

Truck Driving

TRCK 7800 Truck Driving Theory

12.0 - 30.0 hours

Acceptable for credit: N - Noncredit

C-ID Course Number: N/A

Advisories: ELDN 7470 - High Intermediate Title 49 section 391.11 - General qualifications of drivers states in part b number 2 that drivers can read and speak the English language sufficiently to converse with the general public, to understand highway traffic signs and signals in the English language, to respond to official inquiries, and to make entries on reports and records.

Limitations on Enrollment: California Standards CVC §12804.9 requires that DMV determine whether the applicant is mentally and physically fit to operate a motor vehicle, and permits us to consider the standards required by federal regulations in establishing California medical requirements for commercial driver licenses. It also provides that any physical defect of the applicant which, in the opinion of DMV, is compensated for to ensure safe driving ability, will not prevent the issuance of the license. CVC §12809 authorizes DMV to refuse to issue a CDL to any person not meeting the medical requirements. California Regulations Title 13, Article 2.1, 28.18 and 28.19, of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) provides the minimum physical and medical requirements for Class A, B, or commercial Class C drivers' licenses. These are the same standards required of motor carrier drivers by the Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation. Condition Drive is qualified if: Exceptions/Considerations Loss of or limited use of extremities Loss or impairment of an extremity or any significant limb defect or limitation does not interfere with the ability to perform normal tasks associated with operating a motor vehicle. The driver may be granted a waiver if it is determined that the impairment will not interfere with the driver's ability to control and safely operate a motor vehicle. Exceptions may be made and a restricted commercial license may be issued. The driver must take a drive test in the applicable type of vehicle, unless they were previously tested and qualified. Insulin-Dependent Diabetes They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus currently requiring insulin for control. A commercial driver generally is not in a position to balance dietary and rest needs. Injury, emotional stress, unrelated illness, diarrhea, vomiting, or infection may also affect control of the diabetic condition. Additionally, residual effects of the disease may include nerve and vascular damage causing pain or numbness in the extremities and/or vision deterioration. When evaluating the condition of any diabetic, residual effects of the disease should not be overlooked. Individuals who control their diabetes with diet or oral medication are usually issued a commercial license. However, they may also be affected by these residual effects. Thorough review of the reports for vision and extremities on the medical report, along with urinalysis, is required. Indications from urinalysis of uncontrolled diabetes may disqualify an applicant from operating a commercial vehicle. For the above reasons, the circumstances in which an insulin dependent diabetic may be qualified for a restricted intrastate commercial license will be very rare. Under federal standards, a diabetic on insulin therapy,

regardless of the degree of control, does not qualify for interstate driving, unless they were issued a federal waiver or exemption. Cardiovascular system They have no clinical diagnosis of any cardiovascular disease which is accompanied by syncope, dyspnea (shortness of breath), collapse, or congestive cardiac failure. The concern is whether there is a current clinical diagnosis or history of an uncontrolled cardiovascular disease, which is accompanied by and likely to cause symptoms of fainting, labored breathing, collapse, congestive cardiac failure, or sudden death. Respiratory system They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of a respiratory condition that would interfere with the ability to control and drive a motor vehicle safely. The concern is whether a respiratory condition may result in a lapse of consciousness, dizziness, fatigue, or decreased mental awareness which may interfere with the ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. Blood pressure They have no clinical diagnosis of high blood pressure likely to interfere with their ability to operate a motor vehicle safely. The complications that may arise from sustained hypertension such as damage to the heart, eyes, kidneys, and brain are unacceptable for highway safety. Uncontrollable malignant (very dangerous) hypertension that is rapidly progressive is disqualifying. Musculo-skeletal system They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of rheumatic, arthritic, orthopedic, muscular, neuromuscular, or vascular disease that interferes with their ability to control and operate a motor vehicle safely. A driver with an established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of these conditions, and who cannot demonstrate compensation through a drive test, does not qualify for a commercial driver license. Seizure or loss of consciousness/control They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of epilepsy or any other condition which is likely to cause loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to control a motor vehicle. Clinical diagnosis of epilepsy is a key medical factor for determining whether an individual is qualified to obtain a commercial license. A clinical diagnosis of epilepsy will usually require a controlling anti-convulsant medication and the driver will not qualify for interstate driving. Blackouts of known cause, when the cause is no longer present nor likely to recur, may not be disqualifying (such as a lapse of consciousness due to pregnancy, high fever, allergic reaction to prescribed medication, or insect bite). The physician should withhold certification until the driver has fully recovered from the condition. Mental or functional disorder They have no mental, nervous, organic, or functional disease or psychiatric disorder likely to interfere with their ability to drive a motor vehicle safely. Emotional or adjustment problems contribute directly to an individual's level of memory, reasoning, attention, and judgment. Physical disorders often underlie these problems. A variety of functional disorders can cause drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, weakness, or paralysis that may lead to poor coordination, inattention, loss of control, and susceptibility to accidents while driving. Physical fatigue, headache, impaired coordination, recurring physical ailments, and chronic pain may be present to such a degree that certification for commercial driving is inadvisable. Medications taken to relieve these disorders, such as pain relievers, tranquilizers, and mood elevators, may produce side effects which would also preclude commercial licensing. Refer to the "Drugs" section in this table. Vision They have at least: – 20/40 (Snellen) distant vision in each eye without corrective lenses, or corrected to 20/40 (Snellen) or better with

