

For All Commercial Motor Vehicles







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#### FMCSA COMPLIANCE MANUAL

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#### FMCSA COMPLIANCE MANUAL

#### Introduction

August 2018

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) is charged with ensuring that commercial trucks, buses, and other vehicles are operated safely. Since 2000, responsibility for regulating the operation of commercial motor vehicles (CMVs) has fallen to the DOT's Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). The FMCSA's primary mission is to prevent CMV-related fatalities and injuries. This is accomplished in part by enforcing federal laws and regulations, and particularly the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs).

This perfect-bound version of the *FMCSA Compliance Manual* is designed to help companies and individuals comply with the FMCSRs as they relate to safe vehicle operations. The manual is divided into six major sections, each focusing on a different compliance topic.

Within each section are plain-English "Easy Explanations," the FMCSRs and official interpretations that apply to that topic, and any other pertinent reference materials. Each major section of the manual is designed to stand alone, so in some cases information is repeated or restated when it applies to multiple topics. Section I, *Fundamentals*, sets the stage for understanding the FMCSRs and how they apply. The sections that follow address personnel issues, hours of service, vehicle compliance, driving-related regulations, enforcement programs, and penalties that can result from non-compliance.

Revision bars, like the one shown to the left of this paragraph, are used to show where significant changes were made on updated pages. The date on the bottom of the page tells you when the page was last updated. Updated versions of this publication are available twice per year.

Due to the constantly changing nature of government regulations, it is impossible to guarantee absolute accuracy of the material contained herein. The Publisher and Editors, therefore, cannot assume any responsibility for omissions, errors, misprinting, or ambiguity contained within this publication and shall not be held liable in any degree for any loss or injury caused by such omission, error, misprinting or ambiguity presented in this publication.

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#### New in this update

- Numerous revisions based on a new "Electronic Documents and Signatures" rule, effective June 15, 2018. Among the changes: a new section 390.32 that allows carriers to use electronic documents and signatures to satisfy FMCSA regulatory requirements.
- New official guidance for secs. 40.135, 40.327, 395.1, and 395.8 related to MRO verification interviews, use of the "personal conveyance" provision, and use of the agricultural commodity exemption.
- Minor technical amendments throughout the FMCSRs, effective June 18, 2018.
- New rules in parts 390 and 391 establishing a process for medical examiners with the Department
  of Veterans Affairs to be listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners and perform
  medical exams for veterans enrolled in the VA healthcare system.
- A three-year delay of a June 22, 2018, compliance deadline related to the "Medical Examiner's Certification Integration" rule, affecting parts 383, 384, and 391.
- Information about new hours-of-service exceptions for drivers transporting livestock or asphalt or traveling to/from a motion-picture production site.
- Updated listings of certified drug testing labs, the Schedules of Controlled Substances, and agency contacts.

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#### **Personnel**

#### **Driver Qualifications**

#### **Easy Explanations**

A critical factor affecting highway safety is the competency of those placed behind the wheel. When that wheel controls a very large, very expensive piece of equipment transporting multiple passengers or valuable cargo, the risk of the driver being unqualified is compounded exponentially.



Today's high operating costs don't allow much margin for loss, and a single accident — even with insurance coverage — can result in huge losses across the organization. Statistics tell us that competent, qualified drivers have fewer accidents, and although it may not be measurable in dollars and cents, there is also value in the good customer relations and other intangibles generated by such drivers.

To help ensure that professional truck and bus drivers are safe drivers, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) requires motor carriers to verify that their drivers are fully trained and qualified to be behind the wheel. These requirements, found in 49 CFR Parts 380, 382, 383, and 391 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs), apply at both the hiring stage and on an ongoing basis. Most states adopt similar requirements for their in-state motor carriers.

The following is designed to provide motor carriers with a better understanding of these regulations, their (and their drivers') responsibilities, guidance in the qualification of drivers, and clarification of the filing and recordkeeping requirements.

# The Regulations

#### Who is subject to the rules?

In general, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations — including the driver qualification requirements — apply to motor carriers of property and/or passengers, whether private or for-hire, engaged in interstate commerce. There are some exceptions from portions of the

rules, however, based on the size of the vehicle, the type of operation, or the commodity being transported. The applicability of and exceptions from these regulations are detailed in Sec. 390.3, as summarized below.

