

State of Bus Safety in the U.S.: Summary of Federal and State Regulations

JUNE 2014

FTA Report No. 0078
Federal Transit Administration

PREPARED BY

Jennifer Flynn

Lisa Staes

Center for Urban Transportation Research
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Metric Conversion Table

SYMBOL	WHEN YOU KNOW	MULTIPLY BY	TO FIND	SYMBOL
LENGTH				
in	inches	25.4	millimeters	mm
ft	feet	0.305	meters	m
yd	yards	0.914	meters	m
mi	miles	1.61	kilometers	km
VOLUME				
fl oz	fluid ounces	29.57	milliliters	mL
gal	gallons	3.785	liters	L
ft³	cubic feet	0.028	cubic meters	m ³
yd³	cubic yards	0.765	cubic meters	m ³
NOTE: volumes greater than 1000 L shall be shown in m ³				
MASS				
oz	ounces	28.35	grams	g
lb	pounds	0.454	kilograms	kg
T	short tons (2000 lb)	0.907	megagrams (or "metric ton")	Mg (or "t")
TEMPERATURE (exact degrees)				
°F	Fahrenheit	5 (F-32)/9 or (F-32)/1.8	Celsius	°C

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ABSTRACT

This report provides a comprehensive overview of transit bus safety regulations and standards developed by all 50 states, as well as information on how state departments of transportation (DOT) regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. For quick reference, this document is accompanied by a spreadsheet containing basic information on state DOT regulation of transit bus safety, state requirements for annual transit bus inspections, and a list of laws/regulations with hyperlinks to each statutory reference. The spreadsheet and map with hyperlinks are available at www.transitsafetycenter.org. Since many of the state laws contain references to federal regulations, this report begins with a summary of federal laws and regulations.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Bus Safety Study: A Report to Congress analyzed the safety of public transit buses and over-the-road buses (OTRBs) based on a review of accidents that resulted in injuries and fatalities when public transit buses were traveling on “highway routes” (routes on which 50% or more of the route is provided on a roadway with a speed limit of greater than 45 mph). This report specifically builds upon Conclusion 2 of the bus safety study: “Based on the examination of state laws and regulations, an expanded, comprehensive review of regulations and standards developed by all states is warranted. The findings of this examination should be used in the development of national transit bus safety standards and vehicle safety performance measures.”

Objectives

The primary objective of this study was to provide a comprehensive overview of transit bus safety regulations and standards developed by all 50 states, as well as information on how state departments of transportation (DOTs) regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. For quick reference, this document is accompanied by a spreadsheet containing basic information on state DOT regulation of transit bus safety, state requirements for annual transit bus inspections, and a list of laws/regulations with hyperlinks to each statutory reference.

Methodology

To identify and document transit bus safety standards developed through state statute, the study team conducted a search of state legislative websites for statutes, rules, or regulations related to public transit, and collected bus standards relating to (1) bus operators, including screening, training, testing, licensure, background reporting, and other personnel related regulations or requirements, and (2) vehicle operations, equipment, maintenance, and procurement standards and guidelines, including frequency of vehicle inspections, maintenance inspection thresholds, pre-trip inspections, and procurement standards and vehicle specifications. These rules and regulations were then organized into the following categories with associated subcategories, as defined in the report:

- Incorporation of Federal Regulations
- Power to Enforce or Regulate
- Vehicles
- Operations
- Personnel
- Workplace Policies

Since many of the state laws contain references to federal regulations, the report begins with a summary of safety-related federal laws and regulations, including Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS), Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs), Prevention of Alcohol Misuse and Prohibit Drug Use in Transportation Operations, Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs, Controlled Substances and Alcohol Use and Testing regulations, regulations related to transit vehicle procurements and bus testing, and additional regulations and laws that fall under the purview of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA).

The report provides a summary by state and corresponding hyperlinks to the regulations cited. In addition, a spreadsheet is included that provides a brief listing of regulations and laws by specific safety topic areas with the hyperlinks that are also provided in the narrative. Both the report and the state laws and regulations have been posted on the National Center for Transit Research (NCTR) National Transit Safety Research and Assistance Center website at www.transitsafetycenter.org.

Summary State Safety Laws and Regulations

The report provides a comprehensive overview of transit bus safety regulation for each of the 50 states, as well as information on the role of each state DOT in regulating the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. There is wide variety across the states with regard to the extent and scope of transit bus safety legislation. While California, Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York have the most far-reaching bus safety laws and regulations, the legislation relating to bus safety is relatively limited in Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah. This might be expected, given that the states with wider-ranging bus safety laws generally tend to contain more densely populated, urban areas with a history of well-established transit systems. However, the range of transit bus safety legislation in most states falls somewhere in between these two extremes.

While there are no laws that can be said to apply “across the board,” the majority relate to vehicles. Most states (38 of 50) have laws that prescribe minimum requirements for basic equipment, such as lamps and reflectors, turn signals, safety glazing, mirrors, and rear fender splash guards; 34 states have laws prescribing basic requirements for flares and other warning devices; 26 states have laws that set forth vehicle size and weight limitations; and 21 states have legal requirements for the maintenance and inspection of vehicles. Generally speaking, states with more extensive bus safety laws go into much greater detail with regard to vehicle equipment requirements, and are more likely to specify requirements with regard to safe operating procedures, operator qualifications and training, and policies relating to safety and drug and alcohol testing, although

states with more limited legislation sometimes prescribe requirements in these areas as well.

The examination of transit safety-related state laws and regulations exposed states that have comprehensive transit bus safety regulations and those with few such laws or regulations, as indicated above. While the existence of these laws and regulations may impact public transit bus safety within those states, the following points must be provided:

- Without an examination of other related factors, it cannot be concluded that there is a direct correlation between the existence of state laws and regulations in a state and the relative safety of bus transit within that state.
- Due to multiple factors that influence bus safety, it cannot be concluded that states within which comprehensive bus transit laws and regulations exist have transit systems that are safer.
- In states without any transit safety-related laws and regulations, transit agencies may be exposed to more transit safety risk.

The transit safety-related state laws and regulations may prove to be valuable resources for FTA in the establishment of federal regulations related to public transit bus safety.

Methodology

To continue the examination of safety factors reflected in FTA's *Bus Safety Study: A Report to Congress*, this document provides a comprehensive overview of transit bus safety regulations and standards developed by all 50 states, as well as information on how state departments of transportation (DOTs) regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. For quick reference, this document is accompanied by a spreadsheet available at www.transitsafetycenter.org containing basic information on state DOT regulation of transit bus safety, state requirements for annual transit bus inspections, and a list of laws/regulations with hyperlinks to each statutory reference. Since many of the state laws contain references to federal regulations, this report begins with a summary of federal laws and regulations.

To identify and document transit bus safety standards developed through state statute, the study team conducted a search of state legislative websites for statutes, rules, or regulations related to public transit and collected bus standards relating to (1) bus operators, including screening, training, testing, licensure, background reporting, and other personnel related regulations or requirements, and (2) vehicle operations, equipment, maintenance, and procurement standards and guidelines, including frequency of vehicle inspections, maintenance inspection thresholds, pre-trip inspections, and procurement standards and vehicle specifications as examples. These rules and regulations were then organized into the following categories and subcategories:

1. Incorporation of federal regulations
2. Power to enforce or regulate
3. Vehicles
 - Vehicle condition
 - Size and weight limitations
 - Strength and structural integrity
 - Equipment requirements
 - General
 - Brake equipment and performance
 - Emergency/safety equipment
 - Wheelchair equipment
 - Seatbelts and child restraints
 - Fuel and exhaust systems

- Lighting and electrical systems
 - Window transparency
 - Signage
 - Passenger compartment and entrances/exits
 - Driver/passenger seats
 - Maintenance and inspection
 - Vehicle out of service
4. Operations
- General operational requirements
 - Operating speeds
 - Use of mobile electronic device
 - Transportation of passengers
 - Transportation of passengers with special needs
 - Driver securement
 - Rail crossing procedures
 - Attention to duty
 - Fueling/refueling
 - Use of roads and highways
 - Stopping, standing, and parking
 - Prohibited operations
 - Baggage
 - Requirements for larger buses
5. Personnel
- General qualifications
 - Physical/medical qualifications
 - Pre-employment screening, driving record, and criminal history
 - Education, training, and testing
 - Driver hours of duty
 - Driver out of service and return to duty
 - Disciplinary action
6. Workplace Policies
- General policies
 - Safety/substance abuse programs and policies
 - Drug and alcohol testing and policies
 - Accidents and emergencies
 - Policy enforcement
 - Recordkeeping

Whenever possible, hyperlinks are provided that link directly to official state legislative websites. However, due to certain issues that cause broken links, this is not always possible. In some cases, official state websites use internal search engines that provide only temporary links that expire after a certain amount of time has elapsed. In these instances, links to laws/regulations are provided via legal information websites such as Justia.com and FindLaw.com. It also should be noted that, like all websites, official state websites may be reorganized from time to time, causing links to be broken. In the case of broken links, the reader can find the law or regulation through a general Internet search using the statutory citation and name of the law or regulation provided in the spreadsheet.

SECTION 2

Federal Safety Laws and Regulations

49 CFR Part 40 – Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs contains the federal rules and procedures for transportation workplace drug and alcohol testing programs. Part 40 covers responsibilities that employers must meet in order to comply with all applicable drug and alcohol requirements and procedures; requirements for persons authorized to collect urine specimens for DOT drug testing; requirements for collection sites, forms, equipment, and supplies used in DOT urine collections; rules that must be followed during the urine specimen collection process; requirements and testing/reporting procedures for drug testing laboratories; qualifications and duties for acting as a medical review officer (MRO) in the DOT drug testing program; protocol for split specimen tests; definitions, consequences, and procedures concerning problems in drug tests; requirements for persons authorized to conduct DOT alcohol tests; requirements for testing sites, forms, equipment, and supplies used in DOT alcohol testing; rules that must be followed during alcohol screening and confirmation tests; definitions, consequences, and procedures concerning problems in alcohol testing; requirements for substance abuse professionals and the return-to-duty process; rules governing confidentiality and the release of drug/alcohol testing and other medical information; roles and responsibilities of service agents; and rules and procedures for public interest exclusions of service agents not acting in a responsible manner.

49 CFR Part 355 – Compatibility of State Laws and Regulations Affecting Interstate Motor Carrier Operations contains the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) rules to ensure that state laws and regulations pertaining to commercial motor vehicle safety are compatible with appropriate parts of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. Part 355 provides guidelines for a continuous regulatory review of state laws and regulations and establishes deadlines for states to achieve compatibility with appropriate parts of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) with respect to interstate commerce. The provisions of Part 355 apply to any state that adopts or enforces laws or regulations pertaining to commercial motor vehicle safety in interstate commerce.

49 CFR Part 365 – Rules Governing Applications for Operating Authority contains the FMCSA rules governing applications for all individuals and businesses requesting authority to operate as motor carriers. All applications

must be reviewed for consistency with the FMCSA's operational safety fitness policy and require the finding that the applicant is fit, willing and able to perform the involved operations and to comply with all applicable statutory and regulatory provisions. Individuals and businesses requesting authority to operate as motor passenger common or contract carriers must complete the safety certification. Applicants subject to FMCSRs at 49 CFR, Chapter 3, Subchapter B (Parts 350-399) must certify as follows: Applicant has access to and is familiar with all applicable U.S. DOT regulations relating to the safe operation of commercial vehicles and it will comply with these regulations. In so certifying, applicant is verifying that, at a minimum, it:

- Has in place a system and an individual responsible for ensuring overall compliance with FMCSRs;
- Can produce a copy of the FMCSRs and the Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations;
- Has in place a driver safety training/orientation program;
- Has prepared and maintains an accident register (49 CFR 390.15);
- Is familiar with DOT regulations governing driver qualifications and has in place a system for overseeing driver qualification requirements (49 CFR Part 391);
- Has in place policies and procedures consistent with DOT regulations governing driving and operational safety of motor vehicles, including drivers hours of service and vehicle inspection, repair, and maintenance (49 CFR Parts 392, 395 and 396); and
- Is familiar with and will have in place on the appropriate effective date, a system for complying with U.S. DOT regulations governing alcohol and controlled substances testing requirements (49 CFR 382 and 49 CFR Part 40).

If applicant operates only vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating under 10,000 pounds and will not transport hazardous materials, applicant is exempt from the U.S. DOT safety fitness regulations; however, applicant must certify as follows: Applicant is familiar with and will observe general operational safety guidelines, as well as any applicable state and local laws and requirements relating to the safe operation of commercial motor vehicles. The rules contained in Part 365 also cover how to oppose requests for authority; the application process; the procedures that enable carriers to merge, transfer, or lease their operating rights; and special rules for certain Mexico-domiciled carriers.

49 CFR Part 379 – Preservation of Records contains the FMCSA rules that govern the retention and preservation of records by motor carriers and brokers, water carriers, and household freight forwarders. Part 379 specifies the records required to be retained; protection, storage, and preservation of records; rules for companies going out of business; and disposition and retention of records.

Appendix A to Part 379 (Schedule of Records and Period of Retention) stipulates that supporting data for periodical reports of accidents, inspections, tests, hours of service, repairs, etc. must be retained for a period of six months.

49 CFR Part 382 – Controlled Substances and Alcohol Use and

Testing establishes programs designed to help prevent accidents and injuries resulting from the misuse of alcohol or use of controlled substances by drivers of commercial motor vehicles. Subpart A sets forth general procedures that must be followed when conducting alcohol or controlled substances testing; Subpart B contains (1) specific prohibitions with regard to the use of alcohol and controlled substances by drivers who perform safety-sensitive functions, and (2) the consequences of a positive drug/alcohol test or the refusal to submit to testing; Subpart C outlines requirements with regard to the various types of drug and alcohol testing, (e.g., pre-employment, reasonable suspicion, post-accident, random, return-to-duty, and follow-up testing), Subpart D outlines the requirements for handling of test results, records retention, and confidentiality; Subpart E specifies the consequences for drivers engaging in substance use-related conduct; Subpart F describes employer obligations for providing information, training, and referral regarding alcohol misuse and controlled substances use.

49 CFR Part 383 – Commercial Driver’s License Standards;

Requirements and Penalties contains the FMCSA rules that govern commercial motor vehicle driver’s license standards, requirements, and penalties. Part 383 is intended to help prevent or reduce truck and bus accidents, fatalities, and injuries by requiring drivers to have a single commercial driver’s license and by disqualifying drivers who operate commercial motor vehicles in an unsafe manner. Part 383:

- Prohibits a commercial motor vehicle driver from having more than one commercial motor vehicle driver’s license;
- Requires a driver to notify the driver’s current employer and the driver’s state of domicile of certain convictions;
- Requires that a driver provide previous employment information when applying for employment as an operator of a commercial motor vehicle;
- Prohibits an employer from allowing a person with a suspended license to operate a commercial motor vehicle;
- Establishes periods of disqualification and penalties for those persons convicted of certain criminal and other offenses and serious traffic violations, or subject to any suspensions, revocations, or cancellations of certain driving privileges;
- Establishes testing and licensing requirements for commercial motor vehicle operators;

- Requires states to give knowledge and skills tests to all qualified applicants for commercial drivers' licenses which meet the Federal standard;
- Sets forth commercial motor vehicle groups and endorsements;
- Sets forth the knowledge and skills test requirements for the motor vehicle groups and endorsements;
- Sets forth the Federal standards for procedures, methods, and minimum passing scores for states and others to use in testing and licensing commercial motor vehicle operators; and
- Establishes requirements for the state-issued commercial license documentation.

49 CFR Part 384 – State Compliance with Commercial Driver's License Program contains the FMCSA rules to ensure states' compliance with the commercial driver's license provisions of Section 12009(a) of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (49 U.S.C. 31311(a)). The rules of Part 384 include the minimum standards for the actions states must take to be in substantial compliance with the requirements of 49 U.S.C. 31311(a), establish procedures for determinations to be made of such compliance by states, and specify the consequences of state noncompliance.

49 CFR Part 385 – Safety Fitness Procedures establishes the FMCSA's procedures to determine the safety fitness of motor carriers, to assign safety ratings, to direct motor carriers to take remedial action when required, and to prohibit motor carriers receiving a safety rating of "unsatisfactory" from operating a CMV. Part 385 also establishes the safety assurance program for a new entrant motor carrier initially seeking to register with FMCSA to conduct interstate operations. Additionally, Part 385 describes the consequences that will occur if the new entrant fails to maintain adequate basic safety management controls.

The next section identifies and briefly discusses the FMCSRs contained within Parts 390–399 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. These regulations apply to commercial motor vehicles and their operators that transport property or passengers in interstate commerce. Although governmental agencies, including public transportation agencies, are exempt from most of the FMCSRs, states and individual public transit agencies may adopt these regulations, but they are not required to do so.

49 CFR Part 390 – Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations; General establishes general requirements pertaining to FMCSRs. These requirements are not intended to preclude the establishment or enforcement of state or local laws relating to safety, provided that compliance with such laws would not prevent full compliance with these regulations. The rules and information within Part 390 specify:

- Requirement for motor carrier observance of driver regulations;
- Prohibition of aiding or abetting the violation of the rules of this chapter;
- Requirement for motor carrier assistance with accident investigations and special studies;
- Use of additional equipment and accessories;
- Requirement for filing a motor carrier identification report;
- Relief from regulations to any motor carrier or driver operating a commercial motor vehicle to provide emergency relief during an emergency;
- Locations of motor carrier service centers;
- Requirements for location and copies of records or documents required by this subchapter;
- Prohibition of falsification, reproduction, or alteration of certificates, reports, and records required by this subchapter;
- Requirements for using one type of commercial motor vehicle to perform the functions normally performed by another type of commercial motor vehicle; and
- Penalties for the violation of the rules set forth in this subchapter.

For more information on the FMCSRs specific to bus transit, please see Appendix A.

49 CFR Part 391 – Qualifications of Drivers and Longer Combination Vehicle (LCV) Driver Instructors establishes FMCSA rules for (1) minimum qualifications for persons who drive commercial motor vehicles as, for, or on behalf of motor carriers, and (2) minimum duties of motor carriers with respect to the qualifications of their drivers. Under Subpart B, a person shall not drive a commercial motor vehicle unless he/she is qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle, and, with limited exceptions (outlined in Subpart G), a motor carrier shall not require or permit a person to drive a commercial motor vehicle unless that person is qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle. A person is qualified to drive a motor vehicle if he/she:

- Is at least 21 years old;
- Can read and speak English;
- Can, by reason of experience and/or training, safely operate the type of commercial motor vehicle he/she drives;
- Is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle in accordance with the requirements of Subpart E;
- Has a currently valid commercial motor vehicle operator's license issued by only one state or jurisdiction;
- Has prepared and furnished the motor carrier that employs him/her with a list of violations of motor vehicle traffic laws and ordinances (other than

violations involving only parking) of which the driver has been convicted or on account of which he/she has forfeited bond or collateral during the preceding 12 months, or has certified that he/she has not been convicted of or forfeited bond or collateral on account of any violation which must be listed;

- Is not disqualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle for any of the following, as outlined in §391.15:
 - Loss of driving privileges;
 - Criminal and other offenses;
 - Violation of out-of-service orders;
 - Violation of prohibition of texting while driving a commercial motor vehicle; or
 - Violation of a restriction on using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a commercial motor vehicle;
- Has successfully completed a driver's road test and has been issued a certificate of driver's road test as stipulated in §391.31 of Subpart D, or has presented an operator's license or a certificate of road test which the motor carrier that employs him/her has accepted as equivalent to a road test as stipulated in §391.33 of Subpart D.

Subpart C outlines the requirements that must be met by a commercial motor vehicle driver's application for employment, the investigations and inquiries that motor carriers must make with respect to the background and character of each driver it employs, and the annual inquiry and review of driving record and record of motor vehicle traffic violations that motor carriers must perform with respect to each driver it employs. Subpart F outlines the general requirements of motor carriers with respect to maintaining driver qualification and driver investigation history files. Subpart G provides limited exemptions for which certain rules of Part 391 do not apply.

49 CFR Part 392 – Driving of Commercial Motor Vehicles contains FMCSA operating rules with which every motor carrier, its officers, agents, representatives, and employees responsible for the management, maintenance, operation, or driving of commercial motor vehicles, or the hiring, supervising, training, assigning, or dispatching of drivers, must comply. These include general rules with respect to ill or fatigued drivers; drugs and other substances; alcohol prohibition; conformance of schedules to speed limits; use and inspection of equipment; inspection of cargo, cargo securement devices, and systems; operating authority; and prohibited transportation. This part also contains the requirements for stopping and slowing down at railroad grade crossings; safe clearance at highway-rail crossings; cautions to be exercised under hazardous conditions; the use of seat belts; the use of emergency signals when commercial motor vehicles are stopped; the use of lighted lamps and reflectors; and

fueling precautions. This part also covers prohibited practices with regard to the operation of buses; towing or pushing loaded buses; riding within closed commercial motor vehicles without proper exits; the use of commercial motor vehicles when carbon monoxide is detected; and texting and/or using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving.

49 CFR Part 393 – Parts and Accessories Necessary for Safe Operation

establishes FMCSA requirements and specifications for parts and accessories necessary for the safe operation of commercial motor vehicles. Part 393 covers the requirements for lamps, reflective devices, and electrical wiring; brakes; glazing and window construction; fuel systems; coupling devices and towing methods; miscellaneous parts and accessories; emergency equipment; protection against shifting and falling cargo; and frames, cab and body components, wheels, steering, and suspensions systems.

49 CFR Part 395 – Hours of Service of Drivers establishes FMCSA rules and regulations with respect to hours of service of commercial motor vehicle drivers. Under §395.5 of this part:

- No motor carrier shall permit or require any driver of a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle to drive, nor shall any driver drive a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle:
 - More than 10 hours following 8 consecutive hours off duty; or
 - For any period after having been on duty 15 hours following 8 consecutive hours off duty.
- No motor carrier shall permit or require a driver of a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle to drive, nor shall any driver drive a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle, regardless of the number of motor carriers using the driver's services, for any period after:
 - Having been on duty 60 hours in any 7 consecutive days if the employing motor carrier does not operate commercial motor vehicles every day of the week; or
 - Having been on duty 70 hours in any period of 8 consecutive days if the employing motor carrier operates commercial motor vehicles every day of the week.

This part also contains rules pertaining to driver's record of duty status, declaring drivers out of service, and the use of automatic on-board recording devices.

49 CFR Part 396 – Inspection, Repair, and Maintenance contains the FMCSA rules and regulations governing the inspection, repair, and maintenance of commercial motor vehicles. Under this part, every motor carrier is required to systematically inspect, repair, and maintain all motor vehicles and intermodal equipment subject to its control. Part 396 requires that:

- The parts and accessories detailed in **49 CFR Part 393**, and any additional parts and accessories which may affect safety of operation, must be kept in safe and proper operating condition at all times;
- Pushout windows, emergency doors, and emergency door marking lights in buses shall be inspected at least every 90 days;
- Every motor carrier shall ensure that each motor vehicle subject to its control is properly lubricated and free of oil and grease leaks; and
- A motor vehicle shall not be operated in such a condition as to likely cause an accident or a breakdown.

Section 396.9 outlines the rules with respect to personnel authorized to perform inspections, prescribed inspection report, motor vehicles declared “out of service,” and disposition of the inspection report to the motor carrier provider.

Under §396.11, every motor carrier shall require its drivers to report, and every driver shall prepare a report in writing at the completion of each day’s work on each vehicle operated, covering at least the following parts and accessories:

- Service brakes including trailer brake connections;
- Parking brake;
- Steering mechanism;
- Lighting devices and reflectors;
- Tires;
- Horns;
- Windshield wipers;
- Rear vision mirrors;
- Coupling devices;
- Wheels and rims; and
- Emergency equipment.

Section 396.11 also specifies other requirements for driver vehicle inspection reports, including report content, corrective action, and retention period for reports.

In addition, Part 396 contains rules with respect to periodic inspection; inspector qualification; inspection record-keeping requirements; equivalency to periodic inspection; and brake inspector qualifications.

49 CFR Part 571 – Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards sets forth requirements for motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. Parts 571.101 through 571.500 of Subpart B provide the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS). These standards are regulations for the manufacture and sale of new vehicles and equipment that reflect minimum safety performance

requirements. They are organized under the general headings of “Crash Avoidance,” “Crashworthiness,” “Post-Crash Standards,” and “Other Regulations.” Those FMVSSs applicable to transit buses and OTRBs include the following

- FMVSS No. 101, Controls and Displays—controls must be operable by driver with seat belt fastened, and includes requirements for telltales and warning indicators;
- FMVSS No. 102, Transmission shift lever sequence—vehicles equipped with automatic transmissions must have transmission braking at vehicle speeds below 40 km/h (25 mph);
- FMVSS No. 103, Defrosting and defogging systems—must have a system;
- FMVSS No. 104, Windshield wiping and washing—must meet wiper speed and windshield washing area per SAE J942;
- FMVSS No. 106, Brake hoses—air brake hoses must meet performance requirements;
- FMVSS No. 108, Lamps, reflective devices and associated equipment—must meet performance and location on vehicle requirements;
- FMVSS No. 111, Rearview mirror—must have unit magnification mirrors of specified size, may have additional mirrors, i.e., convex;
- FMVSS No. 119, Tires for vehicles with GVWR > 4,536 kg—tires on vehicle must meet performance and labeling requirements;
- FMVSS No. 120, Tire selection and rims and motor home/recreation vehicle trailer load carrying capacity information for motor vehicles with GVWR > 4,536 kg—sum of load ratings of tires must be equal to or greater than the gross axle weight ratings to prevent vehicle overloading;
- FMVSS No. 121, Air brake systems—specifies stopping distance performance and that vehicles be equipped with an antilock brake system;
- FMVSS No. 124, Accelerator control systems—removing force on accelerator requires return to idle in specified time;
- FMVSS No. 205, Glazing materials—glazing must meet performance requirements;
- FMVSS No. 207, Seating systems—driver’s seat must meet performance requirements;
- FMVSS No. 208, Occupant crash protection—driver’s seat must be equipped with Type 1 or Type 2 seat belt assembly;
- FMVSS No. 209, Seat belt assemblies—driver’s belt must meet performance requirements;
- FMVSS No. 210, Seat belt assembly anchorages—for driver’s belt, must meet strength requirements;

- FMVSS No. 217, Emergency exits and window retention—must have emergency exits meeting size and location requirements that meet performance and labeling requirements;
- FMVSS No. 302, Flammability of interior materials—must meet burn resistance performance requirements;
- FMVSS Nos. 403 & 404, Platform lift systems for motor vehicles and platform lift installations in motor vehicles—operational metrics for platform lifts and safety requirements for vehicles so equipped;

49 CFR Part 614 – Transportation Infrastructure Management contains the FTA regulations that pertain to transportation infrastructure management. These regulations require compliance with 23 CFR Part 500, subparts A and B, which implement 23 U.S.C. 303 for state development, establishment, and implementation of systems for managing traffic congestion (CMS), public transportation facilities and equipment (PTMS), intermodal transportation facilities and systems (IMS), and traffic monitoring for highways and public transportation facilities and equipment.

