



**American Association of
Motor Vehicle Administrators**

**AAMVA Code Dictionary
(ACD) Manual**

Release 4.0.0

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1. INTRODUCTION

The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) is the publisher of this AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD) (Release 4.0.0) Manual, which is a set of ACD Codes used nation-wide to identify either (1) the type of conviction or (2) the reason for a withdrawal in messages sent over the AAMVAnet, AAMVA's proprietary, secure computer network that connects to each State Driver Licensing Agency (SDLA) of the 50 U.S. States and the District of Columbia (the jurisdictions).

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ACD (RELEASE 4.0.0) MANUAL

The purpose of this ACD (Release 4.0.0) Manual is to provide information on the business rules regarding the use of the ACD code set in the Commercial Driver's License Information System (CDLIS) (a U.S.-wide system about CDL holders and their driver histories) and in the Problem Driver Pointer Systems (PDPS) (the U.S.-wide system identifying drivers who have been convicted and/or withdrawn for federally specified offenses).

The scope of this AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD) (Release 4.0.0) Manual includes a listing of the ACD codes with corresponding descriptions and abbreviations, as approved by AAMVA and implemented by each State Driver Licensing Agency (SDLA) in the jurisdictions. The major changes in this ACD (Release 4.0.0) Manual are the following:

- Additions
 - B57 (Driving a CMV without a CDL in the driver's possession) to satisfy the requirement in 49 CFR §383.51(c)(7); the B51 (Expired or no driver license) was incorrectly mapped to 49 CFR §383.51(c)(7) in Appendix C
 - M85 (Texting While Driving) to satisfy the requirement in 49 CFR §383.51(c)(9)
 - M86 (Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving)
 - Usage rules for both the M85 (Texting While Driving) and M86 (Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving) added to section 3.2.6.6
- Revisions
 - Added 'distracted' to the definitions of M80 (Inattentive/distracted, careless, or negligent driving) and M82 (Inattentive/distracted driving)
 - Removed guidance for applying penalties for B19 (Driving while out of service order is in effect and operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver and/or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard) and B27 (Driving while an out of service order is in effect (for violations not covered by B19)) from section 3.2.6.1; reference to Appendix C
 - Consolidated Appendices D and E; the Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s) were added to Appendix E; the ACD Detail field was removed from Appendix E (reference made in introductory comments to section 2.2); Appendix D is still present (with a note that the data is in Appendix E) rather than removing Appendix D and re-designating the remaining appendices.
 - Removed references to Appendix D from the Index; changes are not shown
 - Updated references to Appendix E in the Index; changes are not shown
 - Removed E06, E36, and E56 from Table 3
 - Added data retention requirements for the SOC and SOW for out-of-state driver convictions and withdrawals in section 3.2.5
 - Added new Appendix F to show examples of ACD Code usage; Glossary now Appendix G
- Clarifications
 - Added note in Appendix C for violations of Out-of-Service Orders to indicate the usage of the Hazmat Indicator and ACD code
 - In section 2.4, clarified that the CMV indicator is set to '1' ('Yes') if the vehicle meets the definition of a commercial motor vehicle in 49 CFR §383.5
- Updates
 - Makes references to the CDLIS System Specifications and State Procedures Manual generic (no release number) to preclude having to update the ACD Manual every time CDLIS documentation is released.

- Errata from previous release
 - Corrects mapping for A20 (Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs) to 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1) and (2).
 - Corrects the omission of 'S06' (06-10 > Speed limit (detail optional)) from Table 2 in section 2.2
 - Corrects the information in Appendix C for violations of Out-of-Service Orders
 - Corrects the definition of the B19 throughout – '...operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers...' vs. '...operating a vehicle transporting 16 or more passengers...'
 - Adds the reference to the FMCSRs for the U31 (Violation resulting in a fatal accident) in Appendix D

Changes incorporated in this document will be effective August 1, 2011.

