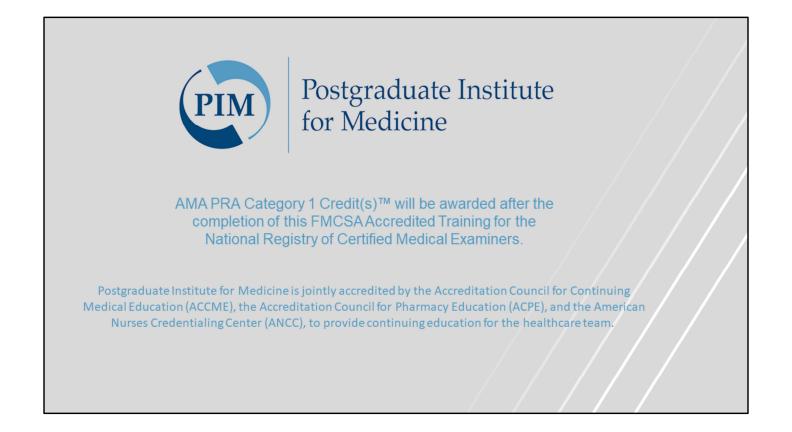


Welcome to Module 1 of the TeamCME Training to become a Certified Medical Examiner in the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners. TeamCME is an Accredited Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration Training Organization.



AMA PRA Category 1 Credits will be awarded for completion of this program. The Postgraduate Institute for Medicine is jointly accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME), the Accreditation Council for Pharmacy Education (ACPE), and the American Nurses Credentialing Center (ANCC), to provide continuing education for the healthcare team.





TeamCME is **recognized** by the Providers of Approved Continuing Education of the Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards (FCLB).

The FCLB has **approved this course for PACE "Distance Learning"** Continuing Education Credits for Doctors of Chiropractic.

For Chiropractic CE approval verification, please contact your State Chiropractic Licensing Board.

TeamCME is recognized by the Federation of Chiropractic Licensing Boards "Provider of Approved Continuing Education (or PACE)" program. PACE "Distance Learning" Continuing Education Credit has been approved for Doctors of Chiropractic. Doctors of Chiropractic should check with their State Licensing Board to verify PACE distance learning is acceptance.



FMCSA is one of nine DOT Administrations

- Established on January 1, 2000
- Services provided by Field Operations, Service Centers, and State level division offices

The federal motor carrier safety administration is one of nine DOT administrations. The main office is in Washington DC. There are four regional service centers, and additional State offices.



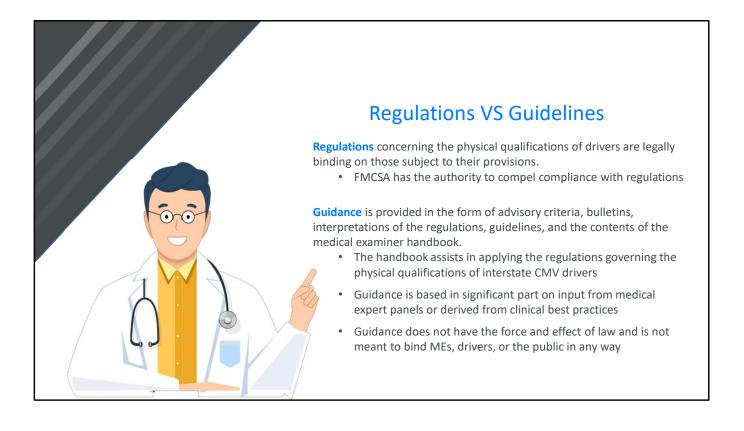
The Office of Medical programs oversees medical certification of commercial drivers operating in interstate commerce. They also oversee the Medical Review Board which makes recommendations for changes in medical guidelines, and they oversee the Certified Medical Examiners in the National Registry.



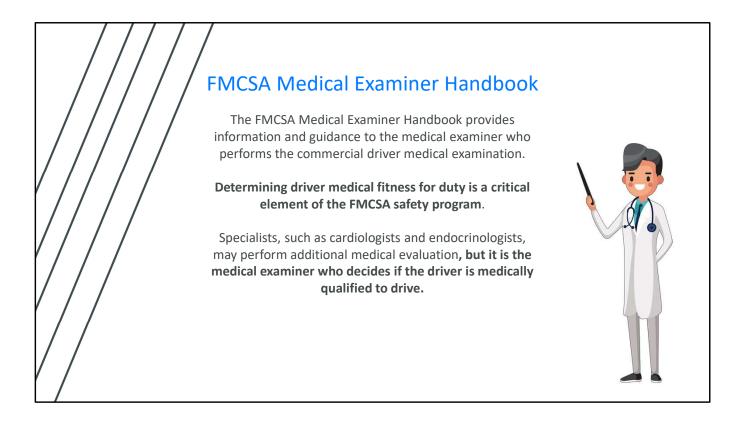
This ME training course conforms to FMCSA's training curriculum modules and topics on regulations and guidelines for conducting CMV driver medical examinations. FMCSA regulations and guidelines are reviewed regularly.

TeamCME has no relevant financial relationships regarding the content of this presentation.

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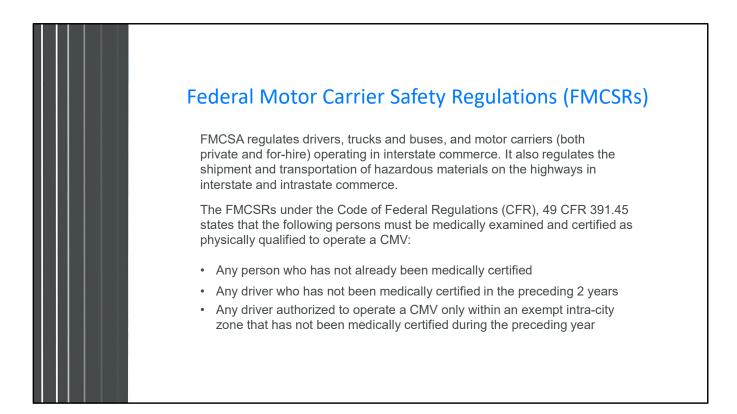


It is important to understand the difference between regulations and guidelines. Regulations are legally binding, and FMCSA has the authority to compel compliance. Guidance on the other hand, is not meant to bind medical examiners in any way. Guidance is provided through the FMCSA Medical Examiner Handbook and the interpretations of the handbook. Guidance is also provided in the form of advisory criteria, bulletins, and input from medical expert panels.



The FMCSA Medical Examiner Handbook provides information and guidance to the medical examiner, but it is the medical examiner who decides if the driver is medically qualified to drive. The examiner may seek the opinion and/or additional evaluation from a medical specialist.

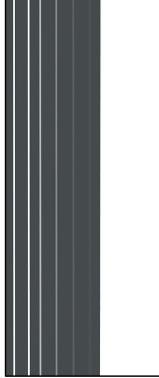




FMCSA regulations are generally referred to as FMCSRs. These are found in the Code of Federal Regulations, or CFR. FMCSA regulates drivers, trucks, buses, and motor carriers operating in interstate commerce. It also regulates the shipment and transportation of hazardous materials on the highways in interstate and intrastate commerce.

49 CFR 391.45 states that the following persons must be medically examined and certified as physically qualified to operate a CMV:

- Any person who has not already been medically certified
- Any driver who has not been medically certified in the preceding 2 years
- Any driver authorized to operate a CMV only within an exempt intra-city zone that has not been medically certified during the preceding year



Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs)

- Any driver with insulin-treated diabetes mellitus who has not been medically certified during the preceding 12 months, with the use of the Insulin-Treated Diabetes Mellitus Assessment Form (MCSA-5870), completed by their treating provider
- Any driver who does not satisfy, with the worse eye, either the distant visual acuity standard with corrective lenses or the field of vision standard, or both, who has not been medically certified during the preceding 12 months
- Any driver that has not been medically certified during the preceding 12 months, who has previously been certified under the Alternate Vision Standard
- Any driver whose ability to perform their normal duties has been impaired by a physical or mental injury or disease
- Any driver with insulin-treated diabetes mellitus who has not been medically certified during the preceding 12 months, with the use of the Insulin-Treated Diabetes Mellitus Assessment Form (MCSA-5870), completed by their treating provider
- Any driver who does not satisfy, with the worse eye, either the distant visual acuity standard with corrective lenses or the field of vision standard, or both, who has not been medically certified during the preceding 12 months
- Any driver that has not been medically certified during the preceding 12 months, who has previously been certified under the Alternate Vision Standard
- Any driver whose ability to perform their normal duties has been impaired by a physical or mental injury or disease



IMPORTANT REGULATORY DEFINITIONS



Commercial Driver Licenses, Section 383.5

States are required to issue the following license classifications:

Class A -- Any combination of vehicles with a GCWR of <u>26,001</u> or more lbs. where the GVWR of the vehicle(s) being towed is in excess of 10,000 lbs.

Class B -- Any single vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 or more lbs. or any such vehicle towing a vehicle not in excess of 10,000 lbs. GVWR.

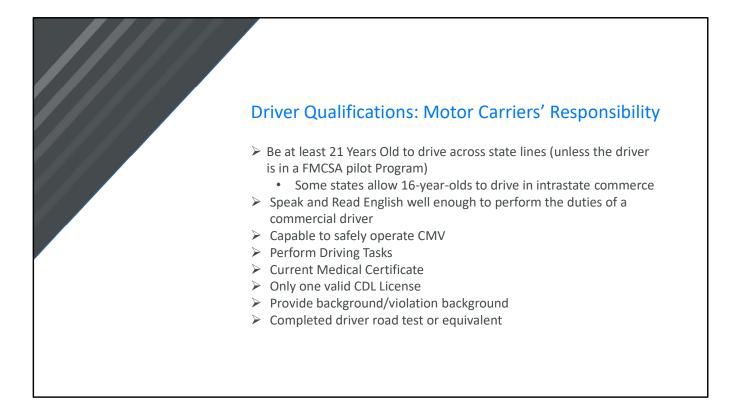
Class C -- Any single or combination of vehicles that does not meet the definition of Class A or B but is either designed to transport 16 or more passengers (including the driver); is placarded hazardous; or is transporting any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR Part 73.

It's important for medical examiners to clearly understand the difference between the definition of a commercial motor vehicle and the requirements for a driver to obtain a commercial driver's license.

There are three classes of commercial driver's licenses: Class A, Class B, and Class C. Class A is for drivers of vehicles that weigh or have a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds or such vehicle towing a trailer weighing or rated to carry in excess of 10,000 pounds. Class B is for drivers of any vehicle that weighs or has a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds, or similar vehicle towing another vehicle that is **not** in excess of 10,000 pounds. Class C is for drivers of any single or combination of vehicles that do not meet the definitions of Class A or B but is either designed to transport 16 or more passengers (including the driver), is placarded as hazardous, or is transporting any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR Part 73.



Medical certification is generally required when the driver is operating a Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) in interstate commerce. Section 390.5T defines a CMV as any motor vehicle that has a gross vehicle weight, gross combination vehicle weight, or is rated to transport 10,001 or more pounds. A motor vehicle designed or used to transport more than 9 passengers (including the driver) for compensation, or a motor vehicle designed or used to transport more than 16 passengers (including the driver) without compensation. It also includes any motor vehicle transporting material that requires the vehicle be placarded for hazardous waste.