49 CFR Part 655 – Prevention of Alcohol Misuse and Prohibited Drug Use in Transit Operations contains the drug and alcohol testing regulations that are specific to the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). These regulations establish programs, to be implemented by employers that receive financial assistance from FTA (and by contractors of those employers), that are designed to help prevent accidents, injuries, and fatalities resulting from the misuse of alcohol and use of prohibited drugs by employees who perform safety-sensitive functions. Subpart B requires employers to establish an anti-drug use and alcohol misuse program, establish an employee education and training program for all covered employees, provide written notice to every covered employee and to representatives of employee organizations of the employer's anti-drug and alcohol misuse policies and procedures, and notify a covered employee that a drug or alcohol test is required by this part before performing a test. Subpart C prohibits consumption of marijuana, cocaine, opiates, amphetamines, and phencyclidine at all times, and requires an employer to establish a program that provides pre-employment, post-accident, reasonable suspicion, random, and return to duty/follow-up testing for these prohibited drugs and their metabolites. Subpart D prohibits pre-duty, on-duty, and post-accident use of alcohol by covered employees who perform safety-sensitive functions, and requires an employer to establish a program that provides post-accident, reasonable suspicion, random, and return to duty/follow-up testing for alcohol. An employer may also conduct pre-employment alcohol testing. Subparts E, F, and G outline requirements with regard to the various types of drug and alcohol testing, (e.g., pre-employment, reasonable suspicion, post-accident, and random testing), testing procedure requirements, and the consequences of a positive drug/alcohol test or the refusal to submit to testing. Subpart H requires an employer

to maintain records of its anti-drug and alcohol misuse program and report program results in a management information system (MIS). Under Subpart I, a recipient must annually certify compliance with Part 655 as a condition of FTA financial assistance. This part must be read in conjunction with 49 CFR Part 40, which contains the USDOT regulations that pertain to the procedures for drug and alcohol testing in the transportation workplace. These regulations cover all USDOT modes and specifically define how testing specimens are collected and analyzed, as well as the process for reporting results.

49 CFR Part 663– Pre-Award and Post-Delivery Audits of Rolling

Stock Purchases requires FTA, by delegation from the Secretary of Transportation, to issue regulations requiring pre-award and post-delivery audits when a recipient of Federal financial assistance purchases revenue service rolling stock with funds obligated by FTA. A recipient must ensure that (1) a pre-award audit is complete before the recipient enters into a formal contract for the purchase of rolling stock, and (2) a post-delivery audit is complete before title to the rolling stock is transferred to the recipient. An audit under this part is limited to verifying compliance with (1) the solicitation specifications of the recipient and (2) applicable Buy America requirements, and includes, where appropriate, a copy of a manufacturer’s self certification information that the vehicle complies with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards or a certification that such standards are inapplicable.

49 CFR Part 665 – Bus Testing requires an applicant for Federal financial assistance for the purchase or lease of buses with funds obligated by the FTA to certify to the FTA that any new bus model or any bus model with a major change in configuration or components acquired with such assistance has been tested in accordance with this part. Testing requirements under Subpart B stipulate that a new bus model to be tested at the bus testing facility must (1) be a single model, (2) meet all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards, as defined by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and (3) be substantially fabricated and assembled using the techniques, tooling, and materials that will be used in production of subsequent buses of that model. If the new bus model has not previously been tested at the bus testing facility, then the new bus model shall undergo the full testing requirements for maintainability, reliability, safety, performance, structural integrity, fuel economy, noise, and emissions (these eight tests are described in general terms in Appendix A of Part 665). If the new bus model (1) has not previously been tested at the bus testing facility and is being produced on a third-party chassis that has been previously tested on another bus model at the bus testing facility, or (2) has previously been tested at the bus testing facility, but is subsequently manufactured with a major change in chassis or components, then the new bus model may undergo partial testing. The recipient shall receive the appropriate full bus testing report and any applicable partial testing report(s) before final acceptance of the first vehicle by

the recipient. These regulations also outline the rules that must be followed with regard to scheduling, fees, transportation of the vehicle, and procedures during testing.

SECTION 3

State Safety Laws and Regulations

This section provides a comprehensive overview of transit bus safety legislation for each of the 50 states, as well as information on the role of each state DOT in regulating the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. Not surprisingly, there is wide variety across the states with regard to the extent and scope of transit bus safety legislation. While California, Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York have the most far-reaching bus safety laws and regulations, the legislation relating to bus safety is relatively limited in Alabama, Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Utah. This might be expected, given that the states with wider-ranging bus safety laws generally tend to contain more densely populated, urban areas with a history of well-established transit systems. However, the range of transit bus safety legislation in most states falls somewhere in between these two extremes.

While there are no laws that can be said to apply “across the board,” the majority relate to vehicles. Most states (38 out of 50) have laws that prescribe minimum requirements for basic equipment, such as lamps and reflectors, turn signals, safety glazing, mirrors, and rear fender splash guards; 34 states have laws prescribing basic requirements for flares and other warning devices; 26 states have laws that set forth vehicle size and weight limitations, and 21 states have legal requirements for the maintenance and inspection of vehicles. Generally speaking, states with more extensive bus safety laws go into much greater detail with regard to vehicle equipment requirements, and are more likely to specify requirements with regard to safe operating procedures, operator qualifications and training, and policies relating to safety and drug and alcohol testing, although states with more limited legislation sometimes prescribe requirements in these areas as well. For a summary table of state safety laws and regulations for bus transit, please refer to Appendix B.

Alabama

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Alabama Code Section 32-5-240 (d) prescribes requirements for lighting equipment and illuminating devices on buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Alabama Code Section 32-5-220 specifies the requirements for certain vehicles, including passenger buses, to carry flares or other warning devices, and Section 32-5-221 specifies the requirements for the display of warning devices when certain vehicles, including passenger buses, are disabled.

Operational Laws*Prohibited Operations*

Alabama Code Section 32-5A-57 prohibits the driver of a truck or bus when traveling upon a down grade from coasting with the clutch disengaged.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to State DOT regulation of the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, the Alabama Department of Transportation (ALDOT), under its own authority, has developed *Safety, Security and Emergency Preparedness Plans* (SSEPP) for all public transportation provider agencies. Further, ALDOT requires all sub-recipients to either develop written maintenance plans for vehicles and ADA accessibility or adopt those recommended by equipment manufacturers. Although ALDOT does not require annual bus inspections, transit agencies operating as non-profit organizations are subject to annual transit bus inspections as required by the Alabama Public Service Commission (APSC).

Alaska**Vehicle Laws***Size and Weight Limitations*

Alaska Statute 17 AAC 28.010 prescribes maximum size limitations, inclusive of equipment, of buses; for the determination of size of buses, 17 AAC 28.012 describes which items qualify as equipment.

General Equipment Requirements

Alaska Statute 17 AAC 28.015 prescribes limitations for the physical placement of bus equipment.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Alaska Statute 17 AAC 28.025 requires buses, including articulated buses, with length greater than forty feet, including equipment, to carry one blanket, measuring at least six feet by three feet, for each seat on the bus, and to carry two collapsible stretchers.

Operational Laws

Use of Roads and Highways

Alaska Statute 17 AAC 28.020 designates the highways and roads on which buses may operate, based on size and type of bus; Alaska Statute 17 AAC 28.025 requires buses with length greater than forty feet (including equipment) to, if multiple lanes are available, use the far right lane except when passing another vehicle or preparing for a left turn.

Requirements for Larger Buses

Alaska Statute 17 AAC 28.025 requires buses with length greater than forty feet (including equipment) to operate with headlights on at all times, and to allow queues of five or more following vehicles to pass at the first opportunity during operations on highways with two traveling lanes.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to State DOT regulation of the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, transit providers submit a vehicle maintenance plan to the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF) for review and approval, and receive a minimum of one monitoring review triennially to verify compliance. Passenger Assistance Sensitivity and Security (PASS) and Defensive Driving training is made available to all drivers, but is not required. Annual vehicle inspections are not required at this time. It should be noted that DOT&PF is in the process of evaluating the best methods of procurement, leaning toward a cooperative agreement to purchase off another state's vehicle contracts. This will have a great influence on how the Department handles standards and specifications.

Arizona

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Arizona Revised Statute 28-928 specifies that the following sections (28-929 through 28-933), relating to clearance and marker lamps, apply to certain vehicles, including passenger buses; 28-929 prescribes requirements for additional lighting equipment on certain vehicles, including buses; 28-931 prescribes requirements for lamp and reflector colors; 28-932 prescribes requirements for reflector and lamp mountings; 28-933 prescribes requirements for reflector and lamp visibility; 28-958.01 requires rear fender splash guards on certain vehicles, including buses; and 28-959 requires certain passenger motor vehicles, including passenger buses, to be equipped with an approved type of safety glass that meets applicable federal safety standards wherever glass is used in doors, windows and windshields.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Arizona Revised Statute 28-960 prescribes requirements for flares and other warning devices on certain vehicles, including passenger buses, and 28-961 prescribes requirements for the display of warning devices for certain vehicles, including passenger buses, when disabled on the traveled portion of the highway or adjacent shoulder.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Arizona Revised Statute 28-853 prescribes rules and requirements for drivers of motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and, when it is safe to proceed, to cross tracks without shifting gears.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to state DOT regulation of the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, ADOT requires 5310 grantees to maintain vehicles based on the manufacturer's suggested maintenance guidelines and establish a maintenance program that, at a minimum, meets those guidelines. As evidence that required maintenance has been performed, grantees are required to document all vehicle maintenance activities. Prior to vehicles being placed in revenue service, ADOT requires that grantees have a pre-trip/post-trip inspection program to ensure that safety and operational standards are consistently met for each system vehicle. Section 5311 grantees are expected to keep maintenance records on a daily basis and must document routine maintenance, i.e., oil change, fluids, and tire condition. The vehicle must be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended maintenance standards. Per ADOT Section 5310 Grant Guidebook, upon award of a vehicle, grantees commit to comply with required annual vehicle inspections. ADOT's Equipment Services Division (EQS) staff conducts statewide annual vehicle inspections. Annual vehicle inspections are a requirement throughout the entire useful life and lien period of the vehicle.

ADOT expects, at a minimum, a transit program to address the following training topics and document staff participation: customer service, Passenger Assistance Service and Safety training (PASS), the transit system's policies and procedures, first aid and CPR, safety and security, Americans with Disabilities (ADA), emergency preparedness and evacuation planning, effects and consequences of prohibited drug use, pre-employment and drug/alcohol testing requirements, defensive driving, vehicle pre-trip inspection, vehicle maintenance reporting procedures, and at least 24 hours of route introduction with an experienced driver.

Arkansas

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Arkansas Statute §27-35-208 prescribes maximum length limitations for certain vehicles, including buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Arkansas Statute §27-36-218 prescribes requirements for additional lamps and reflectors on certain vehicles, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Arkansas Statute §27-37-205 requires certain vehicles, including buses, to carry flares or other warning devices, and §27-37-206 prescribes rules for the display of warning devices when certain vehicles, including buses, are disabled on the traveled portion of the highway or the adjacent shoulder.

Window Transparency

Arkansas Statute §27-37-306 (b) (2) prescribes requirements for light transmission levels for the tinting of side windows immediately behind the driver of certain vehicles, including buses.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond the regulations set forth by FTA and FMCSA, the Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department (AHTD), in the State Management Plan (SMP) under Program Management Monitoring, specifies that, for each of the grant programs offered in Arkansas, all sub-recipients are subject to periodic (generally yearly) on-site inspections of vehicles. A fulltime employee of AHTD coordinates and performs these on-site inspections to ensure that the vehicle is maintained to Departments standards.

California

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

California Vehicle Code (CVC), Sections 35400-35400.9 prescribe length requirements for certain vehicles, including buses; CVC Section 35554 prescribes weight requirements for buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Title 13, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §1085 (d)(2) and (m) prescribe load rating and speed requirements for bus tires; 13 CCR §1087 prescribes

requirements for regrooved and recapped tires on buses; 13 CCR §1257 requires buses to be equipped with interior mirrors that give the driver a clear view of the interior of the vehicle and any rear and center entrance or exit doors and step wells; 13 CCR §1259 requires every bus to have a safe, effective defroster and heating system, and outlines certain requirements for those defrosters and heating systems; 13 CCR §1260 requires buses to provide ventilation that is adequate for passengers in any weather; 13 CCR §1263 requires all buses operated during darkness to be equipped with a sufficient number of interior lamps to illuminate the interior of the bus without interfering with the driver's vision; 13 CCR §1266 requires all buses designed for more than 16 passengers and the driver to be equipped with at least one guard or bracket if the drive shaft extends under the passenger compartment.

California Vehicle Code (CVC), Section 24017 requires a transit bus operated by a motor carrier that provides public transportation services to be equipped with a speedometer that is maintained in good working order; CVC Section 24608 prescribes requirements for reflectors on the front and sides for buses 80 or more inches in width; CVC Section 26700 requires every bus, whether publicly or privately owned, to be equipped with an adequate windshield; CVC Section 26709 requires buses to be equipped with mirrors on both the left- and right-hand sides of the vehicle so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway through each mirror for a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle; CVC Section 26711 requires every bus engaged in urban and suburban service to be equipped with movable eyeshades of sufficient size to shade the eyes of the operator of a bus or trolley coach while it is being driven facing the sun.

Brake Equipment and Performance

California Vehicle Code (CVC), Section 26311 (6)(b) prescribes brake equipment requirements for buses; CVC Section 26454 (4) prescribes requirements for brake performance ability of buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

California Vehicle Code, Section 24018 requires every transit bus operated by a motor carrier that provides public transportation services to be equipped with a two-way communication device that enables the driver to contact the motor carrier in the event of an emergency.

Wheelchair Equipment

Title 13, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §1092 prescribes mechanical requirements for wheelchair lifts on buses; 13 CCR §1093 prescribes durability requirements for wheelchair lifts on buses; 13 CCR §1269.1 prescribes requirements for equipment on buses used for transporting handicapped persons in wheelchairs.

Fuel and Exhaust Systems

Title 13, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §936 prescribes requirements for the installation of compressed and liquefied gas fuel systems; 13 CCR §1261 prescribes rules for exhaust systems on buses.

Signage

Title 13, California Code of Regulations §1256 requires buses to display in the interior and in clear view of passengers a notice prohibiting smoking in the vehicle; California Vehicle Code (CVC), Section 24617 permits, but does not require, a transit bus to be equipped with a yield right-of-way sign on the left rear of the bus, and requires the sign to be (1) designed to warn a person operating a motor vehicle approaching the rear of the bus that the bus is entering traffic, and (2) illuminated by a red flashing light when the bus is signaling in preparation for entering a traffic lane after having stopped to receive or discharge passengers; CVC Section 25400 specifies that an internally illuminated sign emitting not more than 0.25 candela per square inch and possessing copy which does not contain a white background may be displayed on each side, but not on the front or rear, of a trolley coach or of a bus being operated in urban or suburban service.

Passenger Compartment and Entrances/Exits

Title 13, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §1267 prescribes requirements governing the entrances and exits of all buses; 13 CCR §1268 prescribes requirements and specifications for emergency exits on buses; 13 CCR §1269 prescribes requirements for side windows used as emergency exits on buses.

Driver/Passenger Seats

Title 13, California Code of Regulations §1270 prescribes requirements governing driver and passenger seats on buses.

Maintenance and Inspection

California Vehicle Code (CVC), Section 34501 (4)(c) specifies that the Department of the California Highway Patrol, at least every 13 months, shall inspect every maintenance facility or terminal of any person who at any time operates any bus, and if the bus operation includes more than 100 buses, the inspection shall be without prior notice; CVC Section 34501.17 (1) requires all paratransit vehicles to be regularly and systematically inspected, maintained, and lubricated by the owner or operator in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, or more often if necessary to ensure the safe operating condition of the vehicle, and (2) specifies which vehicle components must be inspected.

Operational Laws

Transportation of Passengers

Title 13, California Code of Regulations §1217 prescribes rules for the transportation of passengers with respect to seating capacity, weight, passengers occupying step wells, standing passengers, open doors, emergency exits, and interior lighting.

Rail Crossing Procedures

California Vehicle Code, Section 22452 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a bus that is carrying passengers to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Fueling/Refueling

Title 13, California Code of Regulations §1218 places certain restrictions on fueling and refueling.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

California Vehicle Code, Section 12804.6 (a) prohibits a person from operating a transit bus transporting passengers unless that person has received a certificate to operate a transit bus or is certified to drive a school bus or school pupil activity bus pursuant to CVC Section 12517, and (b) requires all transit bus drivers to comply with standards established in Section 40083 of the Education Code.

Education, Training, and Testing

California Education Code (CEC), Section 40083, prescribes rules requiring an original applicant for a certificate to drive any bus defined by Section 546 or 642 of the Vehicle Code to have successfully completed a minimum 35-hour course of instruction, consisting of at least 15 hours of classroom instruction and at least 20 hours of behind-the-wheel training or driving experience, including driving vehicles comparable to those vehicles that will be used to transport passengers; CEC Section 40085.5 prescribes rules requiring applicants seeking to renew a certificate to drive a transit bus as defined in Section 642 of the Vehicle Code to have successfully completed at least eight hours of original or renewal classroom instruction, or behind-the-wheel or in-service training during each 12 months of certificate validity.

Driver Hours of Service

Title 13, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §1212 prescribes hours of service requirements; 13 CCR §1212.5 prescribes requirements for maximum driving and on-duty time.

Workplace Policy Laws

General Policies

Title 13, California Code of Regulations §1233 (g)(1) requires a motor carrier contracting to transport passengers in a bus to give notice to the user of the carrier's most recent safety compliance rating.

Recordkeeping

California Vehicle Code, Section 34501.17 (1) requires all owners or operators of paratransit vehicles to document the inspection, maintenance, lubrication, and repair performed for each vehicle, and (2) prescribes rules for maintaining and furnishing the required records.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to State DOT regulation of the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, Section 8 of the CalTrans State Management Plan (SMP) provides the maintenance requirements for all CalTrans grant programs. In addition, CalTrans' funding agreement (Standard Agreement) details the requirements for federally funded property. Specifically, it states: "Property Maintenance and Inspection: While the project is in the possession or control of the contractor, the contractor shall operate or maintain the project in accordance with detailed maintenance and inspection schedules provided by the manufacturer, keeping a written log or record of all repairs and maintenance. The State and the FTA shall have the right to conduct periodic inspections for the purpose of confirming the existence, condition, and proper maintenance of the project. No alterations may be made to the project in its as-received condition without first receiving written approval from State." CalTrans' grant application also requires the applicant to describe their agency's vehicle maintenance program, and asks specific questions related to daily pre-trip inspections, preventative and routine maintenance, and the agency's contingency plan for backup in the event of equipment failure. Applicants are also required to provide the maintenance and inspection forms used to track and log their agency's maintenance and inspections. Although CalTrans does not require annual bus inspections, all federally funded vehicles and equipment are monitored regularly via the review of the semi-annual vehicle usage report submitted from CalTrans agencies. Caltrans staff conducts on-site inspections at least once every three years to verify the condition of the vehicles and equipment. Section 8.3.1 of the SMP details the triennial onsite inspection process.

With regard to driver training and requirements, Caltrans' policy follows the requirements of the California Department of Motor Vehicles for commercial driver's licenses (SMP, Section 27) and complies with FTA rules and policies related to drug and alcohol testing. Caltrans provides technical assistance

and training to our grant sub-recipient agencies in a variety of areas so they understand the requirements of receiving federal funds.

Colorado

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Code of Colorado Regulation 723-6-6102 prescribes the incorporation by reference of certain regulations of 49 CFR; 723-6-6103 specifies modifications to the regulations of 49 CFR incorporated by reference.

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Colorado Statute 42-4-502 prescribes maximum width limitations for buses used for the transportation of passengers; 42-4-504 prescribes maximum height and length limitations for certain vehicles, including passenger buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Colorado Statute 42-4-229 prescribes safety glazing requirements for passenger-type motor vehicles, including passenger buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Colorado Statute 42-4-230 (4) prescribes requirements for emergency lighting equipment for certain vehicles, including passenger buses.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Colorado Statute 42-4-707 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a commercial vehicle that is transporting passengers to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Prohibited Operations

Colorado Statute 42-4-1009 prohibits the driver of a truck or bus from coasting with the clutch disengaged when traveling upon a downgrade.

Personnel Laws

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

Code of Colorado Regulation 723-6-6105 prescribes rules and requirements for fingerprint-based criminal history background checks of passenger carriers.

State DOT Regulation

To comply with FTA requirements, the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) specifies in its contracts that the grantee must follow the manufacturer's recommended maintenance intervals/activities. CDOT has also put together a booklet of examples of preventative maintenance activities and schedules for grantees. Annual vehicle inspections are not required; however, CDOT encourages grantees to inspect on a regular basis.

Connecticut

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-163c stipulates the incorporation by reference, with variations and exemptions, of certain regulations of 49 CFR.

Vehicle Laws

Vehicle Condition

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-26 stipulates that no registration will be issued to the owner or lessee of a motor bus unless it is in suitable condition for carrying passengers and is equipped as required by law.

Size and Weight Limitations

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-267b specifies weight restrictions for motor buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-96f specifies the requirements for clearance lamps, side marker lamps, and reflectors on buses eighty inches or more in overall width; 14-97 requires each motor vehicle used to transport passengers for hire to be equipped with a defrosting device, in good working order and adequate to prevent the accumulation of snow, ice, frost or condensation on the windshield; 14-104 (b) prescribes requirements for fenders and other wheel protectors on certain vehicles, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-97a (1) requires motor vehicles used to transport passengers, when operated on any highway during the period from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, to carry flares, flaring candles, torches, lanterns or other lighting or light reflecting devices designed for emergency use, which shall be ready for immediate use, and (2) prescribes requirements for the display of such emergency lighting equipment when such motor vehicle has become stalled or is in such condition that it cannot be operated on the highway; and under 29-313, no fire extinguisher or fire extinguishing device containing an active agent having a level of toxicity equal to or greater than the vapors of carbon tetrachloride or chlorobromomethane or

the resulting thermal decomposition products shall be used or installed for use in any school bus or motor vehicle used for the transportation of passengers for hire.

Wheelchair Equipment

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-100a (e) (2) requires motor buses registered for the first time on or after October 1, 2007, that transport individuals who remain in wheelchairs while being transported, to install or provide and require the use of a device that secures the wheelchair to the motor vehicle's mechanical lift or otherwise prevents an individual in a wheelchair from falling from such mechanical lift or motor vehicle.

Passenger Compartment and Entrances/Exits

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-102 requires (1) the passenger compartment in any motor vehicle used to transport passengers for hire to give an unobstructed view of the interior of the same from any point within the vehicle, and (2) each such motor vehicle with a seating capacity of more than seven to have exits on more than one side of the vehicle.

Maintenance and Inspection

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-163e prohibits any motor vehicle or motor carrier that is designed or used to transport more than eight passengers, including the driver, for compensation, from operating on the highways of Connecticut unless it has had a periodic inspection as required under 49 CFR Section 396.17, during the preceding twelve months.

Operational Laws

Transportation of Passengers

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-273 (a) prohibits a person operating a motor vehicle requiring a passenger endorsement from carrying passengers upon the running board, mudguard, hood, roof or any exterior portion of such vehicle, and prohibits motor buses from carrying more passengers than the seating capacity thereof, without a license from the Department of Transportation to carry such number of passengers; 14-257 (b) prohibits a person operating a motor vehicle used for the transportation of passengers for hire from having seats placed in any aisle.

Transportation of Passengers with Special Needs

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-100a (e) (1) requires any person who transports an individual who remains in a wheelchair while being transferred into and out of a vehicle to provide and require the use of a device designed to secure individuals in wheelchairs while transferring such individuals from the ground to the vehicle and from the time the motor vehicle is brought to a stop until such individuals are transferred from the vehicle to the ground.

Rail Crossing Procedures

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-250 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a commercial vehicle that is transporting passengers to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Use of Roads and Highways

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-230a prescribes restrictions on use of the left-hand lane by motor buses on divided, limited access highways.

Personnel Laws*General Qualifications*

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-44 prescribes general requirements for persons operating commercial motor vehicles for passenger transportation, including requirements pertaining to age.

Physical/Medical Qualifications

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-44 prescribes requirements for persons operating commercial motor vehicles for passenger transportation, including requirements pertaining to physical examination and medical qualifications.

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-44 prescribes requirements for persons operating commercial motor vehicles for passenger transportation, including requirements pertaining to criminal record, fingerprinting, and moral character.

Driver Hours of Duty

Connecticut Statute Sec. 14-274 prescribes rules for hours of duty of operators of motor vehicles requiring a passenger endorsement.

Delaware**Incorporation of Federal Regulations**

Delaware Code §4702 - §4708 incorporate, with certain modifications, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations contained in 49 CFR Parts 387, 390-393, and 395-397.

Vehicle Laws*Size and Weight Limitations*

Under Delaware Code §4502, buses operating on roads, streets, and highways shall not exceed 45 feet in length.

General Equipment Requirements

Delaware Code §4317 prescribes requirements for metal protectors or substantial flexible flaps behind the rearmost wheels of buses and other commercial motor vehicles; §4337 specifies that the following sections (4338 through 4342), relating to clearance and marker lamps, reflectors, and stoplights, apply to certain vehicles, including passenger buses; §4338 prescribes requirements for additional lighting/reflective equipment on certain vehicles, including buses; §4339 prescribes requirements for the color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps, backup lamps, and reflectors on certain vehicles, including buses; §4340 prescribes requirements for the mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps, and side marker lamps on certain vehicles, including buses; and §4341 prescribes requirements for the visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps, and side marker lamps on certain vehicles, including buses.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Delaware Code §4163 prescribes rules requiring a driver transporting passengers for hire to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and to cross tracks without shifting gears.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to State DOT regulation of the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, Delaware Transit Corporation is a self-regulated, self-inspected entity not regulated by the Delaware DOT. It is federally regulated and does report to the FTA. Annual vehicle inspections are not required.