The Rules In:	Apply To:
Most of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (except as noted below), including the driver qualification rules in Part 391	All "employers," "employees," and "commercial motor vehicles" as defined in Sec. 390.5 which transport property or passengers in interstate commerce. This generally includes private or for-hire vehicles weighing or rated at 10,001 pounds or more, designed for 9 or more passengers, or placarded for hazardous materials.
Part 380, special training requirements	<ul> <li>Drivers of longer combination vehicles (doubles/triples) weighing over 80,000 pounds and operating in interstate commerce; and</li> <li>Drivers operating vehicles in interstate commerce that require a commercial driver's license (CDL).</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Part 382, the drug and alcohol testing rules; and</li> <li>Part 383, the commercial driver's license (CDL) rules</li> </ul>	All employers and employees who operate "commercial motor vehicles" as defined in Sec. 383.5 in <i>interstate or intrastate</i> commerce. This generally includes private or for-hire vehicles weighing or rated at 26,001 pounds or more, designed for 16 or more passengers, or placarded for hazardous materials.

Note that where the FMCSRs refer to "Subchapter B" or "this subchapter," they are referring to the FMCSRs themselves, as found in the *Code of Federal Regulations* under Title 49, Chapter III, Subchapter B, comprised of Parts 350-399.



The driver qualification requirements of Part 391 and the training requirements of Part 380 apply to motor carriers and drivers engaged in *interstate* commerce. Those not involved in interstate commerce are subject to their states' rules, which may or may not be identical to the federal rules. Most states adopt some or all of Part 391, however, and some adopt the Part 380 training requirements as well. All states enforce Parts 382 and 383.

#### Major exceptions

Sec. 390.3 also describes the types of operations that are exempt from the FMCSRs:

- All school bus operations (home to school or school to home), as defined in Sec. 390.5;
- Transportation performed by the federal government or a state or local government (but not including contractors doing work for the government);
- The occasional transportation of personal property by individuals when there is no compensation involved and the transportation is not business-related;
- The transportation of human corpses or sick and injured persons;
- The operation of fire trucks and rescue vehicles while involved in emergency and related operations;

- The operation of commercial motor vehicles designed to transport between 9 and 15 passengers (including the driver), not for direct compensation (these operations are not completely exempt from the FMCSRs, however); and
- Drivers of vehicles used to respond to a pipeline emergency or used primarily to transport propane winter heating fuel, but only if the regulations prevent the driver from responding to an emergency situation requiring immediate response.

Under Sec. 390.38, drivers of pipeline welding trucks are exempt from driver qualification requirements.

Refer to Sec. 390.5 for important definitions of many of the terms used above.

#### Private motor carriers of passengers

Private motor carriers of passengers (PMCPs) transporting more than 15 passengers are broken into two groups for purposes of compliance:

- PMCPs involved in a business activity which provides transportation in the furtherance of a commercial purpose (such as companies that use buses to transport their own employees, or professional musicians who use buses for concert tours) are subject to nearly all of the FMCSRs except the insurance requirements.
- PMCPs engaged in nonbusiness activities but providing transportation of some kind (such as churches, private schools, civic organizations, scout groups, or other organizations that may purchase or lease buses for the private transportation of their respective groups) are subject to many of the FMCSRs but not most recordkeeping or insurance requirements.

Any special exceptions for PMCPs will be noted in the relevant sections of this manual.

#### 9- to 15-passenger vehicles

Companies operating passenger-carrying vehicles that are designed or used to carry 9 to 15 passengers (including the driver) may be exempt from most of the FMCSRs as long as the vehicles weigh or are rated at less than 10,001 pounds and there is no "direct compensation" involved. There is "direct compensation" if the passengers (or a person acting on behalf of the passengers) pay the company for the transportation service being provided, and the payment is not included in a total package charge or other assessment for highway transportation services.

If the vehicles weigh or are rated at 10,001 pounds or more, regardless of compensation, then the rules apply due to the weight alone. If the vehicles weigh less than 10,001 pounds and there is no compensation of any kind for the transportation (such as a company transporting its own employees), then the vehicles would qualify for the exemption. See Sec. 390.3(f)(6) for details.



Every employer subject to the FMCSRs is required to be knowledgeable of and to comply with all regulations that are applicable to the company's operation. This also means that every driver and employee must be instructed regarding, and must comply with, those same regulations.

#### Definitions of "commercial motor vehicle"

Two definitions of "commercial motor vehicle" (CMV) are used in the regulations, often causing confusion. Both definitions apply to the driver qualification requirements.

