AAMVA DL/ID Security Framework

A Package of Decisions Based on Best Practices, Standards, Specifications and Recommendations to Enhance Driver's License Administration and Identification Security

American Association of
Motor Vehicle Administrators

DISCLAIMER:

AAMVA, a non-regulatory organization, uses its membership's expertise to develop standards, specifications and best practices to foster the enhancement of driver licensing administration and identification security.

AAMVA determined the need for a comprehensive framework of minimum requirements with enhanced recommendations to improve the quality, reliability, uniformity and security of the driver licensing process in North America.

Throughout this document, AAMVA uses the word "shall" where it believes all jurisdictions "need" to adhere to the proposed requirements for maximum effectiveness.

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- Consistent name format (all staff, all jurisdictions use same format to enter and retrieve an individual's name).
- Reduction in manual processing and more automated search and matching decisions.
- Reduction in exception handling, and where necessary, simplified and clarified.

7.2 Licensing Noncitizens

Requirement #11: All jurisdictions that accept an immigration document as a source document shall tie the end-of-stay date to the expiration date of the driver's license/identification card (see Appendix "15-7.2-03 End of Stay and DL/ID Expiration Procedures").

Recommendation #5: All jurisdictions should not grant a photo driver's license/identification card to an undocumented immigrant (see Appendix "16-7.2-03 AAMVA Board of Directors Resolution 03-09: Position on Issuing Driver's Licenses to Undocumented Aliens").

The number of noncitizens (both legal and illegal) applying for a DL/ID has steadily increased in recent years. A documented immigrant may have one of several status classifications, which may cause confusion when he/she applies for a DL/ID. Immigration status and an immigrant's length-of-stay in the country have been identified as factors in national security. DL/ID issuance of immigrants must therefore be a consistent, accurate and secure process.

Noncitizens may be separated into two groups for the purposes of DL/ID issuance:

1. Documented immigrants with temporary status
2. Undocumented immigrants

Each group is discussed separately below in sections 7.2.1 and 7.2.2.

7.2.1 Documented Immigrants

Expiring the DL/ID on the end-of-stay (end of the visa) date requires:

- Original or certified immigration documents upon application.
- Issuance of the DL/ID with an expiration date that matches the lawful presence expiration date (end-of-stay date) or the jurisdiction's standard renewal cycle expiration date, whichever is shorter.
- Defined procedures for cases that require exception processing and management approval.

Detailed procedures for implementing the process are found in Appendix "15-7.2-03 End of Stay and DL/ID Expiration Procedures."

Benefits

The benefits of expiring the DL/ID on the end-of-stay date are:

- DL/ID issuance motivates customers to keep status valid with Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS).
- Standardized procedures for reciprocity when immigration status is authorized by BCIS.
- Easier enforcement of laws regarding end-of-stay date/card expiration date.
- Elimination of calculation errors as end-of-stay date is provided by BCIS.
- Increased control, as DL/ID issuance is eliminated without appropriate BCIS documentation.

7.2.2 Undocumented Immigrants

In May 2003, AAMVA recommended that jurisdictions not grant a photo DL/ID to an undocumented immigrant. To strengthen the security of the photo DL/ID and the issuance process associated with it, it is necessary to