Florida

Power to Enforce or Regulate

Florida Administrative Code, Rules 14-90.012 (2) and (3) require FDOT to conduct safety and security reviews of any bus transit system the Department believes to be in noncompliance with its System Safety Program Plan (SSPP) or Security Program Plan (SPP), or providing passenger service operations in an unsafe manner, or if there is evidence of an immediate danger to public safety, and to suspend the affected bus transit system service if any deficiency or unsafe condition exists, to the extent that the continued operation of the system poses an immediate danger or threat to public safety.

Vehicle Laws

Strength and Structural Integrity

Florida Administrative Code, Rules 14-90.007 (1) and (2) prescribe minimum standards for bus strength and structural integrity that must be met by every bus transit system, and requires manufacturers or bus transit systems to submit proof of strength and structural integrity tests on newly procured buses to FDOT.

General Equipment Requirements

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.007 prescribes equipment requirements with respect to mirrors, wiring and batteries, standee line and warning, handrails and stanchions, flooring and steps, tires and wheels, suspension, and steering and front axle.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.007 (3)(c) prescribes rules requiring all buses over 22 feet in length (including bumpers) that have a rear exit door to be equipped with a rear exit door/brake interlock that automatically applies the brake upon driver activation of the rear exit door to the open position.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.007 (13) prescribes equipment requirements with respect to fire extinguishers and warning devices.

Wheelchair Equipment

Florida Administrative Code, Rules 14-90.007 (14) and (15) prescribe requirements for buses that transport individuals with disabilities, including safety requirements for the installation of the wheelchair lift or ramp and its controls and the method of attachment in the bus body or chassis.

Seatbelts and Child Restraints

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.007 (12) requires every bus to be equipped with an adjustable driver's restraining belt in compliance with the requirements of FMVSS 209, "Seat Belt Assemblies" 49 C.F.R. 571.209, Rev. 10/09, and FMVSS 210, "Seat Belt Assembly Anchorages" 49 C.F.R. 571.210, Rev. 10/09.

Passenger Compartment and Entrances/Exits

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.007 (8) prescribes rules requiring all buses to have an emergency exit door, or in lieu thereof, emergency escape push-out windows.

Maintenance and Inspection

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.004 (4) requires every bus transit system to establish a maintenance plan providing specific assurances, for all buses operated; 14-90.009 requires all buses operated by bus transit systems and private contract transit providers to be inspected at least annually, and sets forth specific requirements with respect to bus safety inspector qualifications, safety devices and equipment that must be inspected, safety inspection reports, and retention of records of annual safety inspections and documentation of any required corrective actions; 14-90.010 requires each bus transit system to annually submit a safety and security certification to FDOT for the prior calendar year period, attesting to the performance of safety inspections on all buses operated by the system; and 14-90.012 requires FDOT (1) to conduct inspections of bus transit systems to ascertain compliance with the provisions of Chapter 14-90, and (2) to conduct safety and security reviews of any bus transit system the Department believes to be in noncompliance with its SSPP or SPP, or providing passenger service operations in an unsafe manner, or if there is evidence of an immediate danger to public safety; 14-90.004 requires every bus transit system to (3)(i) mandate that drivers write and submit a daily bus inspection report pursuant to Rule 14-90.006; 14-90.006 prescribes requirements with respect to pre-operational or daily inspection and reporting of defects and deficiencies likely to affect safe operation or cause mechanical malfunctions.

Operational Laws

Transportation of Passengers

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.006 prescribes requirements with respect to operation when any passenger door is in the open position; interior lighting during darkness; passengers occupying the stepwells or area forward of the standee line; standees, and buses left unattended.

Driver Securement

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.006 requires bus transit systems to require the driver to be properly secured to the driver's seat with a restraining belt at all times while the bus is in motion.

Fueling/Refueling

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.006 prescribes requirements with respect to fueling in closed buildings and when passengers are being carried.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.004 (3) requires every bus transit system to establish certain criteria and procedures for the selection and qualification of all drivers, including verification and documentation of valid driver licenses for all employees who drive buses.

Physical/Medical Qualifications

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.0041 requires bus transit systems to establish medical examination requirements for existing drivers and all applicants to driver positions (including a pre-employment examination for applicants, an examination at least once every two years for existing drivers, and a return to duty examination for any driver prior to returning to duty after having been off duty for 30 or more days due to an illness, medical condition, or injury), and prescribes rules and requirements for the performance and documentation of medical examinations.

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.004 (3) requires every bus transit system to establish certain criteria and procedures for the selection, qualification, and training of all drivers, including driving and criminal background checks meeting minimum hiring standards for all new drivers; 14-90.0041 requires bus transit systems to establish pre-employment medical examination requirements for all applicants to driver positions.

Education, Training, and Testing

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.004 (3) requires every bus transit system to provide written operational and safety procedures that address a number of specified elements, to all bus drivers before driving on streets or highways unsupervised.

Driver Hours of Duty

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.006 prescribes requirements with respect to hours of service and impaired driving ability due to fatigue, illness, or other causes.

Disciplinary Action

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.006 prescribes requirements with respect to suspension, cancellation, or revocation of a driver's license.

Workplace Policy Laws

Safety/Substance Abuse Programs and Policies

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.004 (1) requires every bus transit system to develop and adopt a System Safety Program Plan (SSPP) that addresses specific safety elements, and prescribes specific rules for how the SSPP must be developed and adopted; 14-90.004 (1) also requires every bus transit system to develop and adopt a Security Program Plan (SPP), adopted separately from the SSPP, and prescribes specific rules for how the SPP must be developed and adopted; 14-90.004 (3) requires every bus transit system to establish a drug-free workplace policy statement in accordance with 49CFR Part 32 and a substance abuse management and testing program in accordance with 49 CFR Parts 40 and 655, October 1, 2009.

Accidents and Emergencies

Florida Administrative Code, Rules 14-90.004 (5) and (6) require every bus transit system to investigate any event involving a bus or taking place on bus transit system property resulting in specific types of fatalities, injuries, or property damage, and to document each investigation in a final report that includes a description of investigation activities, identified causal factors, and any identified corrective action plan.

Policy Enforcement

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.010 requires each bus transit system to annually submit a safety and security certification to FDOT for the prior calendar year period, attesting to the adoption of and compliance with an SSPP and an SPP and reviews of the SSPP and SPP to ensure they are up to date.

Recordkeeping

Florida Administrative Code, Rule 14-90.004 (1) requires every bus transit system to maintain specific types of records for at least four years; Florida Administrative Code, 14-90.004 (7) requires every bus transit system to maintain event investigation reports, corrective action plans, and related supporting documentation for a minimum of four years from the date of completion of the investigation.

State DOT Regulation

In addition to the minimum criteria established under the FMVSS, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) prescribes standards with regard to the following for all transit equipment purchased through Florida Vehicle Procurement Program contracts: brake performance; emergency/park brake performance; alternator output performance; and air conditioning pull-down test standard for leak detection. FDOT will test one or more vehicles from each contract within the first year of a contract agreement. If a vehicle fails to

meet the performance test, FDOT reserves the right to suspend placement of further orders or terminate the contract. Additionally, FDOT reserves the right to randomly test new vehicles at any time during the contract period to ensure compliance. FDOT also requires body structure prequalification for all paratransit buses purchased through Transit Research Inspection Procurement Services (TRIPS) Program contracts (including drawing review, frame evaluation, material and tubing tests, connection test, and sidewall panel test). All tests must be successfully passed before a manufacturer is considered pre-qualified. Successful crash and safety performance during side impact and rollover tests is also required for the approval of the paratransit vehicles acquired by the State of Florida, and an uncompromised residual space concept standard is adopted as a pass/fail criterion. These specifications are discussed in greater detail in Section 2 of the General Requirements, Conditions, and Contractual Provisions.

Georgia

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Georgia Statute §40-8-74 stipulates that retreaded tires shall not be used on the front wheels of buses; §40-8-75 prescribes requirements for certain vehicles, including buses, to be equipped with suitable metal protectors or substantial flexible flaps on the rearmost wheels to prevent the throwing of dirt, gravel, rocks, water, or other materials on the windshields of following vehicles.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Georgia Statute §40-6-142 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a bus, whether or not operated for hire, to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Stopping, Standing, and Parking

Georgia Statute §40-6-208 prescribes rules for stopping, standing, or parking a vehicle in parking lots, parking decks, and other such facilities owned or operated by any public transit authority or established for the exclusive purpose of providing parking for passengers of rapid rail or public transit buses.

Prohibited Operations

Georgia Statute §40-6-246 prohibits the driver of a truck or bus, when traveling upon a downgrade, from coasting with the clutch disengaged.

State DOT Regulation

Section 2.3.3 of the 2013 State Management Plan (SMP) Section 5311 Procedures Guide requires all drivers of Section 5311 vehicles to have successfully completed Passenger Assistance Sensitivity and Security (PASS) training. Section 2.3.3 also states “Vehicle Inspection: GDOT requires that all Section 5311-funded vehicles be inspected by the District Public Transportation Coordinators (PTCs) once a year, using the Vehicle Inspection Form and process. Vehicles used to provide client transportation for their programs are also to be inspected by GDOT staff. In preparation of the annual inspection, sub-recipients will complete a draft version of the checklist to be presented to the PTC on the date of the inspection.” The Georgia Department of Transportation (GDOT) has no maintenance or operational requirements of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies; however, language in GDOT contracts with sub-recipients has general statements dealing with proper maintenance of equipment purchased with Federal/State funds.

Hawaii

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 19-141 ensures that the State of Hawaii complies with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations as they existed on October 1, 2009.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond overseeing transit agencies to ensure compliance with FTA rules and regulations, the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT) does not regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. Annual bus inspections are not required; however, HDOT conducts random bus inspections annually as prescribed under the FTA Section 5310/5311 programs. It should be noted that Hawaii is in the early stages of addressing the requirements of the bus safety oversight program required under MAP 21.

Idaho

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Idaho Statute 49-909 prescribes requirements for additional lighting equipment on buses; 49-949 prescribes requirements for fenders or covers over the rear wheels of buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Idaho Statute 49-952 prescribes requirements for certain vehicles, including buses, to carry flares or other warning devices; 49-953 specifies the requirements for display of warning devices when certain vehicles, including passenger buses, are disabled.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond federal requirements, the Idaho Department of Transportation (IDOT) does not regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. Annual bus inspections are not required.

Illinois

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Illinois Administrative Code, Title 92, Part 382 incorporates certain sections of 49 CFR Part 382 as they were in effect on October 1, 2006 in order to establish programs designed to help prevent accidents and injuries resulting from the misuse of alcohol or use of controlled substances by drivers.

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Illinois Administrative Code, Title 92, Part 393 stipulates the incorporation by reference, with certain exceptions, of the regulations of 49 CFR 393 to prescribe the requirements for the parts and accessories necessary for safe operation of a commercial motor vehicle in Illinois.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Illinois Compiled Statutes 625 ILCS 5 Illinois Vehicle Code, Section 12-605.1 requires buses operated as a part of any local mass transit system in Illinois to be equipped with radio facilities permitting two-way vocal communications between the bus and a local transit control office.

Maintenance and Inspection

Illinois Administrative Code Section 396.2010 prescribes the requirements for the inspection, repair and maintenance of commercial motor vehicles in Illinois; Illinois Compiled Statutes 625 ILCS 5 Illinois Vehicle Code, Section 13-101 requires every owner of a second division vehicle (defined in Section 1-217 to include vehicles designed for carrying more than 10 persons), before operating the vehicle upon the highways of Illinois, to submit it to a “safety test” as set forth in Section 13-109, which sets forth that (a) safety tests must be conducted at an official testing station within 6 months prior to application for registration and subsequently at least every 6 months, and according to schedules

established by rules and regulations promulgated by the Department, and that any component subject to regular inspection which is damaged in a reportable accident must be reinspected before the bus is returned to service, (g) if a test shows that a second division vehicle is not in safe mechanical condition, it shall not be operated until it has been repaired and submitted to a retest at an official testing station.

Operational Laws

Operating Speeds

Illinois Compiled Statutes 625 ILCS 5 Illinois Vehicle Code, Section 11-601 (f) prescribes maximum speed limits for buses operating outside an urban district.

Prohibited Operations

Illinois Compiled Statutes 625 ILCS 5 Illinois Vehicle Code, Section 11-1410 (b) prohibits the driver of a truck or bus when traveling upon a downgrade from coasting with the clutch disengaged.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

Illinois Administrative Code Part 383 stipulates the incorporation by reference, with certain exceptions, of the regulations of 49 CFR 383 to help reduce or prevent truck and bus accidents, fatalities, and injuries by requiring drivers to have a single commercial motor vehicle driver's license and by disqualifying drivers who operate commercial motor vehicles in an unsafe manner.

Driver Hours of Duty

Illinois Administrative Code Part 395 stipulates the incorporation by reference, with certain exceptions, of the regulations of 49 CFR 395 to prescribe the hours-of-service requirements for drivers of commercial motor vehicles in Illinois.

Workplace Policy Laws

Safety/Substance Abuse Programs and Policies

Illinois Administrative Code Part 340 stipulates the incorporation by reference, with certain exceptions, of the regulations of 49 CFR 40 to prescribe the procedures for transportation workplace drug and alcohol testing programs.

State DOT Regulation

The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) regulates rural public transit providers via annual site visits and periodic in-depth program reviews. The authorization to impose guidelines and requirements is found in IDOT's sub-recipient grant contract agreement. IDOT requires rural transit providers to

have their vehicles tested at the state safety lane every 6 months. During the annual site visit, a sample of vehicles are inspected for overall exterior and interior condition, lights, horn, lift, lift interlock, and safety equipment.

Indiana

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Indiana Codes 9-20-8-1 and 9-20-8-2 contain special size and weight restrictions for buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Indiana Code 9-19-6-7 specifies the requirements for lights, reflectors, and turn signals on passenger buses; IC 9-21-7-3 requires certain vehicles, including passenger buses, to display clearance and marker lamps, reflectors, and stop lights as required under IC 9-19-6-7 when operated upon a highway, and specifies times during which the required lamp equipment must be lighted.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Indiana Code 9-19-5-6 specifies the requirements for emergency warning equipment on passenger buses.

State DOT Regulation

Through Indiana's State Management Plan, INDOT requires grantees to perform preventive maintenance as recommended by the equipment manufacturer. As part of INDOT's compliance review process, intervals for preventive maintenance are reviewed and calculated to ensure that a minimum 80% are performed on time (within +/- 10 percent of the established mileage interval for a given vehicle). As a condition of accepting Section 5311 vehicles, grantees must maintain in operative condition those features of vehicles that are required to make the vehicles readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. Annual vehicle inspections are not required.

Iowa

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Iowa Code 321.457 prescribes maximum length limitations for buses.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Iowa Code 321.343 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings before proceeding.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond federal requirements, the Iowa Department of Transportation (IDOT) does not regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. Annual vehicle inspections are not required.

Kansas

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Statute 8-1710 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated (K.S.A.) prescribes requirements for additional lighting equipment on certain vehicles, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Statute 8-1722 K.S.A. contains requirements for vehicular hazard warning lamps on certain vehicles, including buses.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Article 36-26 of the Kansas Administrative Regulations (K.A.R.) prescribes rules requiring certain vehicles, including commercial buses, to stop at all railroad grade crossings.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond the regulations set forth by 49 CFR, the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) does not regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. Annual vehicle inspections are not required.

Kentucky

Vehicle Laws

Vehicle Condition

Section 4 of 601 Kentucky Administrative Regulations (KAR) 1:005 requires that (I) buses be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition so that the health of passengers will not be impaired.

Size and Weight Limitations

603 KAR 5:071 sets the maximum dimension limits for buses; Kentucky Revised Statute (KRS) 189.265 contains height, length, and weight limits for motor buses on designated highways.

Maintenance and Inspection

603 KAR 5:072 sets forth the requirement that buses undergo a safety inspection at least once each year; KRS 281.755 states that the Department of Kentucky State Police, or any other peace officer designated by the department, may at any time or place make an inspection of any motor vehicle operating under the provisions of Chapter 281 to ascertain whether or not any provision of Chapter 281 or any order or rule or regulation of the Department relating to such motor vehicles has been violated.

Operational Laws

General Operational Requirements

Section 4 of 601 KAR 1:005 requires bus operators to take into consideration the health and welfare of passengers and control operations in the public interest.

Transportation of Passengers

KRS 281.735 prescribes rules prohibiting overcrowding in the various types of motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire.

Transportation of Passengers with Special Needs

603 KAR 7:080 establishes procedures governing the human service delivery program on behalf of the Coordinated Transportation Advisory Committee (CTAC) and the procedures required to provide efficient, safe, and coordinated transportation delivery to clients of the human service transportation delivery program.

Rail Crossing Procedures

KRS 281.745 prescribes rules requiring motor vehicles used in the transportation of passengers for hire to stop at all railroad grade crossings.

Baggage

Section 4 of 601 KAR 1:005 requires baggage to be placed so as not to interfere with the driver or with the safety and comfort of passengers.

Louisiana

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Louisiana Revised Statutes (RS) 32:308 prescribes rules for additional equipment required on certain vehicles, including buses.

Brake Equipment and Performance

RS 32:342 contains the requirements for the performance ability of brakes for various vehicle classifications, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

RS 32:367 specifies the requirements for certain vehicles, including passenger buses, to carry flares or other warning devices; RS 32:368 specifies the requirements for display of warning devices when certain vehicles, including passenger buses, are disabled.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

RS 32:173.1 prescribes rules requiring buses transporting passengers to stop at all railroad grade crossings.

Stopping, Standing, and Parking

RS 32:369 specifies requirements for the use of red flags in parking certain vehicles, including passenger buses.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond the regulations set forth by 49 CFR, the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) has no maintenance or operational requirements of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. Per the Louisiana State Management Plan, transit buses must be inspected in January of every year and all providers are required to provide monthly maintenance and ridership reports, which are reviewed by program managers. Any other bus safety/operational/maintenance standards are per provider and/or manufacturer requirements.

Maine

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29-A §555 stipulates the incorporation by reference, with variations and exemptions, of certain regulations of 49 CFR.

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29-A §2390 (2) sets forth equipment-related conditions that must be met in order for articulated buses to be operated.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29-A §2076 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a bus carrying passengers for hire to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings for an approaching train and proceed cautiously after ascertaining that no train is approaching.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29-A §1304 (3) requires that applicants for learner's permits for the operation of a bus must be at least 21 years of age and must pass a knowledge test on the safe operation of a bus.

Physical/Medical Qualifications

Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29-A §1304 (3) requires that applicants for learner's permits for the operation of a bus must pass a vision test.

Education, Training, and Testing

Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29-A §1304 (3) requires that applicants for learner's permits for the operation of a bus must pass a knowledge test on the safe operation of a bus, and, while operating a bus on a public way, must not carry passengers and must be accompanied by a licensed bus operator who has at least one year of bus driving experience, is at least 22 years of age, and occupies a seat in the immediate vicinity of the driver.

Workplace Policy Laws

Accidents and Emergencies

Maine Revised Statutes, Title 29-A §2251 (4) stipulates that a law enforcement officer who investigates an accident involving a bus or truck with a gross vehicle

weight rating or a registered weight in excess of 10,000 pounds that results in the death of any person shall request a certified accident reconstructionist and the Bureau of State Police Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Unit to assist in the investigation of the accident. The Attorney General shall designate an assistant attorney general familiar with federal commercial vehicle laws and regulations to serve as a resource to any district attorney who initiates a prosecution arising from an accident involving a bus or truck with a gross vehicle weight rating or a registered weight in excess of 10,000 pounds that results in the death of any person.

State DOT Regulation

Through Maine's State Management Plan, MaineDOT requires sub-recipients and direct recipients that receive FTA funds to maintain buses to manufacturer specifications and keep them in good running order for their useful life. MaineDOT performs maintenance reviews every three years and random inspections as necessary, and requires transit agencies to provide driver training, use certified mechanics, and perform pre & post trip inspections. MaineDOT develops vehicle specifications & purchases all vehicles using best value bidding. All vehicles are required to undergo annual inspections, per contractual agreements between MaineDOT and the sub-recipients.

Maryland

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 11.21.01 incorporates, with certain amendments and exemptions, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations contained in 49 CFR 40, 382, 383, 387, 390–393, 395–399, and 1572.

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

COMAR 11.14.04 prescribes equipment safety standards for certain vehicles, including commercial buses. These include standards for steering, alignment, and suspension; wheels and tires; bumpers and rear metal frame; rear wheel protector flaps; fenders; body and sheet metal; interior equipment; mirrors; vehicle glazing; windshield wipers and washers; hood and catches; doors, handles, and latches; floor and trunk pans; speedometer and odometer; and load covers.

Brake Equipment and Performance

COMAR 11.14.04 prescribes brake equipment and performance standards for certain vehicles, including commercial buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

COMAR 11.14.04 prescribes emergency equipment safety standards for certain vehicles, including commercial buses.

Fuel and Exhaust Systems

COMAR 11.14.04 prescribes safety standards for fuel and exhaust systems on certain vehicles, including commercial buses.

Lighting and Electrical Systems

COMAR 11.14.04 prescribes safety standards for lighting and electrical systems on certain vehicles, including commercial buses.

Maintenance and Inspection

COMAR 11.22.03 prescribes preventive maintenance standards for certain vehicles, including passenger buses. These include standards for alignment; suspension; steering; brake systems; tires; wheels, rims, lock rings, studs, and nuts; accelerator pedal and air throttle; fuel storage and delivery system; exhaust system; universal joints and u-clamps; frame, body, and sheet metal; lighting; electrical equipment; emergency equipment; seats and seat belts; sun visor; mirrors; glazing; windshield wipers and washers; defroster; automatic transmission gear selector/neutral safety switch; speedometer and odometer; brake and clutch pedal; and horn.

State DOT Regulation

The Maryland Transit Administration (MTA), which is not regulated by Maryland DOT, does not regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies; however, MTA has developed fleet management plans and standard operating procedures (SOP) based on APTA standards, Federal Motor Carrier Standards, and best practices. Although annual vehicle inspections are not required, MTA has a preventive maintenance plan and SOPs for inspections.

Massachusetts**Incorporation of Federal Regulations**

Under 220 CMR Section 155.04, the Department of Public Utilities adopts the federal regulations, 49 CFR 390-397, including Sub-chapter B, Appendix G, as related to the inspection of Commercial Motor Vehicles or any related activity.

Vehicle Laws

Vehicle Condition

220 CMR Section 155.02 (21) requires every motor bus to be constructed and maintained as to have ample strength in the judgment of the Department of Public Utilities to safely carry its maximum load, and grants the Department the authority to require that proof of certain strength tests be submitted by the carrier of manufacturer.

Size and Weight Limitations

220 CMR Section 155.02 (20) prescribes maximum limitations on the dimensions and weight of buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 90, Section 13 requires that buses having a seating capacity of more than seven passengers, except those that are equipped with positive spring-loaded air parking brakes, to be equipped with one pair of approved wheel safety chock blocks.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

220 CMR Section 155.02 (24) requires every motor bus to be provided with a ignition lock and key, or other safety device, to prevent it from being set in motion by unauthorized persons.

Window Transparency

220 CMR Section 155.02 (29) prohibits owners/operators from displaying ad wrap material on the passenger side windows of a bus.

Driver/Passenger Seats

220 CMR Section 155.02 (25) prescribes requirements for seats and aisles.

Maintenance and Inspection

220 Code of Massachusetts Regulations (CMR) Section 155.02 (1) prescribes preliminary requirements for operation, including the condition that motor buses, in order to obtain the permit necessary to operate, must first undergo an inspection; 220 CMR Section 155.02 (22) stipulates that every motor bus shall be maintained in a safe and sanitary condition and, along with all maintenance and repair records, shall be subject to inspection at any time by the Department or its representatives; 220 CMR Section 155.03 contains the required protocol for the inspection of commercial passenger motor vehicles, and specifies the equipment and features that must be examined; under M.G.L. 161B Section 6 (i), the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities is the designated safety oversight agency for all MA regional transit authorities; this program includes comprehensive vehicle inspections.

Vehicle Out of Service

220 CMR Section 155.05 prescribes out-of-service criteria for commercial passenger motor vehicles, including the steps that will be taken if a Department inspector finds a vehicle to be unsafe according to the current North American Uniform Vehicle Out-of-service Criteria.

Operational Laws*Use of Mobile Electronic Devices*

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 90, Section 12A prescribes rules prohibiting the operator of a vehicle used in public transportation, including a passenger bus, from using a mobile telephone, hands-free mobile telephone, or other mobile electronic device while operating such vehicle; 220 CMR Section 155.02 (12)(b) prohibits Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) operators from any use of any electronic device while on duty.

Transportation of Passengers

220 CMR Section 155.02 (14) requires drivers to always stop at the right side of a highway or in an area provided for receiving and discharging passengers, or the best possible location where passengers may depart safely from the bus; 220 CMR Section 155.02 (16) prohibits any person from riding on the bumpers, fenders, or steps of the bus; 220 CMR Section 155.02 (17) stipulates that the driver of a bus must not allow passengers to occupy positions which obstruct his clear view ahead or on either side; 220 CMR Section 155.02 (26) prescribes rules for carrying standees.

Rail Crossing Procedures

220 CMR Section 155.02 (19) prescribes rules requiring the driver of a motor bus to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Attention to Duty

220 CMR Section 155.02 (12)(a) prescribes attention-to-duty requirements that prohibit drivers from (1) collecting fares, making change, or receiving/discharging passengers while the bus is in motion, (2) having a lighted cigarette, cigar, or pipe in possession while passengers are being carried, and (3) drinking intoxicating beverages or taking any drug or medication which would adversely affect driving ability.

Stopping, Standing, and Parking

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 90, Section 13 requires safety chock blocks to be securely placed around the rear wheel of the vehicle whenever the bus is left unattended by the operator and is parked on a way, on a grade sufficient to cause it to move of its own momentum; 220 CMR Section 155.02 (18) requires drivers to lock the ignition and set the ratchet or other holding brake device before leaving the bus.