This document includes an explanation of the ACD codes, rules for specifying the type of conviction or reason for the withdrawal, validation rules, use of specific ACD codes, and retention periods as well as a complete description of the ACD codes and a mapping to the federal regulations, the Uniform Vehicle Code (UVC), and the ANSI D-20 Codes to assist jurisdictions in mapping the ACD codes to their jurisdiction statutes.

If you have any questions about this document, please feel free to contact the AAMVA Operations Department via telephone (888-AAMVA80) or e-mail Operations Help Desk Mailbox helpdesk@aamva.org.

1.2 HISTORY OF THE ACD CODE SET

The Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act (CMVSA) of 1986 mandated that a driver who has been disqualified from operating a Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) by the State of Record (SOR) must not be able to obtain a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) in any other jurisdiction. The CMVSA also mandated the creation of the Commercial Driver's License Information System to enable an SOR to maintain and electronically report a complete driver history record of each CDL holder and to enable a State of Conviction (SOC) to electronically report a conviction of an out-of-state driver to the driver's SOR. In support of the CMVSA and CDLIS, AAMVA and the jurisdictions developed the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) D-20 Code set, which enables driver-licensing authorities to communicate commercial driver's convictions and withdrawals between jurisdictions. In 1996, because of identified inadequacies of the ANSI D-20 Code set and the long time-frames involved with addressing the inadequacies, AAMVA and the jurisdictions developed and implemented the ACD code set as a replacement for the ANSI D20 code set. The following table highlights the changes to the ACD code set with the release number and date.

Table 1. History of Changes to the ACD Code Set

Release Date	Release Number	Major Changes
April 1997	1.1.0	A few corrections and additions were made
January 2002	1.2.0	Added and revised a few codes to support the federal regulations requiring disqualifications for specified Railroad Highway-Grade Crossing (RRGC) violations, as mandated by the Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act (ICCTA) of 1995
April 2005	2.1.0 (known as the "revised code set")	Removed ACD codes that did not map to traffic safety violations or federal mandates. The revised code set also included the changes required to implement the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act (MCSIA) of 1999 and the Driver License Agreement (DLA)
September 2007	2.2.0	Addressed jurisdictions' questions raised since the release of the ACD Manual (Release 2.1.0). This release incorporated the answers to over 30 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) which provided clarifications by FMCSA to federal regulations and AAMVA documents.
June 2008	3.0.0	Incorporated two new ACD codes (W45 [Withdrawal for driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV] and W72 [Suspended pending final disposition]), clarified the usage of the B20-B26 [Driving while license withdrawn, barred, <i>etc.</i>], provided a table of conviction ACD codes where the CMV indicator must be '1' with acceptable values for the Hazmat Indicator, added retention periods for three categories (Falsify, Imminent Hazard, and the USA PATRIOT Act), and eliminated some redundant material found in other documentation. Changes were effective November 10, 2008.
May 2009	3.1.0	Added five new codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S14 [11-14 > Speed limit (detail optional)] • U27 [Vehicular feticide (1st degree)] • U28 [Vehicular feticide (2nd degree)] • W80 [Failed employer-directed drug test] • W81 [Refusal to submit to an employer-directed drug test] Revised the definition of four codes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M80 [Inattentive, careless, or negligent driving] • N21 [FTY ROW at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection] • N61 [Driving wrong way at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection] • N83 [Improper start from parked position] Added various clarifications and corrected errata from previous releases Changes were effective November 9, 2009

Release Date	Release Number	Major Changes
June 2010	3.2.0	<p>Added</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A91 [Administrative Per Se for BAC at __ (detail field required)' to mirror the existing A11] • definition of a CDL holder <p>Revised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • definition of A11 [Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at __ (detail field required)] to indicate it is the exact BAC reported • definitions of alcohol-related codes A04 and A94 to include the specific BAC ranges <p>Added various clarifications and corrected errata from previous releases Changes will be effective November 8, 2010</p>
August	3.2.1	<p>Clarification</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised the previously-provided guidance on Admin Per Se convictions and withdrawals (those based solely on an administrative action) must be reported with the A90, A91, A94, and A98 codes; A04 – A26 must be used for convictions and withdrawals based on court-adjudicated offenses; further discussions with the ACD Working Group's Legal Services liaison revised this: Admin Per Se convictions and withdrawals (those based solely on an administrative action based on a breath, blood, or urine test) must be reported with the A90, A91, A94, and A98 codes; A04, A08, A10, and A11 must not be used for admin per se convictions and withdrawals; codes A12 – A26 can have whatever withdrawal basis is deemed correct by the SOW <p>Corrected errata from previous releases</p>