corrective lenses. – 20/40 distant binocular acuity (Snellen) in both eyes with or without corrective lenses. – Field of vision of at least 70° in the horizontal meridian in each eye. – The ability to recognize the colors of traffic signals and devices showing standard red, green, and amber. Interstate drivers must have 20/40 vision or better in each eye and in both eyes together, with or without corrective lenses. Color blind applicants may qualify for both interstate and intrastate commercial driving if the examining doctor determines they are able to distinguish the traffic light colors of red, green, and amber, even if perceived in shades of gray. Restrictions (may not transport passengers or hazardous materials requiring placards, or limited to intrastate commercial driving only) are not applied if the doctor determines the driver meets the color vision standard. Federal regulations allow certain commercial drivers to qualify under alternative vision standards. Alternative vision standards require the same visual acuity and horizontal meridian standards, but only in one eye. Commercial drivers qualifying under the alternative vision standards must have a Vision Evaluation Report (VER), Form MCSA-5871 completed by an ophthalmologist or optometrist and submit the VER to the doctor completing the medical examination report. Hearing They can first perceive a forced whispered voice at not less than five ft in their better ear with or without the use of a hearing aid. If tested with an audiometric device, they do not have an average hearing loss greater than 40 decibels at 500 Hz, 1,000 Hz, and 2,000 Hz in the better ear with or without a hearing aid. Applicants who have a hearing loss in both ears that cannot be corrected to the federal requirements do not qualify for an interstate license, but may qualify for a restricted intrastate license (may not transport passengers or hazardous materials requiring placards), if a driving test shows adequate compensation for the deficit. If the driver meets the criteria by using a hearing aid, the driver must wear the hearing aid and have it in operation at all times while driving, and have a spare power source for the hearing aid in possession. Drugs They do not use an amphetamine, narcotic, or any habit-forming drug. The driver does not have to be addicted or a habitual user to be found unqualified. A person who takes a drug identified as a Schedule 1 drug in FMCSR Appendix D is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle, except under limited circumstances. Alcoholism They have no current clinical diagnosis of alcoholism. Current clinical diagnosis is designed to include a current alcoholic illness or those instances where the individual's physical condition has not fully stabilized, regardless of the time element. The person must have ceased drinking for a sufficient period of time to: – Have regained good judgment. – Have no withdrawal effects, such as alcohol withdrawal seizures. – No longer be physically or mentally unable to operate a motor vehicle safely. Long term use of alcohol may lead to permanent deterioration of mental or physical function. If there is a history of past alcohol abuse, the overall physical condition of the driver should be carefully reviewed.

