Introduction
The Tree Care Industry Association produced this simplified guide to Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs)\(^1\) to address the needs and issues of the typical green industry service firm.

This guide provides basic compliance guidance and is not intended to be a substitute for regulations enforced by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). For more explicit or detailed instruction, we recommend that you visit https://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations.

State DOT laws preempt Federal requirements. To visit your state DOT web site for more information online, click on this link: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/about/webstate.cfm

This Management Guide is comprised of four main sections and 15 parts. These sections and parts are listed in the Table of Contents.

Please feel free to reproduce any material in this Guide and to distribute copies within your organization as needed.

Although we have made every effort to assure that the information we provide is complete and accurate, it is not intended to take the place of published FMCSA/DOT regulations. This document summarizes and paraphrases the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations published in Title 49 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR).

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FMCSR General Requirements

General Requirements – Part 390

§390.3 Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) apply to all employers, employees, and commercial motor vehicles transporting property or passengers in interstate commerce. Don’t be misled by the term, “interstate commerce.” DOT’s definition of that term is sufficiently broad that it generally includes most arborist driving activities.

Accident register
An accident is an occurrence involving a commercial motor vehicle operating on a public road that results in at least one of the following:
• A fatality
• Bodily injury to a person who, as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident
• Disabling damage to one or more motor vehicles, requiring the vehicle(s) to be towed or otherwise transported from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle (excluding tire disablement without other damage even if no spare tire is available)

§390.15 For a period of one year after an accident occurs, motor carriers are required to maintain an accident register containing the following information for each incident:
• Date
• City or town and State
• Driver's name
• Number of injuries and fatalities
• Hazardous materials (other than fuel) released, if any

Motor carriers are also required to maintain copies of all accident reports required by State or other governmental entities or insurers for a period of one year after an accident occurs.

Files provided with this section:
• accident register.pdf

Motor carrier identification report
§390.19 Each motor carrier that conducts operations in interstate commerce must file a Motor Carrier Identification Report, Form MCS-150 before it begins operations and every 24 months thereafter.

Forms may be sent to Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Data Analysis and Information Systems, MC-RIS, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20590. Upon receipt and processing of the Motor Carrier Identification Report, Form MCS-150, the FMCSA will issue the motor carrier an identification number (USDOT number).

Vehicle identification
§390.21 Every commercial motor vehicle operated by a motor carrier in interstate commerce must be marked, on BOTH sides of vehicle, with the following:
• The motor carrier's name or trade name
• The city and State of its principal place of business
• The motor carrier's identification number, preceded by "US DOT."

Files provided with this section:
• DOT number applic.pdf. (The MCS-150 Motor Carrier Identification Report)

Driving – Part 392
Illness or fatigue
§392.3 No driver is permitted to operate a motor vehicle when his/her ability and/or alertness is impaired by fatigue,
illness, or any other cause that makes it unsafe to begin (or continue) to drive the vehicle.

Drugs
§392.4 No driver may be on duty and possess, be under the influence of, or use
• Any 21 CFR 1308.11 Schedule I drug.
• Any amphetamine or formulation of an amphetamine (including pep pills and bennies)
• Narcotics or derivatives
• Any other substance that makes driving unsafe.

Alcohol
§392.5 A driver is forbidden to consume or be under the influence of alcohol within four hours of going on duty, while on duty, or while driving. A driver is forbidden to possess an alcoholic beverage while on duty, unless it is a manifested part of the shipment.

Safe loading and securement
§392.9 No one may drive or require anyone to drive a commercial motor vehicle unless the cargo is properly loaded and secured.

Railroad crossings /stopping
§392.10 Motor vehicles transporting hazardous materials are forbidden to cross railroad tracks without first stopping and looking both ways. Additionally, the driver must not shift gears while crossing the track.

Seat belts
§392.16 A driver must not drive before correctly restraining him/herself, if the vehicle is equipped with seat belts.

Emergency signals for stopped vehicles
§392.22 A vehicle stopped upon a highway or shoulder must activate the vehicle's hazard warning flashers at once. The driver must leave the flashers on until warning devices are activated. The flashers must again be used while the warning devices are being picked up before the vehicle moves on. The warning devices must be placed as follows (except where special rules apply):
1) One warning device must be placed about 10 feet toward direction of approaching traffic.
2) A second device must be placed about 100 feet toward direction of approaching traffic in the center of the lane or shoulder where the vehicle is stopped.
3) The third device must be placed about 100 feet from stopped vehicle in the direction away from approaching traffic in the center of the lane or shoulder where the vehicle is stopped.

Reserve fuel; materials of trade.
§392.51 Small amounts of fuel for the operation or maintenance of a commercial motor vehicle (including its auxiliary equipment) may be designated as materials of trade (see 49 CFR 171.8).

Use of radar detectors
§392.71 Use or possession of radar detectors in commercial motor vehicles is prohibited.

Special Training Requirements - Part 380
In May 2004, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration issued a final rule requiring training on four specific topics for entry-level drivers who are involved in interstate commerce and subject to CDL requirements.
§380.502 An entry-level driver is a driver with less than 1 years experience operating a CMV with a CDL in interstate commerce.

Compliance date
§380.500 Employers must ensure that each entry-level driver who first began operating a CMV in interstate commerce requiring a CDL between July 20, 2003, and July 20, 2004, has had the required training no later than October 18, 2004.
§380.509 Employers must ensure that entry-level drivers who will first operate a CMV after July 20, 2004, have
received the required training before driving a CMV.

Training areas
§380.503 Entry-level driver training must include instruction addressing the following four areas:
· Driver qualification - The Federal rules on medical certification, medical examination procedures, general qualifications, responsibilities, and disqualifications based on various offenses, orders, and loss of driving privileges (part 391, subparts B and E)
· Hours of service - The limitations on driving hours, the requirement to be off-duty for certain periods of time, record of duty status preparation, and exceptions (part 395 of this subchapter). Fatigue countermeasures as a means to avoid crashes.
· Driver wellness - Basic health maintenance including diet and exercise. The importance of avoiding excessive use of alcohol.
· Whistleblower protection - The right of an employee to question the safety practices of an employer without the employee's risk of losing a job or being subject to reprisals simply for stating a safety concern (29 CFR part 1978).

