





Our Core Mission:

Promote highway safety through education and enforcement of all lowa law, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, vehicle size, weight, registration, and travel authority of commercial motor vehicles.



Motor Vehicle Enforcement

Who we are

- 107 sworn peace officer positions
- Work patrol on Iowa's roadways and weigh stations
- Work varying shifts seven days a week
- Subject matter experts regarding commercial motor vehicles

What we do

- Enforce federal regulations as they pertain to CMVs and their drivers
- Enforce all Iowa laws including traffic and criminal code
- Provide support to other law enforcement agencies as needed in times of natural disasters, dignitary support, and general community policing

Who Has to Comply With the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations?

Requirement 1 of 2:

 All employers, employees, and commercial motor vehicles that transport property or passengers while conducting business in commerce and...

Who Has to Comply With the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations?

Requirement 2 of 2:

- A single motor vehicle with a weight <u>or</u> weight rating of 10,001 lbs. or more (Interstate and Intrastate)
- A combination vehicle with a weight <u>or</u> weight rating of 10,001 lbs. or more in <u>interstate</u> commerce
- A combination vehicle with a combined weight rating of 26,001 lbs. or more when the power unit is under 10,000 lbs. in <u>intrastate</u> commerce
- A vehicle of <u>any size</u> is used to transport hazardous materials in a quantity requiring placards



Who needs a US DOT Number?

- Operating across state lines while in commerce
 - For hire or private
- Operating inside the State of Iowa only
 - · Only needed if hauling for hire



CMV Examples



















Commercial Drivers License

Based off **GVWR** or **Physical Weight**

(whichever is higher)

Class A CDL:

combination of two vehicles 26,001 lbs. or more with trailer 10,001 lbs. or more

Class B CDL:

GVWR or physical weight 26,001 or more

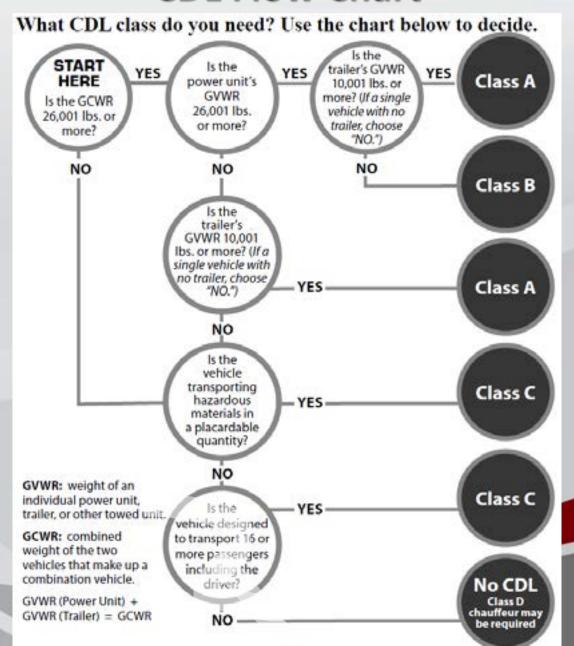
Class C CDL:

 hauling 16 or more passengers or any size hazardous materials requiring placards

Class C Operators:

up to 26,000lbs GVWR or physical weight

CDL Flow Chart





Class C Operator's License

GVWR or physical weight less than 26,001 pounds







Class C Operator's License

Combined GVWR or physical weight less than 26,001 pounds





Class A CDL

Combined GVWR or physical weight above 26,000 pounds





Class A CDL

Combined GVWR or physical weight above 26,000 pounds





Class B CDL

GVWR or physical weight above 26,000 pounds





Class C CDL

GVWR under 26,001 pounds hauling placarded hazmat





Most Common CDL Endorsements

H – Hazardous Materials

Transport hazardous materials requiring placards

N - Tank

- Tank(s) with a capacity of 1000 gallons or more or;
- multiple tanks of more then 119 gallon capacity each and an aggregate rate capacity of 1000 gallons or more

X – HM/Tank Combination

Qualified for both hazardous materials and tank vehicles together

P- Passengers

Designed to transport 16 or more passengers including the driver

T - Double/ Triple trailers

Pulling a double or triple trailer



Most Common CDL Restrictions

- K Intrastate only
- L No air brake equipped CMV
- O No tractor trailer CMV
- E No manual transmission
- M No Class A passenger vehicle
- V CDL medical variance
- B Corrective lenses required



Major Moving Offenses

Single violation will result in disqualification of CDL

- Operating while impaired
- Blood alcohol content of .04% or more
- OWI test refusal
- Leaving the scene of an accident
- Committing a felony in connection with a CMV
- Operating while disqualified
- Fatality / vehicular homicide
- Controlled substance distribution



Serious Moving Offenses

Two violations within three years will result in disqualification of CDL

- Speeding in excess of 15 MPH
- Reckless driving
- Improper lane change
- Following too close
- Citation involved in a fatal accident
- Driving CMV without a CDL
- CDL not in possession while operating a CMV
- Improper class of CDL or operating in violation of restrictions
- Cellphone use





Pre-Trip Inspections Begin Inside the Cab

- Passenger compartment
- Seatbelt
- Gauges
- Triangles
- Brake malfunction lights
- (Low air or hydraulic "dummy light")