Motor Carriers are ultimately responsible for ensuring that their drivers meet the medical standards and other general requirements for safe driving. Drivers must be at least 21-years-old to drive across state lines unless the driver is in a FMCSA pilot program. Some states allow 16-year-olds to drive commercial vehicles within their state. They must be able to safely operate a commercial vehicle, perform driving tasks, obtain and maintain a current medical certificate and have only one state Commercial driver's license. They must provide background information including past violations. They must complete a road test or an equivalent evaluation.



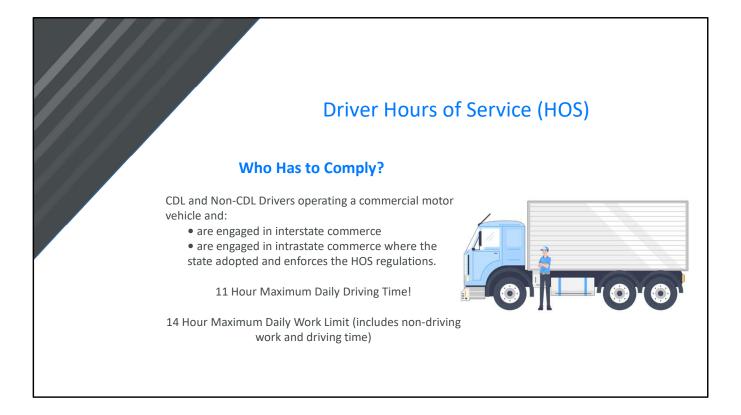
Medical Standards & Motor Carriers

It is possible for a driver to meet the federal requirements to obtain a medical examiners certificate but fail the motor carrier's pre-employment medical exam.

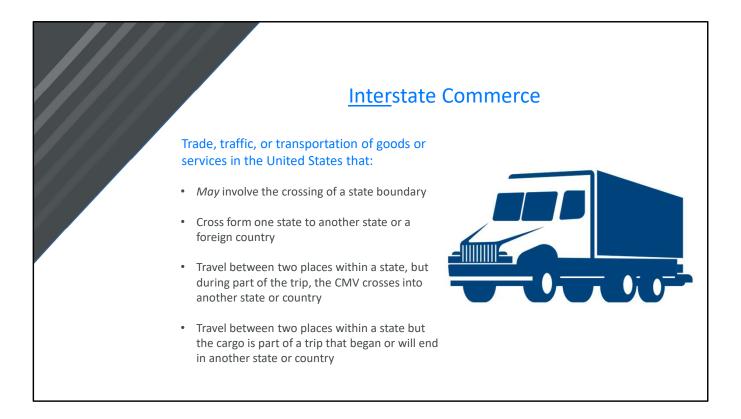
• Motor carriers can have additional medical requirements beyond the federal driving requirements, such as a demonstration of lifting capacity

ME would certify the driver, issue a MEC, and inform the company that the driver does not meet their requirements.

It is possible for a driver to meet the federal requirements to obtain a medical examiners certificate but fail the motor carrier's pre-employment medical exam. Motor carriers can have additional medical requirements beyond the federal driving requirements, such as a demonstration of lifting capacity. Should this occur, the medical examiner should certify the driver and issue a medical certificate to the driver, then inform the company that the driver did not meet their driver requirements.



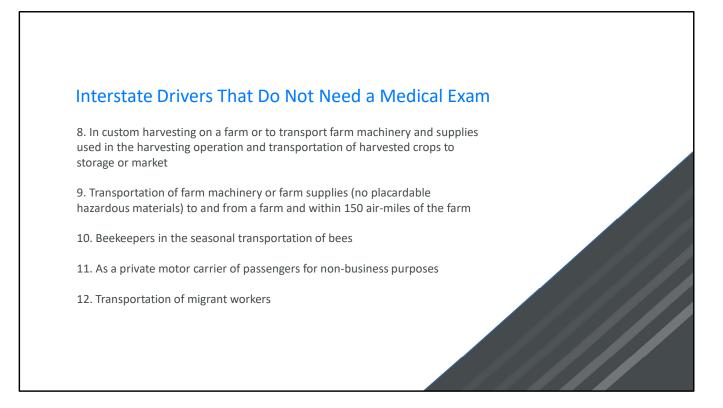
To increase highway safety, FMCSA has developed driver hours of service. These regulations apply to interstate drivers of commercial motor vehicles and intrastate drivers within a state that has adopted the hours-of-service regulations. These regulations include actual time driving and time not driving but still working. Drivers are limited in the number of hours they can drive per day, per week, and per eight-day interval. Medical Examiners are to counsel drivers who are not complying with these hours-of-service regulations.



Interstate commerce is defined as trade, traffic, or transportation of goods or services in the United States that may involve the crossing of a state boundary, crosses from one state to another state or a foreign country, travel between two places within a state, but during part of the trip, the CMV crosses into another state or country, or travel between two places within a state but the cargo is part of a trip that began or will end in another state or country. For this reason, even the local UPS delivery driver involved in delivering the cargo to its final destination, (and who may never drive a CMV across state lines), is involved in interstate commerce. All drivers of a commercial motor vehicle in interstate commerce must have a current medical examiner's certificate.

nterstate Drivers That Do Not Need a Mo	edical Exam
School bus drivers transporting children/staff between home	and school
Federal, State or local government employees	
Transportation of human corpses	
Transportation of sick or injured persons	
Emergency response vehicles	
Transportation of propane winter heating fuel when respond nergency condition requiring immediate response such as dar opane gas system after a storm or flooding	-
Response to a pipeline emergency condition requiring immed sponse such as a pipeline leak or rupture	liate

The following drivers in interstate transportation are not required to have a medical examiners certificate. School bus drivers who transport children or staff between home and school. Federal, state, or local government employees, transporting human corpses or sick or injured persons, firetruck rescue vehicles during emergencies or other related activities, transportation of propane winter heating fuel when responding to an emergency condition requiring an immediate response such as damage to a propane gas system after a storm or flooding, a response to a pipeline emergency condition requiring immediate response such as a pipeline leak or rupture.



Drivers in custom harvesting on a farm or to transport farm machinery and supplies used in harvesting operations and transportation of harvested crops to storage or to market. Also, the transportation of agricultural products, farm machinery or farm supplies that are non-hazardous materials to and from a farm and within 150 air miles from the farm. Beekeepers in the seasonal transportation of bee. A private motor carrier of passengers for non-business purposes or to transport migrant workers. If one of the above activities is only operation in which they drive, they operate in excepted interstate commerce and are not required to have a medical certificate.



Each state regulates its own intrastate drivers of commercial vehicles. States can adopt the federal physical exam requirements for intrastate drivers, or they can have fewer or additional requirements. Intrastate drivers must have a medical examiner's certificate in accordance with the FMCSA regulations 49CFR 391.41-391.49 with any applicable State variances. Medical Examiners are responsible for knowing commercial motor vehicle driver regulations and applicable State variances in the state in which they practice.



Like with interstate driving, states may also exempt certain types of driving activities for drivers involved solely in intrastate commerce (not transporting goods that travel across state lines). Otherwise, if you drive only within your state, you are a non-excepted intrastate and are therefore required to meet the state medical certification requirements. Medical Examiners should know which intrastate drivers are excepted from the requirement to obtain a medical certificate.

Issuing an "Interstate" or "Intrastate" Medical Examiner's Certificate

The ME should conduct the driver medical examination and issue the appropriate Medical Examiner's Certificate based on "Medical Qualification"

- 1. Interstate certificates: Drivers that are examined and meet the Federal Medical requirements with or without a Federal exemption
- 2. Intrastate certificates: Drivers that are examined and do not meet the Federal Medical Requirements and are therefore required to have a State variance. If the ME is willing, and understands the available State variances, they may perform the examination and issue a medical certificate indicating the requirement of a State variance

If there is a nonmedical reason for <u>NOT</u> being medically qualified to drive across state lines (such as being less than 21 years old), the State Drivers Licensing Agency will limit the driver's "license" to only being able to drive a CMV within the state.

When determining whether to issue an interstate or intrastate medical certificate, the ME should conduct the driver medical exam based on whether the driver meets the Federal regulations (with or without a Federal exemption), or whether the driver is required to have a State variance. If the ME is willing, and understands the driver's licensing State variances available, the ME may perform the examination and issue a medical certificate indicating the requirement of a State variance. Drivers that meet the Federal Medical requirements, with or without a Federal exemption, are medically qualified to drive across state lines in Interstate commerce. If there is a nonmedical reason for **not** being allowed to drive across state lines (such as being less than 21 years old), the State Drivers Licensing Agency will limit the driver's "License" of the driver to only being able to drive a CMV within the state.



Determining whether a school bus driver is required to have a medical certificate is complicated. Drivers involved only in "school bus operations" are not required by federal regulation to have a medical certificate. "School bus operation" is defined as transporting students and/or staff between home and school. A driver involved with field trips, sporting events, or anything outside this definition is required to have a medical certificate unless they are employed by a school district, city, county, or state government entity.



State School Bus Driver Medical Exams

- Most, if not all states require all School Bus Drivers to have a medical examination
- School Bus Driver regulations may be regulated by the State Department of Education
- Many States have additional physical requirements to be a school bus driver
- States may also have their own form rather than the Federal Medical Exam Form
- Some states restrict who can perform a school bus driver physical (DC restrictions in: GA-(1 of 2), MA, MI, NY, SC, WA)
- Download your State's School Bus Driver Handbook

Some states have their own medical certification requirements for school bus drivers, and they may use their own forms. Some states restrict who can perform the school bus physical. Doctors of Chiropractic cannot perform the school bus driver physicals in New York, South Carolina, Georgia, Washington, and Michigan. School bus driver medical regulations in your state may fall under the jurisdiction of your state Department of Education rather than your state licensing agency. You should download your states school bus driver handbook for more information.

State Driver Licensing Agencies (SDLA) Requirements



SDLAs must retain a copy of a current medical certificate for interstate and intrastate CDL drivers of a CMV until June 23, 2025.

State drivers license agencies are required to retain a copy of a current medical certificate for drivers with a commercial driver's license.



Commercial driver's license and commercial learning permit holders are required to submit a copy of their medical certificate to their state driver's license agency and their motor carrier. FMCSA advises that CDL Drivers carry their medical certificate when they drive. However, after June 23, 2025, SLDAs will be receiving medical certificate results directly from FMCSA at which time drivers will only need to carry a copy of their medical certificate for the first 15 days. Drivers who do not have a commercial driver's license or commercial learner's permit *are* required to carry their medical certificate but are not required by *Federal regulation* to submit copies to their state driver's license agency. However, they may still be required to submit copies according to state law, their employer, motor carrier, DOT officials, or local law enforcement.