Prohibited Operations

220 CMR Section 155.02 (2) stipulates that no motor bus shall be operated over any bridge or culvert after a determination that such bridge or culvert is unsafe; 220 CMR Section 155.02 (15) stipulates that before descending a long steep grade, a bus driver must first test the brakes and then downshift to the proper gear to keep the bus in safe control while descending; 220 CMR Section 155.02 (27) states that no motor bus shall be operated with a trailer.

Baggage

220 CMR Section 155.02 (28) prohibits the carrying of express or baggage matter which would interfere with the safety of operation.

Requirements for Larger Buses

Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 90, Section 19 prohibits a motor bus with an outside width greater than 45 feet, or in the case of an articulated bus, sixty feet, from operating on any way without a special permit from the board or officer in charge of such way.

Personnel Laws*General Qualifications*

220 CMR Section 155.02 (10)(a) prescribes general requirements for bus drivers' certificates, including age requirements, driver's license requirements, and certificate renewal.

Physical/Medical Qualifications

220 CMR Section 155.02 (10) prescribes requirements for bus drivers' certificates with regard to physical examinations.

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

220 CMR Section 155.02 (10) prescribes requirements for bus drivers' certificates with regard to review of driving records.

Education, Training, and Testing

220 CMR Section 155.02 (10) prescribes requirements for bus drivers' certificates with regard to operating examinations.

Driver Hours of Duty

220 CMR Section 155.02 (11) prescribes hours of service requirements.

Workplace Policy Laws*Accidents and Emergencies*

220 CMR Section 155.02 (9) prescribes requirements for accident reporting.

State DOT Regulation

While the Massachusetts Department of Transportation (MassDOT) requests information about maintenance procedures and provides general guidance, MassDOT does not regulate the maintenance or operation of transit or paratransit vehicles operated by public agencies; this responsibility usually falls to the Department of Public Utilities (DPU). The DPU is the designated safety oversight agency for all Massachusetts regional transit authorities as stipulated in Massachusetts General Law (M.G.L.) 161B Section 6 (i). This program includes comprehensive inspections of each transit bus in an authority's fleet at least annually. In addition, the Department investigates accidents, offers recommendations where necessary, and reviews equipment and driver training records.

Michigan**Vehicle Laws***Maintenance and Inspection*

Michigan Administrative Code R 474.103 requires an applicant for certificate of authority to permit a safety inspection of motor buses to be used in the provision of proposed services; R 474.105 requires satisfactory completion of a safety inspection for renewal of certificate of authority.

Personnel Laws*Physical/Medical Qualifications*

Michigan Administrative Code R 257.854 prescribes the rules for endorsement to operate a bus for applicants or licensees who have experienced episodic and other conditions.

Workplace Policy Laws

Accidents and Emergencies

Michigan Administrative Code R 474.106 requires an applicant for certificate of authority to provide the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) with notice of any vehicle accident involving the applicant's services.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to State DOT regulation of the maintenance or operation of transit/ paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, MDOT's Office of Passenger Transport (OPT) creates bus specifications, by contract, for a series of classes which include small, medium, and medium heavy buses. Within the specifications are safety items that shall be included with each bus from the dealer. Transit agencies are required by contract to maintain vehicles throughout their useful life. This maintenance must conform to the manufacturers' recommendations for service and service intervals. In addition, agencies are required to submit a vehicle maintenance plan (maintenance policy statement, daily inspections, safety inspections, record keeping, routine service and maintenance schedules) to the MDOT for review and approval. Project managers from MDOT OPT conduct on-site reviews of each agency's vehicle maintenance program. During this review, the project manager selects a random sample (20 percent up to ten vehicles) of the agency's vehicle fleet and conducts a visual vehicle inspection along with a review of the vehicle's maintenance records. Findings are compared with the agency's maintenance plan, as approved by MDOT, to confirm proper maintenance of federal- and state-funded vehicles.

Minnesota

Vehicle Laws

Vehicle Condition

Minnesota Rule 8840.5940* (Subpart 3) stipulates that Special Transportation Service (STS) vehicles must not have holes that admit exhaust gases; (Subpart 4) requires that doors and windows on STS vehicles must open and close as intended by the manufacturer.

Size and Weight Limitations

Minnesota Statute 169.80 (d) prescribes maximum width limitations for passenger motor buses operated exclusively in a city or contiguous cities in Minnesota; 169.81 prescribes height and length limitations for double-deck and articulated buses.

Strength and Structural Integrity

Minnesota Rule 8840.5940* (Subpart 1) prescribes construction standards for STS vehicles with regard to rollover protection and roof crush resistance.

General Equipment Requirements

Minnesota Rule 8840.5940* (Subpart 5) requires that the door height of STS vehicles must conform to the requirements of Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 38.25, paragraph (c).

Brake Equipment and Performance

Minnesota Statute 169.67 prescribes brake performance standards for different vehicle classifications, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Minnesota Statute 169.75 prescribes requirements for the provision and use of flares, flags, or reflectors on certain vehicles, including buses.

Wheelchair Equipment

Any vehicle with a wheelchair securement device must meet the standards outlined in Minnesota Rules Chapter 7450, regardless of size. Minnesota Rule 8840.5925* contains requirements for STS vehicle safety equipment, seats, ramps, wheelchair lifts, and securement devices; 8840.5975* contains standards for STS vehicle and wheelchair lift maintenance.

Passenger Compartment and Entrances/Exits

Minnesota Rule 8840.5940* (Subpart 2) prescribes requirements for emergency exits in STS vehicles.

Maintenance and Inspection

Under Minnesota Statutes §169.781, all commercial motor vehicles, including buses, must undergo annual inspection either by the Minnesota State Patrol or a duly certified mechanic. Inspection of vehicles with a wheelchair securement device must ensure compliance with the standards outlined in Minnesota Rules Chapter 7450, regardless of size. Minnesota Rule 8840.5975* contains standards for STS vehicle and wheelchair lift maintenance.

Minnesota Rule 8840.5400* contains requirements, including vehicle inspection, for certification of compliance for STS providers; Minnesota Administrative Rule 8840.5650* requires inspection of vehicles as part of the mandatory annual evaluation of Special Transportation Services (STS) providers; Minnesota Statute §174.30* contains operating standards for STS, including rules for provider responsibilities regarding safety and inspection of vehicles and equipment.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Minnesota Statute 169.28 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Transportation of Passengers with Special Needs

Minnesota Statute §174.30* contains operating standards for STS, including rules for wheelchair securement. Minnesota Rule 8840.5950* contains standards for STS vehicle operation.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

Minnesota Rule 8840.5900* prescribes rules for STS driver qualifications, including ability to inspect vehicle and assist passengers, driver's license, age and experience, and provider responsibilities.

Physical/Medical Qualifications

Minnesota Rule 8840.5900* prescribes rules for STS driver qualifications, including physical qualifications.

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

Minnesota Rule 8840.5900* prescribes rules for STS driver qualifications, including driving record and criminal record requirements.

Education, Training, and Testing

Minnesota Statute 169.306 (b) and (c) require drivers of buses being operated on the shoulder to have adequate training so as to comply with the operating requirement that buses being operated on the shoulder may not exceed the speed of main-line traffic by more than 15 miles per hour and may never exceed 35 miles per hour, and that buses being operated on the shoulder must yield to merging, entering, and exiting traffic and must yield to other vehicles on the shoulder. Minnesota Statute §174.30* contains operating standards for STS, including rules certification of special transportation providers. Minnesota Rule 8840.5640* prescribes rules for initial STS provider education, including requirements for sources and topics; 8840.5650* and 8840.5700* outline the requirements for annual evaluation of STS providers; 8840.5910* contains requirements for STS driver and attendant training; 8840.6200* prescribes rules for the certification of STS training courses and instructors; and 8840.6250* prescribes rules for audit of STS training courses.

Workplace Policy Laws

Policy Enforcement

Minnesota Rule 8840.5800* prescribes the procedures for enforcement of STS requirements, including violations, suspensions, revocations, and cancellations.

Recordkeeping

Minnesota Rule 8840.6100* prescribes rules for STS provider recordkeeping.

*In addition to the requirements for the maintenance and inspection of vehicles under commercial motor vehicle requirements, Minnesota has a unique set of statutes and rules that pertain to Special Transportation Services (STS). STS certification is required for operators who primarily serve elderly and disabled passengers in a private setting, not necessarily public transit, using vehicles equipped with wheelchair lifts or ramps. Rural public transit operators are not contractually required to obtain STS certification unless they choose to. Some do choose to go through a formal STS certification process, but almost all generally observe the STS rules and regulations as they are viewed as a good set of risk management policies.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to State DOT regulation of the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) sub-recipients receive both FTA and state funding to operate transit systems; as such, they are obligated to conform to federal and state requirements. Minnesota Rules Part 8835.0260 enumerates the contents of the Management Plan which asks for a description of how a transit agency's program is operated. The Management Plan is incorporated into the Annual Grant Contract which creates the contractual obligation to adhere to the Plan. For more details, please see the Annual Management Plan Instruction Workbook. Rural public transit vehicles are purchased through the Minnesota Cooperative Vehicle Program. The State issues RFPs for vehicles with specifications that meet the needs of rural public operators. Any proposal deemed responsive is available for transit operators to choose vehicles. The entire process is managed through the State of Minnesota to ensure compliance with both state and federal procurement policies, as well as the required vehicle standards.

Mississippi

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Mississippi Code §63-7-15 contains additional lighting requirements for certain vehicles, including buses; §63-7-23 prescribes requirements for the color of lighting devices on certain vehicles, including buses; §63-7-29 (4) prescribes requirements for the color of reflectors on certain vehicles, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Mississippi Code §63-7-69 contains requirements and standards for warning and safety appliances for trucks and buses; and §63-7-71 prescribes rules for the display of warning and safety appliances for trucks and buses.

State DOT Regulation

Although the Mississippi Department of Transportation (MDOT) has no maintenance or operational requirements of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, the MDOT Public Transit Division (PTD) sets forth recommendations of maintenance programs for our federal grant sub-recipients. Annual vehicle inspections are not required; however, the PTD requires vehicle/equipment inspections every two years as cited through FTA guidelines. The PTD maintains an automated inventory of all FTA funded vehicles. PTD staff conducts a general inspection of portions of the in-service fleet vehicles as a part of the annual on-site monitoring, noting safety equipment, adherence with pre- and post-trip inspection procedures, vehicle maintenance records, state required inspection stickers, and damage. To the extent required by FTA guidance, every two years, the PTD takes or causes to be taken, a physical inventory of sub-recipient equipment authorized or purchased with capital grant funds. The inventory is conducted in accordance with PTD policies and equipment management guidance contained in the latest FTA Circulars. This physical inventory does not include a detailed safety inspection.

Missouri

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Missouri Revised Statute 304.170 (4) prescribes maximum length limitations for buses; 304.181 prescribes maximum axle weight limits for buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Missouri Revised Statute 307.140 requires motor vehicles designed or used for the purpose of carrying passengers for hire to equip all doors, windows, and windshields with safety glass.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Missouri Revised Statute 304.030 prescribes rules requiring vehicles transporting passengers for hire to stop at all railroad grade crossings and to take due caution to ascertain that the course is clear before proceeding.

Stopping, Standing, and Parking

Missouri Revised Statute 300.510 prescribes rules for the stopping, standing, and parking of buses and taxicabs.

Prohibited Operations

Missouri Revised Statute 304.044 prohibits the driver of any truck or bus, when traveling upon a public highway outside of a business or residential district, from following within three hundred feet of another such vehicle.

State DOT Regulation

The Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) does not regulate the maintenance or operational requirements of transit or paratransit vehicles beyond FMCSA requirements. From a contractual standpoint, those FTA sub-recipients with vehicles funded with MoDOT-administered transit grants are required to maintain their vehicles in good working order, and by virtue of that provision MoDOT will be able to pass through MAP-21 requirements for bus safety as well as transit asset management to those sub-recipients once FTA develops final rules. Missouri does not require annual inspections of vehicles less than 5 years old. The Missouri Department of Revenue is responsible for vehicle registration and licensing. Information on vehicle inspections can be found at <http://dor.mo.gov/motorv/help.php#safety>.

Montana

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Montana Code 61-10-154 prescribes rules requiring the Montana Department of Transportation (MDT) to adopt and enforce safety standards that substantially comply, within allowed tolerance guidelines, with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Montana Code 61-10-102 prescribes width standard definitions for buses; 61-10-104 prescribes length standard definitions for buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Montana Code 61-9-208 contains additional equipment requirements for certain vehicles, including buses.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Montana Code 61-9-310 prescribes requirements for reservoir capacity and check valve on buses with air-operated brakes; 61-9-312 contains requirements for brake performance ability of buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Montana Code 61-9-311 contains requirements for warning devices on buses that use compressed air brakes; 61-9-411 contains requirements for certain vehicles, including buses, to carry flares or other warning devices; 61-9-412 contains rules for the display of warning devices on certain vehicles, including buses, when the vehicle is disabled.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to State DOT requirements for transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, MDT requires that each recipient manage a maintenance program with an approved plan. MDT offers templates for maintenance plans and pre-trips. Recipients are required to comply with maintenance improvement requests if determined by MDT's Motor Carriers Services (MCS) Division. MDT procures all vehicles for its recipients on an annual basis. Specifications are custom written per each application. Pre-trip inspections are required and are reviewed during triennial compliance reviews. MDT sets a useful life and requires MCS Division staff to inspect vehicles annually; however, they inspect only one of the three regions each year.

Nebraska**Incorporation of Federal Regulations**

Nebraska Revised Statute 75-363 incorporates, with certain modifications, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations contained in 49 CFR.

Power to Enforce or Regulate

Nebraska Revised Statute 75-109, charges the Public Service Commission with regulating all common and contract carriers engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers for hire.

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Nebraska Revised Statute 60-6,290 prescribes vehicle length limitations for buses.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Nebraska Revised Statute 60-6,247 contains brake requirements for trucks and buses.

Maintenance and Inspection

Nebraska Revised Statute 75-115 (1) grants the Public Service Commission the power to periodically examine and inspect each motor carrier's equipment and the manner of the carrier's conduct and management, and (2) specifies the powers of the Commission and duties of the carrier regarding any equipment found in an unsafe and dangerous condition; 75-366 grants any officer of the Nebraska State Patrol the authority to enforce the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, as such regulations existed on January 1, 2013, and to enter upon, inspect, and examine any and all lands, buildings, and equipment of any motor carrier.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Nebraska Revised Statute 60-6,172 prescribes rules requiring buses and school buses to stop at all railroad grade crossings.

Personnel Laws

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

Nebraska Revised Statute 81-6,120 contains requirements for criminal history background checks and criminal history-related restrictions on individuals providing transportation services under contract with the Department of Health and Human Services.

State DOT Regulation

The Nebraska Department of Roads (NDOR) does not regulate the maintenance or operational requirements of transit or paratransit vehicles beyond FTA and FMCSA requirements. Annual vehicle inspections are not required.

Nevada

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Nevada Revised Statute 484D.615 prescribes vehicle length limitations for buses and other vehicles; NRS 484D.690 prescribes width limitations for buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Nevada Revised Statute 484D.140 prescribes requirements for additional equipment and lighting on certain vehicles, including buses; 484D.460 prescribes requirements for pot torches, lanterns or reflectors on buses and trucks.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Nevada Revised Statute 484D.275 prescribes requirements for bus brake reservoirs.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Nevada Revised Statute 484D.280 prescribes requirements for warning signals and devices for certain buses and trucks.

State DOT Regulation

Through agreement, Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) sub-recipients are required to comply with applicable federal regulations. Annual vehicle inspections are not required.

New Hampshire

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Section 266:11 prescribes vehicle length limitations for buses and other vehicles.

General Equipment Requirements

New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Section 266:40 specifies the requirements for clearance lamps on buses having a width in excess of 80 inches; Section 266:45 specifies the requirements for additional reflectors on certain vehicles, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Section 265:113 prescribes requirements for reflective warning devices on certain vehicles, including buses.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Section 265:50 prescribes rules and requirements for drivers of motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and, when it is safe to proceed, to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Prohibited Operations

New Hampshire Revised Statutes, Section 265:99 prohibits the driver of a truck or bus when traveling upon a downgrade from coasting with the clutch disengaged.

State DOT Regulation

The New Hampshire Department of Transportation (NHDOT) includes the following in sub-recipient contracts: Equipment Maintenance: Contractor shall be responsible for the maintenance and repair of all equipment used in the provision of service. Contractor shall maintain all such equipment at a high level of cleanliness, safety, and mechanical soundness. The contractor shall certify proper maintenance procedures, i.e. strict compliance with the vehicle preventive maintenance guidelines, on vehicle reports. All maintenance, repair and physical improvement activities on equipment shall be conducted by the Contractor and at a location specified by the Contractor. The Contractor further agrees to maintain, repair, or make any physical improvement to equipment as requested by the State. The State, FTA and/or their designees shall have the right to conduct periodic inspections for the purpose of confirming proper maintenance and repair. Training and Driver Review: The State may require participation in training courses determined to be essential to FTA program management in this contract period and may require participation in such training programs as it deems necessary by drivers and other employees involved in the transportation of the public. Training includes defensive driving, passenger assistance, emergency procedures and periodic refresher training every three years. The Contractor agrees that the State shall have the right to review the performance of all drivers who are employed in connection with this Agreement, and to disallow the use of any driver whose performance as a driver is determined to be unsatisfactory by the State. Safety Requirements: All project equipment shall be inspected and certified by the Department of Safety, and shall meet all applicable Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards and Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations as required by the United States Department of Transportation, and by the New Hampshire Department of Safety under RSA 266:72 a, in the purchase and operation of all project equipment. The Contractor shall provide the State with full and prompt written notification of any accident involving any vehicle used in its services. In addition, the Contractor shall be responsible to report

any accident in compliance with State law. The Contractor shall submit to the State by February 15 of each year a report covering the previous year (January 1 through December 31), summarizing the results of its alcohol misuse prevention and anti-drug programs on FTA approved forms. This shall be in compliance with 49 CFR Part 655.

NHDOT conducts compliance reviews (every two years) for its FTA Section 5311 Rural Public Transit Providers and FTA Section 5310 sub-recipients that have federally-funded buses. During that review, maintenance reviews are conducted, which include a review of pre & post trip inspections that drivers are supposed to conduct on a daily basis. NHDOT examines follow-up paperwork to verify that the loop has been closed on any noted vehicle issues. NHDOT reviews the service intervals (oil changes) to ensure the vehicle is maintained in accordance with the OEM guidelines & the agency's written maintenance plan. NHDOT also cycles the wheelchair lift and, when possible, notes how many times the lift has been cycled (via the counter on newer lifts) to gauge if the agency has actually been cycling the lift daily as required in the pre-trip inspection. Transit vehicles in New Hampshire are inspected annually by a licensed state of NH inspector, of which the agency has to schedule directly; NHDOT does not conduct these annual inspections.

New Jersey

Vehicle Laws

Vehicle Condition

Under New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:3-4.1, with certain exceptions, no motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire shall be licensed by the commissioner without first obtaining a certificate from the Board of Public Utilities, that such motor vehicle conforms to the rules, regulations, and specifications of the Board of Public Utilities as to construction and safety devices of the vehicle; under NJ Rev Stat NJ Rev Stat §39:3-5 the Director of the Division of Motor Vehicle may refuse registration in the case of any omnibus (defined as all motor vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire, except commuter vans and vehicles used in ridesharing arrangements and school buses, if the same are not otherwise used in the transportation of passengers for hire) that does not comply with the requirements of this title or that seems to the Director unsuitable for use on the roads and highways of New Jersey.

Strength and Structural Integrity

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1 prescribes requirements and specifications for the chassis, body construction, and body overhang of van-type autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3 prescribes requirements and specifications for the chassis, body construction, relation of body and chassis frame, and

body overhang of autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6 prescribes requirements and specifications for the chassis, body construction, and body overhang of small autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-8 prescribes requirements and specifications for the chassis and body construction of sedan-type autobuses.

Size and Weight Limitations

New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:3-84 prescribes dimensional and weight limitations for omnibuses and other vehicles; New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1 prescribes dimensional limitations for van-type autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3 prescribes dimensional limitations for autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6 prescribes dimensional limitations for small autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-8 prescribes dimensional limitations for sedan-type autobuses.

General Equipment Requirements

New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:3-79.1 prescribes requirements for metal protectors, substantial flexible flaps, or other protective means behind the rearmost wheels of buses and other commercial motor vehicles in order to prevent the throwing of dirt, water, or other materials on the windshields of following vehicles; New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for doors, equipment unit, glazing, lights and reflectors, mirrors, tires and wheels, heaters and defrosters, windshield wipers/washers, steps, sun visors, baggage racks/compartments, drive shaft, and speedometer and odometer on van-type autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for window openings; guardrails; partitions to the rear of the driver's seat; service doors; entrance handles for passenger use; handles for standing passengers; passenger signal systems; bumpers; equipment unit; tires and wheels; windshield wipers/washers; drive shaft; glazing and window construction; exterior lights and reflectors; speedometer and odometer; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; turntable and turntable area enclosure; mirrors and rear-view video cameras; installation of video monitors and/or television receivers for passenger use; steps; sun visors; and baggage racks/compartments on autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for the equipment unit; glazing; lights and reflectors; mirrors; tires and wheels; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; windshield wipers/washers; steps; sun visors; drive shaft; speedometer and odometer; partitions to the rear of the driver's seat; bumpers; and window openings on small autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-8 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for doors; lights; mirrors; tires and wheels; windshield wipers/washers; heaters and defrosters; drive shaft; glazing; directional signals; speedometer and odometer; and baggage racks on sedan-type autobuses, and prohibits the use of any type of trailer on sedan-type autobuses.

Brake Equipment and Performance

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1 prescribes brake equipment requirements and specifications for van-type autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3 prescribes brake equipment requirements and specifications for autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6 prescribes brake equipment requirements and specifications for small autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-8 prescribes brake equipment requirements and specifications for sedan-type autobuses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:3-54 (b) (1) states that an omnibus may be equipped with two flashing devices for the purpose of warning operators of other vehicles and law enforcement officials that an emergency situation exists within the omnibus, and (2) sets forth requirements for the type of flashing devices that are permitted; NJ Rev Stat §39:3-64 requires certain vehicles, including omnibuses, to be equipped with flares and other warning devices during the times when lighted lamps are required; NJ Rev Stat §39:3-68.2 (g) prescribes emergency stopping system performance requirements for vehicles built on a bus chassis and having a manufacturer's Gross Vehicle Weight Rating of 10,000 pounds or less; New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for horns, audible warning devices for activation when the vehicle is in reverse, grounding devices, warning devices for use during roadside emergencies, and fire extinguishers on van-type autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for horns, audible warning devices for activation when the vehicle is in reverse, grounding devices, fire extinguishers, and anti-jackknifing devices on autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3.6 (d) prescribes safety equipment requirements for autobuses with a kneeling feature; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for horns, audible warning devices for activation when the vehicle is in reverse, grounding devices, and fire extinguishers on small autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-8 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for horns and fire extinguishers on sedan-type autobuses.

Wheelchair Equipment

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-2 prescribes special equipment specifications for vehicles used to transport passengers in wheelchairs, including specifications for doors, steps, and thresholds; ramps; power lifts; wheelchair securement devices; aisles and aisle armrests; fuel tanks; seat/shoulder belts; and handrails and stanchions.

Fuel and Exhaust Systems

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1 prescribes requirements and specifications for fuel and exhaust system equipment on van-type autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3 prescribes requirements and specifications for fuel and exhaust

system equipment on autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6 prescribes requirements and specifications for fuel and exhaust system equipment on small autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-8 prescribes requirements and specifications for fuel and exhaust system equipment on sedan-type autobuses.

Lighting and Electrical Systems

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.), §16:53-1 prescribes lighting and electrical system equipment specifications for van-type autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3 prescribes requirements and specifications for interior lighting systems on autobuses.

Window Transparency

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-3.5 requires partitions to the rear of the driver's seat in autobuses to be tinted or covered by a curtain, if necessary, to shield the driver from the glare of inside lights; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6.29 requires partitions to the rear of the driver's seat in small autobuses to be tinted or covered by a curtain, if necessary, to shield the driver from the glare of inside lights.

Signage

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1.33 requires van-type autobuses to display a sign in the front interior of the vehicle indicating that smoking in the vehicle is prohibited by law; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3.15 prescribes requirements for the display of signs on autobuses indicating (a) route and destination, (c) that smoking on autobuses is prohibited by law, (d) that it is a violation of federal regulations for an autobus to be operated with persons occupying the prohibited area as provided in 49 CFR §393.90, and (e) the location of the fire extinguisher, if the fire extinguisher is not readily visible; under N.J.A.C. §16:53-3.12 (e), autobuses carrying passengers must have the permitted standing passenger capacity of the vehicle displayed on the exterior of the vehicle adjacent to the area of the service door and clearly visible to all boarding passengers, while an autobus not permitting standees must display on the exterior of the vehicle the words "No standees"; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6.24 prescribes requirements for the display of signs on small autobuses indicating (a) route and destination, (c) that smoking on autobuses is prohibited by law, (d) that it is a violation of federal regulations for an autobus to be operated with persons occupying the prohibited area as provided in 49 CFR §393.90, and (e) the location of the fire extinguisher, if the fire extinguisher is not readily visible.

Passenger Compartment and Entrances/Exits

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for van-type autobuses with respect to the interior and component parts of the vehicle body, aisles, and emergency doors and exits; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3 prescribes requirements and specifications

for autobuses with respect to aisles and emergency exits; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6 prescribes requirements and specifications for small autobuses with respect to aisles and the interior and component parts of the vehicle body.

Driver/Passenger Seats

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1 prescribes requirements and specifications for passenger seating equipment on van-type autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3 prescribes requirements and specifications for passenger seating equipment on autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6 prescribes requirements and specifications for passenger seating equipment on small autobuses; N.J.A.C. §16:53-8 prescribes requirements and specifications for passenger seating equipment on sedan-type autobuses.

