport with a U.S. visa accompanied by:
 - The approved I-94 form documenting either the applicant’s most recent admittance into the U.S. or current status
- Certificate of Naturalization issued and lawful status verified by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Certificate of Citizenship issued and lawful status verified by DHS
- Permanent Resident Card issued and lawful status verified by DHS, or U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The permanent resident card cannot be expired.

- Employment Authorization Card issued and lawful status verified by DHS. The employment authorization card cannot be expired.
- Other documents issued by a U.S. federal agency to show identity and lawful status. The BMV must be able to verify that the document's identification is accurate.
- Notice of Action (Form I-797) document, if the BMV can verify that DHS received it and has not denied action and documents that a U.S. federal agency issued to show lawful status that pertain to the applicant's Notice of Action
- Proof of application for asylum in the U.S. verified by DHS

Social Security Number Documents

Documents containing your name and Social Security number which qualify to prove your Social Security number include:

- Social Security card
- W-2 Form
- 1099 Form
- Non-SSA 1099 Form
- Pre-printed pay stub showing your name and Social Security number

If you do not qualify for a Social Security number, you must submit Social Security Administration documents establishing that you are ineligible for a Social Security number. In addition, if you do not qualify for a Social Security number, you may be asked to provide a valid I-94 in lieu of a Social Security number. The documents must be dated within 60 days of your application.

Indiana Legal Address Documents

Post office boxes may not be used as a legal address, unless the applicant is enrolled in the Indiana Attorney General's Address Confidentiality Program. Documents that you can use to prove your Indiana legal address include:

- **Computer-generated bill** from a utility company, credit card company, doctor, or hospital, issued within 60 days of the application date and containing your name and legal address.

- **Bank statement or bank transcription receipt** dated within 60 days of the application date and containing your name and legal address.
- **Pre-printed pay stub** dated within 60 days of the application date and containing your name and legal address.
- **W-2 form, property or excise tax bill, or Social Security Administrator or other pension or retirement annual benefits summary statement** showing your name and legal address. The form, bill or statement must be dated within the current or immediately prior year.
- **Current valid homeowner's, renter's or motor vehicle insurance policy** showing your name and legal address. Policy must be dated within one (1) year of the application date.
- **Current motor vehicle loan payment book** for a motor vehicle registered in your name, and showing your name and legal address.
- **Residential mortgage or similar loan contract, lease, or rental contract** showing your name, legal address, and signatures from all parties needed to execute the agreement.
- **Child support check stub** issued by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration showing your name and legal address. Check stub must be dated within 60 days of the application date.
- **First-class mail from federal or state court or agency** showing your name and legal address. Mail must be dated within 60 days of the application date.
- **Indiana voter registration card.**
- **Change-of-address confirmation** from the United States Postal Service showing your prior and current legal address (Form CNL107).
- **Survey of your Indiana property** issued by a licensed surveyor and showing your name and legal address.
- **Valid Indiana handgun permit** showing your name, signature, legal address and date of birth.

Indiana Residency Affidavit

If you cannot provide two documents proving your Indiana residency you may submit an Indiana Residency Affidavit if you meet one of the following qualifications:

- **You are incapacitated.** An Indiana Residency Affidavit must be signed at a license branch by another person who is your legal guardian or caregiver, is at least 18 years of age, and with whom you reside. The legal guardian or caregiver must submit his or her valid Indiana credential, one document proving their identity, two documents proving Indiana legal address and applicable guardianship documents.
- **Homeless applicants without a residence address.** An Indiana Residency Affidavit must be signed by a legal representative of the government entity for not-for-profit organization where you receive services and can receive mail. You must also provide a letter from the government entity or not-for-profit organization on its letterhead showing its name, address and telephone number and showing the legal representative's name, signature and signature date. **The legal representative must state in the letter that the entity or organization provides services to you and will accept delivery of mail on your behalf.**
- **You are living with a relative or friend.** An Indiana Residency Affidavit must be signed at a license branch by another person who is the relative or friend that you reside with and is at least 18 years of age. The relative or friend must submit his or her valid Indiana credential, one document proving their identity and two documents proving Indiana legal address.
- **You reside in a motor vehicle,** including but not limited to a mobile home or motor home. An Indiana Residency Affidavit must be signed at a license branch by another Indiana resident who attests that you may use his or her address of residence for record purposes. The person signing the affidavit must submit two documents proving his or her Indiana legal address. You must provide proof of paying Indiana income taxes for the current year or immediately prior year, and have a current motor vehicle title and registration records with the BMV.

Submitting Acceptable Documents

The BMV will only accept original documents or certified copies from the issuing agency. The BMV may refuse any document that appears fraudulent, unreliable, altered or expired. All documents must be in English or be presented with a verifiably accurate English translation. Your legal name and date of birth on documents presented to the BMV must match Social Security Administration records.

Translation of documents that are in a language other than English and without English subheadings, submitted in support of an application or petition, must include complete translation into English. The translation must be typed on a separate page on the letterhead of a government entity, accredited educational institution or translation agency.

The translation must include a signed statement from the translator indicating that the translation is complete and accurate, attest to his or her competence as a translator and state that the document has not been translated for a family member, friend or business associate.

Obtaining a Non-SecureID Credential

United States citizens currently holding a valid Indiana credential, who are struggling to collect the required documents, or just want to wait to receive a SecureID, may apply for a non-SecureID credential. A non-SecureID driver's license is valid for driving and verifying identity for voting.