This course prepares students to take the knowledge test required to obtain a California Commercial Class A Learner's Permit. The curriculum follows Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's requirement for ELDT (Entry Level Driver Training). (Fall, Spring, Summer) (Satisfactory Progress)

TRCK 7801 Yard Skills

16.0 - 30.0 hours

Acceptable for credit: N - Noncredit

Repeatable: 3.00

C-ID Course Number: N/A

Advisories: ELDN 7470 - High Intermediate Title 49 section 391.11 - General qualifications of drivers states in part b number 2 that drivers can read and speak the English language sufficiently to converse with the general public, to understand highway traffic signs and signals in the English language, to respond to official inquiries, and to make entries on reports and records

Limitations on Enrollment: Students must: 1.) present a current California CDL Learner's Permit; 2.) submit an authorized Medical Examination Report; 3.) submit a 10-year driving history from DMV; 4.) submit a clear drug and alcohol screening test at Hancock-approved medical provider.; California Standards CVC §12804.9 requires that DMV determine whether the applicant is mentally and physically fit to operate a motor vehicle, and permits us to consider the standards required by federal regulations in establishing California medical requirements for commercial driver licenses. It also provides that any physical defect of the applicant which, in the opinion of DMV, is compensated for to ensure safe driving ability, will not prevent the issuance of the license. CVC §12809 authorizes DMV to refuse to issue a CDL to any person not meeting the medical requirements. California Regulations Title 13, Article 2.1, 28.18 and 28.19, of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) provides the minimum physical and medical requirements for Class A, B, or commercial Class C drivers' licenses. These are the same standards required of motor carrier drivers by the Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation. Condition Drive is qualified if: Exceptions/Considerations Loss of or limited use of extremities Loss or impairment of an extremity or any significant limb defect or limitation does not interfere with the ability to perform normal tasks associated with operating a motor vehicle. The driver may be granted a waiver if it is determined that the impairment will not interfere with the driver's ability to control and safely operate a motor vehicle. Exceptions may be made and a restricted commercial license may be issued. The driver must take a drive test in the applicable type of vehicle, unless they were previously tested and qualified. Insulin-Dependent Diabetes They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus currently requiring insulin for control. A commercial driver generally is not in a position to balance dietary and rest needs. Injury, emotional stress, unrelated illness, diarrhea, vomiting, or infection may also affect control of the diabetic condition. Additionally, residual effects of the disease may include nerve and vascular damage causing pain or numbness in the extremities and/or vision deterioration. When evaluating the condition of any diabetic, residual effects of the disease should not be overlooked. Individuals who control their diabetes with diet or oral medication are usually issued a commercial license. However, they may also be affected by these residual effects. Thorough review of the reports for vision and extremities on the medical report, along with urinalysis, is required. Indications from urinalysis of uncontrolled diabetes may disqualify an applicant from operating a commercial vehicle. For the above reasons, the circumstances in which an insulin dependent diabetic may

be qualified for a restricted intrastate commercial license will be very rare. Under federal standards, a diabetic on insulin therapy, regardless of the degree of control, does not qualify for interstate driving, unless they were issued a federal waiver or exemption.

Cardiovascular system They have no clinical diagnosis of any cardiovascular disease which is accompanied by syncope, dyspnea (shortness of breath), collapse, or congestive cardiac failure. The concern is whether there is a current clinical diagnosis or history of an uncontrolled cardiovascular disease, which is accompanied by and likely to cause symptoms of fainting, labored breathing, collapse, congestive cardiac failure, or sudden death.

Respiratory system They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of a respiratory condition that would interfere with the ability to control and drive a motor vehicle safely. The concern is whether a respiratory condition may result in a lapse of consciousness, dizziness, fatigue, or decreased mental awareness which may interfere with the ability to safely operate a motor vehicle.

Blood pressure They have no clinical diagnosis of high blood pressure likely to interfere with their ability to operate a motor vehicle safely. The complications that may arise from sustained hypertension such as damage to the heart, eyes, kidneys, and brain are unacceptable for highway safety.

Uncontrollable malignant (very dangerous) hypertension that is rapidly progressive is disqualifying.

Musculo-skeletal system They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of rheumatic, arthritic, orthopedic, muscular, neuromuscular, or vascular disease that interferes with their ability to control and operate a motor vehicle safely. A driver with an established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of these conditions, and who cannot demonstrate compensation through a drive test, does not qualify for a commercial driver license.

Seizure or loss of consciousness/control They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of epilepsy or any other condition which is likely to cause loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to control a motor vehicle. Clinical diagnosis of epilepsy is a key medical factor for determining whether an individual is qualified to obtain a commercial license. A clinical diagnosis of epilepsy will usually require a controlling anti-convulsant medication and the driver will not qualify for interstate driving.