Employer responsibilities
· Each employer must place a copy of the driver's training certificate in the driver's personnel or qualification file.
· The driver's training certificate shall be available for inspection at the employer's principal place of business within two business days after a request has been made by an authorized representative.
· §380.511 The certificate must be kept for as long as the employer employs the driver and for one year thereafter.

Proof of training
§380.513 An employer who uses an entry-level driver must ensure the driver has received a training certificate containing the following seven items of information:
· Date of certificate issuance.
· Name of training provider.
· Mailing address of training provider.
· Name of driver.
· A statement that the entry-level driver has completed training requirements set forth in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations for entry-level driver training in accordance with 49 CFR 380.503.
· The printed name of the person attesting that the driver has received the required training.
· The signature of the person attesting that the driver has received the required training.

Forms
Files provided with this section:
· Entry Level Driver Training Certificate.pdf (Example of required wording)

Qualification of Drivers – Part 391
Motor carriers must assure that all drivers of commercial motor vehicles meet certain minimum qualifications.

Driver Requirements
§391.11 A driver must meet the following requirements:
☑ Be in good health and physically able to perform all duties of a driver.
☑ Be at least 21 years of age.
☑ Speak and read English well enough to converse with the general public, understand highway traffic signs and signals, respond to official questions, and be able to make legible entries on reports and records. [1]
☑ Be able to drive the vehicle safely.
☑ Know how to safely load and properly block, brace, and secure the cargo .
☑ Have only one valid commercial motor vehicle operator's license.
☑ Provide an employing motor carrier with a list of all motor vehicle violations or a signed statement that the driver has not been convicted of any motor vehicle violations during the past 12 months.
☑ In not disqualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle for any reason.
☑ Pass a driver's road test or equivalent and been issued a certificate.
Complete an application for employment meeting requirements set out in §391.21
Possess a valid medical certificate.

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Provide an employing motor carrier with a list of all motor vehicle violations or a signed statement that the driver has not been convicted of any motor vehicle violations during the past 12 months.
In not disqualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle for any reason.
Pass a driver's road test or equivalent and been issued a certificate.
Complete an application for employment meeting requirements set out in §391.21
Possess a valid medical certificate.

Driver Qualification File - Checklist

§391.51 Every motor carrier must have a qualification file for each regularly employed driver.
The file must include:
DRIVER'S APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT A person will not be allowed to drive a commercial motor vehicle unless he/she has completed and signed an application for employment. §391.21
INQUIRY TO PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS—3 YEARS An investigation of the driver's employment record during the preceding three years. This investigation must be made within 30 days of the date employment begins. §391.23
INQUIRY TO STATE AGENCIES—3 YEARS An investigation of the driver's driving record for the preceding three years. This investigation must be made within 30 days of the date employment begins. §391.23
ANNUAL REVIEW OF DRIVING RECORD A motor carrier must reinquire with State Agencies annually into the driving record of each driver it employs, covering at least the preceding 12 months. A note stating the results of this review shall be included in the Driver's Qualification File. §391.25
ANNUAL DRIVER'S CERTIFICATION OF VIOLATIONS A motor carrier must annually require each driver that it employs to prepare and furnish it with a list of all violations of motor vehicle traffic laws and ordinances during the previous 12 months. Note: CDL drivers who have provided information required by their licensing requirements need not repeat that information in this annual list of violations. §391.27
DRIVER'S ROAD TEST CERTIFICATE (or equivalent) A person must not be allowed to drive a commercial motor vehicle until he/she has successfully completed a road test and has been issued a certificate, or a copy of the license or certificate which the motor carrier accepted as equivalent to the driver's road test is received. §391.31
MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS The driver must pass a medical examination conducted by a licensed health care professional. A driver must be issued a Medical Examiner's Certificate, which must be carried at all times and must be renewed every two years. §391.43

How do I give a DOT road test?

§391.31 With few exceptions, employees are not supposed to drive commercial motor vehicles unless they have first successfully completed a road test and have been issued a certificate of driver's road test. The road test must be administered by you or a person you designate, including a third party. If you are the driver in question, then the test must be given by a person other than you. The test-giver has to be competent to evaluate and determine whether the person who takes the test has demonstrated that he/she is capable of operating the commercial motor vehicle and associated equipment. The road test has to be long enough to enable the test-giver to evaluate the skill of the person who takes it at handling the commercial motor vehicle and associated equipment. At a minimum, the employee must be tested, while operating the type of commercial motor vehicle that you intend to assign him/her, on his/her skill at performing each of the following operations:
- pre-trip inspection
- use of the vehicle’s controls and emergency equipment
- coupling and uncoupling of combination units, if the equipment he/she may drive includes combination units
- placing the vehicle in operation
- operating the vehicle in traffic and while passing other vehicles
- turning
braking, and slowing the vehicle by means other than braking
- backing and parking

You need to provide a road test form on which the person who gives the test can rate the performance of the person who takes it at each operation or activity that is part of the test. After completing the form, the test-giver needs to sign it. If the road test is successfully completed, the test-giver needs to complete a certificate of driver's road test (see example on previous page). A copy of the certificate must be given to the employee. You need to keep the original signed road test and original signed certificate in the employee’s driver qualification file.

Alternative physical qualification
§391.49 A person who is not physically qualified to drive under §391.49 due to the loss or impairment of limbs and who is otherwise qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle, may qualify if the Division Administrator, FMCSA, has granted a Skill Performance Evaluation (SPE) Certificate to that person.

Limited exemption
§391.61 Drivers who have been regular employees of a motor carrier for a continuous period that began before January 1, 1971 are exempt from employment application and road test requirements.

Multiple employer drivers
§391.63 If your firm employs a person as a driver on any basis, you must have on file the driver's name, social security number, identification number, type, issuing state of his/her motor vehicle operator's license, medical certificate, road test and certificate, and controlled substance test results.
§391.65 If you use a driver regularly employed by another motor carrier, you must have on file a signed written certificate that includes the driver's name and signature, certification of the driver's full qualifications, and expiration date of the driver's medical examiner's certificate.

