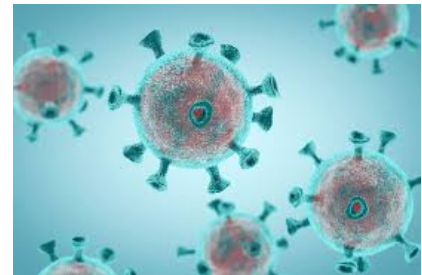


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May 15, 2020



COVID-19 Emergency Declaration Extended

On Wednesday, FMCSA announced that they have extended the duration of the COVID-19 Emergency Declaration until June 14th. The original declaration was set to expire this Friday. The announcement can be found [here](#). All of the requirements and applicability outlined in the original and expanded declaration remain in effect, and have not changed.

In addition, the CDC has recently published guidelines for long-haul truck drivers. That information can be found [here](#). We encourage you all to continue visiting ATA's [COVID-19 Hub](#) as we update this daily.

Time for Spring Cleaning.... What is in the Cab of Your Trucks?

When is the last time you looked inside the cab, body, or trailer of the trucks that your drivers are operating? Over the years of inspecting and looking inside of commercial motor vehicles for the companies I have worked for, I have seen the following items inside trucks that present unique, dangerous situations to the driver and unnecessary liability exposure to the company:

Armadillos, dogs, cats, snakes, a folding chair, television on the dash, milk crates, garbage, windows tinted beyond federal regulations, stuffed animals in the windshield, alcohol, drugs, firearms, radar detectors and unauthorized passengers.

Some of these items are strictly prohibited by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and others are restricted by regulations. Regardless of the regulations each of these items should be addressed by your company safety policy and procedures manual to insure safe operations of your commercial motor vehicles.

Please review the following Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations with your drivers at it pertains to:

Important Dates Related To COVID-19 as of May 8, 2020

- June 14 National Emergency Declaration Expires
- June 14 FMCSA Temporary Authority Waiver Expires
- June 30 FMCSA CDL and Medical

Items in the windshield, garbage, and clutter inside the cab - 398.4 Driving of motor vehicles. Interference with driver. No motor vehicle shall be driven when any object obscures his/her view ahead, or to the right or left sides, or to the rear, or interferes with the free movement of his/her arms or legs, or prevents his/her free and



ready access to the accessories required for emergencies, or prevents the free and ready exit of any person from the cab or driver's compartment.

393.60 Prohibition on obstructions to the driver's field of view—(1) Devices mounted at the top of the windshield.

Antennas, transponders, and similar devices must not be mounted more than

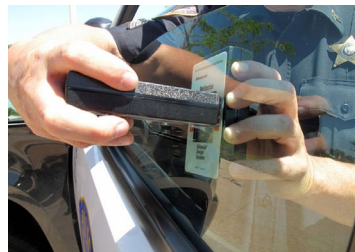
152 mm (6 inches) below the upper edge of the windshield. These devices must be located outside the area swept by the windshield wipers, and outside the driver's sight lines to the road and highway signs and signals.

Decals and stickers mounted on the windshield. Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) inspection decals, and stickers and/or decals required under Federal or State laws may be placed at the bottom or sides of the windshield provided such decals or stickers do not extend more than 115 mm (4½ inches) from the bottom of the windshield and are located outside the area swept by the windshield wipers, and outside the driver's sight lines to the road and highway signs or signals.

Unauthorized Passengers - 392.60 Unauthorized persons not to be transported. Unless specifically authorized in writing to do so by the motor carrier under whose authority the commercial motor vehicle is being operated, no driver shall transport any person or permit any person to be transported on any commercial motor vehicle other than a bus. When such authorization is issued, it shall state the name of the person to be transported, the points where the transportation is to begin and end, and the date upon which such authority expires. No written authorization, however, shall be necessary for the transportation of:

- (1) Employees or other persons assigned to a commercial motor vehicle by a motor carrier.
- (2) Any person transported when aid is being rendered in case of an accident or other emergency.

Tinting of Windows - 393.60 Glazing in specified openings Coloring or tinting of windshields and the windows to the immediate right and left of the driver is allowed, provided the parallel luminous transmittance through the colored or tinted glazing is not less than 70 percent of the light at normal incidence in those portions of the windshield or windows which are marked as having a parallel luminous transmittance of not less than 70 percent. The transmittance restriction does not apply to other windows on the commercial motor vehicle.



Televisions - 393.88 Television receivers. Any motor vehicle equipped with a television viewer, screen or other means of visually receiving a television broadcast shall have the viewer or screen located in the motor vehicle at a point to the rear of the

Certification Waiver Expires for CDL's and Medical Certifications that have expired after March 1st. Includes all states, Canada, and Mexico who have issued similar declarations.