Emergency Equipment

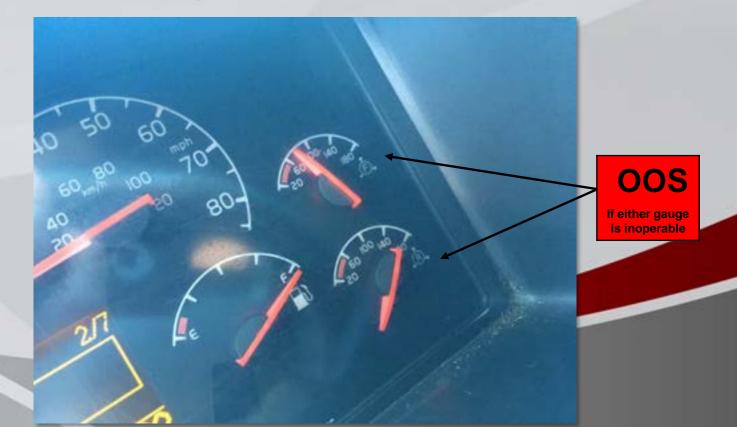
- Fire extinguisher unsecured/discharged/missing
- Warning triangles or flares





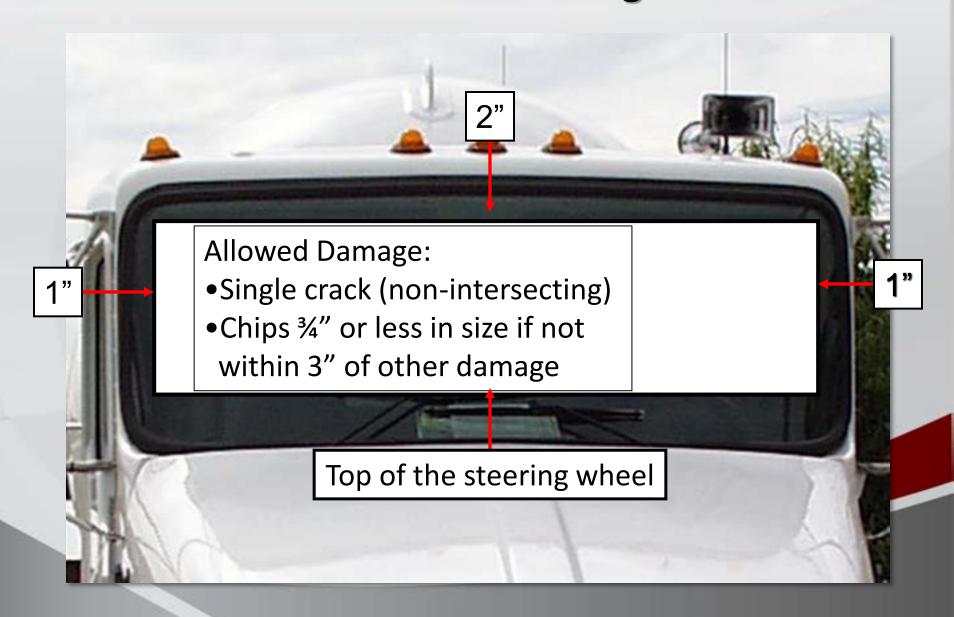
Low Air Warning

- Must be equipped with air pressure gauge visible to person in driving position
- Must give visual signal when air pressure in the service reservoir is less at 55 psi and below





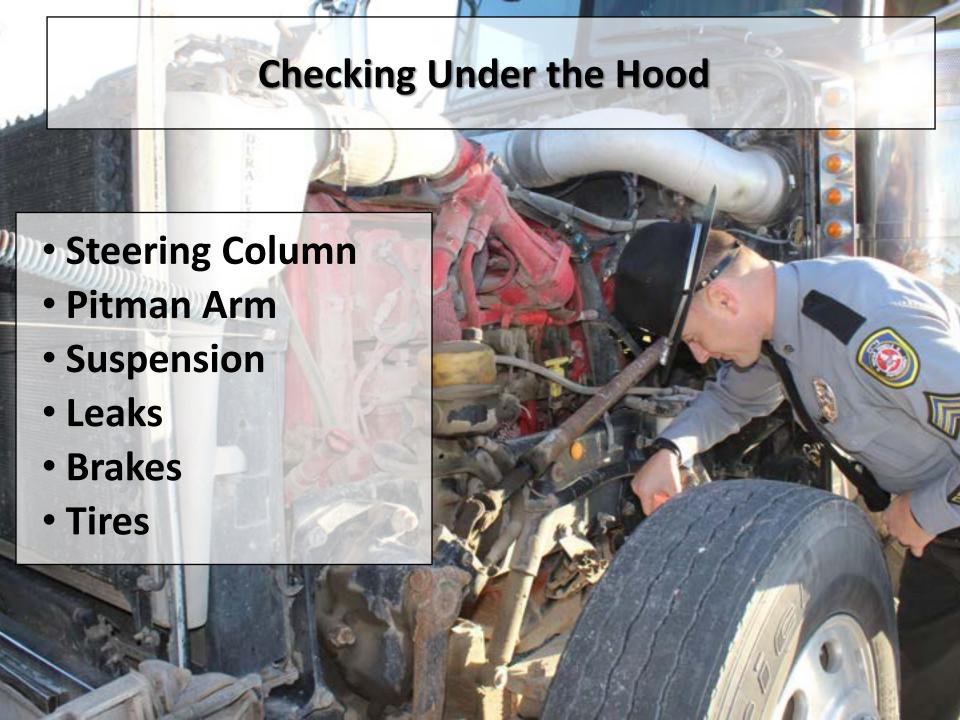
Windshield Damage



Windshield Wipers

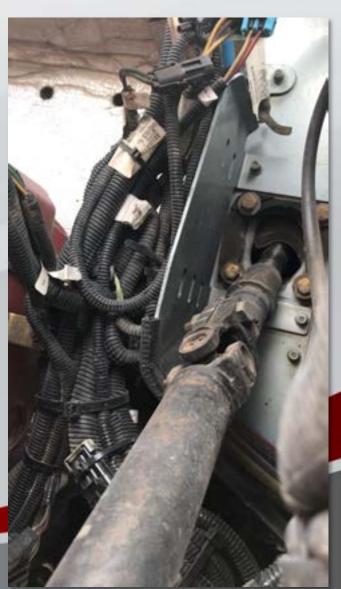
Broken/missing wipers can lead to an Out of Service Condition