- 1. For the driver qualification rules in Part 391, a "commercial motor vehicle" is any self-propelled or towed motor vehicle used on a public roadway in interstate commerce to transport passengers or property when the vehicle:
  - Has a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR), gross combination weight rating (GCWR), gross vehicle weight (GVW), or gross combination weight (GCW) of 10,001 pounds or more, whichever is greater; or
  - Is designed or used to transport 9 or more passengers (including the driver) for compensation or 16 or more passengers (including the driver) not for compensation; or
  - Is used to transport hazardous materials in quantities requiring the vehicle to be placarded.

Vehicles that do not meet the above definition (found in Sec. 390.5) are not regulated under the FMCSRs even if used for a commercial purpose.

- 2. For the CDL and drug/alcohol testing rules, as well as entry-level training requirements, a "commercial motor vehicle" is a motor vehicle or combination of vehicles used in commerce (interstate or intrastate) to transport passengers or property if the vehicle:
  - Has a GCWR or GCW of 26,001 pounds or more, whichever is greater, including a towed unit(s) with a GVWR or GVW of more than 10,000 pounds, whichever is greater; or
  - Has a GVWR or GVW of 26,001 pounds or more, whichever is greater; or
  - Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver; or
  - Is used to transport hazardous materials in quantities requiring the vehicle to be placarded.

This second definition is found in Secs. 382.107 and 383.5.



Note that, except in the case of multiple passengers or hazardous materials, the above definitions rely on the vehicle's actual or rated weight and not its cargo or whether the operation is private or for-hire. A vehicle can be empty yet still be large enough to be regulated as a CMV. Thus, the driver of a large pickup truck pulling a trailer for a private company is typically subject to most of the same rules as a large for-hire tractor/trailer or motorcoach operator.

In addition to the exceptions noted above, there are some specific exceptions or variations in the requirements for driver qualification contained in Part 391, all of which will be discussed later.

#### Who is responsible for compliance?

Compliance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations is generally a shared responsibility among drivers and their employers. Where the driver is specifically charged with compliance, Sec. 390.11 makes the motor carrier responsible for requiring driver compliance:

Sec. 390.11, Motor carrier to require observance of driver regulations.

Whenever in Part 325 of Subchapter A [the noise emission standards] or in this subchapter [the FMCSRs] a duty is prescribed for a driver or a prohibition is imposed upon the driver, it shall be the duty of the motor carrier to require observance of such duty or prohibition. If the motor carrier is a driver, the driver shall likewise be bound.

Charging the carrier with requiring driver compliance places special emphasis on carrier responsibilities, and in the case of driver qualification, carriers are often cited for "permitting" driver non-compliance.



# **Did You Know?**

The federal safety regulations are designed to be the *minimum* standards you must follow. Motor carriers are allowed — and indeed encouraged — to adopt and enforce more stringent requirements relating to vehicle safety and employee safety and health.

#### Who must be qualified?

Basically, any driver of a commercial motor vehicle — whether a full-time, part-time, or occasional driver, an independent owner-operator, or someone not hired as a "driver" (such as a supervisor or mechanic) — must be qualified under the rules in Parts 380, 382, 383, and 391, as applicable.

There are exceptions from one or more of the qualification requirements, however, as listed here and discussed in detail later:

- Drivers regularly employed before January 1, 1971.
- Drivers of certain farm vehicles.
- Drivers engaged in the apiarian (beekeeping) industry.
- Drivers with certain medical conditions dating back to 1988 and operating exclusively within exempt intracity areas.
- Drivers working for more than one employer within every 7 days.
- Drivers furnished by other motor carriers.
- Private motor carriers of passengers.

#### What are the basic qualifications to drive a CMV?

To be considered qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle, a person must:

- 1. Be at least 21 years old;
- 2. Be able to read and speak the English language well enough to converse with the general public, understand English traffic signs and signals, respond to official inquiries, and make entries on reports and records;
- 3. Be able to safely operate the type of motor vehicle he/she drives, by way of experience, training, or both;
- 4. Be physically qualified to drive a motor vehicle in accordance with the medical qualification standards in Sec. 391.41;
- 5. Have a currently valid CMV operator's license issued by only one state or jurisdiction;
- 6. Have prepared and furnished the motor carrier that employs him/her with a list of violations from the past 12 months (or certification that there were no violations), as required by Sec. 391.27;
- 7. Not be disqualified to drive a motor vehicle under the rules in Sec. 391.15; and
- 8. Have successfully completed a driver's road test and been issued a certificate of driver's road test (Sec. 391.31), unless the employer accepts a driver's license or previously issued certificate of road test instead (Sec. 391.33).