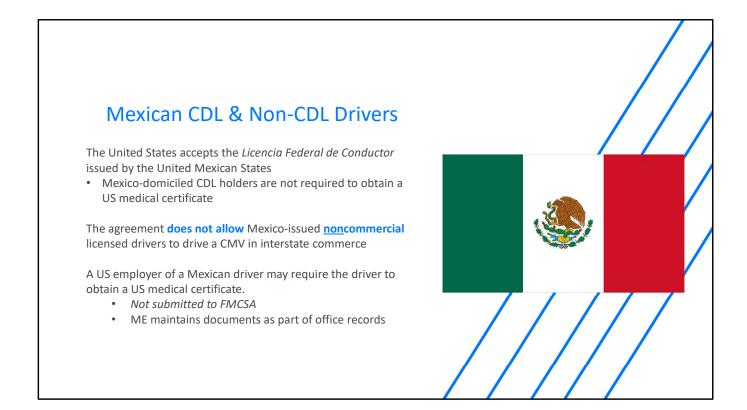
Downgrading & Upgrading CDL Licenses When a driver's medical certificate expires, their SDLA will downgrade their CDL license to a regular license. Once a new certificate is produced, the CDL license will be renewed. Each State will decide how it will comply with downgrading of CDL licenses • They decide how long a certificate can be expired before the license is downgraded • They decide how long a license can be downgraded before the driver will be required to obtain re-testing before their CDL license is reinstated

When a driver's medical certificate expires, their SDLA will downgrade their CDL license to a regular license. Once a new certificate is produced, the CDL license will be renewed. Each State creates their own procedures for the downgrading of CDL licenses. They decide how long a certificate can be expired before the license is downgraded and how long a license can be downgraded before the driver will be required to obtain re-testing before their CDL license is reinstated. There is a link in the bottom menu of the TeamCME website titled "State-by-State Medical Certificate Submission". This document provides the contact information and the downgrading regulations for each state's CDL division.

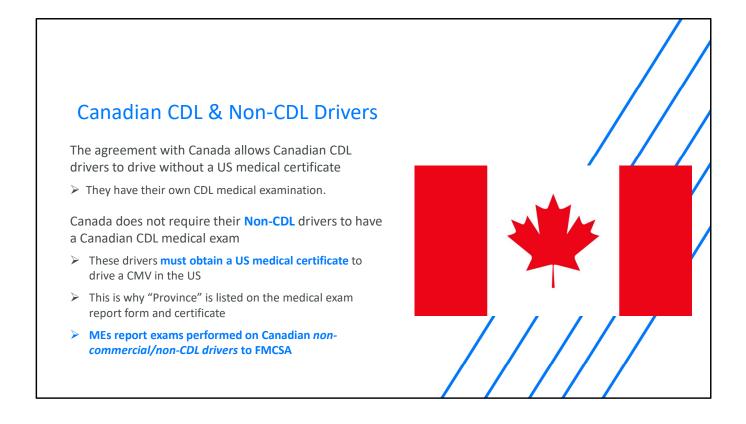




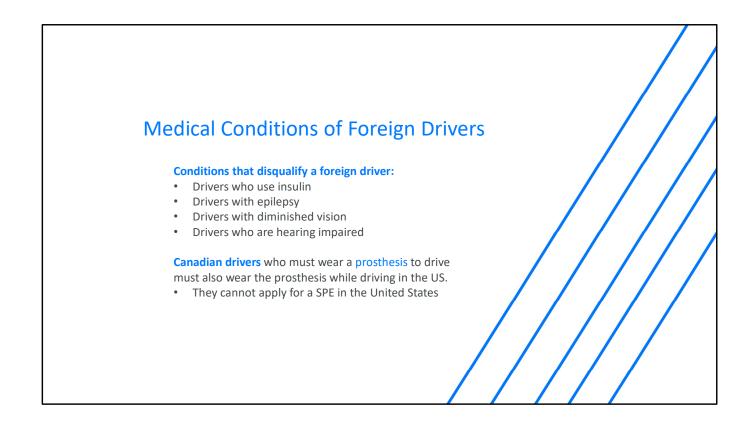
Only two foreign country commercial driver's licenses are accepted in the United States. These are from the Federal Government of Mexico and provinces and territories in Canada.



The United States accepts the *Licencia Federal de Conductor* issued by the United Mexican States as proof of medical fitness for a Mexican driver. Therefore, Mexico-domiciled CDL holders are not required to carry a separate US medical certificate. The US agreement with Mexico does not allow Mexico-issued **non-commercial** licensed drivers to drive a Commercial Motor Vehicle in interstate commerce. When employed by a US motor carrier, sometimes the company will require a Mexican driver to obtain a US medical certificate. Medical Examiners are to maintain documents related to exams performed on Mexico-domiciled commercial drivers as part of their office records, but they are not required to submit exam results to FMCSA.



The agreement with Canada allows commercial (CDL) drivers to drive a commercial motor vehicle in the US without being examined by a Medical Examiner because they have a medical exam in Canada as part of obtaining their Canadian CDL license. However, Canada does not require their non-commercial driver's license holders to obtain a medical exam. For this reason, a Canadian non-CDL driver operating a commercial vehicle in the U.S. must be examined by a US Medical Examiner and meet the same medical standards as US drivers. The reason that "province" is listed on the medical exam report form and Medical Examiners Certificate is to allow Medical Examiners to report examinations to FMCSA that are performed on Canadian *non-commercial* licensed drivers of a commercial vehicle operating in the U.S..

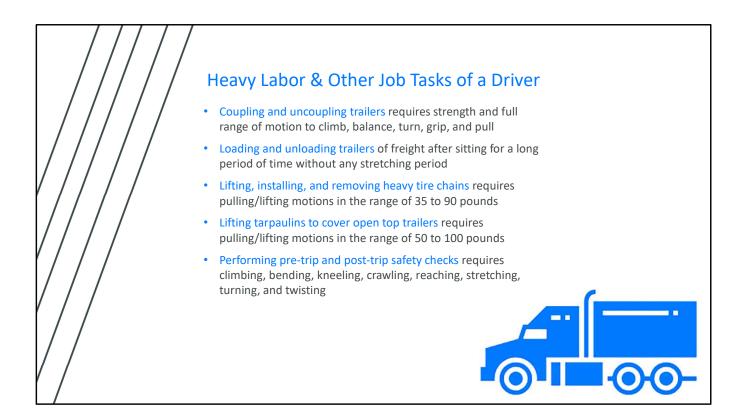


Canadian or Mexican drivers who use insulin, have epilepsy, or are vision or hearing impaired are not qualified to drive commercial motor vehicles in the United States. Canadian drivers who must wear prosthesis to drive must also wear the prosthesis while driving in the United States. Canadian drivers cannot apply for a US-issued special performance evaluation.



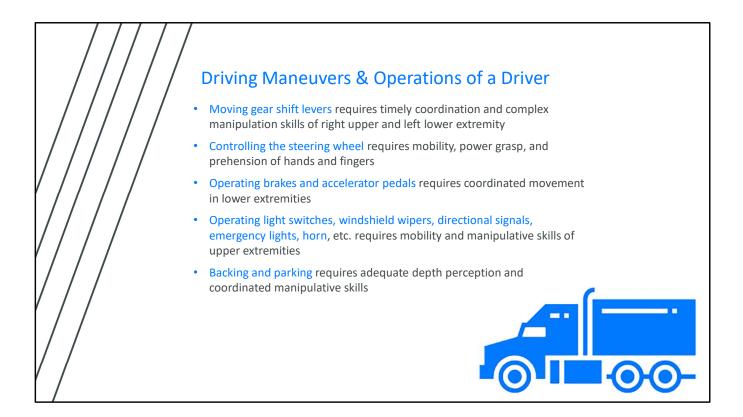


All drivers of commercial vehicles must be treated as if they are driving an 18-wheeler weighing 110,000 lbs. from coast to coast. It does not matter if the driver has easy driving duties or even whether they are currently employed or currently driving. Even if they just want to keep their CDL privileges current or need a medical examiners certificate for a non-driving position or employment.



MEs need to consider the duties and abilities necessary to perform the tasks associated with being a commercial driver. These tasks include the following:

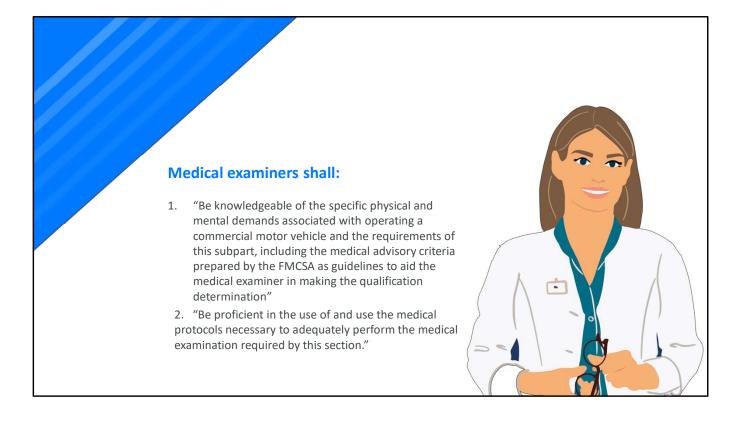
- Coupling and uncoupling trailers requires strength and full range of motion to climb, balance, turn, grip, and pull
- Loading and unloading trailers of freight after sitting for a long period of time without any stretching period
- Lifting, installing, and removing heavy tire chains requires pulling/lifting motions in the range of 35 to 90 pounds
- Lifting tarpaulins to cover open top trailers requires pulling/lifting motions in the range of 50 to 100 pounds
- Performing pre-trip and post-trip safety checks requires climbing, bending, kneeling, crawling, reaching, stretching, turning, and twisting



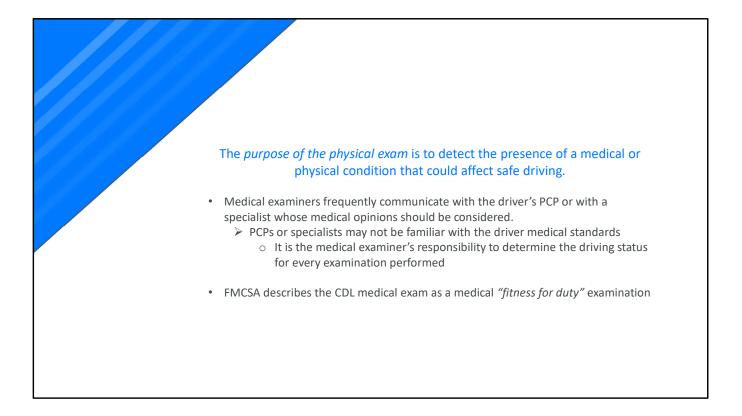
Other abilities necessary to perform the tasks associated with being a commercial driver include the ability to perform driving maneuvers and performing the operations of a CMV. These include the following:

- Moving gear shift levers requires timely coordination and complex manipulation skills of right upper and left lower extremity
- Controlling the steering wheel requires mobility, power grasp, and prehension of hands and fingers
- Operating brakes and accelerator pedals requires coordinated movement in lower extremities
- Operating light switches, windshield wipers, directional signals, emergency lights, horn, etc. requires mobility and manipulative skills of upper extremities
- Backing and parking requires adequate depth perception and coordinated manipulative skills



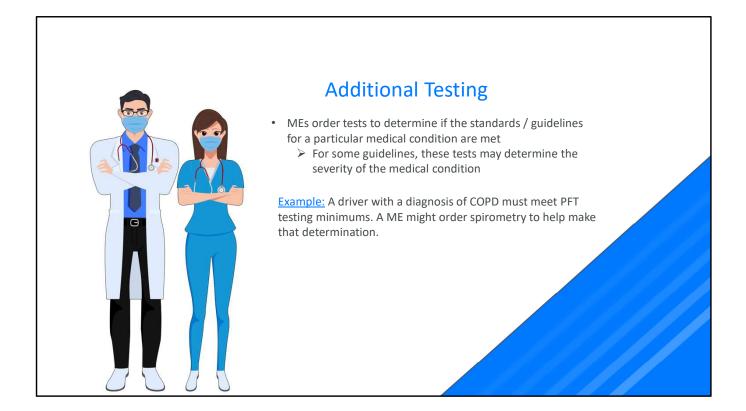


In making qualification determinations, medical examiners need to be knowledgeable of the medical standards, advisory criteria, and medical guidelines, and of the physical and mental demands of driving. They are also expected to be proficient in the medical protocols and procedures needed to perform the components of the physical exam.