Forms
To assist with compliance for this section we have provided ten forms on the CD accompanying this Management Guide. They are:
- Cert of Road Test.pdf
- Driver Certificate of Violation.pdf
- Driver Employment Application.pdf
- Driver Qualification Checklist.pdf
- Driver Record Annual Review.pdf
- Driver Record Inquiry.pdf
- Multiple Employer Driver.pdf
- Previous Employer Information Request.pdf
- Road Test Exam.pdf
- Road Test Information.pdf

Parts/Accessories Needed for Safe Operation – Part 393
Every commercial motor vehicle must be equipped with certain standard equipment. Other optional equipment or accessories are permitted only if these items do not decrease the operational safety of the vehicle.

So long as your vehicles were equipped with the proper standard equipment lights, reflectors and brakes when you took ownership and you maintain your vehicles’ standard equipment in good working order; you should be compliant with this section.

Lights
§393.9 All required lights must light on request at an inspection and must light when required during regular operation of the vehicle.
All lights must be permanently and securely mounted on a permanent part of the vehicle. The exceptions are temporary lights, such as those mounted on projecting loads. Temporary lights must be securely attached.

Brakes
§393.40 A commercial motor vehicle must have brakes acting on all wheels adequate to control the movement of, and
§393.41 Commercial motor vehicles manufactured since 1990, except certain trailers, shall be equipped with a parking brake system adequate to hold the vehicle or combination under any condition.

A trailer shall carry sufficient chocking blocks to prevent movement when parked.

§393.43 Every trailer requiring brakes shall be equipped with brakes that apply automatically and promptly upon breakaway from the towing vehicle.

**Seat belts**

§393.93 Commercial motor vehicles must be equipped with seats, seat belt assemblies, and seat belt anchorages compliant with standards that relate to their date of manufacture.

**Emergency Equipment**

§393.95 Commercial motor vehicles must carry the following emergency equipment:

- Fire extinguisher (not required for driveaway-towaway operations)
- Spare fuses of each type in use
- Warning devices for stopped vehicles

**Fire extinguishers**

Fire extinguishers must be securely mounted and readily accessible for use. Each extinguisher must have a gauge or other indicator that shows whether the extinguisher is fully charged, and a label showing its Underwriters' Laboratories (UL) rating.

The fire extinguisher(s) must meet one of the following standards:

- One extinguisher with a UL rating of 5 B, C or more or
- Two extinguishers each with a UL rating of 4 B, C or more.
- One extinguisher with a UL rating of 10 B, C if the vehicle is transporting placardable quantities of hazardous material.

**Forms**

To assist you with compliance with this section, we have supplied you with three additional files on CD. They are:

- Sec 393_WLL Table.pdf – *This table allows you to determine the working load limits of tie-down materials that are not marked with a WLL.*
- Sec 393_detailed regs1.pdf – *This file provides the regulatory detail, should you need it, for coupling devices and towing methods.*

**Required lighting on all vehicles**

§393.11 The table below tells you where the lights and reflectors need to be, etc. The illustrations on the following page show examples of each type of light/reflecter.

**Partial §393.11 Table 1 • Required Vehicle Lighting & Reflectors**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LIGHT LOCATION</th>
<th>HEIGHT</th>
<th>COLOR</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head lamp</td>
<td>Front 22” – 54”</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>2 or 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail lamp</td>
<td>Rear 15” – 72”</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turn signal lamp</td>
<td>Front, not less than 4” from low beam head</td>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard lamp</td>
<td>Front 15” – 83”</td>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear 15” – 83”</td>
<td>Red or amber</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop lamp</td>
<td>Rear 15” – 72”</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>2 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>License plate lamp</td>
<td>Rear, at license plate</td>
<td>White</td>
<td>1 or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Side marker lamp</td>
<td>Side, near front 15” minimum</td>
<td>Amber</td>
<td>1 each side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Side, near rear 15” minimum</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>1 each side</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Backup lamp Rear ___ White 1 or more
Rear reflector Rear 15” – 60” Red 2 or more
Side reflector
Side near front 15” – 60” Amber 1 each side
Side near rear 15” – 60” Red 1 each side
Intermediate side
lamp Side near center 15” minimum Amber 1 each side
Intermediate side
reflector Side near center 15” – 60” Amber 1 each side
Packing lamp Front 15” – 72” Amber or white 2 or more
Required on all vehicles 80” or wider
Identification lamp
Front, spaced 6” – 12”
on center As high as practical Amber 3
Rear As high as practical Red 3
Clearance lamp,
See Footnotes #9 &
Front, at widest point As high as practical Amber 2
Rear, at widest point As high as practical Red 2
Footnote •9
Any motor vehicle transporting a load which extends more than 4 inches beyond the width of the motor vehicle, or having projections beyond the rear of such vehicles, shall be equipped with the following lamps in addition to other required lamps, have the loads marked Loads projecting more than 4 inches beyond sides of motor vehicles: (1) The foremost edge of the projecting load at its outermost extremity shall be marked with an amber lamp visible from the front and both sides. (2) The rearmost edge of the projecting load at its outermost extremity shall be marked with a red lamp visible from the rear and side. (3) If any portion of the projecting load extends beyond both the foremost and rearmost edge, it shall be marked with an amber lamp visible from the front, both sides, and rear. (4) If the projecting load does not measure more than 3 feet from front to rear, it shall be marked with an amber lamp visible from the front, both sides, and rear, except that if the projection is located at or near the rear it shall be marked by a red lamp visible from the front, side, and rear.
Footnote •10
Projections beyond rear of motor vehicles. Motor vehicles transporting loads which extend more than 4 feet beyond the rear of the motor vehicle, or which have these tailboards or tailgates extending more than 4 feet beyond the body, shall have projections marked as follows: (1) On each side of the projecting load, one red lamp, visible from the side, located so as to indicate maximum overhang. (2) On the rear of the projecting load, two red lamps, visible from the rear, one at each side; and two red reflectors visible from the rear, one at each side, located so as to indicate maximum width.
Legend (Used in Following Illustrations)
1. Headlamps (2) White (4 optional)
2. Side marker lamps. Front (2) Amber
3. Side reflectors. Front (2) Amber
4. Turn signal lamps. Front (2) Amber
4a. Turn signal lamps. Front (2) Amber (Optional location)
5. Identification lamps. Front (3) Amber
5a. Identification lamps. Front (3) Amber (Optional location)
6. Clearance lamps. Front (2) Amber
7. Side marker lamps. Rear (2) Red
8. Side reflectors. Rear (2) Red
9. Identification lamps. Rear (3) Red
10 Clearance lamps. Rear (2) Red
11. Reflectors Rear (2) Red
12. Stop lamps. Rear (2) Red
13. License plate lamp. Rear (1) White
14. Backup lamp. Rear (1) White (location optional provided optional requirements are met)
15. Side marker Lamps. Intermediate (2) Amber (if vehicle is 304 or more
16. Side reflectors. Intermediate (2) Amber (if vehicle is 304 or more overall length)
17. Turn signal lamps. Rear (2) Amber or Red
18. Tail lamps. Rear (2) Red
19. Parking lamps. Front (2) Amber or White

