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Pearson VUE Forms of Candidate Identification

Identification requirements vary from exam sponsor to exam sponsor. Always refer to each exam sponsor chapter while admitting a candidate. All candidate identification must be valid (not expired) and must be an original document (not a photocopy or a fax).

Primary ID: *Must contain a permanently affixed photo of the candidate, along with the candidate's signature, unless it is embedded (See ID with Embedded Signatures below).* Even if a candidate requests that you not take his or her photograph during the admissions process (and the sponsor permits this), the candidate is still generally required to provide a primary ID containing a photo.

Secondary ID: If the exam sponsor requires a secondary ID, it must contain the candidate's signature.

IDs are considered to be valid (non-expired) as long as they do not contain an expiration date that has passed. If there is no expiration date on an ID, it is considered to be valid. If the candidate would like to use an unsigned ID with a designated place for a signature, the ID can be accepted as long as the candidate signs the ID in front of the administrator.

ID with Embedded Signatures: If the ID presented has no visible signature or one that is difficult or impossible to read, the candidate may be required to present another form of identification from the primary or secondary list which contains a visible signature.

Acceptable forms of ID	
Universally Accepted Forms of Candidate Identification for candidates testing inside or outside their country of citizenship (Must be in Roman Characters).	
Passport **U. S. Passport Card** **U.S. Military ID (including military ID for spouses and dependents)**	
Primary ID (photograph and signature, not expired)	**Secondary ID (signature, not expired)**
Government-Issued Driver's License, including temporary licenses with all required elements (refer to "Unacceptable forms of Candidate Identification" for an exception when presented with a Texas driver's license that carries two expiration dates) **U.S. Dept of State Driver's License** **U.S. Learner's Permit (plastic card only with photo and signature)** **National/State/Country Identification Card** **Passport** **Passport cards** **Military ID** **Military ID for spouses and dependents** **Alien Registration Card (Green Card, Permanent Resident Visa)** **Government-Issued local language ID (plastic card with photo and signature)** **Employee ID*** **School ID*** **Credit Card*** (A credit card can be used as a primary form of ID	**U.S. Social Security Card** **Debit/(ATM) Card** **Credit Cards** **any form of ID on the Primary list**

only if it contains both a photo and a signature and is not expired. Any credit card can be used as a secondary form of ID, as long as it contains a signature and is not expired. This includes major credit cards, such as VISA, MasterCard, American Express and Discover. It also includes department store and gasoline credit cards.)

*These forms of identification cannot be used as primary identification for Regulatory and Certification candidates unless specifically indicated in the exam sponsor quick reference guide.

Local Language Identification

Primary ID (Local Language ID) – Identification in the local language (English or non-English) is an acceptable form of candidate identification for some exam sponsors for those candidates testing in the country where the identification was originally issued.

Must be a non-expired, government issued ID with photo and signature.

The candidate's identification card may be in the local language only or it may be in both Roman Characters and in the local language. A local language ID can only be used in the country where the identification was originally issued and the exam is being administered.

Examples of (but not limited to):

Korea (Driver's license/ Resident card/Citizen card)
Hong Kong SAR ID
China (National ID, Military ID and Driver's license)
India (Driver's license, Voter's ID card, PAN)
Malaysia Driver's license

Rules for Accepting Local Language Identification (non-Roman, non-English)

Candidate Name on identification is in the local language

If the local language identification contains the candidate's name in local language characters and the test administrator can verify the name of the ID with the name on the schedule, the test administrator should accept the identification and permit the candidate to sign his or her name in the local language. The test administrator should then compare the candidate's signature with the signature or characters presented on the local identification.

To accept a local language ID the following must apply:

Local language ID should be valid, government-issued and contain the candidate's photograph and signature.

If the local language ID has the candidate's name and photo but does not contain a signature or the signature is embedded, candidates must present signature identification from the list of acceptable primary or secondary identification, unless otherwise noted by the exam sponsor.

Local language identification must be presented and accepted only in the country where the local language ID was issued and the exam is being administered.

Test administrators must have the ability to translate the candidate's name in the local language into the candidate's name (Roman Characters) as presented in Registration Manager.

If the test administrator cannot translate the local language ID from the local language to Roman Characters the candidate must present a valid identification from the list of acceptable Primary identification which contains the candidate's name in Roman Characters.

Test administrators should request that the candidate to sign the signature pad using the same characters

or signature presented on the local language identification so the test administrator can then verify the candidate's signature against the identification. If the candidate signs the signature pad in Roman characters and their ID is signed in the local characters, or vice versus, they should be told to sign the signature pad the same way they signed their ID and given the opportunity to sign again.

Unacceptable forms of Candidate Identification

Unacceptable forms of ID

Any form of ID that is expired, unless it is accompanied by renewal paperwork.

If a candidate presents an ID that is expired or invalidated (for example, the corner of the ID has been clipped), you may accept the ID as long as it meets the other ID requirements and is accompanied by paperwork indicating that the candidate has filed for a renewal. The renewal paperwork does not need to contain a photograph and signature.

Note that Pearson VUE does not recognize grace periods. For example, if a candidate's driver's license expired yesterday and the state allows a 30-day grace period for renewing the ID, you must consider the ID to be expired.

International driver's licenses that are not issued by a government (These are not accepted because many organizations offer fake licenses over the Internet.)

Naturalization papers

IDs from countries subject to U.S. sanctions

If someone in Texas is in the United States on a visa, the date the visa expires is placed on the Texas driver's license in red. The date the visa expires may be different than the date the license expires.

If the candidate presents a driver's license from the state of Texas and the visa is expired, as indicated in red on the license, the license is considered expired and the candidate should not be permitted to test using the ID. In such cases, candidates will be permitted to go get a renewal at the DMV if they can do so within the standard 15 minutes after their scheduled appointment. If the candidate's driver's license shows an expired visa date but the license itself is still good and they bring in the renewed visa showing it is now good, the candidate will be permitted to test.

Sanctioned Countries:

Pearson VUE may provide test delivery services to candidates from around the world, except for residents of the countries below:

> Cuba
> Iran
> Sudan
> Syria

Detailed information about US sanctions can be found at www.ustreas.gov/offices/enforcement/ofac.

The Pearson VUE legal department regularly reviews these procedures and if changes are made, an updated version will be distributed via an update to this Guide.

If the candidate presents primary or secondary identification from one of the countries above, the candidate will be required to provide proof of primary residence in the U.S. or another non-sanctioned country.