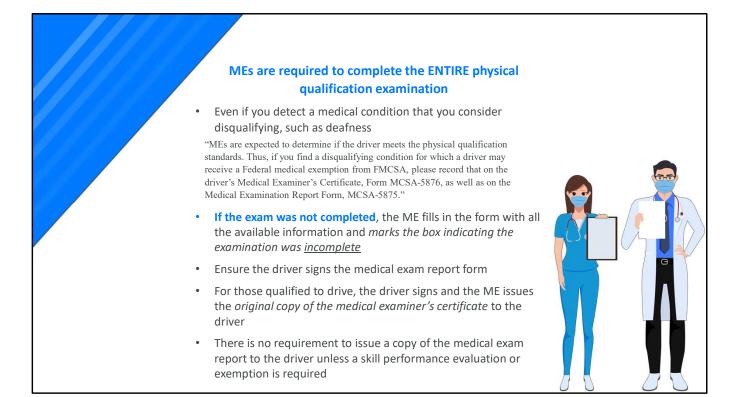


The purpose of the physical exam is to detect the presence of a medical or physical condition that could affect safe driving. In performing these physical exams, medical examiners frequently communicate with the driver's PCP or with a specialist whose medical opinions should be considered. However, they may not be familiar with the driver medical standards. It is the medical examiner's responsibility to determine the driving status for every examination preformed.

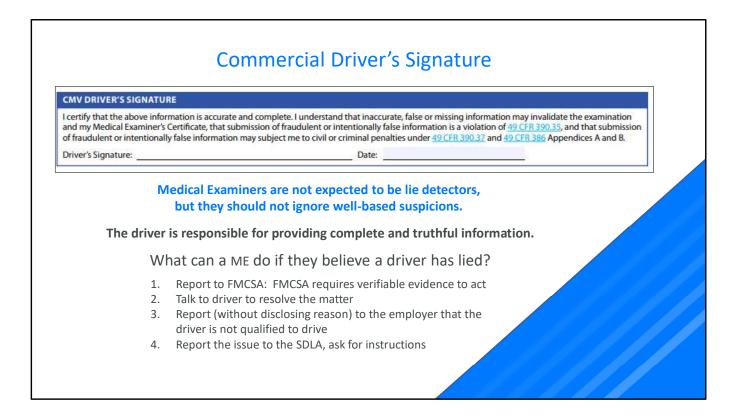
FMCSA describes the CDL medical exam as a medical "fitness for duty" examination and has described the duties of a commercial driver in a document known as "The Role of the Driver".



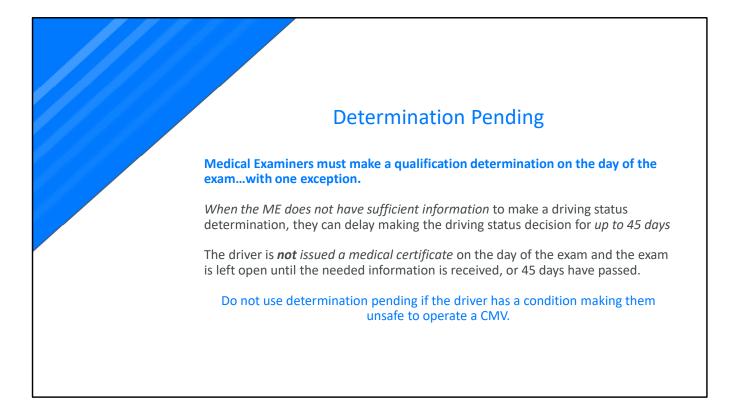
Medical examiners frequently perform or order tests to determine if the medical standard has been met for a certain medical condition. An example would be ordering spirometry for drivers with COPD to determine if the driver meets the pulmonary standards.



As the ME conducting the driver's physical examination, you are required to complete the entire physical qualification examination even if you detect a medical condition that you consider disqualifying, such as deafness. MEs are expected to determine if the driver meets the physical qualification standards outlined in the FMCSRs. Thus, if you find a disqualifying condition for which a driver may receive a Federal medical exemption from FMCSA, please record that on the driver's Medical Examiner's Certificate, Form MCSA-5876, as well as on the Medical Examination Report Form, MCSA-5875. Ensure that the form includes the examiners name, exam date, contact information and national registry ID number. Make sure the driver signs the medical examiners certificate. If a driver has been qualified to drive, the medical examiner issues the original copy of the medical examiners certificate to the driver. There is no requirement to issue a copy of the medical examiner report to the driver unless a skilled performance evaluation or exemption is required. This is especially true if a driver has been disqualified.



When a driver signs the Medical Exam Report form, they are certifying that the information provided is accurate and complete. They also acknowledge that they understand that submission of fraudulent or intentionally false information not only may invalidate the exam and their Medical Examiners Certificate, but it makes them subject to possible civil or criminal penalties. Medical Examiners are also not expected to be lie detectors, but they should not ignore well based suspicions. The driver is responsible for providing complete and truthful information. If it is believed that a driver has lied, if the ME has verifiable evidence, they can report the driver to FMCSA. They can also talk to the driver to resolve the matter or report the incident to their employer explaining that the driver is not qualified, without disclosing the reason. Lastly, the ME can report the issue to the state SDLA and ask for instructions.



Medical Examiners must decide the driver's status on the day the exam is performed, with one exception. When the ME does not have sufficient information to make a driving status determination, they can delay making the driving status decision for up to 45 days, provided that the driver does not have a condition making them unsafe to drive. A determination pending status is used when the Medical Examiner does not have sufficient information. When using the determination pending driving status, the driver is not issued a Medical Examiners Certificate, and the exam is left open to be amended for up to 45 days.

Determination Pending



Things to consider:

1. Is the ME unsure of whether they meet the qualification guidelines?

2. Are the certification requirements part of a discretionary or a nondiscretionary standard?

- 3. Are there signs that the driver is not being forthcoming?
- 4. Are there physical signs that indicate the driver may be unsafe to drive?

When contemplating whether to use determination pending, here are four things to consider. Are you unsure of whether they meet the qualification guidelines? Are the certification requirements part of a discretionary or a non-discretionary standard? Are there signs that the driver is not being forthcoming? Are there physical signs that indicate the driver may be unsafe to drive?

Things to Remember

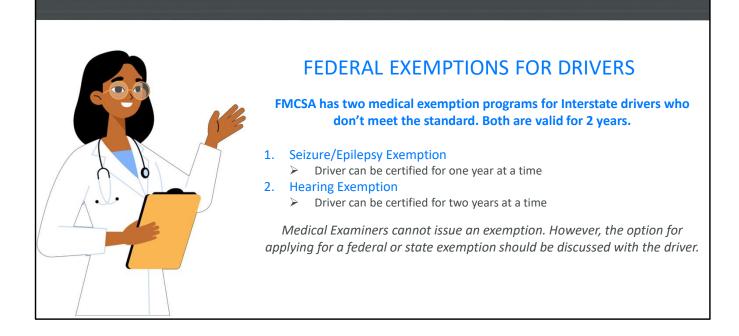
MEs must report all exams that have been performed (qualified, disqualified, incomplete) and those that have been placed into determination pending by midnight of the calendar day following the exam
This is for all interstate CMV drivers and for intrastate CMV drivers that have a <u>CDL or CLP license</u>
All CMV drivers must meet the medical requirements regardless of whether they have a CDL license or not, and regardless of whether they are working as a driver
Some non-driving occupations require a medical examiner's certificate by the employer
A DOT exam can be performed on nearly anyone, but the only exams submitted to FMCSA are for the categories of drivers previously discussed
An exam can be performed on a driver less than 18 years of age or of another nationality, but they will not be submitted to FMCSA

MEs must report all exams that have been performed and those that have been placed into determination pending by midnight of the calendar day following the exam. This is for all interstate CMV drivers and for intrastate CMV drivers that have a CDL or CLP license.

All CMV drivers must meet the medical requirements regardless of whether they have a CDL license or not, and regardless of whether they are working as a driver. Some non-driving occupations require a medical examiner's certificate by the employer.

MEs can perform a DOT exam on nearly anyone but they will only submit the exam to FMCSA for the categories of drivers previously discussed. An exam can be performed on a driver less than 18 years of age or of another nationality, but they are not be required to submitted to FMCSA.



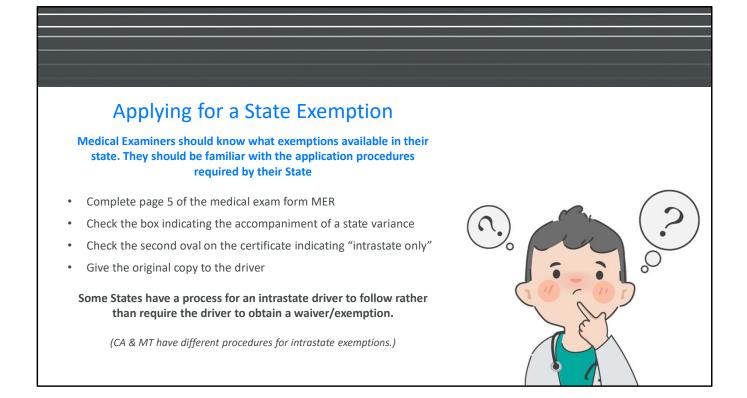


There are two federal exemption programs available for drivers when they don't meet the qualification standards. They are the federal seizure exemption and the federal hearing exemption. Each exemption is valid for two years but differ in the length of certification. While drivers with the hearing exemption can be certified for two years, drivers with the seizure exemption can only be certified for one year at a time. The federal exemptions are issued by FMCSA. The medical examiner's role is limited to completing the physical exam and ensuring that the driver is otherwise medically qualified to drive.

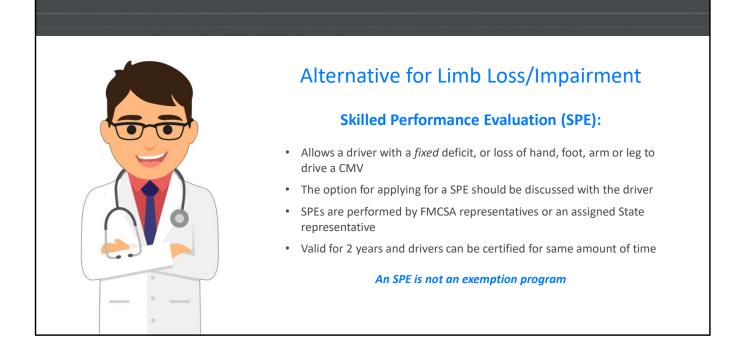
Many states have exemptions, waivers, variances or program policy of their own for these and other medical conditions. These permit the driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle within that state. Drivers should always be given the option to apply for one of these exemption programs when they do not meet the medical standards.