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACD CODES AND QUALIFYING INFORMATION

ACD codes are used in AAMVA applications to identify the type of conviction or withdrawal transmitted in an AAMVANet message (for an example, see the CDLIS Systems Specifications, Section cd11 Report Out-of-State Conviction). The type of conviction or reason for the withdrawal is qualified by the Conviction Offense Detail field; the Withdrawal Reason ACD Detail Field; and the CMV, Hazmat, and Citation CDL Holder Indicators. An explanation of these data elements and information about their domain values are given in the following sub sections.

2.1 ACD CONVICTION AND WITHDRAWAL CODES

An ACD code is a three-character code composed of an alphabetic character and two numeric characters (*e.g.*, "S15" is the code for "Speeding 15 or more mph above the speed limit"). The ACD Codes, Descriptions, and Abbreviations are listed in Appendix A by groups of convictions, such as "Alcohol and Drug violations" and "Speeding violations," and by groups of withdrawal reasons. Most of the ACD codes are used in reporting convictions (see "conviction" defined in Part 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 383.5 [49 CFR §383.5]). Many of the Conviction ACD Codes are used when communicating the reason for a withdrawal, where a withdrawal is defined as the disqualification, revocation, suspension, denial or cancellation of a driver's license (see "disqualification" defined in 49 CFR §383.5). A few of the ACD codes are used only for withdrawals, and most often these Withdrawal ACD Reason Codes are used to signify second and third convictions within a federally specified time period. For jurisdictions that still use the ANSI D20 code system, old ANSI D20 code translations to ACD codes are listed in Appendix B. See the Section "3 ACD Code Usage Rules" for an explanation of business rules when using the ACD Codes.

2.2 CONVICTION OFFENSE DETAIL CODE

Certain ACD codes require or may have additional information to describe the conviction that is communicated in the Conviction Offense Detail field. The following table lists the ACD codes that use the Conviction Offense Detail field. The table includes a column describing the ACD code, a column indicating if the detail is required or optional and a column describing the format of the detail when present. Note that when the detail field is optional but not filled and for the ACD codes that do not use the detail field, the detail field is initialized to spaces.

Table 2. Rules for Setting the ACD Detail Field, for a Given Conviction ACD Code

Conviction ACD Code & Description		Detail	Detail Format and Explanation	
A11	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at __	Required	BB . . .	'BB' = Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC), ' . . . ' = zeros or spaces For example: to report a BAC of .02 use "02000" or "02 ".
A91	Administrative Per Se for BAC at __	Required	BB . . .	'BB' = Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC), ' . . . ' = zeros or spaces For example: to report a BAC of .02 use "02000" or "02 ".
D45	Failure to appear for trial or court appearance	Required	AAA . .	'AAA' = ACD code of the underlying citation, ' . . ' = spaces For example: if the conviction is for Failure to Appear for a Driving While Impaired citation, the detail will be "A25 " (A25 followed by two spaces).
D53	Failure to make required payment of fine and costs	Required	AAA . .	'AAA' = ACD code of the underlying conviction, ' . . ' = spaces.
D56	Failure to answer a citation, pay fines, penalties and/or costs related to the original violation	Required	AAA . .	'AAA' = ACD code of the underlying citation/conviction, ' . . ' = spaces.
S01	01-05 > Speed limit	Optional	LL . . .	'LL' = limit, ' . . . ' = zeros or spaces For example: if the limit was 25 mph, the detail may include "25000" or "25 " (25 followed by three spaces).
S06	06-10 > Speed limit			
S14	11-14 > Speed limit			
S15	Speeding 15 mph or more above speed limit			
S16	16-20 > Speed limit			
S21	21-25 > Speed limit			
S26	26-30 > Speed limit			
S31	31-35 > Speed limit			
S36	36-40 > Speed limit			
S41	41+ > Speed limit			
S51	01-10 > Speed limit			
S71	21-30 > Speed limit			
S81	31-40 > Speed limit			
S91	41+ > Speed limit			
S92	Speeding - Speed limit and actual speed	Required ¹	LLSSS	'LL' = limit, 'SSS' = speed, For example: if the limit was 25 mph and the recorded speed was 45 mph the detail will be "25045".
All other codes		Required	' ' = five spaces