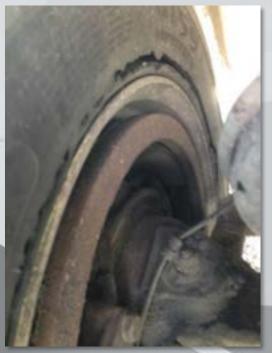
Steering Column

- Must be securely fastened
- Universal joints and ball-and-socket joints shall not be worn, faulty, or repaired by welding
- The steering gear box shall not have loose or missing mounting bolts or cracks in the gear box or mounting brackets
- Power steering system should be in working conditions with no leaks



Inspect the Left-Front of the Tractor

- Front wheels
 - Cracks: stud holes, hand holes, and bends
- Hub leaks
- Steer tire tread-depth, inflation, and general condition
- Steer brakes
 - linings, components, and leaks





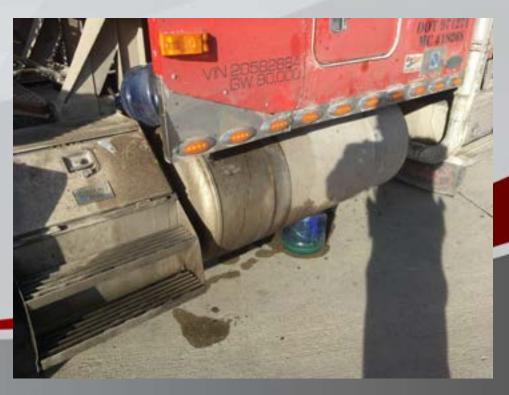


Inspect the Left Saddle Tank Area

- Fuel tank area for leaks & securement
- Fuel cap secured
- Exhaust system (loose or leaks)
- Mirrors







Behind the Cab

- Air Lines chaffing, visible damage, bulging, connected
- Electrical Lines protected against shorts and connected







Inspect the Coupling Devices

- Check left rear tractor area
- Fifth wheel
- Pintle hook
- Breakaway device
- Safety chains

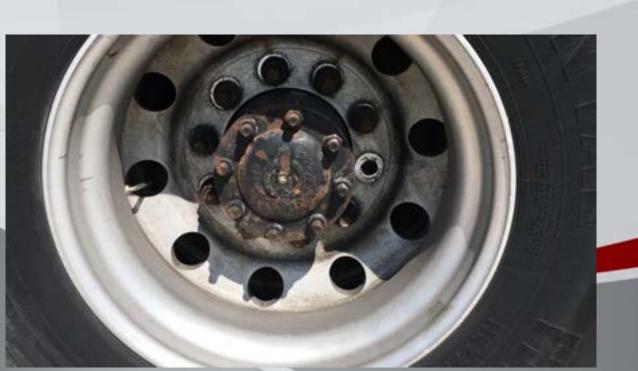






Inspect the Drive Axles

- Check the rear tractor area
- Wheels, rims, hubs and tires
- Wheel fasteners
- Brakes





Tires

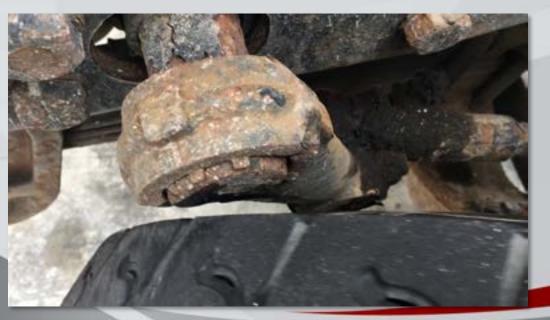
- Steer axles require 4/32" tread depth
- All other tires require 2/32" tread depth
- Inflation must be more than 50% of pressure marked on sidewall
- Weight carried shall not exceed limit marked on sidewall of tire
- Audible air leaks

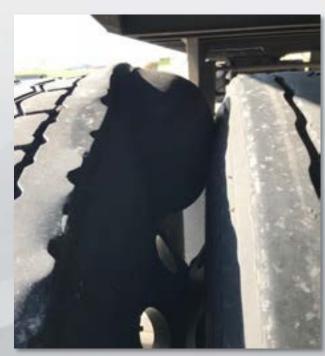




Tires

- Tires cannot contact any part of the vehicle, including any tire contacting its mate in a dual set
- Any observable bump or knot
- Cords exposed
- Separation in the sidewall







Tires



Check the Rear of Tractor



Reflective tape:

 Required on back of cab and mudflap brackets on trucks newer than 07-01-97

Check the Rear of Tractor

Lights:

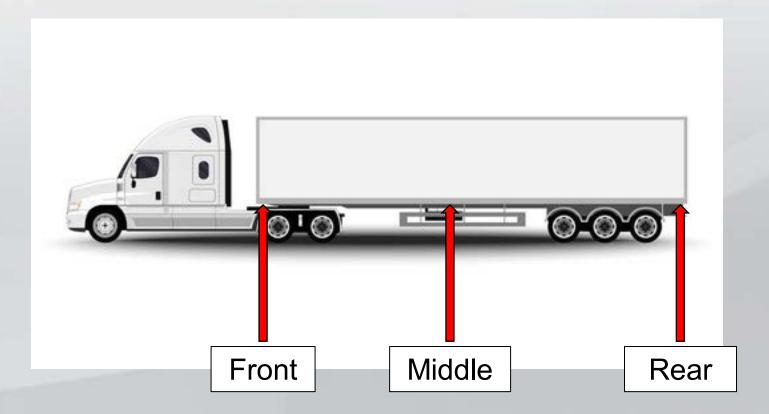
- Brake Lights
- Tail Lights
- Turn Signals
- Reverse light