**Inspection, Repair & Maintenance – Part 396**

§396.1 Every person in your company with direct responsibility for your vehicles should be conversant with these rules.

**General requirements**

§396.3 Planned maintenance makes good financial sense, but it is also a DOT requirement. Every carrier shall systematically inspect, repair, and maintain all commercial motor vehicles under its control. Authorized FHWA personnel can declare and mark “out of service” any motor vehicle that by reason of its mechanical condition or loading would likely cause an accident or a breakdown.

**Record keeping requirements**

Your firm must maintain the following information for every vehicle that it has controlled for 30 days or more:

- Identifying information, including company number, make, serial number, year, and tire size
- A schedule of inspections to be performed, including type and due date
- Inspection, repair, and maintenance records

These records must be retained for one year at the location where the vehicle is garaged, and maintained for one year and six months after the vehicle leaves the carrier's control (via sale, trade-in, or scrap).

**Roadside inspection reports**

§396.9 Any driver who receives a roadside inspection report must deliver it to you. An official of your company is to examine the roadside inspection report and ensure that any violations or defects noted on the report are corrected. Within 15 days after the inspection, you must sign the completed roadside inspection report to certify that all violations have been corrected, and then return it to the indicated address. A copy must be retained for 12 months from the date of inspection.

**Post-trip inspection reports**

§396.11 Your firm must require its drivers to prepare a daily written post-trip inspection report at the end of each driving day. Every driver is responsible for preparing such a report for each vehicle driven. This report must cover at least the following parts and accessories:

- Service brakes (including trailer brake connections)
- Parking (hand) brake
- Steering mechanism
- Lighting devices and reflectors
- Tires
- Horn
- Windshield wipers
- Rearview mirrors
- Coupling devices
- Wheels and rims
- Emergency equipment.

The report must list any condition that the driver either found or had reported to him/her that would affect safe operation or cause a breakdown. If no defect or deficiency is reported or found, the report should state this. The driver must sign the report in all cases.

Before dispatching the vehicle again, you need to certify that any discovered defect or deficiency has been corrected, or that the defect/deficiency does not require immediate correction for safe operation. You must keep the original post-trip inspection report and the certification of repairs for at least three months from the date of preparation.
Periodic inspection
§396.17 Every commercial vehicle must meet §396.17 inspection requirements at least once every 12 months. Your firm may perform its own annual inspections. You must keep a copy of the periodic inspection report for 14 months from the report date. Documentation of the most recent periodic inspection (such as a report copy, sticker, or decal) must also be kept on the vehicle.
You may meet periodic inspection requirements through:
• State or other jurisdiction's roadside inspection program,
• Self-inspection by qualified employee (see Inspector Qualification.pdf and Brake Inspector Qualification.pdf), or
• Third party inspection by qualified individual

Differences between Out Of Service & Annual Inspection criteria
DOT’s Out Of Service Criteria and Annual Inspection Criteria follow the same inspection procedures and require the same items to be inspected. However, a vehicle(s) is placed out of service only when by reason of its mechanical condition or loading it is determined to be so imminently hazardous as to likely cause an accident or breakdown, or when such condition(s) would likely contribute to loss of control of the vehicle(s) by the driver.
An inspecting official has a certain amount of flexibility in deciding whether to place a vehicle out of service at the inspection site or if it would be less hazardous to allow the vehicle to proceed to a repair facility. The distance to the repair facility must not exceed 25 miles. The roadside inspection does not necessarily require the vehicle to be defect free in order to continue in service.
In contrast, DOT’s annual (periodic) inspection procedure requires that all items required to be inspected are in proper adjustment, are not defective and function properly prior to the vehicle being placed in service.

Inspector qualification
§396.19 You must ensure that persons performing annual inspections are qualified.
Inspectors must:
• understand the requirements in the Inspection Checklist (see above)
• be able to identify defective components
• have knowledge and proficiency in methods, procedures, and tools
Inspectors may have gained experience or training by completing a State or Federal training program, or earning a State or Canadian Province qualifying certificate in commercial motor vehicle safety inspections; or by some combination of other training or experience totaling at least a year. You must keep evidence of an inspector's qualifications until one year after the inspector ceases to perform inspections for you.

Brake inspector qualification
§396.25 The brake inspector must:
• understand and be able to perform the brake service and inspection.
• know the methods, procedures, tools and equipment needed and
• be qualified to perform brake service or inspection by training and/or experience. Qualifying brake training or experience includes successful completion of:
  • a State, Canadian Province, Federal agency, or union training program,
  • a State-approved training program,
  • training that led to attainment of a State or Canadian Province qualifying certificate to perform assigned brake service or inspection tasks, including passage of CDL air brake test in the case of a brake inspection, or
  • one year of brake-related training, experience, or combination of both.
You must maintain evidence of brake inspector qualification at your principal place of business, or the location where the inspector works, until one year after the brake inspector ceases to perform inspections for you.

Forms
To assist you with compliance with this section, we have supplied you with 10 files on CD. They are:
• Annual Inspection.pdf – annual vehicle inspection report form
• Brake Inspector Qualification.pdf – detail on brake inspector qualifications
• TCIA Post Trip Inspection Report – Greens industry specific vehicle post-trip inspection form
• Federal Post Trip Inspection Report – generic vehicle post-trip inspection report
• Inspection Repair Maintenance.pdf – an inspection, maintenance and repair record form
CDL Requirements – Part 383

Note: At the time this Management Guide was published, the DOT was in the process of developing a rulemaking to prohibit states from issuing or renewing a commercial driver's license with a hazardous material endorsement unless the Department of Justice has first conducted a background check on the applicant.