¹The posted and actual speed is required so the SOR can determine if the speeding conviction was a serious violation (i.e., speeding 15 or more miles per hour above the limit).

See section 3.2 "Using ACD Codes in CDLIS" for details about using the Conviction ACD Detail field for convictions in CDLIS.

2.3 WITHDRAWAL TYPE ACD DETAIL COMPOSITE FIELD

The Withdrawal Type ACD Detail Composite Field is the composite of three data elements required to fully describe a withdrawal: Withdrawal Type [Driver License Withdrawal Type (DWDWTP) in the specifications];

Withdrawal Basis [Driver License Withdrawal Basis (DWDWBS)]; and Due Process Status [DL Withdrawal Due Process Status (DWDWPS)]. The valid values for each of these elements are found in the Data Dictionary Appendix of the CDLIS System Specifications.

2.4 CMV, HAZMAT, AND CDL HOLDER INDICATORS

In addition to the ACD code and sometimes the detail information, the information about the following indicators is required to fully describe a conviction:

- The CMV Indicator is a flag determining whether or not the vehicle driven was a commercial motor vehicle (as defined in 49 CFR §383.5) – if yes, then the conviction is subject to federal CDL regulations.
- The Hazmat Indicator is a flag determining whether or not the vehicle driven was a commercial vehicle required to have a hazmat placard – if yes, then federal CDL regulations require stiffer penalties for certain convictions.
- The Citation CDL Holder Indicator is a flag determining whether or not the driver held a CDL at the time of the citation – if yes, then the conviction is subject to federal CDL regulations.

A CDL holder is one whose last jurisdiction-issued license was a CDL. This applies even if

- the driver's commercial privileges are withdrawn (even if the jurisdiction issues a non-CDL hardship license for the defined period of the suspension of commercial privileges)
- the CDL has expired and no other license has been issued

For a driver to be considered a non-CDL holder, either the driver or the SDLA must take some explicit action.

A CDL holder becomes a non-CDL holder when

- he/she voluntarily surrenders his/her CDL
- the SDLA downgrades the CDL to a non-CDL

Certain ACD codes require the Conviction Commercial Vehicle Indicator (DCVCOM) and/or Conviction Hazmat Indicator (DCVHAZ) to be set to specific values. The following table lists the only ACD codes for which the CMV indicator can and must be set to '1' ('Yes'). For all other ACD codes, the CMV and Hazmat Indicators must be set to the appropriate code based on the vehicle and cargo at the time of the citation. The table includes a column describing the ACD code and a column indicating the valid values for the Hazmat Indicator.

Table 3. Rules for Setting the Hazmat Indicator for Conviction ACD Codes Requiring the CMV Indicator = '1'

Conviction ACD Code & Description		Hazmat Indicator
B19	Driving while out of service order is in effect and operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver and/or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard	1, 2, or 9*
B27	Driving while an out of service order is in effect (for violations not covered by B19)	2 or 9*
B56	Driving a CMV without obtaining a CDL	1, 2, or 9*
E03	Operating without hazmat safety equipment as required by law	1
E04	Operating without hazmat placards/markings as required by law	1
E33	Defective hazmat safety devices	1
E53	Failure to use hazmat safety devices as required	1
U09	Negligent homicide while operating a CMV	1, 2, or 9*
U10	Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV	1, 2, or 9*

* '9' is a valid value only for convictions with a citation date before January 1, 2008

See section “3.2 Using ACD Codes in CDLIS” for details about federal CDL regulations pertaining to ACD codes and the CMV, Hazmat, and Citation CDL Holder Indicators. The valid values for each of these elements are found in the Data Dictionary Appendix of the CDLIS System Specifications.