OOS if inoperable or covered when required

Not OOS if trailer lights are operational

Side of Vehicle



- Side marker lights (front and rear)
- Intermediate light if 30 feet or more overall length

Left and Right Side of Trailer



Inspect left & right side of trailer

- Reflective sheeting/striping must cover:
 - 50% length
 - 100% rear width
- Landing gear condition
 - Ensure it is raised

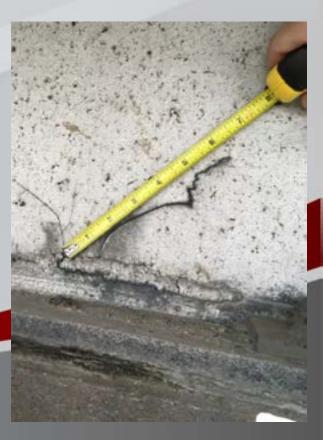


Check the Frame

- Frame shall not be cracked, loose, broken, or sagging
- Mounting bolts for the cab or body shall not be loose, broken, or missing







Suspension Systems

 No leaf spring shall be cracked broken, or missing

• Deflated or leaking air suspension



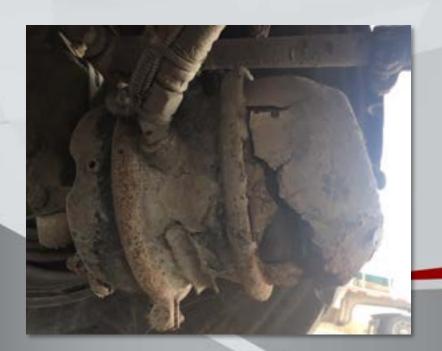
Van & Open Top Trailers

- Check the upper and lower rail of the trailer
- Frame shall not be cracked, loose, sagging, or broken



Inspect the Side of Trailer - Rear

- Wheels, rims, hubs and tires
- Sliding tandems locked into place
- Suspensions
- Hoses
- Brake chambers





Inspect the Rear of the Trailer

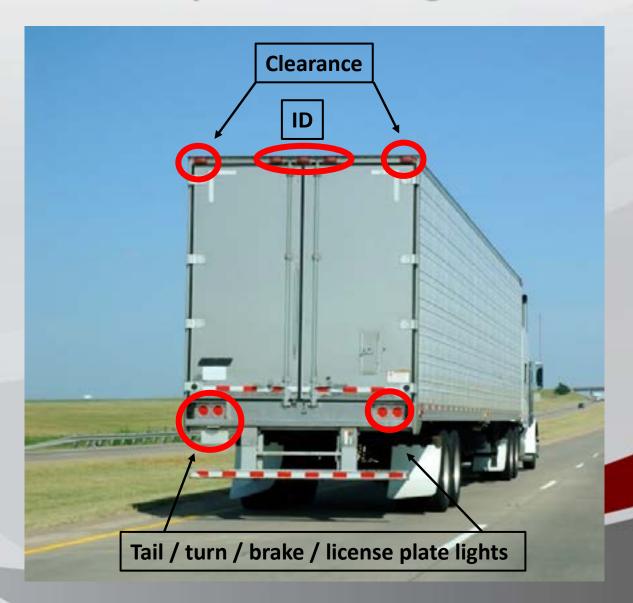
- Tail, turn, and brake lamps
- ID and marker lamps
- ABS malfunction lamp
 - "ABS" shall be marked on lamp or within 6 inches of the light
- Reflective tape shall cover the entire width of the ICC bumper







Required Rear Lights



Required Rear Lights





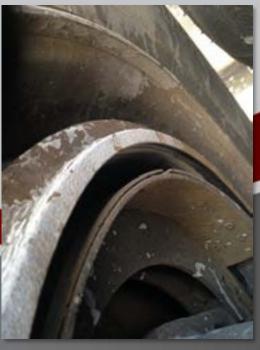


Brakes

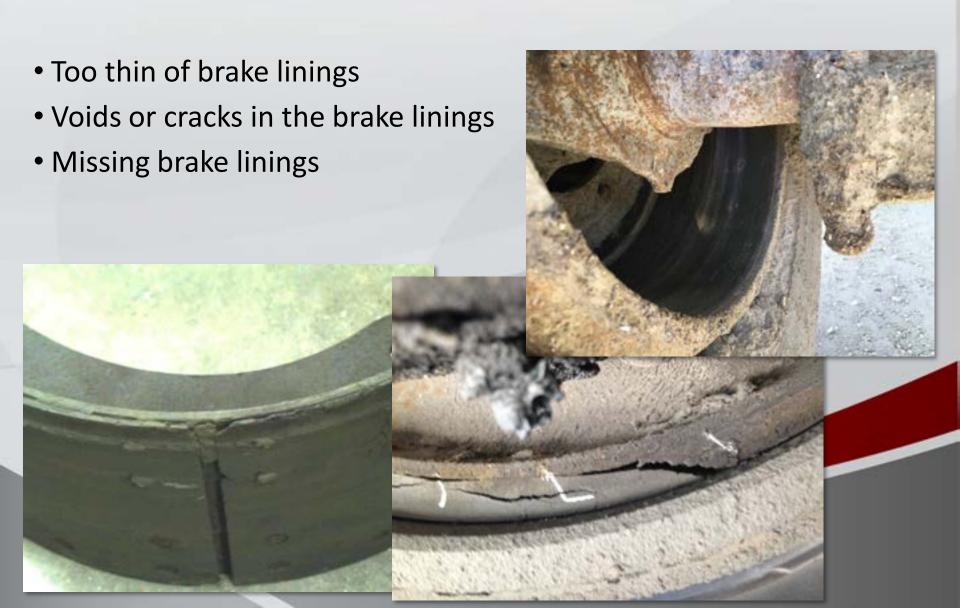
- Every CMV shall be equipped with brakes acting on all wheels
- Semi-Trailers require brakes when weight is more than 3,000 pounds