The qualification rules, as well as all other FMCSRs, apply to motor carriers and their drivers, not leasing companies, temp agencies, or other third parties who may provide drivers or services to a motor carrier. Motor carriers can generally use third parties to provide personnel, perform required tasks, or store required documents, but responsibility for compliance — as well as responsibility for any violations — still rests with the motor carrier!

#### Cargo distribution and securement

In addition to meeting the standards above, CMV drivers must:

- Be able (through experience, training, or both) to determine whether the cargo they transport including baggage in a passenger-carrying motor vehicle has been properly located, distributed, and secured in or on the motor vehicles they drive; and
- Be familiar with methods and procedures for securing cargo in or on the motor vehicles they drive.



Motor carrier personnel responsible for administering the carrier's driver qualification program must make certain that each person who will be driving a commercial motor vehicle qualifies under each of the requirements above, unless a special exception exists. Of course, there's a sound safety basis for each of these regulations, and from a carrier standpoint, making certain drivers are fully qualified makes good business sense. Accidents are expensive, and good drivers have fewer accidents.

#### One driver's license

As noted above, a CMV driver is allowed to possess only one commercial vehicle driver's license, and it must be from his/her state of residence. Depending on the vehicle and/or cargo, however, the license may or may not be a commercial driver's license (CDL). In many cases, a standard non-CDL operator's license is all that's required to operate a commercial motor vehicle, especially those under 26,001 pounds which are not transporting hazardous materials or 16 or more passengers.



This is one area where the two definitions of "commercial motor vehicle" (CMV) cause confusion. A single, valid license is required for anyone operating a CMV as defined in Sec. 390.5, but a "commercial driver's license" (CDL) is only required (at least under *federal* standards) for CMVs as defined in Sec. 383.5. For example, the driver of a straight truck weighing 22,000 pounds (and not placarded for hazardous materials) does not generally need a CDL — even if it has air brakes — but rather whichever license his/her home state requires for that type of vehicle.

Note that states are allowed to exempt certain drivers from the CDL requirements. The CDL standards are discussed in greater detail elsewhere in this manual.



Drivers must be at least 21 years old to operate commercial motor vehicles in interstate commerce. However, depending on state rules, younger drivers may be able to operate commercial motor vehicles within their state, as long as they never cross state lines or otherwise get involved in interstate commerce. Under federal rules, drivers only have to be 18 years old to obtain a commercial learner's permit.

#### **Qualifying a Driver**

Driver qualification is an ongoing process. Certain steps must be taken before a driver ever gets behind the wheel of a commercial motor vehicle, but additional steps must be taken on a regular basis to ensure that that driver remains fully qualified throughout his or her career. Carriers are encouraged to establish a compliant driver qualification program for all drivers, whether first-timers, part-timers, old-timers, leased, or "casual" or "intermittent" drivers.



Many carrier liability issues relate to the use of unqualified drivers, so it is critical for carriers to ensure that their drivers are fully qualified at all times. If a driver's qualifications lapse in any way and he or she gets into an accident, it could mean fines and penalties but even bigger worries in a court of law.

#### Initial qualification

During the qualification process for any new driver, the FMCSRs require certain documentation to be completed, investigations performed, and actions taken. Keep in mind that these are the minimum standards to be followed; your company can establish additional or more stringent requirements than described here. The following is an overview of the requirements in Parts 380, 382, 383, and 391.

Qualification Checklist
The following is a basic FMCSR compliance checklist for qualifying new drivers, in no particular order. Not all items apply to all drivers, and not all items are required prior to driving:
☐ Driver-specific application for employment
☐ Driving record(s) from state(s) where driver was licensed during past 3 years
□ Road test form and certificate, OR copy of existing road test certificate that is less than 3 years old, OR photocopy of driver's CDL license (except for double/triple trailers or tank vehicles)
☐ Pre-employment screening program (PSP) report (optional)
☐ Written authorization from driver to obtain his/her drug/alcohol testing history from previous employer(s)
☐ Accident and drug/alcohol testing history from previous employer(s) from last 3 years, OR documentation of good-faith effort to obtain the information
☐ Medical examiner's certificate, OR (for CDL/CLP drivers) a driving record showing medical certification status
□ Documentation showing that the medical examiner was listed in the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners at the time of the exam
☐ Documentation of any medical variance, if applicable
☐ A signed statement showing total on-duty time for the past 7 days and the time at which the driver was last relieved from duty (to verify compliance with hours-of-service rules prior to driving for you)
— For drivers required to hold a CDL —
□ Negative DOT pre-employment drug test result, OR documentation of exception to pre-employment test (382.301(b))
☐ Signed certificate of receipt for drug/alcohol educational materials and company policy
□ Documentation of the type of driving the applicant self-certified that he/she will perform (this information should be available on the driving record) (383.71(g))
□ Entry-level driver training certificate (if applicable, until February 7, 2020)

