An Educational Booklet on
Motor Carrier Services Guide and Regulations
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For purpose of safety regulations (49 CFR Part 390.5), “a commercial motor vehicle (CMV) means any self-propelled or towed motor vehicle used on a highway in interstate commerce to transport passengers or property when the vehicle—

(1) Has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating, or gross vehicle weight or gross combination weight, of 4,536 kg (10,001 pounds) or more, whichever is greater; or

(2) Is designed or used to transport more than 8 passengers (including the driver) for compensation; or

(3) Is designed or used to transport more than 15 passengers, including the driver, and is not used to transport passengers for compensation; or

(4) Is used in transporting material found by the Secretary of Transportation to be hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and transported in a quantity requiring placarding under regulations prescribed by the Secretary under 49 CFR, subtitle B, chapter I, subchapter C.”

For purpose of Commercial Driver’s License (CDL, 49 CFR Part 383.5), a CMV is “a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle—

(1) Has a gross combination weight rating or gross combination weight of 11,794 kilograms or more (26,001 pounds or more), whichever is greater, inclusive of a towed unit(s) with a gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of more than 4,536 kilograms (10,000 pounds), whichever is greater; or

(2) Has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of 11,794 or more kilograms (26,001 pounds or more), whichever is greater; or

(3) Is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver; or

(4) Is of any size and is used in the transportation of hazardous materials as defined in this section.”

The MCA 61-1-101 provision is identical to the 49 CFR Part 383.5 definition, except that the MCA provision also lists school bus as a CMV. The definition provided by ARM 18.8.101 is identical to the 49 CFR Part 390.5.

The MCA 61-10-154 describes the commercial motor vehicle for which department of transportation can adopt safety standards. According to this provision, “The department of transportation shall adopt, by rule, standards for safety of operations of:

any for-hire motor carrier or any private motor carrier;

any motor vehicle or vehicle combination used in interstate commerce that has a gross vehicle weight rating, gross combination weight rating, gross vehicle weight, or gross combination weight, whichever is greater, of 10,001 pounds or more;

any motor vehicle or vehicle combination used in intrastate commerce that has a gross vehicle weight rating, gross combination weight rating, gross vehicle weight, or gross combination weight, whichever is greater, of 26,001 pounds or more and that is not a farm vehicle operating solely in Montana;

any motor vehicle that is designed or used to transport at least 16 passengers, including the driver, and that is not used to transport passengers for compensation;
any motor vehicle that is designed or used to transport at least nine passengers, including the driver, for compensation; or any motor vehicle that is used to transport hazardous materials of a type or quantity that requires the vehicle to be marked or placarded in accordance with federal hazardous materials regulations in 49 CFR, part 172."

**Critical Violation:**
A critical violation is a violation of a critical regulation. A critical regulation is a regulation within the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR) and Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) where noncompliance would indicate a breakdown in the motor carrier’s management and/or operational controls. For example, requiring a property-carrying CMV operator to driver more than 11 hours.

**Declared Weight** ([ARM 23.3.801](https://www.mt.gov/legis/arm/arm23.3.801) and [MCA 61-1-101](https://www.mt.gov/legis/mca/mca61-1-101)):
Declared weight means the total unladen weight of a bus, heavy truck, truck tractor or trailer plus the weight of the maximum load to be carried on the vehicle as provided by the applicant in an original or prior registration application submitted to the department. Notes: “department” refers to the Montana Department of Justice or its designated agencies.

**Driving Time** ([49 CFR 395.2](https://www.frms.dot.gov/)):
Driving time includes all of the time that a driver spends at the driving controls of a CMV in operation.

**Gross Vehicle Weight** ([MCA 61-1-101](https://www.mt.gov/legis/mca/mca61-1-101)):
Gross vehicle weight means the weight of a vehicle without load plus the weight of any load on the vehicle.

**Gross Vehicle Weight Rating** ([MCA 61-1-101](https://www.mt.gov/legis/mca/mca61-1-101)):
Gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) means the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle.