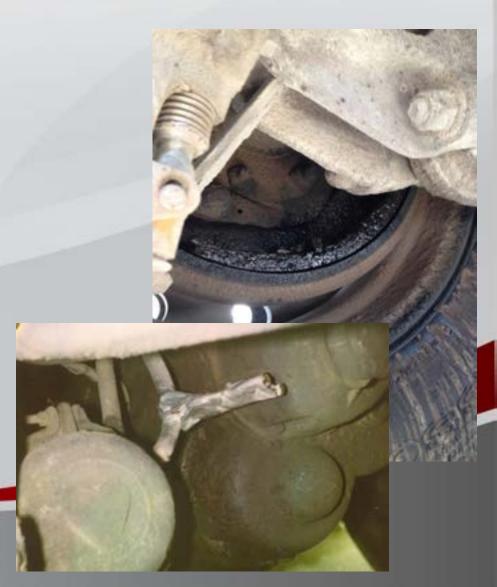
Brakes



Brakes

- Contaminated brake linings
- Inoperable brakes
- Missing brake linings
- Loose brake chambers
- Clamped or kinked air hoses





Need a CDL? Want to brush up on your pre-trip skills?

Iowa DOT's CDL test prep app!







Cargo Securement Means:

Preventing cargo from

- Leaking
- Spilling
- Blowing
- Falling









General Load Securement Requirements

- Front end structures must be of adequate strength
- Blocking & Bracing
- Shoring bars
- Tiedowns



Prevention Against Shifting of Load

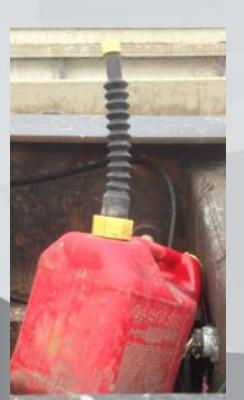
Cargo must be contained, immobilized, or secured upon or within the vehicle to such an extent that the vehicle's stability or maneuverability is adversely affected







Hazardous Materials Must Always Be Safely Secured











Tiedown Requirements

Cargo is going to be secured according to:

The weight of the cargo

The **length** of the cargo



Minimum Number of Tiedowns by Weight

Determined by:

- Weight of the cargo
- Working load limit of the tiedowns



Tiedown Strength

The aggregate Working Load Limit of tiedowns must be at least ½ the weight of the cargo being secured

For example, A bulldozer weighing 24,000 pounds must be secured using tiedowns with an aggregate working load limit of 12,000 pounds or more

Identifying the Working Load Limit





Assembly Rating

- 3/8 G6 Binder 5,400 WLL
- 3/8 G7 Chain 6,600 WLL
- 3/8 G8 Hook 7,100 WLL
- Unmarked Stake Pocket

Lowest WLL

Assembly is rated at 5,400 WLL



The Working Load Limit of a Tiedown Assembly is:

• ½ the WLL of the assembly if the tiedown goes from an anchor point on the cargo to an anchor point on the vehicle

Direct to Cargo / Attached to Same Side of Trailer







The Working Load Limit of a Tiedown Assembly is:

The **full** WLL of the assembly if the tiedown goes from an anchor point on the vehicle over, through, or around the cargo to a second anchor point on the <u>opposite side</u> of the vehicle







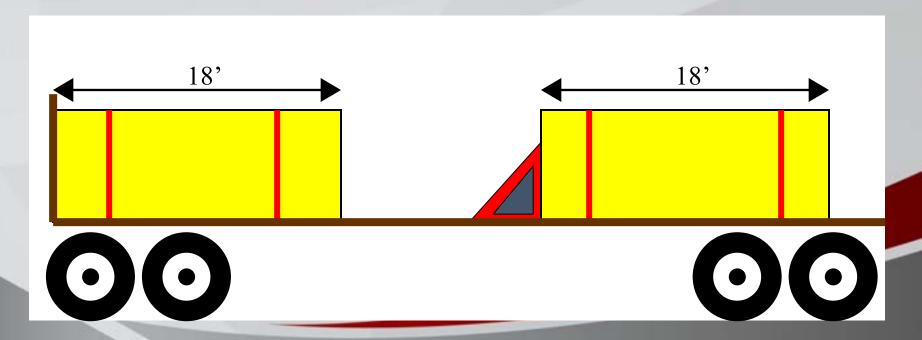
Securing by Length

- In addition to securing cargo by weight, there is a minimum number of tiedowns according to cargo length
- It is possible to have adequately secured for weight, but not length



Minimum Number of Tiedowns - if blocked

One Tiedown for every 10 feet of cargo or fraction thereof





One tiedown if:

- Less than 5 feet in length
- Less than 1,100 pounds

Two tiedowns if:

- 5 feet or less in length, but more than 1,100lbs
- Longer than 5 feet, but less than 10 feet, irrespective of weight If longer than 10 feet, there shall be two tiedowns in the first 10 feet and one tiedown for every 10 feet or fraction of 10 feet thereafter