	Drivers Applying for a Federal Exemption
Me	dical Examiners should:
1.	Complete the exam just like any other exam
2.	Certify the driver up to two years for the hearing exemption and up to one year for the seizure exemption, if otherwise qualified
3.	Check "Accompanied by a waiver/exemption" on the MER and MEC, and write Federal or State and the exemption name in the blank on both forms, such as federal hearing
4.	Give a copy of the exam report form and the original Medical Examiner's certificate to the driver
5.	Inform the driver they cannot drive until they have their exemption
6.	Give the federal or state phone number to call or print the application to the waiver or exemption program and give it to the driver
	Federal Exemption Phone Number: 202.366.4001

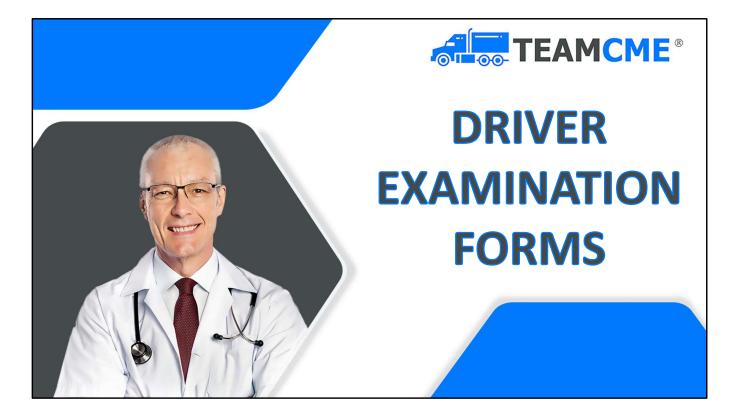
If the driver wants to apply for a federal exemption or state variance, MEs complete the exam the same as for any other driver. Certify the driver for two years with the hearing exemption and up to one year for the seizure exemption, if they are otherwise medically qualified and check the box "accompanied by writing the name of the appropriate exemption or State variance". An example would be to fill in the blank by writing either federal or state, followed by the exemption name, such as "federal hearing". The driver receives a copy of the exam report form and the original medical certificate. Inform the driver they cannot drive until they have their exemption or State variance. MEs can print the exemption application form to give to the driver or can give the driver the federal exemption phone number. The phone numbers for the federal hearing and seizure exemptions are shown.



Medical examiners should know what state waiver or exemption programs are available within their state. Generally, they are similar to the federal exemptions. Some states depend entirely on the federal exemption program. Other states don't use a waiver or exemption program but have a process that will allow an individual to drive in their state. When completing the medical exam form for drivers who will be applying for a state exemption or waiver, medical examiners should complete page 5 and check the box indicating the accompaniment of a state variance, then check the second oval on the certificate indicating "intrastate only" driving. This is the procedure for all states except California and Montana. These two states never use page 5. They require the medical examiner to only complete page 4 and disqualify the driver. The driver will take a copy of the medical exam form and the state will issue a restricted certificate to the driver.



For drivers that have a permanent impairment or loss of a limb, there is an alternative to becoming medically qualified. A Skilled Performance Evaluation (SPE) allows a driver with a fixed deficit in an extremity such as loss of a hand, foot, arm, or leg to be able to drive a commercial motor vehicle. It is not an exemption and is treated differently. When applicable, the option for applying for an SPE certificate should be discussed with the driver. SPEs are performed by FMCSA representatives. We will discuss the SPE in detail later.



Record Retention

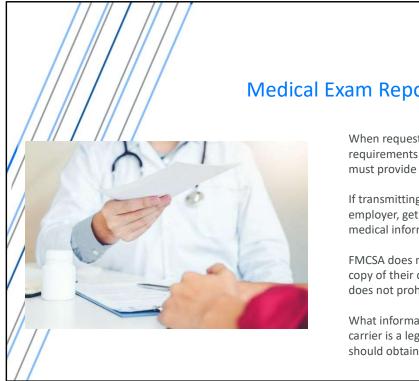
Medical Examiners must retain the original exam form, a copy of the certificate, and related health records for three years. Acceptable forms of retained records include:

- Paper copies
- Scanned versions of the paper copies
- Documents stored within electronic health records

If the medical exam establishes a doctor/patient relationship keep the medical exam records for the period required by state law.



Medical examiners must keep the original completed medical examination report form, a copy of the medical examiners certificate, and related health records or letters provided by the driver or their treating provider. These can be paper copies, scanned versions of the paper copies, or documents stored within their electronic health records. Federal regulation is that these records be retained for three years. Although three years is the minimum federal retention requirement, MEs should comply with their state's record retention requirements which may be longer.



Medical Exam Report Request

When requested by a federal/state authority, regulatory requirements take precedence over HIPPA, and MEs must provide a copy within 48 hours.

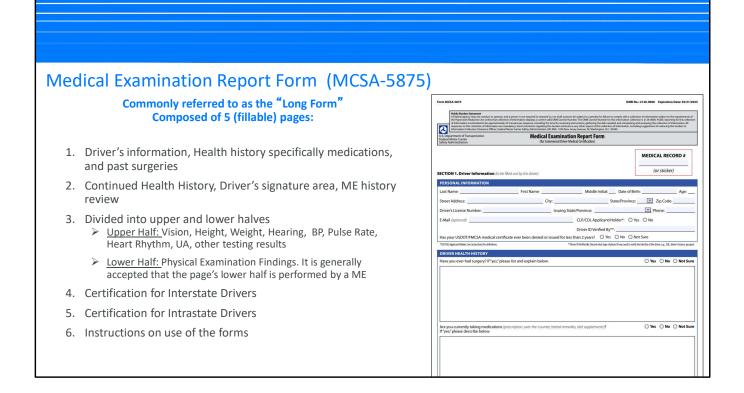
If transmitting a copy of the Exam Report to the employer, get the driver's signature for HIPPA release of medical information.

FMCSA does not require the driver's employer to keep a copy of their drivers' Medical Exam Report form but does not prohibit employers from obtaining copies.

What information must or can be turned over to the carrier is a legal issue, and if in doubt, the examiner should obtain a legal opinion.

If contacted by a federal or state authority, the medical examiner must provide a copy of the medical exam form within 48 hours. When the ME receives a request for records by any other entity, they should treat the medical exam form like other HIPPA-protected medical information and obtain a signed authorization release of information from the driver before releasing a copy. This issue can be avoided by giving the driver a copy of the exam form so the driver can provide it to whom they desire. Employers are allowed, but not required to obtain a copy of the driver's medical exam form. If the medical examiner has questions regarding what information must or can be released, the medical examiner should obtain a legal opinion.

Form MCSA-5875	
Public Burden Statement A Federal agreemy may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a penalty for failure to comply with a the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a current valid OMB Control Number of the MBB Control Number for the information con- or information is estimated to be approximately 25 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the data needed, and completing a reported to the control function of information are mandatory. See do common responsibility this budges estimate or any other agree of this collection of information, including, information Collection Clearance Officer, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, MC-488A, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, 5L, Washington, D.C. 20590.	
U.S. Department of Transportation Medical Examination Report Form Federal Moor Carrier (for Commercial Driver Medical Certification)	
MEDICAL RE	
SECTION 1. Driver Information (to be filled out by the driver) (or sticker)	
PERSONAL INFORMATION	
Last Name: First Name: Middle Initial: Date of Birth: Age:	_
Street Address: City: State/Province: Zip Code:	
Driver's License Number: Issuing State/Province: Phone:	
E-Mail (optional): CLP/CDL Applicant/Holder*: O Yes O No	
Driver ID Verified By**:	
Has your USDOT/FMCSA medical certificate ever been denied or issued for less than 2 years? O Yes O No O Not Sure	
*OP/CDL Applicant/Holder: See instructions for definitions. **Driver ID Verified By: Record what type of photo ID was used to verify the identity of the driver, e.g., CDL, driver's V	
DRIVER HEALTH HISTORY	
Have you ever had surgery? If "yes," please list and explain below. Yes	



The medical exam report form is composed of 5 pages. The first page has the driver health history, medications and surgeries. Page 2 has additional health history information, the driver's signature area, and the Medical Examiner review of the driver's health history. Page 3 is divided into an upper and lower half. The upper half is composed of duties that can be performed by Non-Certified Medical Examiner staff which includes vision, height weight, hearing, BP, pulse, Urine analysis and more. The lower half of page three is the part of the medical exam that must be performed by a Certified Medical Examiner. Page 4 is used to indicate driving status for interstate drivers, and page 5 is for intrastate drivers. Instructions on how to use the forms is on page 6.

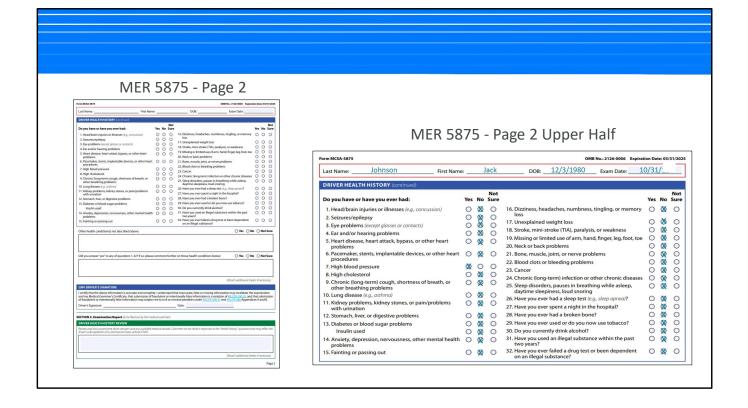
M	CSA 5875 -	Page 1 Up	oper Ha	lf
Form MCSA-5875			ОМВ	No.: 2126-0006 Expiration Date: 03/31/20
the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that colle- of information is estimated to be approximatel	tion of information displays a current valid OM y 25 minutes per response, including the time f nandatory. Send comments regarding this burn al Motor Carrier Safety Administration, MC-RRA Medical Exa	B Control Number. The OMB Control Nur or reviewing instructions, gathering the den estimate or any other aspect of this	mber for this information colle data needed, and completing collection of information, incl on, D.C. 20590.	iction of information subject to the requirements of ection is 1226-0006. Public reporting for this collection and reviewing the collection of information. All using suggestions for reducing this burden to:
SECTION 1. Driver Information (to be	filled out by the driver)			MEDICAL RECORD # (or sticker)
PERSONAL INFORMATION Last Name: Johnson	First Name:	Jack Middle Ini	tial: D. Data of Pi	rth: 12/3/8? Age: ?
Street Address: Permanent				: OR Zip Code: 97801
		suing State/Province:		
E-Mail (optional):			cant/Holder*: 🕺	
		Driver ID Verifie		
Has your USDOT/FMCSA medical certi	ficate ever been denied or issue			Not Sure
,	01.0540			fy the identity of the driver, e.g., CDL, driver's license, passpor

In the upper left-hand corner of the form is the form number MCSA-5875. In the upper right corner is the expiration date. The gray section below the expiration date is the public burden statement. This statement is required whenever the federal government collects personal information. Over to the right and lower is a medical record number area. Use of the medical record section is optional. This area is for the CME's convenience. If you assign a clinic record number to driver exams, this is the area to print that number. Otherwise, it is left blank. The driver fills out section one, driver information, with the exception of the driver ID verification space. The driver fills in their name which should match the driver's identification. For the address space the driver should write in the address that they consider as their most permanent or home address. It does not need to match the address on the driver's identification. In the area designated for the drivers licensing state you may notice that there is province indicated. Province was added to accommodate drivers from Canada who have provinces on their driver's license. The drivers license number should match the driver's commercial license if it is available. If it is not available, write "None" in the space provided. Putting in an email address is optional. Drivers frequently do not know how to answer the CDL/CLP Applicant/Holder question. If a driver has a commercial drivers license or a commercial learner's permit, or intends to obtain either of these, the driver should check "yes". Otherwise, "No" should be marked. Your staff fills in the type of photo identification used such as a driver's license, state identification card or a passport. Lastly, drivers sometimes do not understand the last question regarding previously issued medical certificates. If the driver received a previous medical certificate that was issued for less than two years,

the driver should mark "yes".