2.5 CITATION, CONVICTION, AND WITHDRAWAL DATES

The following data elements are in a conviction report and/or a withdrawal report (see cd11.1 and cd16.1 in the latest release of the CDLIS System Specifications for details about required and optional data elements and allowable values):

- The Citation Date is the date the driver is ticketed for an offense.
- The Conviction Date is the date the conviction is finally adjudicated, as defined by the State of Conviction (SOC) in accordance with its laws.
- The Withdrawal Effective Date is the date the license is withdrawn, after notification has been given to the driver.
- The Withdrawal Eligibility Date is the earliest date the driver may satisfy any conditions to end the withdrawal, such as paying any fees – Note that the value must be a valid date or a code (‘INDEF’ or ‘PERM’).
- The Withdrawal Reinstatement Date is the actual date the driver’s driving privileges are reinstated. This Withdrawal Reinstatement Date is typically blank when the withdrawal is first posted and it must never be a future date. For a withdrawal issued by the SOR and while the Withdrawal Reinstatement Date is blank: (1) if the Withdrawal Extent is “All”, the commercial and non-commercial statuses must be “NOT” and (2) if the Withdrawal Extent is “Commercial” and the SOR has issued no other active withdrawals, only the commercial status must be “NOT”.

The ACD Codes, the detail field, and the Indicators discussed in the preceding sections must be used with the Citation Date, Conviction Date, Withdrawal Effective Date, Withdrawal Eligibility Date, and the Withdrawal Reinstatement Date. The Citation Date is important to determine whether a given SOR had a law substantially equivalent to the SOC’s law in force at the time of the citation and thus the SOR can take action on the resulting conviction. The SOR uses the citation date (the date on which an incident occurred – see 49 CFR §383.51) when calculating whether federally-defined multiple convictions occurred within a federally-defined time period requiring a disqualification. The Conviction Date must be equal to or later than the citation date and must be equal to or earlier than the withdrawal effective date of a resulting withdrawal. The Withdrawal Effective Date and the Withdrawal Eligibility Date are used with the Withdrawal ACD Code to determine that federal requirements for disqualifications have been met. The Withdrawal Effective Date must be equal to or earlier than the Withdrawal Eligibility Date (if it is a date), and the Withdrawal Eligibility Date (if it is a date) must be equal to or earlier than the Withdrawal Reinstatement Date. See the CDLIS System Specifications, FMCSA federal regulations 49 CFR §383.51, the PDPS State Procedures Manual, and NHTSA federal regulations 23 CFR §1327 for more details about using these dates in those applications.

3. ACD CODE USAGE RULES

The ACD code’s primary function is to enable the interstate exchange of convictions and withdrawals. Because the ACD Codes were developed primarily for CDLIS, users of other applications may find the codes are too strict, too vague or do not cover certain offenses. Note that the Driver’s License Compact (DLC) and the Non-Resident Violators Compact (NRVC) don’t require ACD codes, but the Driver’s License Agreement (DLA) requires a “DLA Code” which currently is equal to the ACD Code value in all cases.

Each jurisdiction is required to map each state-native code and statute to the substantially equivalent ACD code and compile these mappings in its own Equivalency Table (see following sub section for details). Jurisdictions may store their conviction and withdrawal data in any form they wish; however, when communicating the information to

another user of the application, the ACD code(s) must be used. See the following relevant sub-sections for CDLIS and PDPS rules.