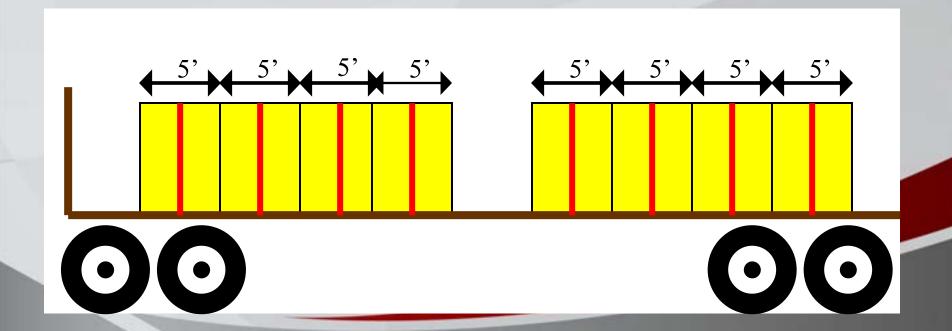






Not Blocked

5' or less in Length and 1,100 lbs or less





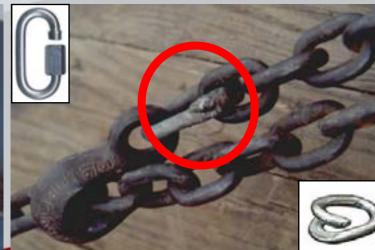
Tiedown Device Damage

- No damage or weakening that adversely effects performance or working load limit
- No cracks or cuts that adversely effect strength

Only approved repairs









Anchor Point Damage

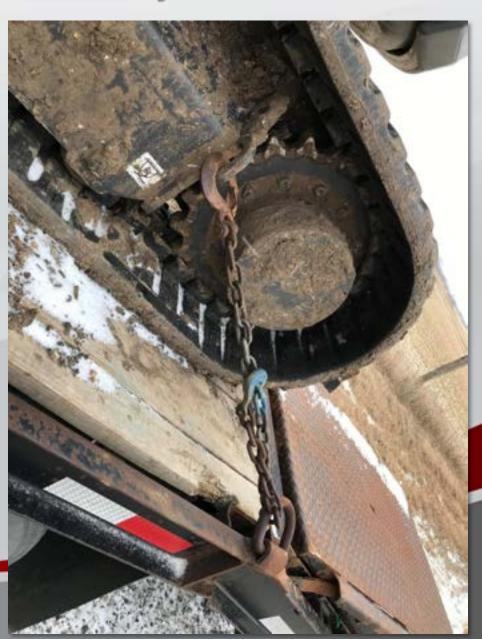
- No damage or weakening that adversely effects performance or working load limit
- No cracks or damage that adversely effects strength





Tiedowns Must be Adjustable

During an inspection, if tiedowns are identified as not being adjustable (no ratcheting system for straps, binders on chains, etc), those tiedowns will not be counted towards the minimum number of tiedowns needed, thus risking the vehicle being placed out of service.



Light Equipment - Applicability

- Machines weighing 10,000lbs or less
- Must have at least one tiedown on front and one on rear
- Prevent movement
 - Forward, rearward, lateral, vertical







Heavy Equipment - Applicability





The rules in this section apply to the transportation of heavy vehicles, equipment and machinery which operate on wheels or tracks, such as front-end loaders, bulldozers, tractors, and power shovels and which individually weigh 10,000 lbs or more







Accessory equipment, such as hydraulic shovels, that do not have manufactured locking pins installed and in place to prevent movement, must be completely lowered and secured to the vehicle.





Articulated vehicles shall be restrained in a manner that prevents articulation while in transit.





In addition, heavy equipment or machinery with crawler tracks or wheels must be restrained against movement in the lateral, forward, rearward, and vertical direction using a minimum of four tiedowns.

Each of the tiedowns must be affixed as close as practicable to the front and rear of the vehicle, or mounting points on the vehicle that have been specifically designed for that purpose.





- Restricted CDL issued to suppliers or employees of suppliers of agricultural inputs.
- Agricultural inputs means applicators of AG chemicals, fertilizer, seed, or animal feeds.
- Applicant may operate Class B or Class C vehicles but not a Class A combination vehicle.



- Applicant must have two years of driving experience with a license permitting at least two years of unaccompanied driving.
- Applicant must have a good driving record for the most recent two-year period.
- Restricted CDL is valid for a CMV requiring tank, air brake, and HM endorsements/restrictions.
- Restricted CDL holders may operate between the place of business and the farm currently being serviced, but not to exceed 150 miles from the place of business.



- The only hazardous materials allowed to be carried with a restricted CDL are:
- Liquid fertilizer, such as anhydrous ammonia in quantities of 3,000 gallons or less.
- Solid fertilizers, such as ammonium nitrate, provided they are not mixed with any organic substance.



- When not operating a CMV, he/she can only drive the types of vehicles before the restricted CDL was issued.
- A person already holding a CDL or commercial learner's permit is not eligible for a restricted CDL.



Covered Farm Vehicle

- Has a license plate or other designation issued by the State that allows law enforcement to identify it as a farm vehicle.
- Operated by the owner or operator of a farm or ranch, or an employee or family member of an owner or operator.
- Used to transport agricultural commodities, livestock, machinery or supplies to or from a farm or ranch.
- Not used For Hire.



What are Covered Farm Vehicles Exempt From?