MCSA 5875 - Page 1 Lower H	Half
DRIVER HEALTH HISTORY	
Have you ever had surgery? If "yes," please list and explain below.	○ Yes ○ No ○ Not Sure
Drivers forget to mark "no haven"t had surgery or a taking any medications. If t did not make any commen Sure "No" has been checke upper and lower sect	re not he driver ts, make d in both
Are you currently taking medications (prescription, over-the-counter, herbal remedies, diet supplements)? If "yes," please describe below.	○ Yes ○ No ○ Not Sure
#7 Lisinopril 10mg twice a day, Dr. Jeff Carlson, Pendleton, OR	
To provide a copy of the exam report form (HIPPA Protected) to an employer the ME should have a signed release from the driver.	
¥	(Attach additional sheets if necessary)
This document contains sensitive information and is for official use only. Improper handling of this information could negat information appropriately to prevent inadvertent disclosure by keeping the documents under the control of authorized person no longer required to be maintained by regulatory requirements.	

On the bottom half of page 1, drivers mark either yes, no, or not sure to the question regarding ever having surgery. If the answer is no, drivers frequently forget to mark the no box. If the driver marks yes or not sure, the driver should write in additional details in the blue shaded are directly below the question. Medical Examiners must review yes and not sure answers with the driver. The same applies to whether the driver is taking any medications including prescriptions, over the counter medications, herbal or dietary supplements. In this case the driver is taking Lisinopril. The reason for putting the number 7 in front of the medication explanation will be explained in a following slide. At the bottom of this page is a statement regarding avoidance of inadvertent disclosure of the medical examiners report form to other entities without the driver's expressed permission.

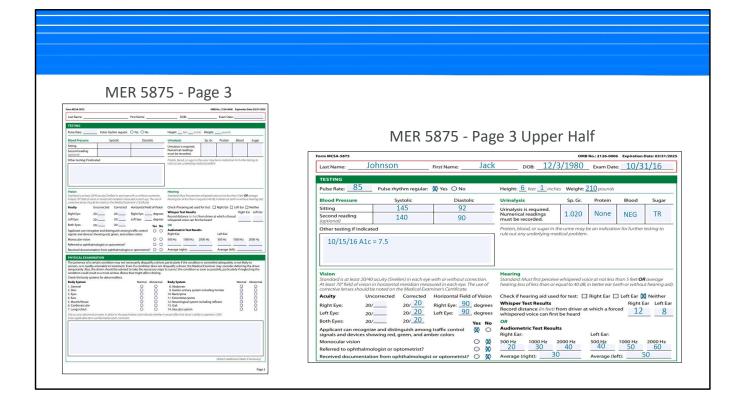


This is Page 2 of the MER 5875 form. The upper half contains the bulk of questions regarding the driver's past medical health history. The bottom half contains a section for the driver's signature and written comments by the CME. In the upper half of the page 2 of the Medical Examiner report form. The driver should respond to each question by marking either yes, no, or not sure. The medical examiner must review yes and not sure answers and make additional comments in the blue shaded area of section 2 at the bottom of the page.

MER 5875 - Page 2 Lov	wer Half
Other health condition(s) not described above:	🔾 Yes 🛞 No 🔾 Not Su
Did you answer "yes" to any of questions 1-32? If so, please comment further on those health co	onditions below: 🛞 Yes 🔿 No 🔿 Not Sur
#7 I have high blood pressure but it's under control, treated by Dr.	Carlson
Page 2	(Attach additional sheets if necessary)
CMV DRIVER'S SIGNATURE	
I certify that the above information is accurate and complete. I understand that inaccurate, false and my Medical Examiner's Certificate, that submission of fraudulent or intentionally false inform of fraudulent or intentionally false information may subject me to civil or criminal penalties und Driver's Signature: Jack Johnson Date: 10	mation is a violation of <u>49 CFR 390.35</u> , and that submissio er <u>49 CFR 390.37</u> and <u>49 CFR 386</u> Appendices A and B.
ECTION 2. Examination Report (to be filled out by the medical examiner)	
DRIVER HEALTH HISTORY REVIEW	
Review and discuss pertinent driver answers and any available medical records. Comment on the driver's driver's safe operation of a commercial motor vehicle (CMV).	s responses to the "health history" questions that may affect th
#7 #711 PCP Dr. Jeff Carlson, Pendleton, OR 541-276-0001	,
	(Attach additional sheets if necessary)

The lower half of page 2 begins by asking whether the driver has had any other health condition not already covered in the upper half of the page. There is an area for the driver to add additional information if needed. The next section is for the driver to provide comments on any yes or not sure questions from the top half of the page 2 that was on the previous slide. If the driver doesn't, the CME numbers each comment corresponding with the number of the question the driver's comments pertain to. The driver then reads the certifying statement and signs and dates the form in the areas provided. Medical Examiners should make sure that the driver has signed and dated the form. By signing the form, the driver could face criminal or civil penalties should they not disclose an accurate and complete health history. This protects the Medical Examiner should an undisclosed medical condition cause an accident in the future.

Once the form is signed, the medical examiner performs a review of all of the driver's medical history. The medical examiner should then review the list of medications from the previous page to see if they correspond to the medical conditions and comments given by the driver. The ME should number the medications to correspond with the driver's and Medical Examiner comments. In this example, the driver and CME made comments related to question #7. That is why a #7 was shown in front of Lisinopril on the previous slide.



Page 3 is where the recording of examination findings begins. Generally speaking, the components that appear in the upper half of the page can be performed by qualified staff members. The driver's pulse rate, and rhythm, height and weight are recorded in the upper area of the testing section. If the driver's blood pressure is less than 140/90, only one blood pressure reading is required. If a second reading is taken the results should be recorded in the space provided. If additional BP measurements are performed, the results should be reported in the other testing if indicated area, or on a separate piece of paper. Urinalysis results are recorded in the appropriate spaces. With the exception of none, negative, or trace, all readings should be reported in numerical values. If using a urinalysis test strip, the devices instructions provide the numerical values associated with +, ++, and other test strip color results. If other testing is performed, the results should be recorded in the other testing if indicated section or on a separate piece of paper. It is not necessary to test and record both uncorrected and corrected visual acuity values.

RECORDI	NG TEST RESULTS
Hearing Standard: Must first perceive whispered voice at not less than 5 feet OR average hearing loss of less than or equal to 40 dB, in better ear (with or with put hearing aid). Check if hearing aid used for test: N Right Ear Neither Whisper Test Results Right Ear Neither Whisper Test Results Right Ear Neither Whisper Test Results Right Ear Neither Whispered voice can first be heard OR Audiometric Test Results Right Ear Left Ear 500 Hz 1000 Hz 2000 Hz 2000 Hz 2000 Hz 2000 Hz 2000 Hz Audiometric Test Results Right Ear Left Ear 500 Hz 1000 Hz 2000 Hz 2000 Hz 500 Hz 60dB Audiage (left): 50dB Audiage	MEDICAL EXAMINER DETERMINATION (Federal) Use this section for examination performed in accordance with the Federal Mater Cariter Safety Regulations (\$37CR 301.41.301.41.301.43) Observed to the standards (regord) reasons: Observed to the standard (regord) reasons: Observed to the standard (regord) reasons: (referred) Observed to the standards (regord) reasons: (referred) (referred) (referred) (referred) (referred) (referred) (referred) (referred) (refered) (referred)
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The results of the hearing test are recorded on page 3 in either feet when the whisper test is performed, or in ANSI values when an audiometric test is performed. In this example, the ME first initiated the whisper test, but the driver did not meet the requirements in either ear, so an audiometric test was conducted. The audiometric results demonstrate that the driver meets the hearing standard in the right ear, but not in the left. As they satisfy the hearing requirement in one ear, using either test, the driver meets the hearing requirement. If a hearing aide was not needed, mark the "Neither" box. Otherwise, indicate the ear or ears needing a hearing aid to pass the test.

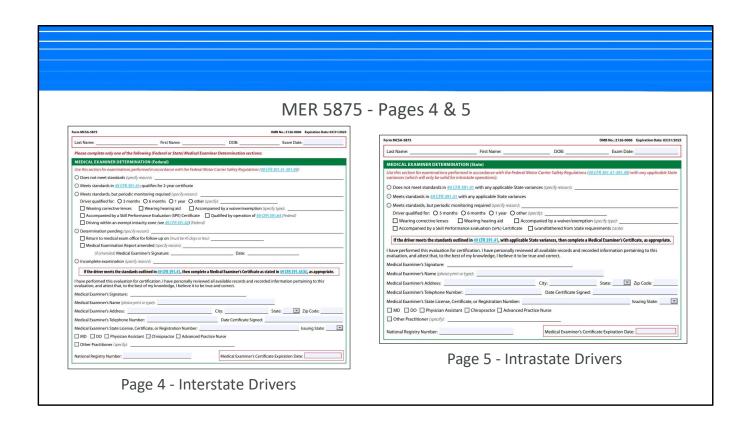
When a hearing aid is needed, the "Wearing Hearing aid" box should be checked on both the exam form and the medical examiner's certificate. The medical examiner should remind the driver that they should carry an extra hearing aid battery or power source when driving.

Ν	/IFR 5875	5 - Pa	ge 3 Lower Half		
worsen, or is readily amenable to treatment	t. Even if a condition sed to take the nece	does not d ssary steps	particularly if the condition is controlled adequate squalify a driver, the Medical Examiner may consid to correct the condition as soon as possible, partic	der deferring	the driver
Body System	Normal	Abnormal	Body System	Normal	Abnormal
1. General 2. Skin 3. Eyes 4. Ears 5. Mouth/throat 6. Cardiovascular 7. Lungs/chest	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	0000000	8. Abdomen 9. Genito-urinary system including hernias 10. Back/spine 11. Extremities/joints 12. Neurological system including reflexes 13. Gait 14. Vascular system	88800 88880 88800 88880 88800 88000 88800 88800 880000 88000 880000 880000 88000000	0008000
Discuss any abnormal answers in detail in the sp Enter applicable item number before each comm #11: <i>Missing 5th digit on left</i>	nent.		would affect the drivers ability to operate a CMV. nt grasp strength and prehension		

The lower half of page 3 describes the components of the physical exam that should be performed by a National Registry Certified Medical examiner. The Certified Medical Examiner performs the physical exam and marks each body system reviewed as normal or abnormal. All components of the exam must be preformed. For any body system that is abnormal the Medical Examiner should record the number of the body system in the area provided and make comments regarding the abnormality. In this case, the driver was missing the 5th digit on the left hand but the Medical Examiner comments that the driver has sufficient grasp strength and prehension to operate a commercial motor vehicle.