Maintenance and Inspection

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §13:20-7.2 requires that certain vehicles undergo annual inspection, including buses that have been issued passenger, governmental, no fee, or commercial vehicle license plates by the Motor Vehicle Commission; N.J.A.C. §16:53-1.29 requires that (a) the body, chassis, engine and all equipment of van-type autobuses be maintained in proper adjustment and safe operating condition, (b, c) van-type autobuses undergo specification inspections at least twice annually, (e) autobuses receive a complete inspection at regular time and/or mileage intervals for mechanical or structural defects, and (h) van-type autobuses directly operated by the New Jersey Transit Corporation be on a six-month full New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission inspection program in accordance with the August 2000 Memorandum of Understanding between the New Jersey Transit Corporation and the New Jersey Department of Transportation, and van-type autobuses operated by private operators receive an in-terminal inspection at six-month intervals, once by New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission personnel during the first six months, and then a self-inspection by the private operator once during the second six-month period; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3.24 requires that (a) the body, chassis, engine and all equipment of autobuses be maintained in proper adjustment and safe operating condition, (b, c) autobuses undergo specification inspections at least twice annually, (e) autobuses receive a complete inspection at regular time and/or mileage intervals for mechanical or structural defects, and (i) autobuses directly operated by the New Jersey Transit Corporation be on a six-month full New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission inspection program in accordance with the August 2000 Memorandum of Understanding between the New Jersey Transit Corporation and the New Jersey Department of Transportation, and autobuses operated by private operators receive an in-terminal inspection at six-month intervals, once by New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission personnel during the first six months, and then a self-inspection by the private operator once during the second six-month period; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6.31 requires that (a) the body, chassis, engine and all equipment of small autobuses be maintained

in proper adjustment and safe operating condition, (b, c) small autobuses undergo specification inspections at least twice annually, (e) small autobuses receive a complete inspection at regular time and/or mileage intervals for mechanical or structural defects, and (i) small autobuses directly operated by the New Jersey Transit Corporation be on a six-month full New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission inspection program in accordance with the August 2000 Memorandum of Understanding between the New Jersey Transit Corporation and the New Jersey Department of Transportation, and small autobuses operated by private operators receive an in-terminal inspection at six-month intervals, once by New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission personnel during the first six months, and then a self-inspection by the private operator once during the second six-month period; N.J.A.C. §16:53-8.25 requires that (a) the body, chassis, engine and all equipment of sedan-type autobuses be maintained in proper adjustment and safe operating condition, (b, c) sedan-type autobuses undergo specification inspections at least twice annually, (e) sedan-type autobuses receive a complete inspection at regular time and/or mileage intervals for mechanical or structural defects, and (i) sedan-type autobuses directly operated by the New Jersey Transit Corporation be on a six-month full New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission inspection program in accordance with the August 2000 Memorandum of Understanding between the New Jersey Transit Corporation and the New Jersey Department of Transportation, and sedan-type autobuses operated by private operators receive an in-terminal inspection at six-month intervals, once by New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission personnel during the first six months, and then a self-inspection by the private operator once during the second six-month period; under N.J.A.C. §16:53-8.26 (e), sedan-type autobuses having an altered chassis are subject to quarterly inspection by New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission personnel.

Vehicle Out of Service

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53A establishes a schedule of bus safety out-of-service violations and applicable sanctions and penalties for buses operating with bus safety out-of-service violations.

Operational Laws

Transportation of Passengers

Under New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:4-68, an operator of a street car or autobus must not knowingly operate the vehicle while any vehicle door is open; New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-3.12 prescribes limitations for the carrying of standing passengers, and prohibits passengers from standing forward of the crowd gate, guardrail, or marking set forth in 49 CFR §393.90; under N.J.A.C. §16:52-1.7, autobus and trolley utilities must keep the doors of vehicles closed when the vehicles are in motion; under N.J.A.C. §16:65-

8.6, transportation utility vehicle drivers or operators must keep the doors of the vehicle closed when the vehicle is in motion.

Use of Mobile Electronic Devices

New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §27:25-5.18 prescribes rules and exceptions prohibiting the use of a wireless telephone or electronic communication device by an operator of a moving vehicle involved in the provision of public transportation service provided by the New Jersey Transit Corporation, any public or private entity under contract to the corporation, or any private entity operating under the authority of a certificate of public convenience and necessity.

Rail Crossing Procedures

New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:4-128 prescribes rules requiring the driver of an omnibus designed for carrying more than six passengers, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, to stop, look, and listen in both directions along the track; and, when it is safe to proceed, to cross the tracks without manually shifting gears; New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:52-1.6 prescribes rules that require all autobus and trolley utilities to have their vehicles come to a full stop before crossing the tracks of any railroad at grade.

Attention to Duty

Under New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:52-1.8, autobus and trolley utilities shall not allow the drivers of any autobus or trolley to engage in any unnecessary conversation with the passengers; N.J.A.C. §16:65-8.7 stipulates that transportation utility vehicle drivers or operators shall not engage in unnecessary conversation with passengers.

Fueling/Refueling

Under New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:52-1.9, fuel tanks on autobuses must be filled from outside the autobus and must not be filled or replenished while the motor is running or while passengers are in the autobus.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:3-10.1 requires that (1) a person who drives a motor vehicle or trackless trolley with a capacity of more than six passengers for the transportation of passengers for hire must be specially licensed to drive buses by the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission or in the case of a nonresident, licensed pursuant to the laws of his or her resident state with respect to the licensing of bus drivers, and (2) for such a license to be granted, an applicant must be at least 18 years of age

and must have presented satisfactory evidence of his or her previous experience (including proof that he or she has had at least three years of driving experience).

Physical/Medical Qualifications

New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:3-10.1 requires (1) a bus driver license applicant to present evidence, satisfactory to the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission of his or her physical fitness, and (2) every holder of a special bus driver license issued pursuant to this section to furnish to the Chief Administrator satisfactory evidence of continuing physical fitness at the time of application renewal or such other time as the Chief Administrator may require.

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:3-10.1 requires (1) a bus driver license applicant to present evidence, satisfactory to the Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission of his or her good character, and (2) every holder of a special bus driver license issued pursuant to this section to furnish to the Chief Administrator satisfactory evidence of continuing good character at the time of application renewal or such other time as the Chief Administrator may require; New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:79-2 specifies criminal history information that the New Jersey Transit Corporation and its subsidiaries may require of prospective employees or commissioned ticket agents as a condition of application, employment, or contract execution, and prescribes procedures for requesting a criminal history record background check prior to hiring or contracting with such individuals.

Education, Training, and Testing

New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:3-10.1 requires that an applicant for a bus driver's license must have passed a satisfactory examination in ascertainment of his or her driving ability and familiarity with the mechanism of a motor vehicle or trackless trolley with a capacity of more than six passengers used for the transportation of passengers for hire.

Disciplinary Action

Under New Jersey Revised Statute (NJ Rev Stat) §39:3-10.1, The Chief Administrator of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission may suspend or revoke a bus driver's license for a violation of any of the provisions of this subtitle, or on other reasonable grounds, or where, in his opinion, the licensee is either physically or morally unfit to retain the license.

Workplace Policy Laws

Accidents and Emergencies

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:65-7.1 prescribes requirements and procedures for reporting accidents resulting from the operations, use, or maintenance of transportation utility vehicles under the jurisdiction of the Department of Transportation; N.J.A.C. §16:65-9 requires transportation utilities to provide the Division of Intermodal Services in the New Jersey Department of Transportation a list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of officials who may be contacted in event of emergency during other than normal working hours, and to maintain a listed emergency number in appropriate telephone directories, and file this number with police departments, fire departments, municipal clerks and other appropriate governmental agencies.

Recordkeeping

New Jersey Administrative Code (N.J.A.C.) §16:53-1.29 (d) requires a systematic maintenance record to be retained by the operator for at least 12 months for each van-type autobus, showing the vehicle identification number, driver, dates of breakdowns, defects reported, and corrective measures taken, and (e) requires an itemized record of each inspection, signed by the inspector, showing the date, vehicle identification number, lubrication record, adjustments and repairs, and to be available at the inspection site at the time of inspection and for at least 12 months thereafter, and to be available for review by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission; N.J.A.C. §16:53-3.24 (d) requires a systematic maintenance record to be retained by the operator for at least 12 months for each autobus, showing the vehicle identification number, driver, dates of breakdowns, defects reported, and corrective measures taken, and (e) requires an itemized record of each inspection, signed by the inspector, showing the date, vehicle identification number, lubrication record, adjustments and repairs, and to be available at the inspection site at the time of inspection and for at least 12 months thereafter, and to be available for review by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission; N.J.A.C. §16:53-6.31 (d) requires a systematic maintenance record to be retained by the operator for at least 12 months for each small autobus, showing the vehicle identification number, driver, dates of breakdowns, defects reported, and corrective measures taken, and (e) requires an itemized record of each inspection, signed by the inspector, showing the date, vehicle identification number, lubrication record, adjustments and repairs, and to be available at the inspection site at the time of inspection and for at least 12 months thereafter, and to be available for review by the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission; N.J.A.C. §16:65-10.3 requires each utility to keep a record of and report all accidents to the New Jersey Department of Transportation, as set forth in N.J.A.C. 16:65-7.

New Mexico

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

New Mexico Administrative Code 18.2.3 incorporates by reference, with certain exemptions and amendments, the regulations contained in 49 CFR regarding qualification of drivers; driving of motor vehicles; parts and accessories necessary for safe operation; hours of service of drivers; and inspection, repair, and maintenance; 18.3.4 incorporates by reference, with certain exemptions and amendments, the regulations contained in 49 CFR regarding drug and alcohol testing; hours of service of drivers; commercial driver licenses; driving of commercial motor vehicles; parts and accessories necessary for safe operation; and inspection, repair, and maintenance.

Vehicle Laws

Vehicle Condition

New Mexico Administrative Code 18.3.2.24 requires that all motor carriers of persons must use motor vehicles that are maintained in good mechanical and operating condition and that are safe, dependable, and suitable for the service rendered.

General Equipment Requirements

New Mexico Administrative Code 18.3.2.24 requires that all motor carriers of persons must provide safe and adequate service, equipment, and facilities, and must ensure that every motor vehicle it operates is equipped with adequate heating and ventilation systems.

Seatbelts and Child Restraints

New Mexico Administrative Code 18.3.2.25 requires all motor carriers of persons to ensure that each motor vehicle it uses that is capable of transporting fifteen or fewer persons (1) is equipped with a separate seat belt assembly for each passenger, and (2) complies with all federal and state requirements regarding child restraint systems.

Operational Laws

General Operational Requirements

New Mexico Administrative Code 18.3.2.24 requires that all motor carriers of persons must conduct their operations in a businesslike, ethical and courteous manner; 18.3.2.26 requires motor carriers of persons to make reasonable efforts to keep the station area safe for the public.

Use of Roads and Highways

New Mexico Administrative Code 18.3.2.24 specifies that all motor carriers of persons must use only those highways that are authorized by its operating authority but may deviate from its authorized routes where the condition of the highway or street necessitates a detour.

Prohibited Operations

New Mexico Administrative Code 18.3.2.24 prohibits motor carriers of persons from transporting any property in any quantity or manner that interferes with the comfort or safety of passengers.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to State DOT regulation of the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) requires every transit agency to have a current written bus maintenance plan that includes procedures for both preventive and defect maintenance on file with NMDOT. Each vehicle must have an identified preventive maintenance schedule at least as aggressive as the one provided by the manufacturer. Agencies must maintain equipment in a clean, safe, and mechanically sound condition and follow manufacturers' minimum requirements. NMDOT provides agencies with vehicle maintenance procedures, documented in Appendix K of the New Mexico State Management Plan. Annual vehicle inspections are not required; however, NMDOT requires agencies to complete and maintain daily pre- and post-trip inspection records, and examines the maintenance history of a sample of buses during the bi-annual site visit. NMDOT's Transit Operating Procedures for Safety and Security (TOPSS) provides guidance on vehicle safety procedures and reports. Regarding procurement standards and guidelines, NMDOT's yearly contract with agencies stipulates that sub-grantees shall purchase equipment in accordance with U.S. and New Mexico State law.

With regard to personnel standards, at each site visit, NMDOT asks if agencies use a formal employment application and follow a standardized procedure for screening applicants; if not, the agency receives a recommendation that they do. NMDOT requires in the contract with the agency that all transit drivers be trained in first aid, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, blood borne pathogens, defensive driving, use of wheelchairs, passenger safety, sensitivity, and crisis management. All new drivers must be trained and certified in the above listed areas within six months of their date of hire. All full time, part time, substitute/ fill in, or volunteer vehicle operators shall have in their possession valid certifications while operating a public transportation vehicle. Should the provider fail to comply with these training standards, the contract may be terminated. DOT physicals are required for commercial driver's license (CDL) drivers.

TOPSS recommends using the physical qualifications for CDL drivers for driver positions not requiring a CDL, and provides a form to be completed by the examining physician. A drug and alcohol testing program which complies with 49 C.F.R. Parts 40 and 655 is also required, and an agency must agree to annually certify its compliance with 49 C.F.R. Parts 40 and 655 and to submit for review and approval a copy of its policy statement developed to implement its drug and alcohol testing program. In addition, the agency must agree to participate in NMDOT's drug consortium. TOPSS provides guidance on licensure, background reporting, and employee evaluations.

New York

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Under Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.3, drivers of passenger carrying vehicles that carry more than 15 passengers, including the driver, or with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds shall comply with the applicable Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

Power to Enforce or Regulate

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 J prescribes rules requiring every motor carrier to be instructed in and comply with VAT Article 19-A and to annually submit an affidavit to the commissioner of transportation attesting to such compliance, and prescribes rules granting the commissioner the authority (1) to suspend, deny, or revoke vehicle registrations of vehicles owned or operated by the motor carrier or to suspend the motor carrier's privilege of operation when an affidavit of compliance is not submitted, and (2) to require motor carriers to pay a civil penalty if the commissioner finds that the motor carrier has violated any provision of Article 19-A or has made any false statement or misrepresentation on an affidavit of compliance; VAT §509 M requires the Department of Motor Vehicles to review the bus driver files of every motor carrier at least every three years, to establish procedures to conduct curbside verification of bus driver and motor carrier identity, and to establish any other necessary regulations or forms to ensure the orderly administration of and compliance with VAT Article 19-A; New York Transportation Law (TRA) Article 9-B establishes and delineates the powers and duties of the State Public Transportation Safety Board (PTSB) as an independent body responsible for investigating accidents involving public transportation in the state of New York, including commuter rail, subways, rapid transit and buses, and for making recommendations to all public transportation operators and carriers to prevent the occurrence of future accidents.

Vehicle Laws

Vehicle Condition

Under Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.4 (D) the body, chassis, engine, and all safety-related equipment shall be in proper adjustment and safe operating condition at all times the vehicle is driven on the public roadways.

Size and Weight Limitations

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §385 prescribes dimensional limitations for buses and other vehicles.

Strength and Structural Integrity

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.4 prescribes requirements and specifications for the body construction and chassis construction of buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State; Section 720.9 (D) prescribes requirements with regard to crash worthiness for batteries and battery compartments on all electric or hybrid buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.4 prescribes requirements and specifications for defrosters; doors; grab handles; guard rails; glazing/window construction; heaters; lamps, signals, and reflectors; mirrors; speedometer; stepwell; tool compartment; ventilation; wheel housings; windshield wipers/washers; and tires and wheels of buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State; Section 720.9 (F) prescribes requirements and specifications for range selectors on all electric or hybrid buses; Section 721.4 (B)(3) requires for handrails, handholds or stanchions, and grab-handles on cross seats on every passenger vehicle on which passengers are permitted to stand, and (M) prescribes requirements and specifications for tires.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.4 prescribes brake equipment requirements and specifications for buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State; Section 720.9 requires regenerative braking systems on all electric or hybrid buses to be equipped with a master “on-off” switch or control which is operable from the normal driving position; Section 721.4 (E) prescribes requirements and specifications for the maintenance and performance of service and emergency brakes.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.4 prescribes equipment requirements and specifications for horns and engine fire warning/protection devices on buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State; CCR-NY 720.7 requires buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State to be equipped with fire extinguishers, road reflectors, and reflective triangles, and prescribes specifications for such equipment; Section 720.9 (G) prescribes requirements and specifications for electrical overload protection devices and warning lights on all electric or hybrid buses; Section 720.9 (I) prescribes requirements and specifications for equipping electric buses with back-up alarms; Section 721.4 (K) prescribes requirements for the display of emergency warning signals if gasoline or any other flammable or combustible liquid or gas seeps or leaks from a fuel container or vehicle stopped on a highway.

Wheelchair Equipment

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.8 prescribes criteria for special equipment on ambulettes (ambulettes are specially equipped vehicles used to provide certificated transit disabled service to passengers in mobility aid devices or wheelchairs); Section 721.4 (J) recommends dry cell or jelly type batteries if electric wheelchairs are carried on the vehicle, and requires that if wet cell type batteries are used, provisions must be made to contain battery and battery acid in the event of an accident.

Seatbelts and Child Restraints

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §383 (4-a) requires the driver's seat on buses manufactured on or after January 1, 1965 to be equipped with a seat safety belt of a type and specifications as approved by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles; CCR-NY 720.4 requires buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State to be equipped with seat belts in accordance with FMVSS and DMV regulations.

Fuel and Exhaust Systems

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.4 prescribes requirements and specifications for fuel and exhaust system equipment on buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State, including requirements for fuel systems that use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), compressed natural gas (CNG), or liquefied natural gas (LNG); Section 721.4 (A)(8) requires that reserve fuel may only be carried in a properly mounted fuel tank, and (L) prescribes rules requiring that the exhaust system shall not emit unnecessary smoke or offensive vapors and shall be maintained in good working order in conformity with

standards promulgated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC).

Lighting and Electrical Systems

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.9 (E) prescribes requirements and specifications for the electric propulsion circuit of all electric or hybrid buses.

Signage

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.9 (B) prescribes rules requiring that all electric or hybrid buses to be clearly marked with the words “Electric Powered,” and that each door, cover, or other panel that affords access to any high voltage area to be marked with a hazard warning label; Section 721.4 specifies (B)(2) that every vehicle in which passengers are permitted to stand shall have a conspicuous sign displayed on the front interior which states that passengers are not permitted to stand forward of the marking, gate, or turnstile while the bus is in motion; Section 723.7 requires every owner, lessee, bailee, and operator of any motor bus and every employer of a driver who operates a motor bus to prominently display a copy of Article 9-A of the Transportation Law and this Part in each garage, terminal, or office used by him within the State of New York.

Passenger Compartment and Entrances/Exits

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.4 prescribes requirements and specifications for aisles, stanchions, and door access on buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State; CCR-NY 720.5 prescribes requirements and specifications for emergency exits on buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State; Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.4 specifies that (A)(I) the passenger section shall be kept in a clean, sanitary condition and aisles shall not be obstructed while the vehicle is in service, and (B)(I) that every vehicle in which passengers are permitted to stand shall have a gate of the type approved by NYSDOT at the entrance to the main aisle or a permanent marking extending across the main aisle.

Driver/Passenger Seats

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.4 prescribes requirements and specifications for seating equipment on buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State.

Maintenance and Inspection

New York Transportation Law (TRA) §140, prohibits a motor vehicle carrying passengers from being operated within the state unless it prominently displays the name of the operator and certificate evidencing an inspection in accordance with the rules and regulations of the commissioner within a period of the preceding six months; Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.1 (a) requires passenger vehicle operators to ensure that buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State are examined and serviced at regular maintenance intervals, (b) prescribes requirements for regular maintenance reviews, including items to be included in vehicle examinations, (c) prescribes requirements for method of repair, and (d) prescribes requirements for maintenance facilities; Section 721.2 (a) requires operators of buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State to certify to the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) the time or mileage intervals when vehicle examinations and preventive maintenance will occur, and prescribes rules for determining and certifying such intervals, (b) prescribes rules that require operators of more than one passenger vehicle providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State to require each on-duty driver to complete pre-trip inspection and post-trip review reports, (c) requires that when a driver is relieved while en route and passengers remain onboard the vehicle, the new driver shall be provided with information of any potential safety defect(s) identified by the driver being relieved, (d) prescribes rules requiring operators to keep records of vehicle maintenance examinations, (e) requires vehicle maintenance and driver file/records to be presented at the time of inspection, and (f) specifies documentation that operators must provide to NYSDOT inspectors or other authorized representatives in the event of an accident investigation, compliance review, or regulatory proceeding; Section 721.3 prescribes rules and requirements for pre-trip inspection and post-trip review; Section 721.4 (C) prescribes rules and requirements for pre-service brake tests.

Vehicle Out of Service

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 720.11 prescribes out-of-service criteria for buses and other passenger vehicles providing regulated or municipal passenger transportation in New York State.

Operational Laws

General Operational Requirements

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 H prohibits motor carriers from knowingly permitting any person to operate a bus carrying passengers unless the driver meets all of the requirements of VAT Article 19-A.

Transportation of Passengers

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.4 prescribes requirements for driver assurance of passenger protection with regard to pre-trip inspection; reporting of vehicle safety defects; secure closure of all doors, rear tailgates, and rear transom windows; condition of glass and windows to ensure visibility and prevent injury; securing of the emergency brake when the vehicle is left unattended; and standee location while vehicle is in motion.

Driver Securement

Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.3 prescribes rules requiring drivers of passenger carrying vehicles to wear a seat belt while operating such a vehicle on a public highway.

Rail Crossing Procedures

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §1171 prescribes rules and requirements for drivers of buses carrying passengers to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and, when it is safe to proceed, to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Attention to Duty

Under Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.4, no driver shall engage in any unnecessary conversation or other activities during the transporting of passengers that could distract his/her attention from the operation of the vehicle.

Fueling/Refueling

Under Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.4, prior to or during the transportation of passengers, a vehicle shall not be fueled while the engine is running and no smoking or flames shall be permitted in or about the vehicle during fueling operations and until all fumes have dissipated.

Prohibited Operations

Under Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.4, (A)(6) drivers must ensure that no vehicle carrying passengers is pushed, towed, or used to push or tow any other vehicle, and (I) under no circumstances shall a trailer be attached to a vehicle being used in the transportation of passengers.

Baggage

Under Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.4, baggage or other property shall not be carried in the aisle or so as to interfere with passenger seating space, safety, or comfort; such property may be carried in suitable baggage compartments or racks.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 B prescribes general qualifications for bus drivers, including age and driver's license requirements; Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.3 (a) prescribes general qualifications for drivers, including licensing and passenger endorsement, mandatory registration with the Bus Driver Unit of the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles, and the requirement that all drivers of buses and passenger carrying vehicles have general knowledge of NYSDOT's applicable safety rules and regulations governing motor carriers of passengers.

Physical/Medical Qualifications

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 G (I) prescribes rules requiring all bus drivers to have a biennial medical examination.

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 D (I) prescribes pre-employment requirements for new bus drivers, including requirements pertaining to driving record, medical exam, and employment record; §509 E requires each motor carrier to, at least once every twelve months, review the driving record of each bus driver it employs to determine whether that driver meets the minimum requirements for safe driving and is qualified to drive a bus; §509 F requires each motor carrier to, at least once every twelve months, require each bus driver it employs to furnish it with a list of all violations of motor vehicle traffic laws and ordinances of which the driver has been convicted and all accidents in which the driver was involved during the preceding twelve months; §509 I prescribes rules requiring drivers to notify the motor carrier that employs the driver of license revocation and/or convictions resulting from a violation of this chapter in New York or a motor vehicle conviction in another state.

Education, Training, and Testing

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 BB prescribes rules requiring any person employed as a bus driver who has been the operator of a motor vehicle involved in an accident on three occasions within an eighteen-month period, shall be subject to reexamination, including a road test; §509 G (2-5) mandates that all bus drivers must submit to an annual driving record check and a personal interview, regular observation of the driver's defensive driving performance while operating the vehicle with passengers, a biennial behind-the-wheel driving test, and a written or oral examination of the rules of the road, defensive driving practices, and the laws regulating the driving of a bus in the state of New York.

Driver Hours of Duty

New York Transportation Law (TRA) §211 prescribes hours of service rules and requirements for drivers of motor buses; Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 723.3 prescribes maximum driving and on-duty time rules and requirements for the owner, lessee, bailee, and operator of any motor bus, except a motor bus operated exclusively in a city and/or incorporated village; Section 723.9 provides practical applications to ensure uniform interpretation of hours-of-labor regulations in a manner which would not unduly burden interstate commerce; Section 723.10 provides exceptions to the applicability of the hours-of-labor provisions of Part 723 to exempt and non-exempt local buses.

Driver Out of Service and Return to Duty

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 K prohibits a driver from operating a bus and a motor carrier from permitting a driver to operate a bus while the driver's ability or alertness is so impaired through fatigue, illness, or any other cause as to make it unsafe to continue to operate the bus; Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.4 (F) requires operators placed "out of service" by a NYSDOT inspector or law enforcement official to abide by the specific conditions of any such order issued pursuant to 17 NYCRR 720; Section 723.8 prescribes rules and requirements for declaring "out of service" any driver found to have been on duty or to have driven or operated longer than the maximum time permitted.

Disciplinary Action

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 C sets forth the criteria that disqualify a bus driver from operating a bus.

Workplace Policy Laws

Drug and Alcohol Testing and Policies

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 L prescribes rules and prohibitions regarding a driver's possession and/or consumption of a drug, controlled substance, or intoxicating liquor during or before going on duty or operating a bus.

Accidents and Emergencies

Under Title 17, Codes, Rules, and Regulations of New York (CCR-NY), Section 721.5, in case of an emergency, a certified operator may, for a period not to exceed a total of 30 days in any one calendar year, use a bus in certified service which complies with all of the requirements of 17NYCRR Parts 720 and 721 applicable to buses in other than certified service; Section 722.1 prescribes rules and requirements for the types of accidents that must be reported to NYSDOT, and specifies that no work shall be performed on and no passengers shall be

transported in the vehicle involved until it is released by NYSDOT; Section 722.2 prescribes rules and requirements for the types of accidents that must be reported in writing to NYSDOT; Section 722.3 prescribes reporting procedures for accidents requiring immediate notification to NYSDOT.