**Gross Combination Weight** ([ARM 18.8.1501](https://www.mt.gov/legis/arm/arm18.8.1501))
Gross combination weight (GCW)" means the loaded weight of a combination of vehicles. In the absence of a readily available means to determine the weight of a vehicle combination, GCW will be deemed to equal the declared weight of the power unit or the aggregate value of the tire rating in pounds for each tire on a vehicle missing a manufacturer's rating certification plate, whichever is greater.
Gross Combination Weight Rating (MCA 61-1-101):
Gross combination weight rating (GCWR) means the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination or articulated vehicle.

The Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR) is the maximum allowable weight for a truck and trailer combination including the tare weight of the truck; any cargo being carried on the truck; the weight of the trailer, the driver, passengers, and fuel (basically everything that moves with the vehicle). According to ARM 18.8.431 the maximum allowable weight can be found from the federal bridge formula as described in MCA 61-10-107.

Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) (49 CFR 171.8):
A hazardous material or HAZMAT is a substance or material that the Secretary of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to the health, safety, and property when transported in commerce.

Heavy Trucks (ARM 23.3.801):
Heavy truck means a truck that has a manufacturer's rated capacity of more than 1 ton. The term also includes a van or sport utility vehicle that has a manufacturer's rated capacity of more than 1 ton.

Light Vehicle (ARM 23.3.801 and MCA 61-1-101):
Light vehicle means a motor vehicle commonly referred to as an automobile, van, sport utility vehicle, or truck having a manufacturer's rated capacity of 1 ton or less.

Manufacturer's Rated Capacity (ARM 23.3.801):
Rated capacity means the manufacturer's rated gross vehicle weight for a bus or heavy truck or the manufacturer's rated gross combination weight for a truck tractor, excluding the allowable load.

Manufacturer's Rated Gross Combination Weight (ARM 23.3.801 and MCA 61-1-101):
Manufacturer's rated gross combination weight means the manufacturer's published weight of the allowable load for a truck tractor and trailer combined and includes the weight of the truck tractor and the trailer. It is also known as the gross combination weight rating (GCWR).
Manufacturer’s Rated Gross Vehicle Weight (ARM 23.3.801 and MCA 61-1-101):
Manufacturer’s rated gross vehicle weight means the manufacturer's published weight of the allowable load for a truck and includes the weight of the truck. It is also known as the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR).

On-duty Time (49 CFR 395.2):
On-duty time is the time includes all of the time from when a driver begins work until the time that the driver is relieved from work and all responsibilities of performing work.

Review (49 CFR 385.3):
A review is an on-site investigation of a motor carrier’s operations, such as maintenance and inspection, driver qualifications, hazardous materials, drivers' hours of service, CDL requirements, and other safety and transportation records to determine if a motor carrier meets the safety fitness standard. A review may be conducted in response to potential violations or complaints or in response to a motor carrier requesting to change their safety rating.

Roadside Inspection:
A roadside inspection is an examination of a CMV and/or the CMV operator by a Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program (MCSAP) inspector. A roadside inspection in conducted to ensure that both the CMV and the operator are in compliance with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations and Hazardous Materials Regulations (if applicable). If a serious violation is found during a roadside inspection, the driver will be issued a driver or vehicle out-of-service order. The violation must be corrected before the driver or vehicle can return to service.

Shipping Paper (49 CFR 171.8):
A shipping paper is the shipping order, bill of lading, shipping manifest or other shipping document service a similar purpose. The shipping paper must contain information required by 49 CFR 172.202, 49 CFR 172.203, and 49 CFR 172.204.