§383.1 DOT’s stated purpose for the licensing provisions in Part 383 is to help reduce accidents by setting standards that require commercial drivers to be properly qualified and to hold a single valid driver's license (CDL); and that disqualify drivers who do not operate commercial motor vehicles safely.

The Commercial Driver's License Information System (CDLIS) enables the States to exchange information about the driving records and driver's licenses of commercial motor vehicle drivers. This helps assure that only one license is issued to a driver and that drivers currently disqualified are prevented from obtaining a CDL. You have access to the CDLIS clearinghouse through your State's vehicle licensing agency.

Notification to employer and licensing State

§383.31 Upon conviction for any State or local traffic violation, a driver must notify his/her employer(s) within 30 days. This notification must be in writing and must include the following information:

- Driver's full name
- Driver's license number
- Date of conviction
- Details about the offense, including any resulting suspension, revocation, or cancellation of driving privileges
- Indication of whether the violation happened in a commercial motor vehicle
- Location of offense, and
- Driver's signature

Notice of Previous employment

§383.35 Employers shall request applicants for employment as a commercial motor vehicle operator provide 10 years of work history involving commercial motor vehicle operations. The request shall be made at the time of application. The applicant shall certify the following information as true and complete:

- A list of the names and addresses of previous employers for which the applicant was an operator of a commercial motor vehicle
- The dates the applicant was employed by these employers
- The reason for leaving such employment

Vehicles requiring commercial driver's licenses

§383.5 Drivers must hold CDLs if they operate in interstate, intrastate, or foreign commerce and drive a vehicle:

- with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) or Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW) of at least 26,001 pounds, whichever is greater; or
- with a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more inclusive of a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 pounds; or
- with a tank having a rated capacity of 1,000 gallons or more
- transporting a quantity of hazardous materials requiring placarding

DOT Interpretations • §383.5

Question 6: A driver operates a tractor of exactly 26,000 pounds GVWR, towing a trailer of exactly 10,000 pounds GVWR, for a GCWR of 36,000 pounds. HM and passengers are not involved. Is it a CMV and does the driver need a CDL?

Guidance: No to both questions. Although the vehicle has a GCWR of 36,000 pounds, it is not a CMV under any part of the definition of that term in §383.5, and a CDL is not federally required.

Question 10: What is considered a "public road"?

Guidance: A public road is any road under the jurisdiction of a public agency and open to public travel or any road on private property that is open to public travel.
Disqualifying offenses
§383.51 You cannot knowingly require or permit a disqualified driver to drive a commercial motor vehicle.
Disqualifying serious traffic violations include:
• Speeding excessively (15 mph or more above posted limit)
• Driving recklessly
• Making improper or erratic traffic lane changes
• Following too closely
• Violating traffic control law involved in a fatality
• Driving a commercial motor vehicle without obtaining a CDL
• Driving a commercial motor vehicle without a CDL in the driver’s possession
• Driving a commercial motor vehicle without the proper class of CDL or required endorsement
Disqualifying major offenses include:
• Driving a commercial motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol
• Driving a commercial motor vehicle while under the influence of a disqualifying drug or other controlled substance
• Leaving the scene of an accident that involves a commercial motor vehicle
• Using a commercial motor vehicle to commit a felony
• Using a commercial motor vehicle to commit serious traffic violations
• Using a commercial motor vehicle to violate an Out-of-Service Order
Other offenses include:
• Using a commercial motor vehicle to violate the Railroad-Highway Grade Crossing rule
• Using a commercial motor vehicle to violate an Out-of-Service Order

Penalties
Serious traffic violations
• A 60-day license suspension will be imposed following conviction for two serious traffic violations within three years while driving a commercial motor vehicle.
• A 120-day suspension will be imposed following conviction for three serious traffic violations within three years.
Major offenses
• A 1-year license suspension will be imposed following first conviction.
• A life suspension will be imposed following second convictions.
Other offenses
• No less than a 60-day license suspension will be imposed following first conviction of a railroad-highway grade crossing offence.
• No less than a 90-day license suspension will be imposed following first conviction for violation of an out-of-service order.

Implied consent
§383.72 Any CDL holder is automatically considered to have consented to alcohol testing by any State or jurisdiction.

Classes of license
§383.91 The Federal standard requires States to issue a CDL to drivers according to the following license classifications:
• Class A • Any combination of vehicles with a GCWR of 26,001 or more pounds provided the GVWR of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds.
• Class B • Any single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 or more pounds, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 pounds GVWR.
• Class C • Any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, that does not meet the definition of Class A or Class B, but is either designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, or is placarded for hazardous materials. Because the CDL is a State-issued license, you should check with appropriate State officials regarding particular license classes and specific exemptions.
Air brake restrictions
§383.95 If an applicant fails the air brake section of the knowledge test, or performs the skills test in a vehicle not equipped with air brakes, his/her CDL, if issued, will indicate that the license holder may not operate any commercial motor vehicle equipped with air brakes. For the purposes of the skills test and the license restriction, air brakes include any braking system that operates fully or partially on the air brake principle.

CDL Alcohol & Drug Testing Requirements – Part 382
§382.103 Drivers required to have a commercial drivers license are subject to controlled substance and alcohol testing rules. A few exemptions are allowed such as for active duty military personnel.

Types of alcohol and controlled substance tests
Pre-employment
§382.301 An employee cannot drive until he/she has received the negative controlled substance test result.

DOT Interpretations —§382.031
Question 4: Must all drivers who do not work for an extended period of time (such as layoffs over the winter or summer months) be pre- employment drug tested each season when they return to work?
Guidance: If the driver is considered to be an employee of the company during the extended (layoff) period, a preemployment test would not be required so long as the driver has been included in the company's random testing program during the layoff period. However, if the driver was not considered to be an employee of the company at any point during the layoff period, or was not covered by a program, or was not covered for more than 30 days, then a preemployment test would be required.