Recordkeeping

New York Vehicle and Traffic Law (VAT) §509 D (l) requires certain driver records to be retained in each driver's file for a period of three years, in accordance with regulations established by the commissioner of transportation; New York Transportation Law (TRA) §212 prescribes requirements for drivers of motor trucks and motor buses to keep and carry on the vehicle hours-of-service records; Section 723.4 prescribes driver's log requirements for the owner, lessee, bailee, and operator of any motor bus, except a motor bus operated exclusively in a city and/or incorporated village; Section 723.5 prescribes requirements the filing and preservation of the driver's log for the owner, lessee, bailee, and operator of any motor bus, except a motor bus operated exclusively in a city and/or incorporated village; Section 723.6 requires the owner, lessee, bailee, and operator of any motor bus, except a motor bus operated exclusively in a city and/or incorporated village, to produce driver logs and records upon demand of the Commissioner of Transportation, the Commissioner's representatives, the State Police, or any peace officer who demands to see them.

State DOT Regulation

The New York State Department of Transportation's (NYSDOT) Public Transportation Safety Board (PTSB) was created by legislative mandate in 1984 Under Article 9-B of the Transportation Law of the State of New York, and was the first state board of its kind in the nation, modeled after the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). The PTSB is statutorily responsible for the safety oversight of public transportation systems throughout New York State, including bus systems. The PTSB's powers and duties include establishing accident reporting, investigation and analysis procedures; conducting comprehensive accident investigations involving public transportation systems, whether publicly or privately owned; taking a proactive role in public safety by reviewing, approving and monitoring system safety program plans submitted by each transportation system eligible for Statewide Mass Transportation Operating Assistance Program (STOA) funding; analyzing critical safety issues and concerns; and recommending the establishment of new safety legislation, rules and regulations and transportation system procedures, based on findings from accident investigations, special studies and comprehensive audits. Also, course certification in NYSDOT/PTSB's training effort, Bus Accident Investigation Training for Identifying Safety Hazards (known as "BAITFISH") is required for all New York bus systems that receive STOA funding support. Annual vehicle

inspections are a requirement of NYSDOT's Performance Based Bus Safety Program Plan. Under this program, NYSDOT performs comprehensive safety inspections of motor coaches, transit, ambulettes (transit disabled vehicles), and large passenger vans/limousines every six months. This semi-annual inspection requirement exceeds the annual federal inspection requirement. Additionally, the State of New York requires a brake performance test as a component of this program, which is not a federal requirement.

North Carolina

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

North Carolina General Statutes §20-117.1 prescribes requirements for rear-view mirrors and fuel containers on buses with a GVWR of 10,001 pounds or more; §20-129.1 prescribes requirements for additional lighting equipment on certain vehicles, including buses.

Maintenance and Inspection

Under 19A NCAC 03E .0509, carriers transporting property or passengers over the public highways of North Carolina must permit authorized representatives of the Division of Motor Vehicles at any time to inspect the records, vehicles, terminals, buildings, or other equipment used by the carrier for such transportation business.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

North Carolina General Statutes §20-142.3 prescribes rules and requirements for drivers of motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and, when it is safe to proceed, to cross tracks without shifting gears.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond the regulations set forth by FTA and FMCSA, the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) has no maintenance or operational requirements for transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. The NCDOT Safety and Training Unit is waiting for further instructions from FTA based on MAP-21 before adopting or developing any policies for bus safety standards. Annual vehicle inspections are not required at this time. Regarding procurement, vehicles must conform to all applicable North Carolina Motor Vehicle Laws and comply with all Federal Motor Carrier Safety Standards. The vendor must be certified by Ford QVM program (Quality Vehicle Manufacture Program). Upon delivery, the vehicles are required to have a North Carolina

state inspection. Finally, all vehicles that are funded with federal funds and that are 20' LTVs or more (this excludes vans) must be Altoona tested; therefore, there must be a Bus Testing Certification with the bid package for receipt of award. Annual inspections are not required.

North Dakota

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

North Dakota Administrative Code, Chapter 38-04-01 incorporates by reference, without substantial modification, the regulations contained in 49 CFR regarding safe operating practices for motor carriers.

Vehicle Laws

Maintenance and Inspection

North Dakota Administrative Code, Chapter 38-09-01 contains passenger contract carrier safety standards regarding motor vehicle inspection; maintenance, and repair; annual vehicle inspections are required under Chapter 38-09-01-03, which stipulates that contract carriers may not use a commercial motor vehicle unless the vehicle has passed an inspection at least once during the preceding 12 months.

Operational Laws

Hours of Service

North Dakota Administrative Code, Chapter 38-09-01 contains passenger contract carrier safety standards regarding driver hours of service.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

North Dakota Administrative Code, Chapter 38-09-01 contains passenger contract carrier safety standards regarding driver qualifications.

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

North Dakota Administrative Code, Chapter 38-09-01 contains passenger contract carrier safety standards regarding pre-employment alcohol and drug testing.

Driver Out of Service and Return to Duty

North Dakota Administrative Code 37-10-01 prescribes out-of-service order regulations.

Workplace Policy Laws

Drug and Alcohol Testing and Policies

North Dakota Administrative Code 37-10-01 sets forth prohibited alcohol offenses for commercial motor vehicle drivers; 38-09-01 contains passenger contract carrier safety standards regarding random and reasonable suspicion testing.

Accidents and Emergencies

North Dakota Administrative Code Chapter 38-09-01 contains passenger contract carrier safety standards regarding post-accident testing.

Recordkeeping

North Dakota Administrative Code Chapter 38-09-01 contains passenger contract carrier safety standards regarding retention of records.

State DOT Regulation

While the North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) reviews the maintenance procedures of all transit vehicles paid for with Idaho funds, the Department does not have maintenance or operational requirements for transit/ paratransit vehicles beyond those mandated by FTA and FMCSA.

Ohio

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Ohio Revised Code 4901:2-5-02 adopts, with certain amendments and exemptions, the provisions of the Motor Carrier Safety Regulations contained in 49 CFR.

Power to Enforce or Regulate

Ohio Revised Code 4901:2-5-14 grants the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio the power to order a carrier to cease all or part of the carrier's commercial motor vehicle operations whenever it is determined that a violation of this chapter poses an imminent hazard to safety.

Vehicle Laws

Maintenance and Inspection

Ohio Revised Code 4513.52 contains requirements for the adoption and enforcement of rules relating to the inspection of buses, including the requirement that bus safety inspections be conducted at least on an annual basis; 4901:2-5-11 contains requirements for submitting to a vehicle inspection and correcting violations or defects noted in the inspection report.

Vehicle Out of Service

Ohio Revised Code 4901:2-5-07 prescribes rules for out-of-service vehicles and drivers.

Personnel Laws*General Qualifications*

Ohio Revised Code 4901:2-5-04 (A) prescribes general driver qualification requirements.

Physical/Medical Qualifications

Ohio Revised Code 4901:2-5-04 (C) prescribes driver qualification requirements with regard to medical certification and physical examinations.

Driver Out of Service and Return to Duty

Ohio Revised Code 4901:2-5-07 prescribes rules for out-of-service vehicles and drivers.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond ensuring that grant program sub-recipients are following all federal and state laws and requirements, ODOT does not regulate transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. However, sub-recipients may have their own requirements regarding bus safety policies and procedures. ODOT enters into transit vehicle contracts on a two-year term, with all term contract buses being safety tested as required by FTA. ODOT is currently implementing a system safety and emergency preparedness plan (SSEPP) that is not mandatory but highly recommended for sub-recipients. That will change with MAP-21, as ODOT is currently reviewing FTA's requirements regarding transit safety plans. ODOT requires each sub-recipient to follow a preventive maintenance plan that is documented, verifiable, and at least as strict as the manufacturer's preventive maintenance plan.

Oklahoma**Vehicle Laws***Size and Weight Limitations*

Oklahoma Statute §14-103 states that no single bus, with or without load, shall have an overall length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of 45 feet.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Oklahoma Statute §12-301 (G) contains reservoir equipment requirements for buses equipped with an air or vacuum brake system, and (H) requires buses to be equipped with service brake warning devices and signals as required by 49

CFR, Part 393.51; §12-302 prescribes requirements for the performance ability of brakes.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Oklahoma Statute §12-407 requires certain vehicles, including buses, to carry flares or other warning devices; §12-408 prescribes requirements for the display of warning devices for certain vehicles, including passenger buses, when disabled on the traveled portion of the highway or adjacent shoulder.

Passenger Compartment and Entrances/Exits

Oklahoma Statute §12-405.2 (A) prohibits the fuel tank or fuel intake pipe on any bus from being located within or above the passenger-carrying portion of the bus.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Oklahoma Statute §11-702 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a bus, whether the bus is occupied or unoccupied, to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and to cross tracks without shifting gears.

State DOT Regulation

The Oklahoma Department of Transportation's (OKDOT) Transit Programs Division (TPD) is responsible for the administration of federal Section 5311 Program funds as promulgated under Title 730, Chapter 45 of the Oklahoma Administrative Rules. FTA's Circular 9040.1, as revised, provides guidance to the states on the administration and management of the Section 5311 Program and requires each state to develop a State Management Plan (SMP) outlining its policies and procedures for management of the Section 5311 Program. Section 2.7 of TPD's SMP outlines vehicle/equipment maintenance requirements. The Division conducts on-site project evaluations and compliance reviews of each sub-recipient's management and operations, which includes a random review of vehicle maintenance documents. Annual vehicle inspections are not required; however, TPD conducts an on-site inventory of equipment purchased using FTA funds on a biennial basis. Operator safety training is provided through the Oklahoma's RTAP program, as well as through state and regional transit associations.

Oregon

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Oregon Revised Statute §815.182 contains requirements for fenders or mudguards for certain types of vehicles, including buses; §816.260 contains requirements for bus safety lights; §816.320 contains lighting equipment requirements for certain vehicles, including commercial buses.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Oregon Revised Statute §811.460 contains rail crossing procedures for certain vehicles, including commercial buses.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

Oregon Revised Statute §820.200 requires transit drivers to be 21 years of age or older.

Pre-employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History

Oregon Revised Statute §267.237 requires some, but not all, operators to have background check policies and procedures that include fingerprinting. Specifically, the law requires transit districts organized under ORS 267 to follow this requirement, but not cities, counties, tribes, or for-/non-profit transit providers.

Workplace Policy Laws

Safety/Substance Abuse Programs and Policies

Oregon Revised Statute §825.410 requires every motor carrier to (a) have an in-house drug and alcohol testing program that meets the federal requirements of 49 C.F.R. part 382; or (b) be a member of a consortium that provides testing that meets the federal requirements.

State DOT Regulation

Per grant agreement, the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) requires that operators of transit vehicles funded by transit grants maintain vehicles at least to the manufacturer's recommendations or other policy adopted by the governing board. ODOT also requires annual vehicle inspections, defensive driver training, and minimum \$1,000,000 vehicle insurance per grant agreement. Procurement follows the federal common rule, which is that public

bodies must follow Oregon law, with the additional requirements of the FTA regulations for procurement; non-profits follow FTA requirements. Vehicle specifications are not regulated, except by federal law.

Pennsylvania

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

Pennsylvania Code §37.205 generally incorporates, with certain amendments and exemptions, 49 CFR Parts 382 and 390-396.

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Pennsylvania Code §153.4 (a) prescribes requirements for lighting equipment on certain vehicles, including buses; §161.5 prescribes requirements for materials on certain motor vehicle components, including standee windows, in buses; Subchapter F of Pennsylvania Code Chapter 175 prescribes equipment standards with regard to suspension; steering; tires and wheels; lighting and electrical systems; glazing; mirrors; windshield defrosters, washers, and wipers; speedometers; and odometers.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Pennsylvania Code §175.94 contains requirements for braking systems; Subchapter F of Pennsylvania Code Chapter 175 prescribes equipment standards for braking systems.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Subchapter F of Pennsylvania Code Chapter 175 prescribes equipment standards with regard to horns and warning devices.

Fuel and Exhaust Systems

Pennsylvania Code §175.241 prescribes rules for compressed and liquefied gas fuel systems; Subchapter F of Pennsylvania Code Chapter 175 prescribes equipment standards with regard to fuel and exhaust systems.

Lighting and Electrical Systems

Pennsylvania Code §175.96 contains requirements for lighting and electrical systems.

Maintenance and Inspection

Subchapter F of Chapter 175 prescribes equipment standards with regard to with regard to inspections for suspension; steering; braking systems; tires and wheels; lighting and electrical systems; glazing; mirrors; windshield defrosters, washers, and wipers; fuel systems; speedometers; odometers; exhaust systems;

horns and warning devices; body; and chassis; and sets forth requirements for inspection procedure; under 75 Pa.C.S. §4702, mass transit vehicles are subject to semiannual safety inspection.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond compliance with federal requirements, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT) does not regulate transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. Annual vehicle inspections are not required; however, under 75 Pa.C.S. §4702, mass transit vehicles are subject to semiannual safety inspections.

Rhode Island

Power to Enforce or Regulate

Rhode Island General Law §31-22-12 grants the Rhode Island Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) jurisdiction over the lighting, equipment, safety, and sanitary condition of all taxicabs, buses, jitneys, and other vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire; §31-25-15 stipulates that the administrator of the DMV, upon registering any bus for the transportation of ten or more persons, may require any information and may make any investigation or test as necessary to determine whether the vehicle may safely be operated upon the highways in compliance with all the provisions of Chapters I – 27 of Title 31; and §39-13-11 grants the DMV jurisdiction over the licensing of any jitney (defined under §39-13-1 to include any motor bus) and its operator and over its lighting, safety, and sanitary conditions.

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Rhode Island General Law §31-25-5 prescribes maximum length limits for buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Rhode Island General Law §31-23-27 prescribes requirements for rear wheel mud flaps on buses; §31-23-43 requires buses having a seat capacity of more than seven passengers, except those that are equipped with positive spring-loaded air parking brakes, to be equipped with one pair of approved wheel safety chock blocks; §31-24-37 prescribes requirements for clearance and marker lamps and reflectors on buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Rhode Island General Law §31-23-29 prescribes requirements for flares and warning devices on passenger buses.

Seatbelts and Child Restraints

Rhode Island General Law §31-23-41 prescribes requirements for driver safety belts in public service vehicles, including buses.

Maintenance and Inspection

Rhode Island General Law §31-22-12 requires that an inspection be made of all taxicabs, buses, jitneys, and other vehicles used for the transportation of passengers for hire before registering the vehicles, and from time to time thereafter as the Rhode Island Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) deems necessary for the convenience, protection, and safety of passengers and the public.

Operational Laws*Stopping, Standing, and Parking*

Rhode Island General Law §31-23-43 requires that, for buses having a seating capacity of more than seven passengers (except those that are equipped with positive spring-loaded air parking brakes), safety chock blocks must be securely placed around the rear wheel of the vehicle whenever the bus is left unattended by the operator and is parked on a highway on a grade sufficient to cause it to move of its own momentum.

Personnel Laws*Education, Training, and Testing*

Rhode Island General Law §39-13-11 requires satisfactory completion of a CPR training program for issuance of all new jitney (defined under §39-13-1 to include any motor bus) licenses.

State DOT Regulation

The state DOT has no role in regulating the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles in Rhode Island. The Rhode Island Public Transit Authority (RIPTA), which operates all the bus service in the state, has extensive prescreening, training, and background requirements through company policy but not required under state law. Regarding vehicle requirements, RIPTA use its own maintenance schedules and inspection requirements based on industry standards and OEM suggestions. The Rhode Island DMV requires all buses and motor coach carriers to have two annual vehicle inspections. State employed inspectors are the only certified persons that can conduct these inspections.

South Carolina

Incorporation of Federal Regulations

South Carolina Code §56-1-2005 requires the rules adopted by and regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) relating to safety of operation and to equipment (49 CFR Parts 380, 382-385, and 390-399 and amendments thereto) to be adopted and enforced in South Carolina.

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

South Carolina Code §56-5-4040 prescribes maximum width limitations for motor buses and trolley coaches.

General Equipment Requirements

South Carolina Code §56-5-4580 prescribes requirements for additional lighting equipment on buses; §56-5-4590 prescribes requirements for the color of clearance lamps, side-marker lamps, reflectors, stop lights, and back-up lamps; §56-5-4600 prescribes requirements for the mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps, and side-marker lamps; §56-5-4610 prescribes requirements for visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps, and marker lamps.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Sections i(1) and j(1) of South Carolina Code §56-5-4850 prescribe requirements for brake equipment on buses with air-operated and compressed air brakes, respectively; §56-5-4860 prescribes requirements for the performance ability of brakes.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

South Carolina Code §56-5-5060 requires certain vehicles, including buses, to carry flares and other warning devices; and §56-5-5090 prescribes requirements for the display of warning devices when certain vehicles, including buses, are disabled.

State DOT Regulation

While the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) does not set regulation, the Department does oversee compliance with maintenance standards as set forth by manufacturer/state policy for assets in which the Department has federal or state interest. Annual vehicle inspections are not required. SCDOT staff inspect vehicles upon delivery (in order to process for payment/reimbursement) and conduct random inspections throughout the year. Additionally, SCDOT has implemented triennial oversight and compliance

reviews on public providers that are conducted by SCDOT staff. During the site visit/review, vehicle maintenance records are reviewed to confirm that maintenance is being accomplished as required by the agency.

South Dakota

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

South Dakota Codified Law 32-17-14 prescribes clearance lamp requirements for buses with a capacity of ten or more passengers.

Brake Equipment and Performance

South Dakota Codified Law 32-18-8 contains the requirements for the performance ability of brakes for various vehicle classifications, including buses; 32-18-19 contains reservoir equipment requirements for buses and trucks with air-operated brakes; 32-18-20 prescribes pressure gauge and low pressure warning signal requirements for buses with air-operated brakes.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

South Dakota Codified Law 32-29-5 prescribes railroad grade crossing requirements for motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire.

State DOT Regulation

With regard to State DOT regulation of the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies, the South Dakota Department of Transportation (SDDOT) requires vehicle maintenance to be performed as per the manufacturers recommended schedule, and requires vehicles to be inspected annually. The only additional requirement is that every transit bus driver must complete PASS training within 6 months of hire; all other driver requirements are federal. Procurement requirements follow federal law as well.

Tennessee

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Tennessee Statute 55-7-204 prescribes bus length limitations; 55-7-207 excepts buses owned and/or operated by public transit agencies from length and weight requirements, provided that the width and weight limitations of 23 U.S.C. §127, as amended, shall not be exceeded, and provided that the public transit agency

is itself an agency of a metropolitan government or county or municipality whose population according to the 1970 census exceeds 400,000 but is less than 800,000.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Tennessee Statute 55-9-102 prescribes requirements for emergency parts and accessories to be carried on certain types of motor vehicles, including buses; 55-9-103 specifies the requirements for display of warning devices when certain vehicles, including buses, are disabled; 55-9-104 prescribes requirements for the display of warning devices for certain vehicles, including buses, when stopped for causes other than disablement upon the traveled portion of the highway or the adjacent shoulder.

Maintenance and Inspection

Tennessee Statute 65-15-128 (a)(4) requires each for-hire motor carrier providing passenger transportation service in a motor vehicle designed or constructed to accommodate and transport eight or more passengers to submit each motor vehicle operated in the capacity as a passenger transportation service to an annual safety examination, to be conducted by the Department of Safety.

Personnel Laws

Physical/Medical Qualifications

Tennessee Statute 65-15-128 (a)(3) requires each for-hire motor carrier providing passenger transportation service in a motor vehicle designed or constructed to accommodate and transport eight or more passengers to require the operators of its motor vehicles to submit to physical examination every two years, in accordance with regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation.

Workplace Policy Laws

General Policies

Tennessee Statute 65-15-128 (a)(5) requires each for-hire motor carrier providing passenger transportation service in a motor vehicle designed or constructed to accommodate and transport eight or more passengers to comply with all requirements deemed necessary to protect the public safety and welfare as specified by the Department of Safety in its promulgation of rules and regulations.

Drug and Alcohol Testing and Policies

Tennessee Statute 65-15-128 (a)(2) requires each for-hire motor carrier providing passenger transportation service in a motor vehicle designed or constructed to

accommodate and transport eight or more passengers to conduct a program of mandatory random drug testing for the operators of its motor vehicles in accordance with regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation.

State DOT Regulation

Although the Tennessee Department of Transportation (TDOT) does not have specific bus safety requirements that must be met, the Department provides oversight for FTA funds that pass through the state. Generally, sub-grantees are rural or small urban agencies. TDOT requires all sub-recipients who utilize assets purchased with federal and/or state funds to submit a comprehensive maintenance plan that will include, at a minimum, procedures for maintaining vehicles, facilities and ADA accessibility features, and to provide documentation of maintenance and inspections performed. Agencies must operate under safety standards of the Department of Safety. Also, many of the rural agencies provide services under contract for human service agencies that have very specific requirements. Per the Tennessee State Management Plan, vehicles funded under Section 5311 must be inspected annually at the sub-recipient's agency by a staff member or designee of the Division of Multimodal Transportation Resources. The inspection covers tires, glass, engine, transmission, brakes, steering, exterior and interior conditions, as well as an inspection of the wheelchair lift if the vehicles are lift-equipped. The main purpose of the inspection is to determine if the vehicle has been properly maintained and is in safe operating condition.

Texas

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Texas Statute §621.203 (b) prescribes maximum length limitations for motor buses.

General Equipment Requirements

Texas Statute §547.608 requires a person who sells or registers a new passenger bus to equip the vehicle doors, windows, and windshield with an approved safety glazing material; §547.352 (1) requires buses that are at least eighty inches wide to be equipped with clearance lamps, side marker lamps, hazard lamps, and reflectors, and (2) prescribes specifications for hazard lamps on buses that are at least 30 feet in length.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Texas Statute §547.406 prescribes brake reservoir or reserve requirements for certain vehicles equipped with air-operated brakes, including buses; §547.407 prescribes brake warning devices requirements for certain vehicles

equipped with air-operated brakes, including buses; §547.408 prescribes brake performance requirements for various vehicle classifications, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Texas Statute §547.502 specifies the types of visible warning devices that must be carried on trucks and buses during daytime and nighttime; §547.503 prescribes requirements for hazard warning lamps that must be displayed on vehicles, including buses, when stopped on a roadway or shoulder; §547.7011 prescribes additional equipment requirements for hazard lamps on buses acquired on or after September 1, 1997 that provide public transportation, requires the hazard lamps to be activated if the bus stops to load or unload a person under 18 years of age, and requires buses to bear a sign on the rear of the bus stating: “Caution—children may be exiting.”

Operational Laws

Use of Mobile Electronic Device

Texas Statute §545.425 prohibits a person from using a wireless communication device while operating a passenger bus with a minor passenger on the bus except in case of emergency or if the passenger bus is not in motion.

Rail Crossing Procedures

Texas Statute §545.253 specifies the requirements for buses to stop at all railroad grade crossings.

Prohibited Operations

Texas Statute §545.406 prohibits an operator of a truck, tractor, or bus moving on a downgrade from coasting with the clutch disengaged.

State DOT Regulation

Beyond compliance with federal requirements, the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) does not regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles operated by public transit agencies. Annual vehicle inspections are not required.

Utah

Vehicle Laws

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Utah Code 41-6a-1611 contains hazard warning lamp requirements for certain vehicles, including buses; 41-6a-1637 prescribes requirements for flares, fusees, electric lanterns, and flags on certain vehicles, including buses; 41-6a-1638 requires the operator to immediately actuate vehicular hazard warning signal

lamps when a bus 80 inches or more in overall width or 30 feet or more in overall length is stopped on a roadway or adjacent shoulder.

Operational Laws

Prohibited Operations

Utah Code 41-6a-1709 prohibits the operator of a truck or bus moving on a downgrade from coasting with the clutch disengaged.

State DOT Regulation

The Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) Public Transit Team is only involved with FTA grants for specialized transit, serving elderly, disadvantaged and rural transit operations. The Public Transit Team does not deal with state regulations for bus safety. The Team conducts bi-annual compliance inspections on specialized transit vehicles that have been funded for procurement using federal funds. As a part of that compliance, UDOT reminds the vehicle owner to adhere to scheduled maintenance to ensure warranty satisfaction. UDOT does not regulate the maintenance or operation of transit/paratransit vehicles. Annual vehicle inspections are not required; however the UDOT Public Transit Team conducts bi-annual compliance inspections on specialized transit vehicles that have been funded for procurement using federal funds.

Vermont

Power to Enforce or Regulate

Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.), Title Five, §1822 stipulates that a common carrier shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the transportation board and, while so operating, to all reasonable rules as the board prescribes with respect to the convenience and safety of passengers and the public.

Vehicle Laws

Vehicle Condition

Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.), Title Five, §1828 requires common carriers to furnish motor buses and operate them in a manner that will afford safety and protection to their passengers and to the public.

General Equipment Requirements

Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.), Title 23, §1249 prescribes requirements for directional signal lamps on certain vehicles, including buses; §1306 prescribes requirements for rear wheel flaps on certain vehicles, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.), Title 23, §1006c prescribes chain and tire requirements for buses; 23 V.S.A. §1303 prescribes requirements for electric flares or reflector type flares on certain vehicles, including buses.

Passenger Compartment and Entrances/Exits

Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.), Title 23, §1301 prescribes requirements for emergency exits on motor buses.

Maintenance and Inspection

Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.), Title 23, §1222 (a) requires motor buses to be inspected twice during the calendar year at six-month intervals.

Operational Laws*Rail Crossing Procedures*

Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.), Title 23, §1072 prescribes rules and requirements for drivers of motor vehicles carrying passengers for hire to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and, when it is safe to proceed, to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Prohibited Operations

Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.), Title 23, §1121 prohibits the driver of a motor bus when traveling upon a down grade from coasting with the clutch disengaged.

Workplace Policy Laws*Accidents and Emergencies*

Under §1806, Title Five of the Vermont Statutes Annotated (V.S.A.), the superintendent or manager of any transportation company owning or operating motor vehicles used as common carriers shall notify the Agency of Transportation by telephone or wire and subsequently in writing of any accident within Vermont, immediately after its occurrence, which results in loss of life or injury to any person which shall incapacitate him or her from engaging in his or her usual vocations.

State DOT Regulation

The Vermont Agency of Transportation (VTrans) administers the FTA- and state-sponsored public transit programs, and follows the federal law, program rules, and requirements associated with each of the funding programs used to purchase, maintain, and operate the vehicles used in the program; general commercial drivers license laws are enforced where applicable. For vehicles,

VTans requires that grant sub-recipients follow manufacturer's maintenance schedules.