3.1 MAPPING STATUTES TO ACD CODES IN EQUIVALENCY TABLES

The ACD Equivalency Tables are a jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction cross-reference of the ACD to each jurisdiction's internal codes and definitions. The purpose of the ACD equivalency tables is to document the ACD codes and their substantially equivalent state-native jurisdiction codes. Jurisdictions use these tables to see how other jurisdictions have an ACD code mapped. AAMVA and the jurisdictions also use these tables to assess potential impacts of possible changes to the ACD. AAMVA updates the tables when updates are provided by jurisdictions. AAMVA will distribute a diskette of the equivalency tables to a jurisdiction or paying subscriber upon request. Contact the AAMVA Operations Department for more information.

To generate an equivalency table a jurisdiction must also map the statute to the ACD code and, at times, to the related value of the Conviction ACD Detail field (see following table).

Table 4. Example of Equivalency Table Entry

Jurisdiction Code (State Postal Code; <i>i.e.</i> , 2-digit State Code)	Abbreviation of the definition of the ACD code (Optional)	ACD Code	Equivalent State Code (used within the state—In some cases, this is the ACD Code)	Explanation of State Code (in most cases, this is an abbreviation of the state legislation)	State Legal Reference to the law that is responsible for the creation of the ACD Code	When Mapping is Used ("S" for offenses Sent, "R" for Received "actionable" offenses or "B" for Both Sent and Received messages)
CA	ALT/CFT DLID	B41	470a	SIGNING SOMEONE ELSE'S NAME - FORGERY	PENAL CODE	B

3.2 USING ACD CODES IN CDLIS

Mandated by the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986, CDLIS is subject to federal regulations promulgated by FMCSA (see 49 CFR §§383 and 384). The usage of ACD codes in CDLIS is subject to the rules in this document, which are derived from these federal regulations.

According to the CDLIS System Specifications, a conviction with an ACD code must be posted to the CDLIS driver history record (DHR), if the driver is:

- (1) a current CDL holder;
- (2) a former CDL holder whose driver history record has not been purged because data retention requirements have not been met; or
- (3) is a non-CDL holder who has been convicted of a violation while driving CMV and whose driver history record has not been purged because data retention requirements have not been met.

If the conviction is in-state, the jurisdiction must post the conviction within 10 days of the conviction date. If the convicted driver is an out-of-state driver, the SOC must send the conviction to the SOR within 10 days of the conviction date (49 CFR §384.209(c)). A jurisdiction must send required convictions either via CDLIS or by mail (using paper forms with a tracking sheet attached – see Appendix C in the latest release of the CDLIS State Procedures Manual).

A withdrawal with a Withdrawal Reason ACD Code must be entered in the CDLIS DHR if the withdrawal is the result of one or more convictions with a Conviction ACD Code and the driver has, or should have, an MPR on the CDLIS Central Site. A jurisdiction is required to send an out-of-state withdrawal to the SOR if the driver is a CDL holder, the withdrawal has a Withdrawal Reason ACD Code, and the withdrawal duration is for at least 60 days or an indefinite period. A jurisdiction must send required withdrawals either via CDLIS or by mail (using paper forms

with a tracking sheet attached—see Appendix C in the latest release of the CDLIS State Procedures Manual). When sending a withdrawal, jurisdictions must send the withdrawal linkages to all underlying convictions, if any, to the SOR.

To determine whether an out-of-state driver has, or should have, an MPR on the CDLIS Central Site, a “Yes” or “No” value is required for each of the following conviction data elements:

- CMV Indicator (set by the SOC)
- Hazmat Indicator (set by the SOC)
- Citation CDL Holder Indicator (set by the SOR).

Note: A State of Conviction (SOC) is not required to do a CDLIS inquiry to determine whether the driver has an MPR on CDLIS when the CMV Indicator and the Hazmat Indicator are both set to “No”. In such a case, an SOC may just send the conviction to the licensing jurisdiction according to the requirements of the relevant interstate compacts.