Post-Accident
§382.303 As soon as practicable following an accident involving a commercial motor vehicle operating on a public road in commerce, you must perform alcohol and controlled substances tests for each surviving driver who:
- was performing safety-sensitive functions with respect to the vehicle, if the accident involved the loss of human life
- receives a citation under State or local law for a moving traffic violation arising from the accident, if the accident involved:
  1) bodily injury to any person who, as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident
  2) one or more motor vehicles incurring disabling damage as a result of the accident, requiring the motor vehicle to be transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other motor vehicle.

Alcohol tests. If a test required by this section is not administered within two hours following the accident, the employer shall prepare and maintain on file a record stating the reasons the test was not promptly administered. If a test required by this section is not administered within eight hours following the accident, the employer shall cease attempts to administer an alcohol test and shall prepare and maintain the same record. Records shall be submitted to the FMCSA upon request.

Controlled substance tests. If a test required by this section is not administered within 32 hours following the accident, the employer shall cease attempts to administer a controlled substances test, and prepare and maintain on file a record stating the reasons the test was not promptly administered. Records shall be submitted to the FMCSA upon request.

Random
§382.305 Your company must randomly test drivers at a minimum annual percentage rate of 10% of the number of drivers for alcohol testing, and 50% for controlled substances testing. The random alcohol test must be performed immediately prior, during or immediately after a driver is about to, or has performed a safety sensitive function. All drivers must have an equal chance of being selected.
Reasonable Suspicion
§382.307 You must require a driver to submit to an alcohol and/or controlled substance test when you have reasonable suspicion to believe that the driver has violated the prohibitions concerning alcohol and/or controlled substances. Your determination that reasonable suspicion exists to require the driver to undergo an alcohol and/or controlled substances test must be based on, “specific, contemporaneous, articulable” observations concerning the appearance, behavior, speech or body odors of the driver. A specially trained supervisor or company official must make the required observations.

§382.603 You must ensure that all persons designated to supervise drivers receive at least 60 minutes of training on alcohol misuse and receive at least an additional 60 minutes of training on controlled substances use. The training will be used by the supervisors to determine whether reasonable suspicion exists to require a driver to undergo testing. The training shall include the physical, behavioral, speech, and performance indicators of probable alcohol misuse and use of controlled substances.

A written record shall be made of the observations leading to an alcohol or controlled substances reasonable suspicion test, and signed by the supervisor or company official who made the observations, within 24 hours of the observed behavior or before the results of the alcohol or controlled substances tests are released, whichever is earlier.

Return-to-Duty
§382.503 You must ensure that the driver is tested before he/she returns to duty requiring the performance of a safety-sensitive function after engaging in prohibited conduct by consuming alcohol or controlled substances. Prohibited conduct includes:

• §382.201 Reporting for duty, remaining on duty or performing a safety-sensitive function with a blood alcohol level of 0.04 or greater
• §382.205 On-duty use of alcohol
• §382.207 Use of alcohol within four hours prior to work
• §382.209 Use of alcohol within 8-hours of an accident or before a post-accident alcohol test is administered, whichever is first, if a post-accident alcohol test is required
• §382.211 Failing to submit to a post-accident alcohol or controlled substances test
• §382.213 Use of any controlled substance when performing safety-sensitive operations, except when advised by a medical professional that the substance will not adversely affect the driver's ability to safely operate a commercial motor vehicle
• §382.215 Reporting for duty, remaining on duty or performing a safety-sensitive function, if the driver tests positive for controlled substances

The driver shall undergo a return-to-duty alcohol test with a result indicating an alcohol concentration of less than 0.02, or the driver shall undergo a return-to-duty controlled substances test with a result indicating a verified negative result for controlled substances use.

Follow-up
§382.111 If a Substance Abuse Professional has determined that a driver needs assistance for the misuse of alcohol, or for use of a controlled substance, you must ensure that the driver is subject to follow-up testing. A minimum of six tests must be conducted in the first 12 months, and the driver may only be subject to this test for a maximum of 60 months.

§382.111 Recordkeeping
Five Years:
- Alcohol test results indicating a Breath Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of 0.02 or greater
- Verified positive drug test results
- Refusals to submit to required alcohol and drug tests
- Driver evaluation and referrals

Two Years:
- Required calibration of Evidential Breath Testing (EBT) devices
- Testing administration records

One Year:
- Negative and canceled controlled substance test results
Alcohol test results indicating a BAC of less than 0.02

Indefinite Period:
Records related to the education and training technicians, supervisors, and drivers shall be maintained by the employer while the individual performs the functions which require the training and for two years after ceasing to perform those functions.

§382.405 All required records shall be maintained in a secure location with limited access, and shall be made available for inspection by an authorized representative of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

Inquiries to previous employers
§382.413 A motor carrier, with the driver's written authorization, shall inquire about the following information on a driver from the driver's previous employers for a period of two years preceding the driver's date of application:
• Alcohol tests with a result of 0.04 alcohol concentration or greater;
• verified positive controlled substances test results; and
• refusals to be tested.

Employer policy awareness /driver training
§382.601 You must provide your employees with educational materials explaining the requirements of the regulations as well as the employer's policies regarding alcohol misuse and controlled substances abuse prior to the start of alcohol and controlled substances testing. At a minimum, detailed discussions should include:
• The identity of the person designated to answer drug and alcohol questions
• Which drivers are subject to these requirements, what behavior is prohibited, and a clarification of what a "safety sensitive function" is
• The circumstances under which a driver will be tested, and the procedures that will be used for testing
• Explanations of the requirement that a driver submit to the testing, as well as what constitutes a driver's refusal to submit to testing
• The consequences for drivers who have violated the testing requirements
• Information concerning the effects of alcohol misuse, and controlled substances abuse on health, work, and personal life

Certificate of receipt
Each employer shall ensure that each driver is required to sign a statement certifying that he or she has received a copy of these materials described in this section. Each employer shall maintain the original of the signed certificate and may provide a copy of the certificate to the driver.