 General: Appearance, Over/Under Weight, Cognition, Communication Skin: Note any significant findings including large scars and open wounds, cyano. Eyes: PERRLA = Pupils are equal, round, and reactive to light and accommodation EOMI = Extra-ocular eye movements intact. Note any abnormalities. Ears: Scarring, occlusion, perforation, drainage Mouth/Throat: breathing, speaking, swallowing Cardiovascular: RRR with no MRG: regular rate and rhythm with no murmurs, rulor gallops Lung/Chest: Resp Rate, No WRR: no wheezes, rales, or rhonchi Abdomen: Liver/Spleen enlargement, pain, AAA/bruit, bowel sounds Genito-Urinary: Hernia, Kidneys Back/spine: Surgery, deformity, limited motion, tenderness Extremities/joints: Impairment, missing extremity, grasp, prehension, mobility Neurological: Equilibrium, coordination, DTRs, sensory loss, tremor Gait: normal, steppage, scissoring, unsteady, limp Vascular: Note signs of vascular insufficiency, edema, varicosities 	on.

For the examination to be complete, all aspects of the exam listed on page 3 of the exam form must be performed. Here is an overview of what should be included in a DOT physical exam. Medical Examiners should consider the general appearance of the driver. Are they well kept? Also, is the driver grossly over or underweight, do they have signs of alcohol or drug abuse, and have no perceived deficits in cognition or communication skills? Any significant finding on the skin should be documented such as large surgical scars or any open wounds. When examining the eyes, it's easy to remember what to check if you remember the acronym PERRLA which stands for pupils are equal, round, and reactive to light and accommodation, and the acronym EOMI which stands for extra-ocular eye movements intact. Examination of the ear includes viewing the tympanic membrane for scarring or perforation and occlusion of the ear canal. The evaluation of the mouth and throat includes looking for interference to breathing, speaking, or swallowing. Auscultation of the heart and lungs must be performed. The most common acronym used for the cardiovascular exam is RRR with no MRG which stands for regular rate and rhythm with no murmurs, rubs or gallops. The lungs and chest should be evaluated for respiratory rate and auscultation for wheezes, rales, or rhonchi. An exam of the abdomen would include palpation of the liver and spleen for enlargement, any masses, and presence of an abdominal aortic aneurysm, bruit, or hernia. The back and spine are evaluated for previous surgery, pain, deformities, and range of motion. Document any impairments, missing limbs, muscle strength, and range of motion of the extremities. A neurological exam should evaluate the driver's equilibrium, coordination, deep tendon reflexes, and sensory loss. As the driver walks, pay attention to whether they have any limp, unsteadiness, or other abnormal gait findings. Lastly, document any evidence of vascular insufficiency, significant edema, or varicosities.



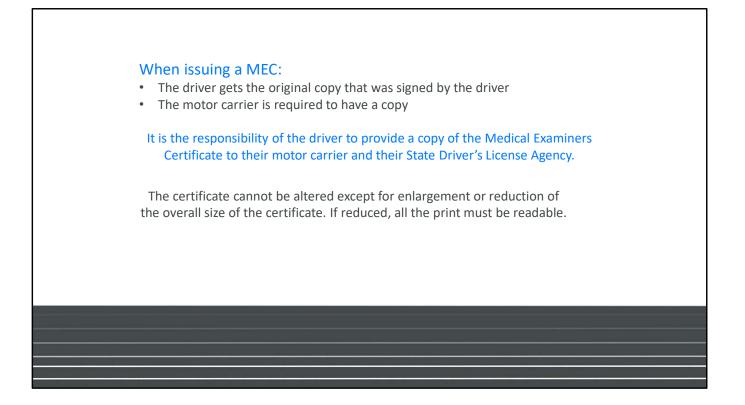
Pages 4 and 5 of the medical examiners report is used by the medical examiner to indicate the driving status and restrictions, if any, of the driver. Page 4 is used for interstate driver that drive across state lines. Page 5 is used for those that only drive within their state.

Form MCSA-5876	
Public Burden Statement A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject that collection of information displays a current valid CMB Cantol Number. The CMB Control Number for this informat including the time to reviewing instituctions, gathering the data needed, and competing and eviewing the collection collection of information. Collections of information, including suggestions for reducing the barbane to information. Collection	Join collection is 2126-0006. Public reporting for this collect. of information. All responses to this collection of information.
U.S. Department of Transportation Medical Exam	niner's Certificate wer Medical Certification)
I certify that I have examined Last Name: JOhnson First Name: J	ack in accordance with (please check only one):
The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (49 CFR 391.41-391.49) and, with knowledge of the	
The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (49 CFR 391.41-391.49) with any applicable State I find this person is qualified, and, if applicable, only when (check all that apply):	variances (which will only be valid for intrastate operations), and, with knowleds
Wearing corrective lenses Accompanied by a waiver/exe	
Wearing hearing aid Accompanied by a Skill Performance Evaluation (SPE) Co	
	Grandfathered from State requirements (State)
	Medical Examiner's Certificate Expiration Date
The information I have provided regarding this physical examination is true and complete. A comp MCSA-5875, with any attachments embodies my findings completely and correctly, and is on file it	plete Medical Examination Report Form, 10/31/202?
Medical Examiner's Signature	Medical Examiner's Telephone Number Date Certificate Signed
Jeff Carlson, MD	555-225-2056 10/31/202?
Medical Examiner's Name (please print or type)	MD OPhysician Assistant Advanced Practice Nurse
Jeff Carlson, MD	DO Chiropractor Other Practitioner (specify)
Medical Examiner's State License, Certificate, or Registration Number	Issuing State National Registry Number
AK3055692493	OR 9933440
Driver's Signature	Driver's License Number Issuing State/
Driver's Address Street Address Permanent Address City: Pendl	aton OP E -
Street Address: Fermanent Address City: Pendl	eton state/Province: OR 🔄 zip c
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**This document contains sensitive information and is for official use only. Improper handling of this informat	
disclosure by keeping the documents under the control of authorized persons. Properly dispose of this docum	nent when no longer required to be maintaine

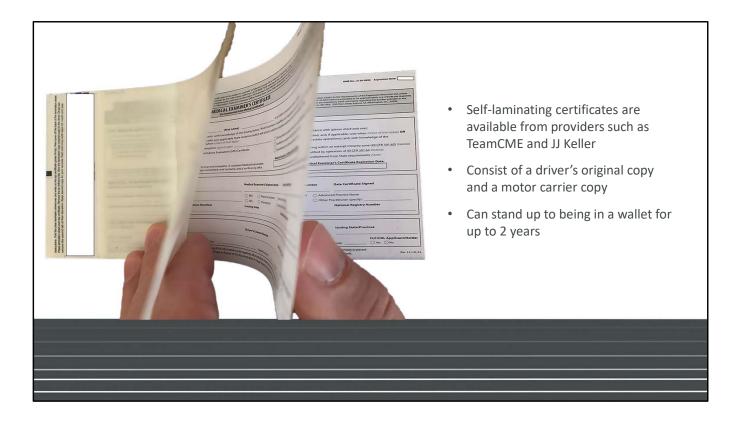
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Form MCSA-5876	OMB No. 2126-0006 Expiration Date:
that collection of information displays a current valid OMB Control Number. The OMB Control Number f including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the data needed, and completing and reviewing	erson be subject to a penalty for faulture to comply with a collection of Information subject to the nequirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless of the advectory of the subject to advect the subject to the subject to the nequirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless on the collection of information. All subjects to the subject to the subject to the nequirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless subject to advect the subject to the subject to the subject to the subject to the nequirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless subject to the subject to the
U.S. Department of Transportation Med	iical Examiner's Certificate (Commercial Drive Medical Certification)
	ne: Jack In accordance with (please check only one): wiledge of the driving duties, I find this person is qualified, and, if applicable, only when (check all that apply) OR icable State variances (which will only be valid for intrastate operations), and, with knowledge of the driving duties,
Ima uns person is quanticed, and, a approache, dury ment (recean indicated) Quanticed and a second	waiver/exemption Driving within an exempt intracity zone (49_CFR.391.62) (Federal) tion (SPE) Certificate Qualified by operation of 49_CFR.391.64 (Federal) Grandfathered from State requirements (State)
The information I have provided regarding this physical examination is true and comp MCSA-5875, with any attachments embodies my findings completely and correctly, and	blete. A complete Medical Examination Report Form, 10/31/
Medical Examiner's Signature Jeff Carlson, MD	Medical Examiner's Telephone Number Date Certificate Signed 555-225-2056 10/31/
Medical Examiner's Name (please print or type) Jeff Carlson, MD	MD Physician Assistant Advanced Practice Nurse Do Chiropractor Other Practitioner (specify)
Medical Examiner's State License, Certificate, or Registration Number AK3055692493	Issuing State National Registry Number OR 9933440022
Driver's Signature	Driver's License Number Issuing State/Province

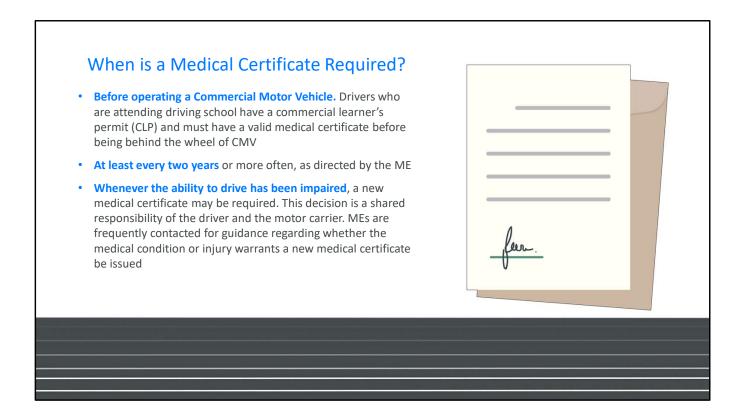
The medical examiner's certificate is used by all 50 states and is commonly referred to as the "short form". The upper section of the medical examiner's certificate has the driver's printed name near the top. Immediately under the name is the area that identifies the driver as being certified to drive across states lines, or to being limited to driving within the state. The top circle is for driving across state lines, the second for driving intrastate. The section below that is to indicate any driving restrictions such as being required to wear glasses or use a hearing aid, or other restrictions such as an exemption, a special performance evaluation, or operating in an exempt intracity zone. The red font is where the Medical Examiner's Certificate Expiration date is located. This refers to the date that this certificate expires, not the date of the Medical Examiner's certification as a medical examiner. In the lower right there is a place for the Medical Examiner to put their national registry ID #, and a place to mark whether the driver has a CDL or CLP license or intends to get one.



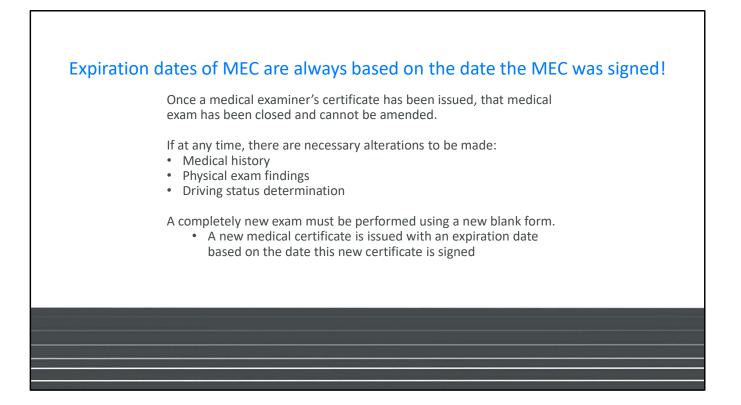
When issuing a MEC, the driver gets the original copy that was signed by the driver. The motor carrier is required to have a copy. It is the responsibility of the driver to provide a copy of the Medical Examiners Certificate to their motor carrier and their State Driver's License Agency. The certificate cannot be altered except for enlargement or reduction of the overall size of the certificate, without changing the height to width ratio. If reduced, all the print must be readable.