Virginia

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Virginia Code §46.2-1105 prescribes maximum width limitations for certain vehicles, including buses; §46.2-1107 states that the Commissioner of Highways, upon application by the governing body of any county, may permit within that county the operation of passenger buses wider than 96 inches but no wider than 102 inches; §46.2-1108 states that if federal law permits the operation of passenger buses wider than 96 inches on the interstate highway system, the Commissioner of Highways may permit the operation of passenger buses wider than 96 inches but no wider than 102 inches, on interstate and defense highways or any other four lane divided highways under the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth Transportation Board; §46.2-1112 prescribes maximum length limitations for buses; §46.2-1113 provides exceptions to length limitations for buses.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Virginia Code §46.2-1067 prescribes brake performance standards for certain vehicles, including buses.

Seatbelts and Child Restraints

Virginia Code §46.2-1092 states that no bus with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,000 pounds or less, registered in Virginia and manufactured on or after September 1, 1991, shall be operated on the highways in Virginia unless the forward-facing rear outboard seats are equipped with rear seat lap/shoulder belts of types required to be installed at the time of manufacture by the United States Department of Transportation, and that buses shall not be operated on the highways of Virginia unless equipped with rear seat lap/shoulder belts of types required to be installed at the time of manufacture by the United States Department of Transportation for each forward-facing rear outboard seating position on a readily removable seat.

Maintenance and Inspection

Virginia Code §46.2-1157 requires annual inspection of motor vehicles, including buses; §46.2-1175 requires operators of commuter buses to allow employees of the Department of State Police to inspect maintenance records and buses to determine the safe condition of the buses or to verify the accuracy of the maintenance logs.

Operational Laws

Operating Speeds

Under Virginia Code §46.2-870, the maximum speed limit on all highways other than interstate highways or other limited access highways with divided roadways, non-limited access highways having four or more lanes, and all state primary highways shall be 55 miles per hour if the vehicle is a passenger motor vehicle, bus, or pickup or panel truck.

Rail Crossing Procedures

Virginia Code §46.2-886 prescribes rules requiring drivers of motor vehicles carrying passenger for hire to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Prohibited Operations

Virginia Code §46.2-893 prohibits buses from stopping wholly or partially on the traveled portion of any highway outside of cities and towns for the purpose of taking on or discharging passengers unless the operator cannot leave the traveled portion of the highway with safety.

Requirements for Larger Buses

Virginia Code §46.2-1108 prescribes rules for the operation of passenger buses wider than 96 inches on the interstate highway system, if federal law permits; §46.2-1147 requires a written permit authorizing the operation of articulated buses on the highways.

Workplace Policy Laws

Recordkeeping

Virginia Code §46.2-1175 requires operators of commuter buses to maintain records of all maintenance performed on such buses.

State DOT Regulation

The Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) requires that Section 5311 and Section 5310 vehicles be properly maintained throughout their useful life, and checks maintenance records as a part of its on-site review program and process. Virginia has a Commercial Driver's license program; in addition, FTA requires a drug and alcohol testing program for all federal transit funding recipients.

Washington

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Section 46.37.080 specifies that the following sections (46.37.090-46.37.120), relating to clearance, marker lamps, and reflectors, apply to certain vehicles, including passenger buses; RCW 46.37.090 prescribes requirements for additional lighting equipment on certain vehicles, including buses; RCW 46.37.100 prescribes requirements for the color of lamps and reflectors; RCW 46.37.110 prescribes requirements for reflector and lamp mountings; RCW 46.37.120 prescribes requirements for reflector and lamp visibility; RCW 46.37.215 requires buses eighty inches or more in overall width or thirty feet or more in overall length to be equipped with hazard warning lamps that meet certain requirements; RCW 46.37.430 prescribes safety glazing requirements for passenger-type motor vehicles, including passenger buses.

Brake Equipment and Performance

Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Section 46.37.340 9(a) prescribes requirements for reservoir capacity and check valve on buses with air-operated brakes; RCW 46.37.340 10(a) prescribes requirements for pressure gauge and low pressure warning signals on buses with air-operated brakes; RCW 46.37.351 prescribes requirements for the performance ability of brakes for various vehicle classifications, including buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Section 46.37.440 prescribes requirements for flares and other warning devices on certain vehicles, including passenger buses; RCW 46.37.450 prescribes requirements for the display of warning devices for certain vehicles, including passenger buses, when disabled on the traveled portion of the highway or adjacent shoulder.

Window Transparency

Revised Code of Washington (RCW), Section 46.37.430 prescribes standards for light transmission levels for the tinting of side windows immediately behind the driver of certain vehicles, including buses.

State DOT Regulation

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) requires all organizations awarded federal or state grants through WSDOT to develop and implement Vehicle Maintenance Plans (VMP) for transportation program vehicles of which WSDOT maintains legal ownership. For specific safety policies, including vehicle inspections, maintenance thresholds, pre-trip inspections, etc.,

refer to Appendix D of the Guide to Preparing your VMP. Additionally, WSDOT staff conducts site visits at least once every two years to inspect the facilities, equipment, and vehicles of grantees who receive capital project grants. The site visit includes visual inspection of vehicles and review of maintenance records to ensure that the agency is following its maintenance schedules as outlined in its VMP or Asset Management Plan (AMP). If any discrepancy is found, staff issues site visit deficiencies and requests the agency to develop a corrective action plan within 30 days. If a critical safety deficiency is found, staff will immediately seize the vehicle from service operation and request the agency to perform corrective repair. The agency will have to submit to WSDOT certification that the repair has been conducted, and verify that the vehicle has been inspected and is in a state of good repair for operation. With regard to personnel-related safety standards, such as screening, training, testing, licensure, background reporting, etc., individual transit agencies have their own policies. It should be noted that, pending FTA guidance, WSDOT is working with partners to develop new public transportation safety policies responding to MAP-21 requirement.

West Virginia

Power to Enforce or Regulate

West Virginia Code §17-16C-2 designates the Department of Transportation, through the Division of Public Transit, as the agency responsible for administering all federal and state programs relating to public transportation; §17-16C-3 grants the Division the power to (n) implement rules necessary to administer all federal and state programs relating to public transportation.

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

West Virginia Code §17C-17-2 prescribes width requirements for certain vehicles, including buses.

General Equipment Requirements

West Virginia Code §17C-15-8 specifies that the following sections (§§17C-15-9 to 17C-15-13), relating to clearance and marker lamps, reflectors, and stop lights, apply to certain vehicles, including passenger buses; §17C-15-9 prescribes requirements for additional lighting equipment on certain vehicles, including buses; §17C-15-10 prescribes requirements for lamp and reflector colors; §17C-15-11 prescribes requirements for reflector and lamp mountings; §17C-15-12 prescribes requirements for reflector and lamp visibility.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

West Virginia Code §17C-15-39 requires certain vehicles, including buses, to carry flares or other warning devices; §17C-15-40 prescribes requirements for

the display of warning devices for certain vehicles, including buses, when disabled on the traveled portion of the highway or adjacent shoulder.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

West Virginia Code §17C-12-3 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a bus transporting passengers to stop, look, and listen at all railroad crossings, and, when it is safe to proceed, to cross tracks without shifting gears.

Personnel Laws

General Qualifications

Under West Virginia Code §17B-2-4, no person may drive a motor vehicle for the transportation of persons or property for compensation until the person has been licensed as a Class A, B, C or D driver and until he or she is in compliance with the Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act.

State DOT Regulation

Maintenance/operational requirements of transit vehicles are addressed by the West Virginia Department of Transportation (WVDOT) through West Virginia's Division of Public Transit (DPT) observations from yearly onsite visits; requirement of maintenance records, including pre- and post-trip inspections, PM, and breakdowns; and PASS training, drug and alcohol screenings, and hiring practices, which may differ on a system to system basis. Also, when taking delivery of vehicles procured by the West Virginia Division of Public Transit (DPT), recipients sign an agreement which addresses their responsibilities with regard to vehicle care and maintenance. With regard to procurement, DPT mentions in multiple locations within the vehicle specifications that the assembled buses/vans and their components must comply with state and federal standards. Specifically, the following equipment is described with standard or additional safety features: emergency windows/exits/roof escape hatch and emergency releases for the ambulatory passenger and lift doors; specifics on bus frame and roof construction; additional drive shaft guard; standard additional traffic alert brake light, back up cameras, door ajar and reverse alarms; treads and flooring to minimize slips and tripping hazards; inclusion of interlocking Intermotive gateway for lift deployment; safe seating and securement requirements, placement of required passenger assists, and standards of glazing; onboard safety equipment, exterior reflective tape for increased visibility, interior and exterior signage, and availability of cameras for the buses. In addition to the FTA required bus testing and inspection, DPT hires online inspectors to complement the manufacturer's inspection process through production, as outlined in DPT specifications. Annual inspections are not required.

Wisconsin

Vehicle Laws

Size and Weight Limitations

Wisconsin Statute 348.05 (2) prescribes width requirements for certain vehicles, including buses; 348.06 (2m) prescribes height requirements for double-decked buses; and 348.07 (h) stipulates that articulated buses in excess of 66 feet may not operate on urban highways without a permit.

General Equipment Requirements

Wisconsin Statute 347.26 (5) prescribes requirements for identification lamps on buses; 347.40 (3) prescribes requirements for outside rearview mirrors on motor buses.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Wisconsin Statute 347.145 prescribes rules for deceleration warning lights on motor buses; 347.28 requires certain vehicles, including buses, to carry flares or other warning devices; 347.29 prescribes requirements for the display of warning devices for certain vehicles, including buses, when standing on the traveled portion of the highway or adjacent shoulder.

Maintenance and Inspection

Wisconsin Statute 110.05 (2) requires annual inspections of specialized transit Human Service Vehicles. Additionally, Wisconsin statute 110.063 (2)(c) requires urban transit systems to self-inspect their vehicles annually and to submit the results to the State.

Operational Laws

Prohibited Operations

Wisconsin Statute 194.32 prohibits the operation of any passenger-carrying vehicle over the public highways of Wisconsin with any trailer or semitrailer attached except for an articulated bus as defined in 340.01 (2m), and prohibits the operation of interurban motor buses of a double-decked open-roof design over the public highways of Wisconsin.

State DOT Regulation

Through enforcement of federal safety and asset management standards, transit systems are required to have vehicle maintenance plans. Plans must address certain elements such as vehicle inspections, service intervals, etc., and are reviewed and approved by WisDOT. Additionally, WisDOT's capital grant agreements require transit agencies to meet or exceed manufacturer-specified maintenance schedules for equipment funded through the grant. While the State

requires each agency to develop and adhere to a maintenance plan, maintenance plan formats are not prescribed by the State; local transit properties are required to follow inspection and service schedules established therein. WisDOT reviews and approves the maintenance plans and also reviews transit systems for which it has oversight (Section 5311 fund recipients) on a regular basis to verify that they are satisfying elements of their plan. Screening, training, testing, background reporting, and other personnel requirements are addressed according to policies established at the local public transit system level. Regarding vehicle procurement, vendors participating in the contract must bid vehicles that comply with FTA bus testing requirements (49 C.F.R., Part 665) and State of Wisconsin equipment and safety standards for the vehicles.

Wyoming

Vehicle Laws

General Equipment Requirements

Wyoming Statute §31-5-923 prescribes requirements for hazard lamps on buses and other vehicles eighty inches or more in over-all width or thirty feet or more in over-all length; §31-5-956 (f) prohibits a person from operating a bus when one or more of the tires which are used on the front wheels of that vehicle has a tread depth less than four thirty-seconds (4/32) inch.

Emergency/Safety Equipment

Wyoming Statute §31-5-957 requires certain vehicles, including buses, to carry flares, lanterns, or reflectors; §31-5-958 prescribes requirements for the display of warning devices for certain vehicles, including buses, when stopped upon a roadway or adjacent shoulder.

Operational Laws

Rail Crossing Procedures

Wyoming Statute §31-5-511 prescribes rules requiring the driver of a motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, to actuate the vehicle's four-way hazard flashers prior to stopping at the grade crossing; stop, look, and listen in both directions along the track; and, when it is safe to proceed, to cross the tracks without manually shifting gears.

Prohibited Operations

Wyoming Statute §31-5-230 prohibits the driver of a truck or bus when traveling upon a down grade from coasting with the clutch disengaged.

State DOT Regulation

The Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT) incorporates safety standards for transit operators and vehicles through contracting mechanisms. Driver Safety and Passenger Assistance Training, ADA compliance training, and other technical training programs are required on a regular basis (as specified by the State Management Plan). If safety violations are found and a recipient fails to correct them or fails to comply with the training mandate, further financial assistance may be withheld. Vehicles must comply with the Motor Vehicle Safety Standards established by the United States Department of Transportation. When new motor vehicles are purchased, there shall be obtained from each vendor a certification in writing that: "The horsepower of the vehicle is adequate for the speed, range and terrain in which it will be required to operate and also to meet the demands of all auxiliary power equipment." WYDOT requires all agencies with transit rolling stock purchased with FTA funds to follow manufacturer's service guidelines and recommendations. Pre- and post-trip inspections are required of all sub-recipient transit agencies.

WYDOT or an accepted designee does a pre-delivery inspection of all transit vehicles prior to acceptance by the recipient. WYDOT does not specify the requirement for an annual inspection, but rather relies on the operators to perform daily vehicle inspections prior to that vehicle being put into service for that day. All public transit agencies have a vehicle inspection list provided by WYDOT listing the safety-critical vehicle components that must be checked every day. Those reports are to be filled out by the vehicle operator and stored by the agency in the individual vehicle files.

APPENDIX

A

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations for Bus Transit

#	Regulation	Link
374.317	Identification – bus and driver	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=374.317
390.40	What responsibilities do intermodal equipment providers have under the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (49 CFR parts 350-399)?	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=390.40
392.3	Ill or fatigued operator	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.3
392.7	Equipment, inspection and use	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.7
393.95	Emergency equipment	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=393.95
392.10	Railroad grade crossings; stopping required	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.10
392.11	Railroad grade crossings; slowing down required	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.11
392.14	Hazardous conditions; extreme caution.	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.14
392.16	Use of seat belts	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.16
392.22	Emergency signals; stopped commercial motor vehicles	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.22
392.24	Emergency signals; flame-producing	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.24
392.25	Flame producing devices	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.25
392.33	Obscured lamps or reflective devices/material	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.33
392.50	Ignition of fuel; prevention	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.50
392.62	Safe operation, buses	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.62
392.64	Riding within closed commercial motor vehicles without proper exits	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.64
392.66	Carbon monoxide; use of commercial motor vehicle when detected	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.66
392.80	Prohibition against texting	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.80
392.82	Using a hand-held mobile telephone	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/fmcsrruletext.aspx?reg=392.82
393	Parts and accessories necessary for safe operation	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/FmcsrGuideDetails.aspx?menukey=393
396	Inspection, repair, and maintenance	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/FmcsrGuideDetails.aspx?menukey=396
App G	Minimum periodic inspection standards	http://www.fmcsa.dot.gov/rules-regulations/administration/fmcsr/Fmcsrruletext.aspx?contentid=3702

APPENDIX

B

State Safety Laws and Regulations for Bus Transit

Category	State	Regulation
Incorporation of Federal Regulations		
N/A	Colorado	723-6-6102. Regulations incorporated by reference 723-6-6103. Modification of regulations incorporated by reference
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-163c. Motor carrier safety regulations for intrastate or interstate commerce. Variations or exemptions. Enforcement powers of police officers and motor vehicle inspectors
	Delaware	§4702- §4708. Adoption of federal requirements
	Hawaii	Chapter 19-141. Motor carrier safety regulations
	Illinois	Part 382. Controlled substance and alcohol use and testing
	Maine	§555. Bureau of State Police enforcement
	Maryland	11.21.01. Motor carrier safety
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.04. Procedures for inspection pursuant to federal regulations
	Montana	61-10-154. Department of transportation to adopt motor carrier safety standards
	Nebraska	75-363. Federal motor carrier safety regulations provisions adopted exceptions
	New Mexico	18.2.3 NMAC. Motor carrier safety 18.3.4 NMAC. Safety requirements
	New York	17 CRR-NY 721.3. Driver requirements
	North Dakota	NDAC 38-04-01. Motor carrier safety regulations
	Ohio	4901:2-5-02. Adoption of U.S. department of transportation safety standards
	Pennsylvania	§37.205. Additions or modifications to 49 CFR
	South Carolina	§56-1-2005. Administration of South Carolina commercial driver's license program
Power to Enforce or Regulate		
N/A	Florida	Rule 14-90.012. Safety and security inspections and reviews
	Nebraska	75-109. Commission regulatory powers scope
	New York	VAT §509 J. Compliance required VAT §509 M. Duties of the department TRA Article 9-B. State Public Transportation Safety Board
	Ohio	4901:2-5-14. Imminent hazard
	Rhode Island	§31-22-12. Supervision inspection of vehicles transporting passengers for hire §31-25-15. Investigations as to safety of buses, trucks, and trailers §39-13-11. Registration and licensing of vehicles and operators – CPR training requirement
	Vermont	5 V.S.A. §1822. Jurisdiction of transportation board over common carriers
	West Virginia	§17-16C-2. Designation of department §17-16C-3. Powers and duties of the division
Vehicles		
Vehicle Condition	Connecticut	Sec. 14-26. Motor or service buses, taxicabs, school buses, motor vehicles in livery service and school buses used in part in livery service
	Kentucky	601 KAR 1:005. Safety administrative regulation
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	Minnesota	8840.5940. Vehicle construction standards
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:3-4.1. Licensing motor vehicles for transportation of passengers for hire NJ Rev Stat §39:3-5. Denial of registration, reciprocity
	New Mexico	18.3.2.24 NMAC. Requirements Applicable to all Motor Carriers of Persons
	New York	17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
	Vermont	5 V.S.A. §1828. Safe operation of motor buses

Size and Weight Limitations	Alaska	17 AAC 28.010. Maximum size limitation of buses 17 AAC 28.012. Equipment described
	Arkansas	27-35-208. Length of vehicles
	California	Vehicle Code Sections 35400-35400.9. Length Vehicle Code Sections 35554. Weight
	Colorado	42-4-502. Width of vehicles 42-4-504. Height and length of vehicles
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-267b. Weight restrictions for motor buses. Penalties
	Delaware	§4502. Size and weight of vehicles except on interstate highways and United States numbered routes
	Indiana	IC 9-20-8-1. Buses in excess of eight feet wide operation limitations IC 9-20-8-2. Maximum length limitations
	Iowa	321.457. Maximum length
	Kentucky	603 KAR 5:071. Bus dimension limits KRS 189.265. Motor buses – Height, length and weight limits on designated highways
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	Minnesota	169.80. Size, weight, load 169.81. Height and length limitations
	Missouri	304.170. Regulations as to width, height and length of vehicles – tractor parades permitted 304.181. Buses, axle weight limits
	Montana	61-10-102. Width – definitions 61-10-104. Length – definitions
	Nebraska	60-6,290. Vehicles length limit exceptions
	Nevada	NRS 484D.615. Length of vehicle: restrictions special permit exceptions NRS 484D.690. Maximum width of bus
	New Hampshire	266:11. Length
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:3-84. Vehicles, dimensional, weight limitations routes, certain prohibited N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-8. Specifications for sedan-type autobuses
	New York	VAT §385. Dimensions and weights of vehicles
	Oklahoma	§14-103. Width, height, and length of vehicle and load
	Rhode Island	§31-25-5. Maximum length of single vehicle and load
	South Carolina	§56-5-4040. Width of motor buses and trolley coaches local ordinances
	Tennessee	55-7-204. Buses – Length limitations 55-7-207. Exception from length and weight requirements for public transit systems
	Texas	Sec. 621.203. Maximum length of motor vehicle
	Virginia	§46.2-1105. Width of vehicles generally exceptions §46.2-1107. Bus widths in certain counties §46.2-1108. Bus widths to comply with federal law §46.2-1112. Length of vehicles, generally special permits tractor truck semitrailer combinations, etc., operating on certain highways penalty §46.2-1113. Length exceptions for certain passenger buses and motor homes
	West Virginia	§17C-17-2. Width of vehicles
	Wisconsin	348.05. Width of vehicles 348.06. Height of vehicles 348.07. Length of vehicles

Strength/ Structural Integrity	Florida	Rule 14-90.007. Vehicle Equipment Standards and Procurement Criteria
	Minnesota	8840.5940. Vehicle construction standards
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-8. Specifications for sedan-type autobuses
	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.4. Vehicle safety requirements 17 CRR-NY 720.9. Electric powered motor vehicles
Equipment Requirements – General	Alabama	32-5-240. Required lighting equipment and illuminating devices of vehicles
	Alaska	17 AAC 28.015. Limitations on bus equipment
	Arizona	28-928. Applicability of lighting laws 28-929. Additional lighting equipment required on certain vehicles 28-931. Lamp colors 28-932. Reflector and lamp mountings 28-933. Reflector and lamp visibility 28-958.01. Rear fender splash guards 28-959. Safety glass required applicability denial or suspension of registration definition
	Arkansas	27-36-218. Additional lamps and reflectors on buses, trucks, tractors, and trailers
	California	13 CCR §1085. Tire and rim size and capacity 13 CCR §1087. Tire condition and use 13 CCR §1257. Mirrors 13 CCR §1259. Heaters and defrosters 13 CCR §1260. Ventilation 13 CCR §1263. Interior lamps 13 CCR §1266. Drive shaft protection Vehicle Code Section 24017. Transit buses: speedometer requirements Vehicle Code Section 24608. Reflectors on front and sides Vehicle Code Section 26700. Windshields Vehicle Code Section 26709. Mirrors Vehicle Code Section 26711. Eyeshades
	Colorado	42-4-229. Safety glazing material in motor vehicles
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-96f. Special requirements for buses, trucks, trailers, truck tractors Sec. 14-97. Defrosting devices on school buses and motor vehicles used to transport passengers for hire Sec. 14-104. Fenders and other wheel protectors
	Delaware	§4317. Protectors or flaps behind rear wheels of vehicles §4337. Application of succeeding sections §4338. Additional equipment required on certain vehicles §4339. Color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps, backup lamps and reflectors §4340. Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps and side marker lamps §4341. Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps and marker lamps
	Florida	Rule 14-90.007. Vehicle Equipment Standards and Procurement Criteria
	Georgia	§40-8-74. Tires §40-8-75. Tire covers
	Idaho	49-909. Additional equipment required on certain vehicles 49-949. Requirement as to fender or covers over all wheels on motor vehicles
	Illinois	Part 393. Parts and accessories necessary for safe operation
	Indiana	IC 9-19-6-7. Buses, trucks, truck-tractors, trailers, and semitrailers IC 9-21-7-3. Lights requirements and restrictions

Kansas	8-1710 K.S.A.. Additional lighting equipment required on certain vehicles
Louisiana	32 §308. Additional equipment required on buses, trucks, truck tractors, trailers, semi-trailers and pole trailers
Maine	Title 29-A, §2390. Maximum length limits
Maryland	11.14.04. Safety Standards for Trucks, Truck Tractors, Commercial Buses, and Type I School Vehicles
Massachusetts	MGL 90 §13. Safety precautions for proper operation and parking of vehicles and buses
Mississippi	SEC. 63-7-15. Additional lighting requirements for certain vehicles SEC. 63-7-23. Color of lighting devices SEC. 63-7-29. Mounting, visibility and color of reflectors
Minnesota	8840.5940. Vehicle construction standards
Missouri	307.140. Safety glass on vehicles for hire and school buses
Montana	61-9-208. Additional equipment required on certain vehicles
Nevada	NRS 484D.140. Additional equipment for lighting required on certain vehicles NRS 484D.460. Certain vehicles to carry pot torches, lanterns or reflectors display of devices when vehicle is disabled
New Hampshire	266:40. Clearance Lamps 266:45. Additional Reflectors
New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:3-79.1. Devices to prevent throwing of dirt on windshields of following vehicles N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-8. Specifications for sedan-type autobuses
New Mexico	18.3.2.24. Requirements Applicable to all Motor Carriers of Persons
New York	17 CRR-NY 720.4. Vehicle safety requirements 17 CRR-NY 720.9. Electric powered motor vehicles 17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
North Carolina	§20-117.1. Requirements for mirrors and fuel container §20-129.1. Additional lighting equipment required on certain vehicles
Oregon	815.182. Kinds of fenders or mudguards required for specified vehicles placement 816.260. Bus safety lights 816.320. Lighting equipment required for motor vehicles
Pennsylvania	§153.4(a). Requirements §161.5. Requirements Subchapter F. Medium and Heavy Trucks and Buses
Rhode Island	§31-23-27. Rear wheel flaps on buses, trucks, and trailers §31-23-43. Wheel safety chocks §31-24-37. Clearance and marker lamps and reflectors
South Carolina	§56-5-4580. Additional lighting equipment required on buses, trucks, trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers §56-5-4590. Color of clearance lamps, side-marker lamps, reflectors, stop lights and back-up lamps §56-5-4600. Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps and side-marker lamps §56-5-4610. Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps and marker lamp
South Dakota	32-17-14. Vehicles requiring clearance lamps – Location and visibility of clearance lamps
Texas	Sec. 547.608. Safety glazing material required Sec. 547.352. Additional lighting equipment requirements
Vermont	23 V.S.A. §1249. Directional signal lamps 23 V.S.A. §1306. Rear wheel flaps

