

Drivers' Privacy Protection Act (DPPA)-- Frequently Asked Questions

What is the DPPA? The DDPA (Driver's Privacy Protection Act, 8 U.S.C., 2721, et seq, is a federal law that regulates the disclosure and use of certain information obtained from motor vehicle records. It restricts to whom and for what purpose certain information can be disclosed. It restricts how the recipients of information can use or redisclose this information. **Global Information Network currently only provides information to end user for employment purposes.**

When did the DPPA take effect? All states were required to comply by September 13, 1997. Congress recently made amendments to the DPPA that were effective June 1, 2000. Individual states must comply with the minimum requirements outlined by the DPPA but may add additional requirements or restriction for the dissemination of their state motor vehicle records.

What information does the DPPA restrict? The DPPA restricts the disclosure of personal information. Personal information is information that identifies and individual, including name, address, DL #, SS #, photographs and medical information. The disclosure of this information and additional information can further be restricted by the individual states.

Do Departments of Motor Vehicles restricted maintain all the information? No, the DPPA only restricts personal information. Information on accidents, driving violations and driver's status is not personal information.

Who can obtain personal information? Only those companies or individuals with permissible purpose. The state may also require a release and/or authorization from the person whose information is being disclosed.

If I qualify to obtain personal information, may I disclose it to others? The DPPA place considerable restrictions on your ability to share information obtained from motor vehicle records with others. You may re-disclose the information only to another permitted user for a permitted use. In addition you must keep a record of the disclosure, identifying each person or entity that receives the information and the permitted purpose for which it was used. Federal law requires that these records be retained for a period of five years.