Blackouts of known cause, when the cause is no longer present nor likely to recur, may not be disqualifying (such as a lapse of consciousness due to pregnancy, high fever, allergic reaction to prescribed medication, or insect bite). The physician should withhold certification until the driver has fully recovered from the condition.

Mental or functional disorder They have no mental, nervous, organic, or functional disease or psychiatric disorder likely to interfere with their ability to drive a motor vehicle safely. Emotional or adjustment problems contribute directly to an individual's level of memory, reasoning, attention, and judgment. Physical disorders often underlie these problems. A variety of functional disorders can cause drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, weakness, or paralysis that may lead to poor coordination, inattention, loss of control, and susceptibility to accidents while driving. Physical fatigue, headache, impaired coordination, recurring physical ailments, and chronic pain may be present to such a degree that certification for commercial driving is inadvisable. Medications taken to relieve these disorders, such as pain relievers, tranquilizers, and mood elevators, may produce side effects which would also preclude commercial licensing. Refer to the "Drugs" section in this table.

Vision They have

at least: – 20/40 (Snellen) distant vision in each eye without corrective lenses, or corrected to 20/40 (Snellen) or better with corrective lenses. – 20/40 distant binocular acuity (Snellen) in both eyes with or without corrective lenses. – Field of vision of at least 70° in the horizontal meridian in each eye. – The ability to recognize the colors of traffic signals and devices showing standard red, green, and amber. Interstate drivers must have 20/40 vision or better in each eye and in both eyes together, with or without corrective lenses. Color blind applicants may qualify for both interstate and intrastate commercial driving if the examining doctor determines they are able to distinguish the traffic light colors of red, green, and amber, even if perceived in shades of gray. Restrictions (may not transport passengers or hazardous materials requiring placards, or limited to intrastate commercial driving only) are not applied if the doctor determines the driver meets the color vision standard. Federal regulations allow certain commercial drivers to qualify under alternative vision standards. Alternative vision standards require the same visual acuity and horizontal meridian standards, but only in one eye. Commercial drivers qualifying under the alternative vision standards must have a Vision Evaluation Report (VER), Form MCSA-5871 completed by an ophthalmologist or optometrist and submit the VER to the doctor completing the medical examination report.

Hearing They can first perceive a forced whispered voice at not less than five ft in their better ear with or without the use of a hearing aid. If tested with an audiometric device, they do not have an average hearing loss greater than 40 decibels at 500 Hz, 1,000 Hz, and 2,000 Hz in the better ear with or without a hearing aid. Applicants who have a hearing loss in both ears that cannot be corrected to the federal requirements do not qualify for an interstate license, but may qualify for a restricted intrastate license (may not transport passengers or hazardous materials requiring placards), if a driving test shows adequate compensation for the deficit. If the driver meets the criteria by using a hearing aid, the driver must wear the hearing aid and have it in operation at all times while driving, and have a spare power source for the hearing aid in possession.

Drugs They do not use an amphetamine, narcotic, or any habit-forming drug. The driver does not have to be addicted or a habitual user to be found unqualified. A person who takes a drug identified as a Schedule 1 drug in FMCSR Appendix D is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle, except under limited circumstances.

Alcoholism They have no current clinical diagnosis of alcoholism. Current clinical diagnosis is designed to include a current alcoholic illness or those instances where the individual's physical condition has not fully stabilized, regardless of the time element. The person must have ceased drinking for a sufficient period of time to: – Have regained good judgment. – Have no withdrawal effects, such as alcohol withdrawal seizures. – No longer be physically or mentally unable to operate a motor vehicle safely. Long term use of alcohol may lead to permanent deterioration of mental or physical function. If there is a history of past alcohol abuse, the overall physical condition of the drivers.