	Washington	RCW 46.37.080. Application of succeeding sections RCW 46.37.090. Additional equipment required on certain vehicles RCW 46.37.100. Color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps, back-up lamps, and reflectors RCW 46.37.110. Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps, identification lamps, and side marker lamps RCW 46.37.120. Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps, identification lamps, and side marker lamp RCW 46.37.215. Hazard warning lamps RCW 46.37.430. Safety glazing – Sunscreening or coloring
	West Virginia	§17C-15-8. Application of § §17C-15-9 to 17C-15-13 §17C-15-9. Additional lighting and reflector equipment required on certain vehicles §17C-15-10. Color of clearance lamps, side marker lamps and reflectors §17C-15-11. Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps and side marker lamps §17C-15-12. Visibility of reflectors, clearance lamps and marker lamp
	Wisconsin	347.26. Restrictions on certain optional lighting equipment 347.40. Mirrors
	Wyoming	WY Stat §31-5-923. Vehicular traffic hazard lamps WY Stat §31-5-956. Tires restriction of travel under hazardous conditions penalties
Equipment Requirements – Brake Equipment and Performance	California	Vehicle Code Section 26311. Service Brakes on All Wheels Vehicle Code Section 26454. Control and Stopping Requirements
	Florida	Rule 14-90.007. Vehicle Equipment Standards and Procurement Criteria
	Louisiana	32 §342. Performance ability of brakes
	Maryland	11.14.04. Safety Standards for Trucks, Truck Tractors, Commercial Buses, and Type I School Vehicles
	Minnesota	169.67. Brakes
	Montana	61-9-310. Reservoir capacity and check valve 61-9-312. Performance ability of brake
	Nebraska	60-6,247. Trucks and buses brake requirements violation penalty
	Nevada	NRS 484D.275. Reservoirs
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-8. Specifications for sedan-type autobuses
	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.4. Vehicle safety requirements 17 CRR-NY 720.9. Electric powered motor vehicles 17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
	Oklahoma	§12-301. Brake Equipment Required §12-302. Performance Ability of Brake
	Pennsylvania	§175.94. Braking systems Subchapter F. Medium and Heavy Trucks and Buses
	South Carolina	§56-5-4850. Brake equipment §56-5-4860. Performance ability of brakes tests for deceleration and stopping distances
	South Dakota	32-18-8. Capabilities of service brakes– Braking force–Stopping distance– Classification of particular vehicles 32-18-19. Buses and trucks with air brakes 32-18-20. Buses and trucks with air brakes–Warning signal for low air pressure
	Texas	Sec. 547.406. Brake reservoir or reserve capacity required Sec. 547.407. Brake warning devices required Sec. 547.408. Performance requirements for brake

	Virginia	§46.2-1067. Within what distances brakes should stop vehicle
	Washington	RCW 46.37.340. Braking equipment required RCW 46.37.351. Performance ability of brakes
Equipment Requirements – Emergency and Safety Equipment	Alabama	32-5-220. Flares or other warning devices - Carrying required by certain vehicles specifications 32-5-221. Flares or other warning devices - Display
	Alaska	17 AAC 28.025. Operating requirements for longer buses
	Arizona	28-960. Flares warning devices requirements 28-961. Display of warning devices disabled vehicle
	Arkansas	27-37-205. Certain vehicles required to carry flares or other warning devices 27-37-206. Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled
	California	Vehicle Code Section 24018. Transit Bus Requirement for Two way Communication Device
	Colorado	42-4-230. Emergency lighting equipment - who must carry
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-97a. Emergency lighting or reflecting devices on motor vehicles used to transport passengers for hire and motor vehicles with commercial registration Sec. 29-313. Fire extinguishers. Regulations
	Florida	Rule 14-90.007. Vehicle Equipment Standards and Procurement Criteria
	Idaho	49-952. Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning devices 49-953. Display of warning devices when vehicle disables
	Illinois	625 ILCS 5, Section 12-605.1. Two-way Radio Equipment
	Indiana	IC 9-19-5-6. Emergency warning signals
	Kansas	8-1722 K.S.A.. Vehicular hazard warning lamps warning lamps on police vehicles trash trucks
	Louisiana	32 §367. Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning devices 32 §368. Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled
	Maryland	11.14.04. Safety Standards for Trucks, Truck Tractors, Commercial Buses, and Type I School Vehicles
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	Minnesota	169.75. Flares, Flags, or Reflectors Required
	Mississippi	SEC. 63-7-69. Warning and safety appliances for trucks and buses requirement standards SEC. 63-7-71. Warning and safety appliances for trucks and buses display
	Montana	61-9-311. Warning devices 61-9-411. Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning devices 61-9-412. Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled
	Nevada	NRS 484D.280. Warning signals and devices for certain buses, trucks and truck-tractors
	New Hampshire	265:113. Reflective Warning Devices
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:3-54. Warning lights on vehicles NJ Rev Stat §39:3-64. Vehicular traffic hazard warning signals NJ Rev Stat §39:3-68.2. Emergency stopping system N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-8. Specifications for sedan-type autobuses

	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.4. Vehicle safety requirements 17 CRR-NY 720.7. Emergency equipment 17 CRR-NY 720.9. Electric powered motor vehicles 17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
	Oklahoma	§12-407. Certain Vehicles to Carry Flares or Other Warning Devices - Exceptions §12-408. Display of Warning Devices When Vehicle Disabled
	Pennsylvania	Subchapter F. Medium and Heavy Trucks and Buses
	Rhode Island	§31-23-29. Flares and warning device
	South Carolina	§56-5-5060. Certain vehicles shall carry flares and other warning devices §56-5-5090. Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled
	Tennessee	55-9-102. Emergency parts and accessories to be carried by various type motor vehicles 55-9-103. Display of warning devices during period of disablement of certain vehicles 55-9-104. Vehicles stopping for causes other than disablement – Display of warning devices
	Texas	Sec. 547.502. Visible warning devices required Sec. 547.503. Display of hazard lamps Sec. 547.701 I. Additional equipment requirements for other buses
	Utah	41-6a-1611. Hazard warning lamps 41-6a-1637. Flares, fuses, or electric lanterns and flags 41-6a-1638. Warning signal around disabled vehicle – Time and place
	Vermont	23 V.S.A. §1006c. Trucks and buses chains and tire requirements 23 V.S.A. §1303. Flares required
	Washington	RCW 46.37.440. Flares or other warning devices required on certain vehicles RCW 46.37.450. Disabled vehicle – Display of warning devices
	West Virginia	§17C-15-39. Flares and other warning devices to be carried in certain vehicles §17C-15-40. Display of warning devices when vehicle is disabled
	Wisconsin	347.145. Deceleration warning lights for motorcycles, motor bicycles, mopeds or motor buses 347.28. Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning devices 347.29. Display of warning devices for certain vehicles when standing on highway
	Wyoming	WY Stat §31-5-957. Required flares, lanterns or reflectors for certain vehicles WY Stat §31-5-958. Display of warning devices when vehicle disabled
Equipment Requirements – Wheelchair Equipment	California	13 CCR §1092. Mechanical requirements 13 CCR §1093. Durability requirements 13 CCR §1269.1. Equipment for transporting wheelchairs
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-100a. Seat safety belts. Child restraint systems. Wheelchair transportation devices
	Florida	Rule 14-90.007. Vehicle equipment standards and procurement criteria
	Minnesota	Chapter 7450. Wheelchair safety devices 8840.5925. Vehicle equipment 8840.5975. Standards for maintenance
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-2. Special equipment for vehicles used to transport passengers in wheelchairs
	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.8. Specially equipped vehicles to transport the disabled 17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions

Equipment Requirements – Seatbelts and Child Restraints	Florida	Rule 14-90.007. Vehicle equipment standards and procurement criteria
	New Mexico	18.3.2.25 NMAC. Requirements applicable to all motor carriers of persons except ambulance services
	New York	VAT §383. Safety belts and anchorage assemblies 17 CRR-NY 720.4. Vehicle safety requirements
	Rhode Island	§31-23-41. Safety belts in public service vehicles
	Virginia	§46.2-1092. Safety lap belts or a combination of lap belts and shoulder harnesses to be installed in certain motor vehicles
Fuel and Exhaust Systems	California	13 CCR §936. Installation 13 CCR §1261. Exhaust systems
	Maryland	11.14.04. Safety standards for trucks, truck tractors, commercial buses, and type I school vehicles
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-8. Specifications for sedan-type autobuses
	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.4. Vehicle safety requirements
	Pennsylvania	§175.241. Compressed and liquefied gas fuel systemsSubchapter F. Medium and heavy trucks and buses
Lighting and Electrical Systems	Maryland	11.14.04. Safety standards for trucks, truck tractors, commercial buses, and type I school vehicles
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications
	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.9. Electric powered motor vehicles
	Pennsylvania	§175.96. Lighting and electrical systems
Window Transparency	Arkansas	27-37-306. Light transmission levels for the tinting of motor vehicle windows
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General Regulations
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses
	Washington	RCW 46.37.430. Safety glazing – Sunscreening or coloring
Signage	California	13 CCR §1256. Identification. (d) Passenger stage service Vehicle Code Section 24617. Yield right of way sign transit bus Vehicle Code Section 25400. Diffused lighting requirements
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses
	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.9. Electric powered motor vehicles 17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions 17 CRR-NY 723.7. Display of Regulations
Passenger Compartment and Entrances/Exits	California	13 CCR §1267. Bus entrances and exits 13 CCR §1268. Emergency exits 13 CCR §1269. Side windows as emergency exits
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-102. View in and exits from motor vehicles used to transport passengers for hire
	Florida	Rule 14-90.007. Vehicle equipment standards and procurement criteria
	Minnesota	8840.5940. Vehicle construction standards
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses
	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.4. Vehicle safety requirements 17 CRR-NY 720.5. Emergency exits 17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
	Oklahoma	§12-405.2. Fuel Tank or Intake Pipe
	Vermont	23 V.S.A. §1301. Emergency exits

Driver/ Passenger Seats	California	13 CCR §1270. Seats
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-1. Specifications for van-type autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:53-6. Specifications for small autobuses N.J.A.C. §16:53-8. Specifications for sedan-type autobuses
	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.4. Vehicle safety requirements
Maintenance and Inspection	California	Vehicle Code Section 34501. Inspection of Maintenance Facilities Vehicle Code Section 34501.17. Inspection, maintenance, lubrication of paratransit vehicles
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-163e. Periodic inspection of certain vehicles or combination
	Florida	Rule 14-90.004. Bus transit system operational standards Rule 14-90.006. Operational and driving requirements Rule 14-90.009. Bus safety inspections Rule 14-90.010. Certification Rule 14-90.012. Safety and security inspections and reviews
	Illinois	Section 396.2010. Inspection of vehicles in operation 625 ILCS 5, Section 13-101. Submission to safety test Certificate of safety 625 ILCS 5, Section 13-109. Safety test prior to application for license – Subsequent tests - Repairs - Retest.
	Kentucky	603 KAR 5:072. Mandatory annual bus inspection KRS 281.755. Inspection of motor vehicles
	Maryland	11.22.03. Preventive maintenance standards for multipurpose passenger vehicles and passenger buses
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations 220 CMR Section 155.03. Inspection of commercial passenger motor vehicles M.G.L. c.161B Section 6. Powers of authority
	Michigan	R 474.103. Application for certificate safety inspection insurance payment filing R 474.105. Certificate renewal safety inspection application annual report
	Minnesota	169.781. Annual commercial vehicle inspection inspectors, fee, penalty Chapter 7450. Wheelchair Safety Devices 174.30. Operating Standards for Special Transportation Service 8840.5400. Certificate of compliance, general requirements 8840.5650. Annual evaluation8840.5975. Standards for maintenance
	Nebraska	75-115. Examinations and inspections authorized duty and power to repair notice injunctions carrier enforcement division powers 75-366. Enforcement powers
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §13:20-7.2. Inspection of motor vehicles test frequency exempt vehicles N.J.A.C. §16:53-1.29. Maintenance and inspection N.J.A.C. §16:53-3.24. Maintenance and inspection N.J.A.C. §16:53-6.31. Maintenance and inspection N.J.A.C. §16:53-8.25. Maintenance and inspection N.J.A.C. §16:53-8.26. Inspection and certificate of inspection
	New York	TRA §140. Safety Requirements 17 CRR-NY 721.1. Maintenance 17 CRR-NY 721.2. Maintenance/driver documentation 17 CRR-NY 721.3. Driver requirements 17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
	North Carolina	19A NCAC 03E .0509. Inspection of vehicles: books: records: etc.

	North Dakota	NDAC 38-09-01. Safety standards for passenger contract carriers NDAC 38-09-01-03. Annual motor vehicle inspection
	Ohio	4513.52. Bus safety inspections 4901:2-5-11. Inspection of vehicles reports
	Pennsylvania	Subchapter F. Medium and heavy trucks and buses 75 Pa.C.S. §4702. Retirement for periodic inspection of vehicles
	Rhode Island	§31-22-12. Supervision and inspection of vehicles transporting passengers for hire
	Tennessee	65-15-128. Passenger transportation services
	Vermont	23 V.S.A. §1222. Inspection of registered vehicles.
	Virginia	§46.2-1157. Inspection of motor vehicles required §46.2-1175. Operators of certain commuter buses to maintain certain records inspection of records and buses by employees of Department of State Police
	Wisconsin	110.05. Inspection of human service vehicles 110.063. Inspection of motor buses
Vehicle Out of Service	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.05. Out-of-Service Criteria
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53A. Bus safety compliance oversight, enforcement, out-of-service violations and penalties
	New York	17 CRR-NY 720.11. Out-of-service and defect criteria
	Ohio	4901:2-5-07. Out-of-service vehicles and drivers
Operations		
General Operational Requirements	Kentucky	601 KAR 1:005. Safety administrative regulation
	New Mexico	18.3.2.24 NMAC. Requirements Applicable to all Motor Carriers of Persons 18.3.2.26 NMAC. Requirements Applicable to all Motor Carriers of Persons Except Ambulance, Charter, and Commuter Services
	New York	VAT §509 H. Operation by person not licensed to drive a bus
Operating Speeds	Illinois	625 ILCS 5, Section 11-601 (f). General Speed Restrictions
	Virginia	§46.2-870. Maximum speed limits generally
Use of Mobile Electronic Devices	Massachusetts	MGL 90 §12A. Use of mobile telephone, hands-free mobile telephone or other mobile electronic device by operator of vehicle or vessel used in public transportation prohibited penalties affirmative defenses 220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §27:25-5.18. Use of wireless telephone, electronic communication devices by operator of public transportation service prohibited exceptions
	Texas	Sec. 545.425. Use of wireless communication device by certain motorists
Transportation of Passengers	California	13 CCR §1217. Transportation of Passengers
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-257. Crowded seats. Riders on outside of vehicle. Aisle seats Sec. 14-273. Operation of motor vehicles requiring a passenger endorsement or passenger and school endorsement
	Florida	Rule 14-90.006. Operational and Driving Requirements
	Kentucky	KRS 281.735. Overcrowding of vehicles – Maximum width
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:4-68. Doors of street car or autobus closed N.J.A.C. §16:52-1. Service N.J.A.C. §16:53-3. Autobus specifications N.J.A.C. §16:65-8. Service and operations
	New York	17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
Transportation of Passengers with Special Needs	Connecticut	Sec. 14-100a. Seat safety belts. Child restraint systems. Wheelchair transportation device
	Kentucky	603 KAR 7:080. Human service transportation delivery
	Minnesota	174.30. Operating Standards for Special Transportation Service 8840.5950. Standards for Operation of Vehicles

Driver Securement	Florida	Rule 14-90.006. Operational and Driving Requirements
	New York	17 CRR-NY 721.3. Driver requirements
Rail Crossing Procedures	Arizona	28-853. Railroad grade crossing stop required of certain vehicles other requirements
	California	Vehicle Code Section 22452. Stop required at railroad grade crossing
	Colorado	42-4-707. Certain vehicles must stop at railroad grade crossings
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-250. Certain motor vehicles to stop at railroad crossing. Regulations. Penalty
	Delaware	§4163. Certain vehicles must stop at all railroad grade crossings
	Georgia	§40-6-142. Certain vehicles to stop at all railroad crossings
	Iowa	321.343. Certain vehicles must stop
	Kansas	Article 36-26 K.A.R.. Railroad grade crossings
	Kentucky	KRS 281.745. Passenger vehicles required to stop at railroad crossings
	Louisiana	32 §173.1. Railroad grade crossings stopping required
	Maine	Title 29-A, §2076. Railroad or grade crossings
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	Minnesota	169.28. Certain vehicles to stop at railroad crossing
	Missouri	304.030. Certain buses and trucks to stop at railroad crossing, when—exception, requirements
	Nebraska	60-6,172. Buses and school buses required to stop at all railroad grade crossings exceptions
	New Hampshire	265:50. Certain vehicles must stop at all railroad grade crossings
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:4-128. Vehicles required to stop at grade crossings method of crossing exceptions N.J.A.C. §16:52-1.6. Stops before passing over grade crossings
	New York	VAT §1171. Certain vehicles must stop at all railroad grade crossings
	North Carolina	§20-142.3. Certain vehicles must stop at railroad grade crossing
	Oklahoma	§11-702. Bus or Commercial Motor Vehicle - Railroad Crossing
	Oregon	811.460. Failure to follow rail crossing procedures for high-risk vehicles
	South Dakota	32-29-5. Vehicles required to stop at all grade crossings—Shifting gears while crossing—Misdemeanor
	Texas	Sec. 545.253. Buses to stop at all railroad grade crossings
	Vermont	23 V.S.A. §1072. Certain vehicles must stop
	Virginia	§46.2-886. When drivers of certain vehicles to stop, look, and listen at railroad crossings crossing tracks without shifting gears
	West Virginia	§17C-12-3. Certain vehicles must stop at all railroad grade crossings
	Wyoming	WY Stat §31-5-511. Stopping requirements for certain vehicles at railroad crossings
Attention to Duty	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:52-1.8. Drivers conversing N.J.A.C. §16:65-8.7. Drivers conversing
	New York	17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
Fueling/ Refueling	California	13 CCR §1218. Fueling Restrictions
	Florida	Rule 14-90.006. Operational and Driving Requirements
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:52-1.9. Filling fuel tanks
Use of Roads and Highways	Alaska	17 AAC 28.020. Restrictions on buses by size or type 17 AAC 28.025. Operating requirements for longer buses
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-230a. Restricted use of left-hand lane on divided limited access highways
	New Mexico	18.3.2.24 NMAC. Requirements Applicable to all Motor Carriers of Persons

Stopping, Standing, and Parking	Georgia	§40-6-208. Parking areas for passengers of rapid rail or public transit buses
	Louisiana	32 §369. Red flags, use in parking certain vehicles
	Massachusetts	MGL 90 §13. Safety precautions for proper operation and parking of vehicles and buses 220 CMR Section 155.02. General Regulations
	Missouri	300.510. Stopping, standing and parking of buses and taxicabs regulated
	Rhode Island	§31-23-43. Wheel safety chocks
Prohibited Operations	Alabama	32-5A-57. Coasting prohibited
	Colorado	42-4-1009. Coasting prohibited
	Georgia	§40-6-246. Coasting
	Illinois	625 ILCS 5, Section 11-1410. Coasting Prohibited
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General Regulations
	Missouri	304.044. Buses and trucks not to follow within three hundred feet—penalty
	New Hampshire	265:99. Coasting Prohibited
	New Mexico	18.3.2.24 NMAC. Requirements Applicable to all Motor Carriers of Persons
	New York	17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
	Texas	Sec. 545.406. Coasting
	Utah	41-6a-1709. Coasting prohibited
	Vermont	23 V.S.A. §1121. Coasting prohibited
	Virginia	§46.2-893. Stopping on highways to discharge cargo or passengers school buses
	Wisconsin	194.32. Buses, restrictions
	Wyoming	WY Stat §31-5-230. Coasting
Baggage	Kentucky	601 KAR 1:005. Safety administrative regulation
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General Regulations
	New York	17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions
Requirements for Larger Buses	Alaska	17 AAC 28.025. Operating requirements for longer buses
	Massachusetts	MGL 90 §19. Dimensions and weights of motor vehicles, trucks and trailers
	Virginia	§46.2-1108. Bus widths to comply with federal law §46.2-1147. Permits for excessive size and weight for articulated buses
Personnel		
General Qualifications	California	Vehicle Code Section 12804.6. Transit Bus drivers certificate
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-44. License endorsement for operators of commercial motor vehicles used for passenger transportation...
	Florida	Rule 14-90.004. Bus Transit System Operational Standards
	Illinois	Part 383. Commercial driver's license standards requirements and penalties
	Maine	Title 29-A, §1304. Learner's permits
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	Minnesota	8840.5900. Driver qualifications
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:3-10.1. Licensing of bus drivers, exemptions
	New York	VAT §509 B. Qualifications of bus drivers 17 CRR-NY 721.3. Driver requirements
	North Dakota	NDAC 38-09-01. Safety Standards for Passenger Contract Carriers
	Ohio	4901:2-5-04. Qualifications of drivers
	Oregon	820.200. Minor operating public passenger vehicle
	West Virginia	§17B-2-4. Persons prohibited from driving school buses or transporting persons or property for compensation

Physical/Medical Qualifications	Connecticut	Sec. 14-44. License endorsement for operators of commercial motor vehicles used for passenger transportation...
	Florida	Rule 14-90.0041. Medical Examinations for Bus Transit System Drivers
	Maine	Title 29-A, §1304. Learner's permits
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	Michigan	R 257.854. Episodic and other conditions
	Minnesota	8840.5900. Driver qualifications
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:3-10.1. Licensing of bus drivers, exemptions
	New York	VAT §509 G. Examinations and tests
	Ohio	4901:2-5-04. Qualifications of drivers
	Tennessee	65-15-128. Passenger transportation services
Pre-Employment Screening, Driving Record, and Criminal History	Colorado	723-6-6105. Fingerprint-Based Criminal History Background Checks
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-44. License endorsement for operators of commercial motor vehicles used for passenger transportation...
	Florida	Rule 14-90.004. Bus Transit System Operational Standards Rule 14-90.0041. Medical Examinations for Bus Transit System Drivers
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	Minnesota	8840.5900. Driver qualifications
	Nebraska	81-6,120. Transportation services restrictions on providers criminal history record information check required fingerprinting costs release of results violation penalty
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:3-10.1. Licensing of bus drivers, exemptions N.J.A.C. §16:79. Background checks for non-criminal matters
	New York	VAT §509 D. Qualification procedures for bus drivers VAT §509 E. Annual review of driving record VAT §509 F. Record of violations VAT §509 I. Notification of a conviction resulting from a violation of this chapter in this state or a motor vehicle conviction in another state and license revocation
	North Dakota	NDAC 38-09-01. Safety Standards for Passenger Contract Carriers
	Oregon	267.237. Criminal records check
Education, Training, and Testing	California	Education Code Section 40083. Specialized Vehicle Driver Training Courses Education Code Section 40085.5. Specialized Vehicle Driver Training Courses
	Florida	Rule 14-90.004. Bus Transit System Operational Standards
	Maine	Title 29-A, §1304. Learner's permits
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	Minnesota	169.306. Use of shoulders by buses 174.30. Operating standards for special transportation service 8840.5640. Initial special transportation service provider education 8840.5650. Annual evaluation 8840.5700. Inspection and audit 8840.5910. Driver and attendant training requirements 8840.6200. Certification of training courses and instructors 8840.6250. Audit of courses
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:3-10.1. Licensing of bus drivers, exemptions
	New York	VAT §509 BB. Reexamination of bus drivers VAT §509 G. Examinations and tests
	Rhode Island	§39-13-11. Registration and licensing of vehicles and operators – CPR training requirement

Driver Hours of Duty	California	13 CCR §1212. Driver hours of service 13 CCR §1212.5. Maximum driving and on-duty time
	Connecticut	Sec. 14-274. Hours of operators of motor vehicles with commercial registration or requiring a passenger endorsement or a passenger and school endorsement
	Florida	Rule 14-90.006. Operational and Driving Requirements
	Illinois	Part 395. Hours-of-service of drivers
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	New York	TRA §211. General provisions 17 CRR-NY 723.3. Maximum Driving and On-duty Time 17 CRR-NY 723.9. Practical Application 17 CRR-NY 723.10. Driving of School Buses and Exempt and Non-exempt Local Buses
Driver Out of Service and Return to Duty	New York	VAT §509 K. Ill or fatigued operator 17 CRR-NY 721.4. Safety Precautions 17 CRR-NY 723.8. Drivers Declared "Out of Service"
	North Dakota	NDAC 37-10-01. Out-of-Service Order Violations
	Ohio	4901:2-5-07. Out-of-service vehicles and drivers
Disciplinary Action	Florida	Rule 14-90.004. Bus Transit System Operational Standards
	New Jersey	NJ Rev Stat §39:3-10.1. Licensing of bus drivers, exemptions
	New York	VAT §509 C. Disqualification of bus drivers generally
Workplace Policies		
General Policies	California	13 CCR §1233. Safety Compliance Ratings
	Tennessee	65-15-128. Passenger transportation services
Safety/Substance Abuse Programs and Policies	Florida	Rule 14-90.004. Bus Transit System Operational Standards
	Illinois	Part 340. Procedures for transportation workplace drug and alcohol testing programs
	Oregon	825.410. Drug and alcohol testing program
Drug and Alcohol Testing and Policies	New York	VAT §509 L. Drugs, controlled substance and intoxicating liquor
	North Dakota	NDAC 37-10-01. Out-of-Service Order Violations NDAC 38-09-01. Safety Standards for Passenger Contract Carriers
	Tennessee	65-15-128. Passenger transportation services
Accidents and Emergencies	Florida	Rule 14-90.004. Bus Transit System Operational Standards
	Maine	Title 29-A, §2251. Accident reports
	Massachusetts	220 CMR Section 155.02. General regulations
	Michigan	R 474.106. Notice of motor bus accident
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:65-7.1. Procedures N.J.A.C. §16:65-9. Offices
	New York	17 CRR-NY 721.5. Temporary Emergency Operation 17 CRR-NY 722.1. Reportable Accidents 17 CRR-NY 722.2. Accident Report Forms 17 CRR-NY 722.3. Where to File Reports
	North Dakota	NDAC 38-09-01. Safety Standards for Passenger Contract Carriers
	Vermont	5 V.S.A. §1806. Report of accidents investigation
Policy Enforcement	Florida	Rule 14-90.010. Certification
	Minnesota	8840.5800. Enforcement: violations, suspensions, revocations, and cancellations

Recordkeeping	California	Vehicle Code Section 34501.17. Inspection, maintenance, lubrication of paratransit vehicles
	Florida	Rule 14-90.004. Bus Transit System Operational Standards
	Minnesota	8840.6100. Records
	New Jersey	N.J.A.C. §16:53-1.29. Maintenance and inspection N.J.A.C. §16:53-3.24. Maintenance and inspection N.J.A.C. §16:53-6.31. Maintenance and inspection N.J.A.C. §16:65-10.3. Accidents
	New York	VAT §509 D. Qualification procedures for bus drivers TRA §212. Records 17 CRR-NY 723.4. Driver's Daily Log 17 CRR-NY 723.5. Filing and Preservation of Driver's Log 17 CRR-NY 723.6. Production of Records
	North Dakota	NDAC 38-09-01. Safety Standards for Passenger Contract Carriers
	Virginia	§46.2-1175. Operators of certain commuter buses to maintain certain records inspection of records and buses by employees of Department of State Police



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