Trucks (ARM 23.3.801 and MCA 61-1-101):
Truck means a motor vehicle designed to carry an entire load. The truck may consist of a chassis and body or a chassis-cab and body or it may be of unitized construction so that the body and cab appear to be a single unit.
Truck Tractor (ARM 23.3.801):
Truck tractor means a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not constructed to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load drawn.
Montana Heavy Truck/Bus Regulations

Speed Limit

General Rule (MCA 61-8-312)

The truck speed limit for different truck types and conditions are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Speed limit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vehicle Type and Condition</th>
<th>Speed Limit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck or truck tractor of more than 1 ton “manufacturer’s rated capacity”$^1$</td>
<td>On federal-aid interstate highway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>On other public highway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: $^1$ Manufacturer’s rated capacity is defined in the Common Terms section. The manufacturer’s rated capacity is labeled on the vehicle ID plate located on the door frame of the driver’s door or inside the glove box, along with other technical specifications.
Examples

Examples of the vehicles that are required to comply with the truck speed limit are shown in Figure 1.

![Truck (manufacturer’s rated capacity greater than 1 ton)](image1)

Truck (manufacturer’s rated capacity greater than 1 ton)

![Truck-Trailer-Trailer Combination](image2)

Truck-Trailer-Trailer Combination

![Oversize Loads](image3)

Oversize Loads

*Figure 1. Examples of vehicles following the truck speed limit*

Heavy Vehicles

Buses and vehicles towing a trailer are not subject to the truck speed limit.
Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Regulations, to Include Inspections

General Rule (MCA 61-10-154 and ARM 18.8.1502)

Vehicles in commerce are subject to safety regulations. In particular, a vehicle must comply with roadside safety inspection if it meets any of the conditions shown in Table 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2. Vehicles required to follow safety standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Has gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating, or gross vehicle weight or gross combination weight \(^1\), whichever is greater | 10,001 lbs. or more (interstate)  
26,001 lbs. or more (intrastate) |
| Is designed or used to transport (for compensation) | 9 people or more (including the driver) |
| Is designed or used to transport (not for compensation) | 16 people or more (including the driver) |
| Is used to transport hazardous materials of a type or quantity that requires the vehicle to be marked or placarded in accordance with federal hazardous materials regulations in 49 CFR Part 172 and ARM 18.8.1501. | |

Notes: \(^1\) GCWR, GVWR, GCW, and GVW are defined in the Common Terms section.

Rental Trucks (e.g., U-Hauls)

- Vehicles operating in commerce are subject to commercial motor vehicle safety and inspection regulations.
- All vehicles for personal use are not subject to commercial motor vehicle safety regulations.
General Rule (MCA 61-10-141)

- All vehicles or vehicle combinations with gross vehicle weight (GVW) of 26,000 lbs. or more must stop at all weigh stations.
- All vehicles or vehicle combinations with GVW less than 26,000 lbs. but over 10,000 lbs. may be stopped and weighed by the portable scale crews.

Examples of vehicles that must stop at a weight station are shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Examples of vehicle following weigh station rule
Exemptions (MCA 61-10-141)

Vehicles that are exempted from the weigh station rules include: recreation vehicles (travel trailers and motor homes)-- new or used-- that are not traveling into or through Montana for delivery to a distributor or dealer unless the vehicle is over 26,000 GVW and operating in commerce.

- Intrastate/Interstate: CDL license is required for RVs weighing 26,001 lbs. or greater and used in commerce.
- Interstate: RVs weighing 10,001 lbs. or greater and used in commerce must follow commercial motor vehicle safety regulations.
- Figure 3 shows the vehicles that are exempted from the weigh station rule.

![Recreational Vehicles (RVs)](image1)  ![Travel Trailers](image2)  ![Motor Homes](image3)

*Figure 3. Vehicles exempted from weigh station rule*
**Farm Exemptions**

Definitions (MCA 61-1-101, MCA 61-10-154, and ARM 18.8.1501)

- “Farm vehicle” means a commercial motor vehicle that is:
  - Controlled and operated by a farmer, family member of the farmer, or person employed by the farmer as a private motor carrier of property;
  - Used to transport agricultural products, farm machinery, or farm supplies to or from the farm;
  - Not used to transport goods for compensation or for hire;
  - Not carrying hazardous materials of a type or quantity that requires the commercial motor vehicle to be placarded in accordance with 49 CFR 177.823.