Prerequisite: TRCK 7800 - Truck Driving Theory

Yard skills for commercial truck driving includes pre-trip inspections, air brake system testing, and parking operations such as parallel parking and angled backing into a dock. (Satisfactory Progress)

TRCK 7802 Public Road Truck Driving

20.0 - 30.0 hours

Acceptable for credit: N - Noncredit

Repeatable: 3.00

C-ID Course Number: N/A

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Prerequisite: TRCK 7800 - Truck Driving Theory ; TRCK 7801 - Yard Skills

This course prepares students to take the road skills test required to obtain a California Commercial Driver's License Class A or B. Curriculum follows Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's

requirement for ELDT (Entry Level Driver Training). Upon completion of the course and passing the road skills test, students may qualify for the DMV driving skills exam. (Fall, Spring, Summer) (Satisfactory Progress)

TRCK 7803 Commercial Vehicle Simulator Lab 1.0 - 40.0 hours

Acceptable for credit: N - Noncredit

Limitations on Enrollment: California Standards CVC §12804.9 requires that DMV determine whether the applicant is mentally and physically fit to operate a motor vehicle, and permits us to consider the standards required by federal regulations in establishing California medical requirements for commercial driver licenses. It also provides that any physical defect of the applicant which, in the opinion of DMV, is compensated for to ensure safe driving ability, will not prevent the issuance of the license. CVC §12809 authorizes DMV to refuse to issue a CDL to any person not meeting the medical requirements. California Regulations Title 13, Article 2.1, 28.18 and 28.19, of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) provides the minimum physical and medical requirements for Class A, B, or commercial Class C drivers' licenses. These are the same standards required of motor carrier drivers by the Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation. Condition Drive is qualified if: Exceptions/Considerations Loss of or limited use of extremities Loss or impairment of an extremity or any significant limb defect or limitation does not interfere with the ability to perform normal tasks associated with operating a motor vehicle. The driver may be granted a waiver if it is determined that the impairment will not interfere with the driver's ability to control and safely operate a motor vehicle. Exceptions may be made and a restricted commercial license may be issued. The driver must take a drive test in the applicable type of vehicle, unless they were previously tested and qualified. Insulin-Dependent Diabetes They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of diabetes mellitus currently requiring insulin for control. A commercial driver generally is not in a position to balance dietary and rest needs. Injury, emotional stress, unrelated illness, diarrhea, vomiting, or infection may also affect control of the diabetic condition. Additionally, residual effects of the disease may include nerve and vascular damage causing pain or numbness in the extremities and/or vision deterioration. When evaluating the condition of any diabetic, residual effects of the disease should not be overlooked. Individuals who control their diabetes with diet or oral medication are usually issued a commercial license. However, they may also be affected by these residual effects. Thorough review of the reports for vision and extremities on the medical report, along with urinalysis, is required. Indications from urinalysis of uncontrolled diabetes may disqualify an applicant from operating a commercial vehicle. For the above reasons, the circumstances in which an insulin dependent diabetic may be qualified for a restricted intrastate commercial license will be very rare. Under federal standards, a diabetic on insulin therapy, regardless of the degree of control, does not qualify for interstate driving, unless they were issued a federal waiver or exemption. Cardiovascular system They have no clinical diagnosis of any cardiovascular disease which is accompanied by syncope, dyspnea (shortness of breath), collapse, or congestive cardiac failure. The concern is whether there is a current clinical