You are not required to complete either the "FMCSA Controlled Substance and Alcohol Testing MIS Data Collect Report" form or the "EZ" version of the form provided with this section unless you have received official notification from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

Forms
To assist with compliance, we have supplied two forms for Section 382 on the CD.
• Breath Alcohol Test Form.pdf – USDOT Breath Alcohol Testing Form, for reference

Safety Fitness Procedures - Part 385
§385.1 DOT uses a motor carrier rating system to determine the safety fitness of motor carriers, to take remedial action when required, and to prohibit motor carriers receiving a safety rating of unsatisfactory from operating.

Compliance review
§385.3 A compliance review is an on-site examination of the motor carrier's records and operations to determine whether the carrier meets the safety fitness standard. The review may include an examination of the following aspects of the motor carrier's operations:
• Alcohol and controlled substance testing
• Driver's hours of service
• Driver qualification
• Vehicle inspection and maintenance
• Financial responsibility
• Accidents
A compliance review is conducted to investigate potential safety violations, to investigate complaints, or is in response to a carrier's request for a change in safety rating. The results of the compliance review may result in the initiation of an enforcement action.

Safety ratings
The safety ratings are:

- **Satisfactory**: Your firm can demonstrate that it has adequate safety management controls in place, which function effectively to ensure acceptable compliance with applicable safety requirements to reduce the risk associated with items a) through k), below. Safety management controls are adequate if they are appropriate for the size and type of operation of the particular motor carrier.
- **Conditional**: Your firm does not have adequate safety management controls in place to ensure compliance with the safety fitness standard that could result in the occurrences listed as items a) through h), below.
- **Unsatisfactory**: You do not have adequate safety management controls in place to ensure compliance with the safety fitness standards which has resulted in occurrences listed in listed in items a) through h), below.

Rating criteria, factors & methodology

§385.5 The safety rating is based on degrees of compliance in reducing risks associated with:

a) CDL standard violations (Part 383)
b) Inadequate levels of financial responsibility (Part 387)
c) The use of unqualified drivers (Part 391)
d) Improper use and driving of motor vehicles (Part 392)
e) Unsafe vehicles operating on the highways (Part 393)
f) Failure to maintain accident registers and copies of accident reports (Part 390)
g) The use of fatigued drivers (Part 395)
h) Inadequate inspection, repair, and maintenance of vehicles (Part 396)
i) Transportation of hazardous materials, driving and parking rule violations (Part 397)
j) Violation of hazardous materials regulations (Parts 170 through 177)
k) Motor vehicle accidents and hazardous materials incidents

§385.7 The factors to be considered in determining the safety fitness and assigning a safety rating include information from safety reviews, compliance reviews and any other data. The factors may include all or some of the following:

- Adequacy of safety management controls. The adequacy of controls may be questioned if their degree of formalization, automation, etc., is found to be substantially below the norm for similar carriers. Violations, accidents or incidents substantially above the norm for similar carriers will be strong evidence that management controls are either inadequate or not functioning properly.
- Frequency and severity of regulatory violations.
- Frequency and severity of driver/vehicle regulatory violations identified in roadside inspections.
- Number and frequency of out-of-service driver/vehicle violations.
- Increase or decrease in similar types of regulatory violations discovered during safety or compliance reviews.
- Frequency of accidents; hazardous materials incidents; accident rate per million miles; preventable accident rate per million miles; and other accident indicators; and whether these accident and incident indicators have improved or deteriorated over time.
- The number and severity of violations of state safety rules, regulations, standards, and orders applicable to commercial motor vehicles and motor carrier safety that are compatible with Federal rules, regulations, standards, and orders.

What happens after inspection

§385.11 You will receive written notice of the safety rating within 30 days of the inspection.

If you transport placardable quantities of hazardous materials and you receive an **unsatisfactory** rating, you have 45 calendar days from the effective date of that rating, or from the date of the notice, whichever is later, to improve the safety rating to "conditional" or "satisfactory." Other motor carriers have 60 calendar days before the rating becomes final. If this improvement does not occur, you are prohibited from operating commercial motor vehicles.

§385.15 A petition for review of a safety rating, where there are factual or procedural disputes, must list all issues in
dispute and be accompanied by any information or documents the motor carrier is relying upon as the basis for its petition.
You may make a request for a change in a safety rating when the basis for the change is evidence that corrective actions have been taken, and that your operations currently meet the safety fitness standard.

**Transporting Hazardous Materials – Parts 171-180 & Part 387**

**Do you transport hazardous materials?**

§397.65 A hazardous material is any substance defined by the Secretary of Transportation as posing an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property. Most people recognize gasoline, propane, or dynamite as being hazardous materials, but did you know that certain pesticides and fertilizers may be classified as hazardous materials?

§172.101 It is important to know if you are transporting hazardous materials because violations of the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) carry civil fines of up to $32,500 and possible criminal penalties including up to five years in jail. Hazardous materials fall into one of the following basic classes and divisions:

- Explosives 1.1
- Explosives 1.2
- Explosives 1.3
- Explosives 1.4
- Explosives 1.5
- Explosives 1.6
- Flammable Gas, 2.1
- Non-Flammable Gas, 2.2
- Poison Gas, 2.3
- Flammable & Combustible Liquids, 3
- Flammable Solids, 4.1
- Spontaneously Combustible, 4.2
- Dangerous When Wet, 4.3
- Oxidizer, 5.1
- Organic Peroxide, 5.2
- Poison Liquid or Solid, 6.1
- Infectious Substance, 6.2
- Radioactive, 7
- Corrosive, 8
- Class 9 (Miscellaneous), 9

To determine if a material you are transporting is hazardous, contact the shipper who provided the material or refer to 49 CFR, Section 172.101 - Hazardous Materials Table. This Table can be accessed on the FMCSA web site: www.fmcsa.dot.gov.

**Do you meet “Right-to-Know” requirements?**

Make sure that your operation is compliant with OSHA’s regulation (§1910.1200) for Hazard communication. See the TCIA Management Guide entitled, “Guide to Compliance with OSHA’s Hazard Communication Standard.” The guide can be viewed on TCIA’s web site: www.treecareindustry.org/content/busmgt/regassistguidelines.htm

**Exceptions for “Materials of Trade”**

Like most arborist operations, you are likely going to find that you are exempt from DOT’s HazMat requirements because of the *Materials of Trade Exceptions*.