- "Farmer" means a person who operates a farm or who is directly involved in the cultivation of land or crops or the raising of livestock owned by or under the direct control of that person.

- An interstate farm vehicle may be exempted from the FMCSA regulations regarding CDL, medical card, logbook, or annual inspection depending on the vehicle weight and how far the vehicle travels from the farm/ranch (MAP 21), as shown in Table 3.

### Table 3. Farm vehicle exemptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Air Miles from Farm</th>
<th>Farm Vehicle GVWR, GCWR, GVW, or GCW, whichever is greater</th>
<th>Farm vehicle drives in state only or crosses state line.</th>
<th>CDL</th>
<th>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 150 miles</td>
<td>&gt;10,001lbs</td>
<td>Crosses state line</td>
<td>No CDL needed</td>
<td>MAP 21 exemptions apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Doesn’t cross state line</td>
<td>No CDL needed</td>
<td>FMCSA Regulations do not apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 151 miles</td>
<td>&gt;10,000lbs</td>
<td>Crosses state line</td>
<td>No CDL needed</td>
<td>FMCSA Regulations apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Doesn’t cross state line</td>
<td>No CDL needed</td>
<td>FMCSA Regulations do not apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 150 miles</td>
<td>&gt;26,000lbs</td>
<td>Crosses state line</td>
<td>No CDL needed</td>
<td>MAP 21 exemptions apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Doesn’t cross state line</td>
<td>No CDL needed</td>
<td>FMCSA Regulations do not apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater than 151 miles</td>
<td>&gt;26,000lbs</td>
<td>Crosses state line</td>
<td>CDL needed</td>
<td>FMCSA Regulations apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Doesn’t cross state line</td>
<td>No CDL needed</td>
<td>FMCSA Regulations do not apply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Commercial Driver’s License (CDL)

General Rule (**49 CFR 383.5**)

A commercial driver’s license (CDL) is required to operate a commercial motor vehicle (CMV). A CMV is defined as shown in Table 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4. Commercial motor vehicle definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property, if the motor vehicle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

1. GCWR, GVWR, GCW, and GVW are defined in the Common Terms section.
### Commercial Driver’s License Classification (Montana Department of Justice)

Three types of license are available (Class A, Class B, and Class C). The classification scheme is shown in Table 5.

**Table 5. Classification of CDL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class A</th>
<th>Class B</th>
<th>Class C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A vehicle exceeding 26,000 lbs. GVW, GVWR, GCW, or GCWR that is towing a trailer over 10,000 lbs. GVWR. Any vehicle authorized to be driven under Class B, C or D</td>
<td>A straight vehicle exceeding 26,000 lbs. GVW, GVWR, GCW, or GCWR or any such vehicle that is towing a trailer/vehicle not in excess of 10,000 lbs. GVWR. All vehicles under Class C or D</td>
<td>A single vehicle under 26,000 lbs. GVW, GVWR, GCW, or GCWR or any such vehicle that is towing another vehicle or trailer and meets any of the following conditions: A vehicle that hauls hazardous materials in an amount sufficient to require placarding under Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 391 A school bus, or any vehicle that hauls 16 or more passengers, including the driver All vehicles under Class D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Examples of these three classes of vehicles are illustrated in the images shown in Figure 4.

**Figure 4. CDL classification examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class A</th>
<th>Class B</th>
<th>Class C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Class A examples" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Class B examples" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Class C examples" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Commercial motor vehicle safety rules apply. Refer to the [MDT Getting Started Guidebook](https://example.com).  