- Any requirement relating to commercial driver's licenses in 49 CFR Part 383 or controlled substances and alcohol testing in 49 CFR Part 382;
- Any requirement in 49 CFR Part **391**, Subpart E, Physical Qualifications and Examinations.
- Any requirement in 49 CFR Part 395, Hours of Service of Drivers.
- Any requirement in 49 CFR Part 396, Inspection, Repair, and Maintenance

Covered Farm Vehicle Designation

- Display a "Special" registration plate
- Display a "Farm" designation sticker on registration plate
- Fill out a Covered Farm Vehicle Certification letter, obtained from the County Treasurer or found online at www.iowadot.gov





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321.453 Exceptions

- No oversized permit is needed to transport an implement of husbandry, except for the interstate.
- The provisions of this chapter governing size, weight, load, and permit requirements do not apply to implements of husbandry moving on the highway except for the interstate and except as provided in 321.463, 321.471, and 321.474.
- A vehicle, carrying an implement of husbandry, shall be equipped with an amber flashing light visible 360 degrees. The vehicle shall also be equipped with warning flags at the widest point, and only operate from thirty minutes prior to sunrise to thirty minutes following sunset.



Limitations:

- Hours of operation
- Speed limitations
- Slow moving vehicle signs







Hours of Operation

321.398 Lamps on other vehicles and equipment.

All vehicles...must be equipped with at least one lighted lamp exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the front...and, with a lamp or lantern exhibiting a red light visible from five hundred feet to the rear. during the time specified in section 321.384 (Sunset to sunrise).



Implement of Husbandry: Grain Carts

Must comply with Iowa weight laws

- Be aware of planting and harvesting seasons differences in allowed weight
- February 1st to May 31st Wheeled 24,000 single axle. Max gross 96,000
- June 1st to January 31st Wheeled 28,000 single axle. Max gross 96,000







Self Propelled Implement of Husbandry



- Must go < 35 mph
- Must display SMV sign
- Must travel empty
- Must yield ½ of roadway
- Exempt from CDL
- Must have a valid DL
- Exempt from registration
- Exempt from oversize permits
- > 35mph driver loses exemptions



SME – Tub Grinder

- May exceed 35 mph
- Needs OS/OW permit
- Exempt from registration
- Not exempt from CDL
- Drug and alcohol testing



321.383 Exceptions for SMV





Nurse tanks

- Operated intrastate by farmer:
 - needs valid driver's license
- Operated intrastate by non-farmer:
 - needs CDL and endorsements
- Operated interstate by farmer or non farmer:
 - needs CDL, HM endorsement, must meet equipment standards





Fuel Trailers

- Operated farm to farm:
 - requires valid drivers license, registration and meet equipment standards
- Operated farm to anywhere else:
 - requires valid CDL and endorsements
- Equipment standards apply:
 - lights, brakes, and breakaway device

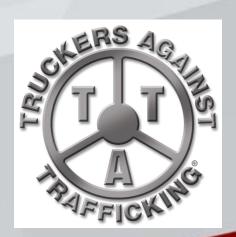






Truckers Against Trafficking

Prevention and Intervention: Combating Human Trafficking Through the Trucking Industry





Human Trafficking in the United States

- Human trafficking involves the exploitation of people for the purposes of <u>commercial sex</u> or <u>forced labor</u>
- FBI sting operations (2003-present) have recovered children as young as 13 that were being prostituted at truck stops as well as adults who'd been prostituted



TAT's Mission:

Truckers against Trafficking seeks to educate, equip, empower and mobilize members of the trucking industry to combat human trafficking as part of their regular jobs.

*Website

*Truck Shows

*Materials

*Radio and Print

*Webinar *Social Media

*Training DVD *Partnerships





TAT's Goals

- Partner with law enforcement to and industry to facilitate the investigation of human trafficking
 - Calls and Tips
 - Scouting/Intel
 - Building Coalitions
 - Iowa DOT Model



Copyright Truckers Against Trafficking



MVE's Goal

 Put a wallet card into the hands of every driver in America, so that when they see a minor working the lot, suspect pimp control, or anything else they believe may be human trafficking, they'll call <u>1-888-3737-888</u> and report what they know.



Making an Impact

National Hotline: 1-888-3737-888 (Multi-Lingual)

1-800-222-TIPS (Canada)

Text INFO or HELP to BeFree (233733)

Report by Email: nhtrc@PolarisProject.org

Warning: Please do not approach traffickers. Call the hotline, and if instructed, the local police (911). Allow law enforcement to deal with traffickers and rescue victims. Approaching traffickers is not only dangerous for you and their victims but could lead to problems in the eventual prosecution of traffickers. Also, if at a truck stop/travel plaza, please notify the manager-on-duty of the suspicious activity; she/he needs to be aware of what is taking place on the lot and assist in ending it.

If you have seen the TAT Training DVD and reviewed this wallet card, please register as TAT Trained at http://tat8.nodejitsu.com.









Make the Call, Save Lives.

1-888-3737-888 (US)
1-800-222-TIPS (Canada)
Text INFO or HELP to BeFree (233733)
www.truckersagainsttrafficking.org



Making an Impact

Human trafficking is modern-day slavery. Traffickers use force, fraud and coercion to control their victims. Any minor engaged in commercial sex is a victim of human trafficking. Trafficking can occur in many locations, including truck stops, restaurants, rest areas, brothels, strip clubs, private homes, etc. Truckers are the eyes and the ears of our nation's highways. If you see a minor working any of those areas or suspect that the person selling sex is under someone else's control in order to make a quota, call the National Hotline and report your tip:

1-888-3737-888 (US) = 1-800-222-TIPS (Canada) Text INFO or HELP to BeFree (233733)

For law enforcement to open an investigation on your tip, they need "actionable information." Specific tips helpful when reporting to the hotline would include:

- Descriptions of cars (make, model, color, license plate number, etc.) and people (height, weight, hair color, eye color, age, etc.)
 Take a picture if you can.
- Specific times and dates (When did you see the event in question take place? What day was it?)
- Addresses and locations where suspicious activity took place

Make the Call, Save Lives.

Questions to Ask:

Do you keep your own money? If not, who does?