diagnosis or history of an uncontrolled cardiovascular disease, which is accompanied by and likely to cause symptoms of fainting, labored breathing, collapse, congestive cardiac failure, or sudden death. Respiratory system They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of a respiratory condition that would interfere with the ability to control and drive a motor vehicle safely. The concern is whether a respiratory condition may result in a lapse of consciousness, dizziness, fatigue, or decreased mental awareness which may interfere with the ability to safely operate a motor vehicle. Blood pressure They have no clinical diagnosis of high blood pressure likely to interfere with their ability to operate a motor vehicle safely. The complications that may arise from sustained hypertension such as damage to the heart, eyes, kidneys, and brain are unacceptable for highway safety. Uncontrollable malignant (very dangerous) hypertension that is rapidly progressive is disqualifying. Musculo-skeletal system They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of rheumatic, arthritic, orthopedic, muscular, neuromuscular, or vascular disease that interferes with their ability to control and operate a motor vehicle safely. A driver with an established medical history or clinical diagnosis of any of these conditions, and who cannot demonstrate compensation through a drive test, does not qualify for a commercial driver license. Seizure or loss of consciousness/control They have no established medical history or clinical diagnosis of epilepsy or any other condition which is likely to cause loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to control a motor vehicle. Clinical diagnosis of epilepsy is a key medical factor for determining whether an individual is qualified to obtain a commercial license. A clinical diagnosis of epilepsy will usually require a controlling anti-convulsant medication and the driver will not qualify for interstate driving. Blackouts of known cause, when the cause is no longer present nor likely to recur, may not be disqualifying (such as a lapse of consciousness due to pregnancy, high fever, allergic reaction to prescribed medication, or insect bite). The physician should withhold certification until the driver has fully recovered from the condition. Mental or functional disorder They have no mental, nervous, organic, or functional disease or psychiatric disorder likely to interfere with their ability to drive a motor vehicle safely. Emotional or adjustment problems contribute directly to an individual's level of memory, reasoning, attention, and judgment. Physical disorders often underlie these problems. A variety of functional disorders can cause drowsiness, dizziness, confusion, weakness, or paralysis that may lead to poor coordination, inattention, loss of control, and susceptibility to accidents while driving. Physical fatigue, headache, impaired coordination, recurring physical ailments, and chronic pain may be present to such a degree that certification for commercial driving is inadvisable. Medications taken to relieve these disorders, such as pain relievers, tranquilizers, and mood elevators, may produce side effects which would also preclude commercial licensing. Refer to the "Drugs" section in this table. Vision They have at least: – 20/40 (Snellen) distant vision in each eye without corrective lenses, or corrected to 20/40 (Snellen) or better with corrective lenses. – 20/40 distant binocular acuity (Snellen) in both eyes with or without corrective lenses. – Field of vision of at least 70° in the horizontal meridian in each eye. – The ability to recognize the colors of traffic signals and devices showing standard red, green, and amber. Interstate drivers must have 20/40 vision or better in each eye and in both eyes together,

with or without corrective lenses. Color blind applicants may qualify for both interstate and intrastate commercial driving if the examining doctor determines they are able to distinguish the traffic light colors of red, green, and amber, even if perceived in shades of gray. Restrictions (may not transport passengers or hazardous materials requiring placards, or limited to intrastate commercial driving only) are not applied if the doctor determines the driver meets the color vision standard. Federal regulations allow certain commercial drivers to qualify under alternative vision standards. Alternative vision standards require the same visual acuity and horizontal meridian standards, but only in one eye. Commercial drivers qualifying under the alternative vision standards must have a Vision Evaluation Report (VER), Form MCSA-5871 completed by an ophthalmologist or optometrist and submit the VER to the doctor completing the medical examination report. Hearing They can first perceive a forced whispered voice at not less than five ft in their better ear with or without the use of a hearing aid. If tested with an audiometric device, they do not have an average hearing loss greater than 40 decibels at 500 Hz, 1,000 Hz, and 2,000 Hz in the better ear with or without a hearing aid. Applicants who have a hearing loss in both ears that cannot be corrected to the federal requirements do not qualify for an interstate license, but may qualify for a restricted intrastate license (may not transport passengers or hazardous materials requiring placards), if a driving test shows adequate compensation for the deficit. If the driver meets the criteria by using a hearing aid, the driver must wear the hearing aid and have it in operation at all times while driving, and have a spare power source for the hearing aid in possession. Drugs They do not use an amphetamine, narcotic, or any habit-forming drug. The driver does not have to be addicted or a habitual user to be found unqualified. A person who takes a drug identified as a Schedule 1 drug in FMCSR Appendix D is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle, except under limited circumstances. Alcoholism They have no current clinical diagnosis of alcoholism. Current clinical diagnosis is designed to include a current alcoholic illness or those instances where the individual's physical condition has not fully stabilized, regardless of the time element. The person must have ceased drinking for a sufficient period of time to: – Have regained good judgment. – Have no withdrawal effects, such as alcohol withdrawal seizures. – No longer be physically or mentally unable to operate a motor vehicle safely. Long term use of alcohol may lead to permanent deterioration of mental or physical function. If there is a history of past alcohol abuse, the overall physical condition of the driver should be carefully reviewed.

Using computer-aided simulation technology, this course is designed to provide students with added training in a safe environment prior to public road driving in a commercial vehicle. Students must be enrolled in the program, possess their commercial learners permit, be referred by the instructor, and work toward obtaining their commercial vehicle driver's license. (Satisfactory Progress)