**Medical Requirements**

All commercial motor vehicle drivers need to be medically fit to operate a CMV. Most of the drivers are required to have a valid medical certificate; very few exceptions exist (see “interstate excepted” on the [Montana Department of Justice website](https://example.com)). Details about medical requirements and exceptions for operating a CMV can be found at Montana Department of Justice [website](https://example.com) or the [Montana Commercial Driver License Manual](https://example.com).
### Maximum Hours That a Driver Can Drive

Hours of service limitations are shown in Table 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><strong>Property-Carrying</strong></th>
<th><strong>Passenger-Carrying</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Daily</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-Duty</td>
<td>Maximum 14 consecutive hours on-duty following 10 consecutive hours off-duty</td>
<td>Maximum 15 hours on-duty following 8 consecutive hours off-duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving Time</td>
<td>Maximum 11 hours of driving during the 14 hour on-duty period</td>
<td>Maximum 10 hours of driving following 8 consecutive hours off-duty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest Break</td>
<td>At least 8 hours have passed since the end of the drivers’ last off-duty/sleeper period of at least 30 minutes</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weekly</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the motor carrier does not operate every day of the week</td>
<td>Maximum 60 hours on-duty in any period of 7 consecutive days</td>
<td>Maximum 60 hours on-duty in any period of 7 consecutive days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the motor carrier operates every day of the week</td>
<td>Maximum 70 hours on-duty in any period of 8 consecutive days</td>
<td>Maximum 70 hours on-duty in any period of 8 consecutive days.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HAZMAT registration is required to carry the following types and quantities of HAZMAT.

- Any highway route controlled quantity of a Class 7 (radioactive) material.
- More than 55 lbs. of a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 (explosive) material in a motor vehicle, rail car or freight container.
- More than 1 liter per package of a material extremely poisonous by inhalation.
- A hazardous material in a bulk packaging having a capacity of 3,500 gallons for liquids or gases, or more than 468 cubic feet for solids.
- A shipment in other than bulk packaging of 5,000 pounds gross weight or more than one class of hazardous material for which the transport vehicles require placarding.
- Any quantity of materials requiring placarding.
  - NOTE: A Hazardous Materials endorsement is required on a CDL for any CMV requiring placarding.
  
  More details about HAZMAT endorsement are available at Section 9 of the Montana Commercial Driver License Manual.

Registration

Registration can be completed online on PHMSA’s website. The following information must be provided before paying the registration fee:

- Information of the driver
- Information of the employing company,
- The registrants USDOT number, and
- Information on the mode(s) used to transport HAZMAT.
Shipping Papers

HAZMAT carriers and drivers must prepare a shipping paper with necessary information as shown in the Table 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7. Shipping paper information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Item Description</strong> ¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Emergency response information** |                           |
| How to safely handle incidents   | Shipping name of HAZMAT   |
| List risks to health             | List methods for handling spills, fires, or leaks |

| **Emergency contact information** |
| **Shipper certification**        |

Notes:
1. Must include information for all hazardous and non-hazardous items in the shipment
2. Shipping name must be properly determined using the Hazardous Materials Table in 49 CFR 172.101

Details on what needs to include in shipping papers and how long the drivers and carriers must retain the shipping papers are available in PHMSA’s guide book “Guide for Preparing Shipping Papers”.

A motor carrier must retain the shipping paper for three years after the material is accepted by the initial carrier for hazardous waste (e.g., used motor oil, batteries, etc.), or for two years if transporting any other hazardous materials.

For more clarification contact Motor Carrier Services (MCS) at (406) 431-0806 or (406) 523-2689.

Refer to 49 CFR, Part 172 for applicable placarding. A general guidance is also provided in the PHMSA’s guide titled “HAZMAT Markings, Labeling and Placarding Guide.”
References


Montana Heavy Truck/Bus Regulations


Motor Vehicle Division, Montana Department of Justice website. Accessed at: https://dojmt.gov/driving/commercial-driver-licensing/


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Alternative Format Statement

Alternative accessible formats of this document will be provided on request. Persons who need an alternative format should contact the Motor Carrier Services Division, Department of Transportation, 2701 Prospect Avenue., PO Box 201001, Helena, MT 59620. Telephone 406-444-9229. Those using a TTY may call (800)335-7592 or through the Montana Relay Service at 711.

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