☐ Longer combination vehicle (LCV) training certificate (if applicable)

☐ Starting January 6, 2020: Authorization from driver to query the Drug and Alcohol

☐ Starting January 6, 2020: Full pre-employment query of the Drug and Alcohol Clearing-

Clearinghouse

house

#### Application for employment

The basic content of the driver application for employment is listed in Sec. 391.21, although the actual form of presentation is left to the carrier's discretion. It must contain:

- 1. The name and address of the motor carrier;
- 2. The applicant's name, address, date of birth, and social security number:
- 3. The applicant's address(es) for the 3 years preceding the date of application;
- 4. The date of application;
- 5. The issuing state, number, and expiration date of the applicant's driver's license;
- 6. The nature and extent of the applicant's experience operating motor vehicles:
- 7. A list of all motor vehicle accidents in which the applicant was involved during the last 3 years;
- 8. A list of all violations of motor vehicle laws and ordinances for which the applicant was convicted or forfeited bond or collateral during the last 3 years;
- 9. A statement detailing the facts and circumstances of any denial, revocation, or suspension of any license, permit, or privilege to operate a motor vehicle issued to the applicant, or a statement that no such denial, revocation or suspension has occurred;
- 10. A list of the names and addresses of the applicant's employers during the last 3 years. If the applicant will operate a CMV that requires a CDL, this list must include an additional 7 years' history (10 years total) of employers for whom the driver operated a CMV. The list must include:
  - The dates of employment,
  - The reason(s) for leaving,
  - Whether the applicant was subject to the FMCSRs for the employer,\* and
  - Whether the applicant was subject to DOT drug or alcohol testing for the employer\*; and
- 11. A signed, dated statement indicating that the supplied information is true and accurate

\*Note: "Yes" responses to these questions indicate that those employers may need to be contacted to obtain the applicant's safety performance history.

DRIVER'S APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT					
Applicant Name		Date of Application			
(print)	Company				
	Address				
	City	State Zip			
In compliance with Federal and State equal employment opportunity laws, qualified applicants are considered for all positions without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status, veteran status, non-job related disability, or any other protected group status.					
	TO BE	READ AND SIGNED BY APPLICANT			
I authorize you to make such investigations and inquiries of my personal, employment, financial or medical history and other related matters as may be necessary in arriving at an employment decision. (Generally, inquiries regarding medical history will be made only if and after a conditional offer of employment has been extended.) I hereby release employers, schools, health care providers and other persons from all liability in responding to inquiries and releasing information in connection with my application.  In the event of employment, I understand that false or misleading information given in my application or interview(s) may result in discharge. I understand, also, that I am required to abide by all rules and regulations of the Company.					
I understand that information I provide regarding current and/or previous employers may be used, and those employers(s) will be contacted, for the purpose of investigating my safety performance history as required by 45 CFR 391.23(d) and (e). I understand that I have the right to:					
Review information provided by previous employers; Have errors in the information corrected by previous employers and for those previous employers to re-ser corrected information to the prospective employer; and Have a rebuttal statement attached to the alleged erroneous information, if the previous employer(s) cannot agree on the accuracy of the information.					
			Signature		Date
					FOR COMPANY USE
		PROCESS RECORD			
APPLICANT HIS		REJECTED			
DATE EMPLOYE	ED	POINT EMPLOYED			
DEPARTMENT (IF REJECTED, S	SUMMARY REPORT OF REASONS SHOULD	BE PLACED IN FILE) CLASSIFICATION			
SIGNATURE OF	INTERVIEWING OFFICER				
TERMINATION OF EMPLOYMENT DATE TERMINATED DEPARTMENT RELEASED FROM					
DISMISSED		NTARILY QUIT OTHER			
TERMINATION R	EPORT PLACED IN FILE	SUPERVISOR			
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