Idealease and the National Private Truck Council NPTC will again be hosting safety seminars in 2020. The one-day seminar this year will focus on new safety technologies available on trucks today, basic safety and compliance, regulation changes, load securement and CSA. The seminars and will be provided to all Idealease customers, potential customers and NPTC members at no charge. The seminar provides important information applicable for both the novice and experienced transportation professionals.



Spring Dates

7/22/2020 Santa Rosa, CA

Fall Dates

8/27/2020 Nashville, TN
 9/23/2020 Brantford, ON
 9/23/2020 Indianapolis, IN
 9/29/2020 Fort Wayne, IN
 10/1/2020 Oklahoma City, OK
 10/7/2020 Eugene, OR
 10/13/2020 Charlottesville, VA
 10/20/2020 Dallas, TX
 10/22/2020 Birmingham, AL
 10/29/2020 Phoenix, AZ

back of the driver's seat if such viewer or screen is in the same compartment as the driver and the viewer or screen shall be so located as not to be visible to the driver, while he/she is driving the motor vehicle. The operating controls for the television receiver shall be so located that the driver cannot operate them without leaving the driver's seat.

Alcohol - 392.5 Alcohol prohibition. Be on duty or operate a commercial motor vehicle while the driver possesses wine of not less than one-half of one per centum of alcohol by volume, beer as defined in 26 U.S.C. 5052(a), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, and distilled spirits as defined in section 5002(a)(8), of such Code. However, this does not apply to possession of wine, beer, or distilled spirits which are manifested and transported as part of a shipment.

Drugs and controlled substances - 392.4 Drugs and other substances.



(a) No driver shall be on duty and possess, be under the influence of, or use, any of the following drugs or other substances:

(a)(1) Any 21 CFR 1308.11 Schedule I substance;

(a)(2) An amphetamine or any formulation thereof (including, but not

limited, to "pep pills," and "bennies");

(a)(3) A narcotic drug or any derivative thereof; or

(a)(4) Any other substance, to a degree which renders the driver incapable of safely operating a motor vehicle.

(b) No motor carrier shall require or permit a driver to violate paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Paragraphs (a)(2), (3), and (4) do not apply to the possession or use of a substance administered to a driver by or under the instructions of a licensed medical practitioner, as defined in §382.107 of this subchapter, who has advised the driver that the substance will not affect the driver's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle.

(d) As used in this section, "possession" does not include possession of a substance which is manifested and transported as part of a shipment.

Animals - The Federal Motor Carrier Safety regulations do not specifically address animals inside of a commercial motor vehicle.



Firearms - Firearms by federal regulation are not specifically regulated rather each state has laws regarding transportation of firearms in motor vehicles. Most states have a concealed weapon laws which make it illegal to transport a firearm concealed in any type of motor vehicle without a permit.

Radar Detectors - 392.71 Radar Detectors; use and/or possession.

(a) No driver shall use a radar detector in a commercial motor vehicle, or operate a commercial motor vehicle that is equipped with or contains any radar detector.

(b) No motor carrier shall require or permit a driver to violate paragraph (a) of this section.

Hours of Service Rule Changes Final Rule

Yesterday, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administrations (FMCSA) released their

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SUBMIT

ELEVATE
Your Driver's Performance

ELEVATE: QUESTION/TIP OF THE WEEK SIGNUP

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First Name *

Last Name *

Job Title *

Company *

SUBMIT

long-awaited final hours-of-service (HOS) rule. The FMCSA put forward their Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) on August 14, 2019 and industry had been waiting on the final rule to be released for several months. The final rule seeks to improve efficiency and add increased flexibility for drivers, while not increasing the maximum allowable time for a driver to operate.

This final rule makes four substantive changes to the Hours-of-Service regulations it:

- (1) expands the short-haul exception to 150 air-miles and allows a 14-hour work shift to take place as part of the exception;
- (2) expands the driving window during adverse driving conditions by up to an additional 2 hours;
- (3) requires a 30-minute break after 8 hours of driving time (instead of on-duty time) and allows an on-duty/not driving period to qualify as the required break; and



- (4) modifies the sleeper berth exception. The modified sleeper exception allows a driver to meet the 10-hour minimum off-duty requirement by spending at least 7, rather than at least 8 hours of that period in the berth and a minimum off-duty period of at least 2 hours spent inside or outside of the berth, provided the two periods total at least 10 hours, and

that neither qualifying period counts against the 14-hour driving window.

One provision that was proposed in the NPRM, but ultimately left out of the final rule, was the ability for an operator to pause their driving window, as it was decided that the modified sleep exception accomplished the same goal.

Of note to many Idealease customers is the expansion of the short-haul exception to 150 miles. This expansion increases the air-mile threshold from 100 miles to 150 miles for a rental truck to operate without an ELD for a rental period not to exceed eight days.

The new HOS rule will go into effect 120 days after it is posted in the Federal Register. You may view the final rule by [clicking here](#).



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Our mailing address is:
430 North Rand Road
North Barrington, IL 60010