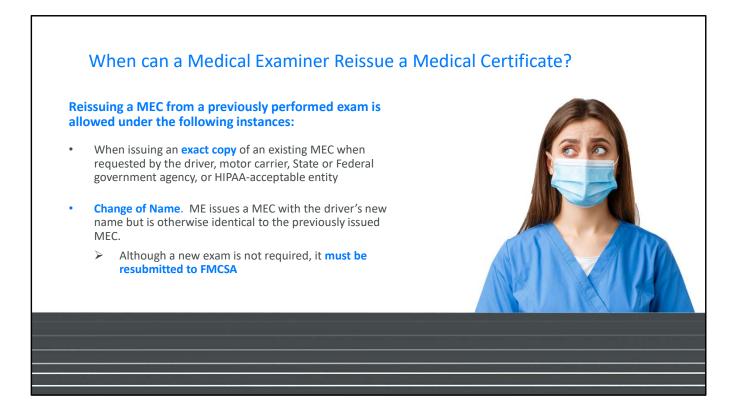
Self-laminating medical examiner certificate cards are available from providers such as TeamCME and JJ Keller, that consist of a driver's original copy and a motor carrier copy and can stand up to being in a wallet for up to 2 years.



Before first operating a commercial motor vehicle, the driver must have a valid medical certificate. This also applies to drivers who are attending driving school. Many driver medical conditions require the driver to obtain a new medical certificate more frequently. When the ability to drive has been impaired, the motor carrier determines whether the medical condition or injury warrants a new medical examination to be performed. The Medical Examiner may be contacted for guidance regarding whether the medical condition or injury warrants a new medical examination to be performed.



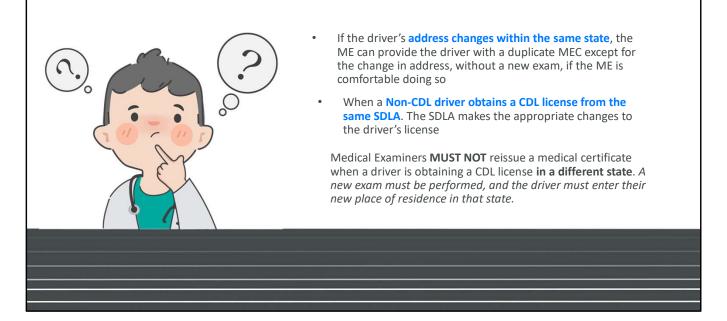
The expiration date of the medical examiners certificate is always based on the date the medical certificate was signed. So, if a medical certificate is going to be valid for two years, the expiration date will be two years from the date the medical certificate is signed. Once issued, that medical examination is closed and cannot be amended. If at any time there are necessary alterations to be made to the medical history, the physical exam findings, or the driving status determination, a completely new exam must be performed using a new blank form. If the driver is qualified to drive, a new medical certificate is issued with an expiration date based on the date this new certificate is signed.



There are four instances when a medical examiner may reissue an existing medical examiner's certificate from a previously performed exam. In each instance, the expiration date does not change. An exact copy of an existing medical certificate can be issued when requested by the driver, their employer, a State or Federal government agency, or a HIPPA-acceptable entity.

A new medical certificate can also be issued if the driver has had a change of name, but the certificate will otherwise be identical to the original. Although a new exam is not required, the Medical Examiner must resubmit the exam with the driver's new name to FMCSA.

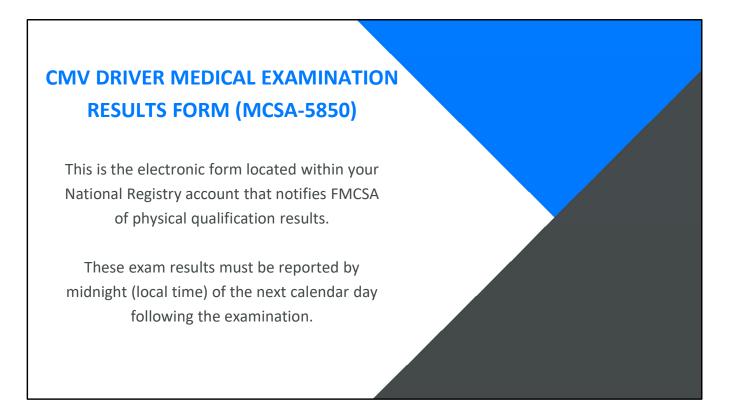
When can a Medical Examiner Reissue a Medical Certificate?



Another instance in which a Medical Examiner can reissue the original Medical Examiners Certificate is when a driver's address changes within the same state. The Medical Examiner can provide an updated Medical Examiner's Certificate that is identical to the old one, with exception of the address change. This can be done without performing a new exam, but only if the Medical Examiner is comfortable doing so.

Finally, when a non-CDL driver desires to obtain a CDL license from the same state in which they are already licensed. The State Drivers License Agency will make the appropriate changes to the driver's license and should accept the original Medical Examiners Certificate with the change from non-CDL to CDL.

Just like with a basic driver's license, when a driver moves to a different state, they must acquire a CDL license for that state. Drivers are required to first obtain a new medical examiners certificate before this license can be issued. Examiners must not reissue a medical certificate for a previously completed exam. An entirely new exam must be performed, and the driver must enter the address of their new place of residence in that state.



The CMV Driver Medical Examination Results Form (MCSA-5850) is the electronic form located within your National Registry account that notifies FMCSA of physical qualification results. These exam results must be reported by midnight (local time) of the next calendar day following the examination.

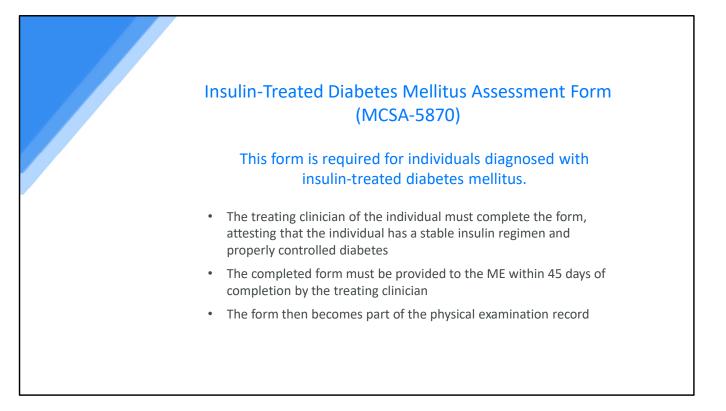
MCSA-5870	
U.S. Department of Transportation	
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration	
Individual's Name:	
including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the data ne burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information. Motor Carrier Safety Administration, MC-RRA, 1200 New Jersey A	
INSULIN-TREATED D	
	IABETES MELLITUS ASSESSMENT FORM DOB:
	DOB:

Any determination as to whether the individual is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle w a certified medical examiner on FMCSA's National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

FMCSA defines a treating clinician as a healthcare professional who manages, and prescribes insuli individual's diabetes mellitus as authorized by the healthcare professional's applicable State licenter of the second state of

Instructions to the Individual:

When you are being evaluated prior to a medical certification examination, the certify



The Insulin-Treated Diabetes Mellitus Assessment Form, MCSA-5870, is required for individuals diagnosed with insulin-treated diabetes mellitus. The treating clinician of the individual must complete the form, attesting that the individual has a stable insulin regimen and properly controlled diabetes. Drivers must provide the completed form to the ME within 45 days of completion of the form by the treating clinician. The form then becomes part of the physical examination record.

Form MCSA-5871

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

A Federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, nor shall a person be subject to a poor information subject to the requirements of the Paperwork Reduction Act unless that collection of information displays a curre. Control Number for this information collections 12126-0006. Public reporting for this collection of information is estimated to be including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information is burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden to: Information Col Motor Carrier Safety Administration, MC-RRA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue SE, Washington, DC 20590.

VISION EVALUATION REPORT

Name:

DOB:

Information for the Individual:

Driver's License Number:

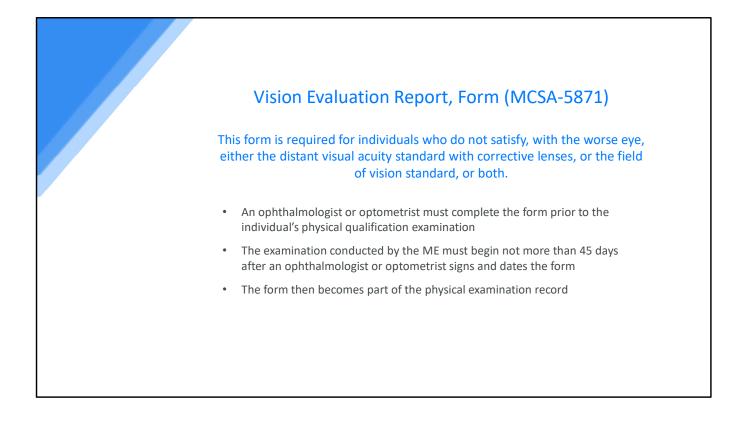
The medical examiner must receive this report and begin the physical qualification examination not more than 45 calendar days after an ophthalmologist or optometrist signs this report.

Information for the Ophthalmologist or Optometrist:

This individual is being evaluated as part of the process to determine whether the individual meets the vision stands the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) to operate a commercial motor vehicle in interstate of This report is required to provide information for an individual who has "monocular vision," as defined by F1 did not meet FMCSA's vision standard at a physical qualification examination. An ophthalmologist or opte complete this report to the best of the ophthalmologist's or optometrist's ability based on the evaluation and knowledge of the individual's medical history. The determination as to whether the individual m and is physically qualified to drive a commercial motor vehicle will be made by a medical examin Registry of Certified Medical Examiners.

FMCSA defines monocular vision as:

(1) in the better eye, distant visual acuity of at least 20/40 (with or without corre



The Vision Evaluation Report, Form MCSA-5871, is required for individuals who do not satisfy, with the worse eye, either the distant visual acuity standard with corrective lenses or the field of vision standard, or both. An ophthalmologist or optometrist must complete the form prior to the individual's physical qualification examination. The examination conducted by the ME must begin not more than 45 days after an ophthalmologist or optometrist signs and dates the form. The form then becomes part of the physical examination record.

CMV DRIVER MEDICATION FORM (MCSA-5895)

This is an optional, voluntary tool that can be used to request additional information regarding medications prescribed by the treating provider.

It can also be used as a tool by MEs to request additional information from the prescribing licensed medical practitioner to determine if a driver is physically qualified.

The CMV Driver Medication Form (MCSA-5895) is an optional, voluntary tool that can be used to request additional information regarding medications prescribed by the treating provider. It can also be used as a tool by MEs to request additional information from the prescribing licensed medical practitioner to determine if a driver is physically qualified.



This is the end of Module 1.