§171.8 A “material of trade” means a hazardous material, other than a hazardous waste, that is carried on a motor vehicle for one or more of the following reasons:

- to protect the health and safety of the vehicle’s operator or passengers
- to support the operation or maintenance of the vehicle (including its auxiliary equipment)
- in direct support of a principal business that is other than transportation

§173.6 A material of trade is limited to the following:

- A Class 3, 8, 9, Division 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1, or ORM-D material contained in a packaging having a gross mass or
capacity not over:
1) 1 pound (0.5 kg) or 1 pint (0.5 L) for a Packing Group I material;
2) 66 pounds (30 kg) or 8 gallons (30 L) for a Packing Group II, Packing Group III, or ORM-D material;
3) 400 gallons (1500 L) for a diluted mixture, not to exceed 2 percent concentration, of a Class 9 material.
• A Division 2.1 or 2.2 material in a cylinder with a gross weight not over 100 kg (220 pounds), or a permanently mounted tank manufactured to ASME standards of not more than 70 gallon water capacity for a non-liquefied Division 2.2 material with no subsidiary hazard.
• A Division 4.3 material in Packing Group II or III contained in a packaging having a gross capacity not exceeding 30 ml (1 ounce).
• This section does not apply to a hazardous material that is self-reactive (see §173.124), poisonous by inhalation (see §173.133), or a hazardous waste.
Packaging for hazardous materials must be leak-proof for liquids and gases, sift-proof for solids, and be securely closed, secured against movement, and protected against damage.
Each material must be packaged in the manufacturer's original packaging, or a packaging of equal or greater strength and integrity.
Outer packaging is not required for cans and bottles that are secured against movement in cages, carts, bins, boxes or compartments.
For gasoline, a packaging must be made of metal or plastic and conform to the requirements of this subchapter or to the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the Department of Labor contained in 29 CFR 1910.106.(d)(2) or 1926.152(a)(1).
A cylinder or other pressure vessel containing a Division 2.1 or 2.2 material must conform to packaging, qualification, maintenance, and use requirements, except that outer packaging is not required. Manifolding of cylinders is authorized provided all valves are tightly closed.
Any non-bulk packaging other than a cylinder (including a can/bottle without an outer packaging) must be marked with a common name or proper shipping name to identify the material it contains, including the letters “RQ” if it contains a reportable quantity of a hazardous substance.
A bulk packaging containing a diluted mixture of a Class 9 material must be marked on two opposing sides with the four-digit identification number of the material. The identification number must be displayed on placards, orange panels or, alternatively, a white square-on-point configuration having the same outside dimensions as a placard (at least 10.8 inches (273 mm) on a side).
You must inform the operator of a commercial motor vehicle containing a material of trade of the presence of the hazardous material (including whether the package contains a reportable quantity) and inform him/her of the requirements of this section.
(d) Aggregate gross weight. Except for dilute mixtures of Class 9 materials, the aggregate gross weight of all materials of trade on a motor vehicle may not exceed 440 pounds (200 kg).

What do I need to do if I transport non-exempt hazardous materials?
A motor carrier that transports non-exempt hazardous materials, whether interstate or intrastate, must comply with the Federal Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR, Sections 100-180. These include requirements covering registration, incident reporting, training, shipping papers, labels, placards, and packages. Additional HazMat requirements in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, including insurance requirements, operational restrictions and CDL endorsements, are spelled out elsewhere in this program.

Forms
To assist with compliance, we have supplied two forms for this section on the CD.
Incident Report.pdf – Form used to report a hazardous material spill
Materials registration Page 1.pdf
Materials registration Page 2.pdf – Application form to be able to transport hazardous materials
State Transportation Web Sites

Alabama • http://www.dot.state.al.us/
Alaska • http://www.dot.state.ak.us/
Arizona • http://www.dot.state.az.us/
Arkansas • http://www.ahtd.state.ar.us/
California • http://www.dot.ca.gov/
Colorado • http://www.dot.state.co.us/
Connecticut • http://www.ct.gov/dot/site/default.asp
Delaware • http://www.deldot.net/
District of Columbia • http://www.ddot.dc.gov/ddot/site/default.asp
Florida • http://www.dot.state.fl.us/
Georgia • http://www.dot.state.ga.us/
Hawaii • http://www.state.hi.us/dot/
Idaho • http://www.idt.idaho.gov/idtredirect.htm
Illinois • http://dot.state.il.us/
Indiana • http://www.ai.org/dot/
Iowa • http://www.dot.state.ia.us/
Kansas • http://www.ksdot.org/
Kentucky • http://www.kytc.state.ky.us/
Louisiana • http://www.dotd.state.la.us/
Maine • http://www.maine.gov/mdot-stage/
Maryland • http://www.mdot.state.md.us/
Massachusetts • http://www.mass.gov/mhd/
Michigan • http://www.michigan.gov/mdot/
Minnesota • http://www.dot.state.mn.us/
Mississippi • http://www.mdot.state.ms.us/
Missouri • http://www.modot.state.mo.us/
Montana • http://www.mdt.state.mt.us/
Nebraska • http://www.dot.state.ne.us/
Nevada • http://www.nevadadot.com/
New Hampshire • http://www.state.nh.us/dot/
New Jersey • http://www.state.nj.us/transportation/
New Mexico • http://www.nmshtd.state.nm.us/
New York • http://www.dot.state.ny.us/
North Carolina • http://www.ncdot.org/
North Dakota • http://www.state.nd.us/dot/
Ohio • http://www.dot.state.oh.us/
Oklahoma • http://www.okladot.state.ok.us/
Oregon • http://www.oregon.gov/ODOT/
Pennsylvania • http://www.dot.state.pa.us/
Puerto Rico • http://www.dtop.gobierno.pr/
Rhode Island • http://www.dot.state.ri.us/
South Carolina • http://www.dot.state.sc.us/
South Dakota • http://www.sddot.com/
Tennessee • http://www.tdot.state.tn.us/
Texas • http://www.dot.state.tx.us/
Utah • http://www.sr.ex.state.ut.us/
Vermont • http://www.aot.state.vt.us/
Virginia • http://virginiadot.org/
Washington • http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/
West Virginia • http://www.wvdot.com/
Wisconsin • http://www.dot.state.wi.us/
Wyoming • http://wydotweb.state.wy.us/