Do your parents/siblings/relatives know where you are? If not, why not?

When was the last time you saw your family?

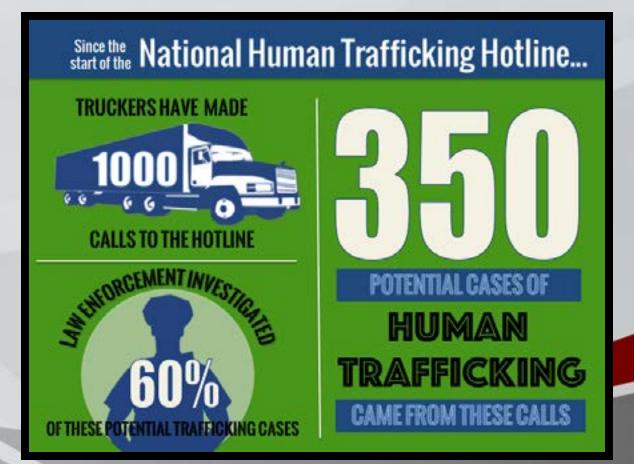
Are you physically or sexually abused? Are you or your family threatened? What is the nature of the threats?

Trafficking Red Flags to Look For:

- -Lack of knowledge of their community or whereabouts
- -Restricted or controlled communication-not allowed to speak for self
- -CB chatter about "commercial company" or flashing lights signaling "buyer" location
- -Not in control of own identification documents (ID/passport)
- -Any acknowledgement that she/he has a pimp and is making a quota
- -Signs of branding or tattooing of trafficker's name (often on the neck)



Making an Impact





Call to Action

- Train your drivers
- Register them as TAT Trained
- Make the call
- Spread the word





Contact Truckers Against Trafficking

- Truckers Against Trafficking
 - tat.truckers@gmail.com or 720-202-1037
 - Kendis Paris, TAT National Director
- National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC)

1-888-373-7888

truckersagainsttrafficking.org



Traffic Stops - Why Me?

What generates a traffic stop?

- 1. Any known/observed violation probable cause stops
 - Speed, Seatbelts, Phone Use, Vehicle Equipment
- 2. Officer Experience violations based on experience
 - Overweight vehicles, observed vehicle condition, strange location/direction of travel

3. Vehicle Condition

Could be a random selection due to the officer's assignment



Traffic Stops

What we need, to do our job, so you can get back to yours!

- CDL/Med Card
- Registrations (Tractor & Trailer)
- Insurance Card
- Logbook
- Annual Inspections
- BOL/Shipping Papers

If Applicable:

- IFTA Documents
- Intrastate Authority Documents
- Hazmat Information/Shipping Papers
- Oversize Permits



Traffic Stops

Common issues / violations encountered before or during traffic stops:

- Out of date paperwork
- Knowing the location of paperwork / equipment
- Stopping vehicle in a safe location for both the officer and driver
- Seat belts, phone use, lighting devices, load securement
- Attitude a positive attitude helps us both



Follow us on Social Media Twitter and Facebook!





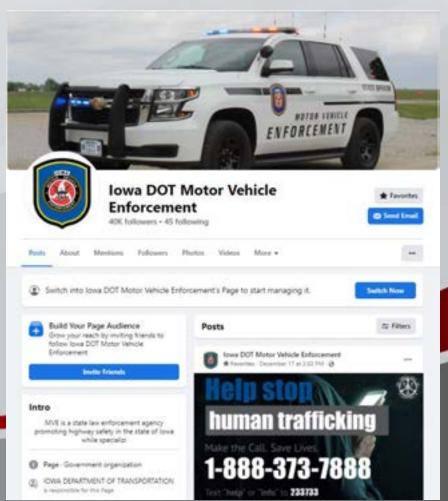












Visit Our Website:

www.iowadot.gov/mve



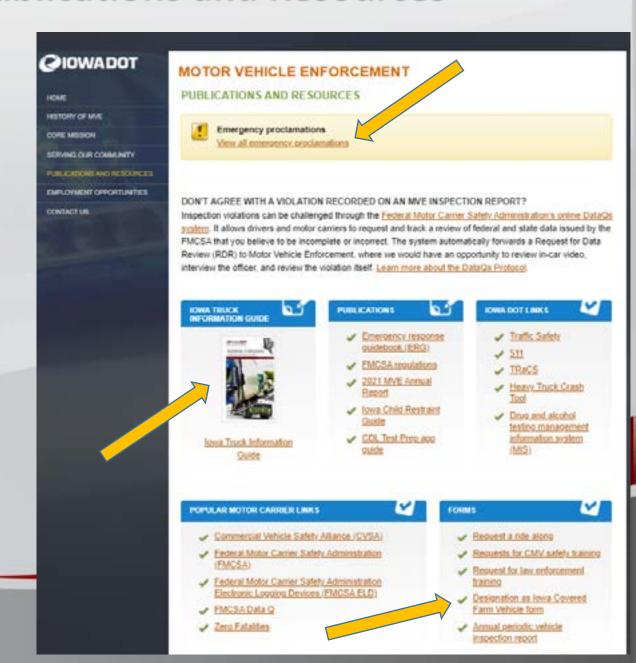
How to Check for Employment Opportunities

- https://iowadot.gov/mve/employmentopportunities
- MVE Facebook Page
 - We will always post on our Facebook page when employment opportunities become available
- https://www.governmentjobs.com/careers/iowa
 - Search for "Motor Vehicle Officer"



Publications and Resources

- Emergency Proclamations
- Iowa Truck Information Guide
- Forms such as Covered
 Farm Vehicle form
- FMCSA Data Q





Have Questions Later?

www.iowadot.gov/mve/Contact-us





Questions?