The table below shows an example of the usage of ACD codes in CDLIS. In the example, a jurisdiction convicts a CDL holder of the following violations:

- M20 (failure of CMV driver to slow down at railroad highway-grade crossing)
- M21 (failure of CMV driver to stop when railroad tracks are not clear)
- M22 (failure of CMV bus or hazmat driver to stop at a railroad highway-grade crossing).

In the example, the jurisdiction also withdraws the driver, in accordance with federal regulations (Note: All convictions for violations of this type require a CDL disqualification).

Table 5. Examples of CDLIS Driver History Actions

Action	Conviction or Withdrawal ACD Code	Date
Citation 1 Issued	-	9/2/2003
Conviction 1 Adjudicated	M20	10/2/2003
Withdrawal 1 Effective	M20	11/2/2003 (Duration: 60 days ¹)
Citation 2 Issued	-	5/1/2004
Conviction 2 Adjudicated	M21	6/1/2004
Withdrawal 2 Effective	W60	7/1/2004 (Duration: 120 days ¹)
Citation 3 Issued	-	1/1/2005
Conviction 3 Adjudicated	M22	2/1/2005
Withdrawal 3 Effective	W61	3/1/2005 (Duration: 1 year ¹)

¹Durations shown are the minimum required by federal regulations [see 49 CFR §383.51(d)].

The following sub-sections contain business rules for using ACD codes in CDLIS. The rules include procedures for maintaining backwards compatibility with those jurisdictions that are not yet able to implement the new releases. Also see a mapping of ACD codes to Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs) in Appendix D and a summary in Appendix E of rules for using ACD Codes in CDLIS.

3.2.1 VALIDATING CONVICTION AND WITHDRAWAL INFORMATION

The SOR is required to maintain complete and accurate conviction and withdrawal information in the CDLIS Driver History Records. The following rules apply regarding the information in driver history records (*i.e.*, the driver identification, license, conviction, withdrawal, and linkage information):

- The information in an SOR’s driver history records must meet validations specified in the CDLIS System Specifications (whether received electronically via CDLIS or on paper)
- An SOR/Old SOR must not send information in a history response that does not meet validations specified in the CDLIS System Specifications for the given transaction
- An SOI/New SOR must validate incoming history responses, as specified in the CDLIS System Specifications for the given transaction . Jurisdictions must not implement any edits not listed in the CDLIS System Specifications.
- The SOC/SOW must validate outgoing conviction and withdrawal reports, as specified in the CDLIS System Specifications for the given transaction
- The SOR must validate both in-state and out-of-state conviction and withdrawal reports that it receives, as specified in the CDLIS System Specifications for the given transaction (whether received electronically via CDLIS or on paper) . Jurisdictions must not implement any edits not listed in the CDLIS System Specifications.

3.2.2 REPORTING AND RECEIVING RETIRED, CHANGED, AND NEW ACD CODES

Jurisdictions must comply with the rules in the following table when reporting and receiving convictions in histories and out-of-state convictions as well as when reporting and receiving withdrawals in histories and out-of-state withdrawals:

Table 6. Rules for Reporting and Receiving Convictions and Withdrawals with Current or Retired ACD Codes

Release 4.0.0 Status of ACD Codes	Reporting Rule ¹	Receiving Rule
New ACD codes	Send via CDLIS in the Convictions History (H3), Withdrawal History (H5), Report Out-of-State Conviction (HA), and Report Out-of-State Withdrawal (HW) messages	Provided the ACD code and its supporting details pass validation, a jurisdiction must accept a conviction or a withdrawal with an old code still in use, a changed code, or new code in the ACD (Release 4.0.0).
ACD codes held over and unchanged from previous release		
ACD codes held over from previous release, with updated definitions		
Retired ACD codes	Don’t send via CDLIS ² and don’t count convictions or withdrawals on DHR	

¹If a jurisdiction is unable to send a conviction or withdrawal via CDLIS, it must send the conviction or withdrawal via mail.

²Because the retired ACD codes are not safety related or federally mandated, FMCSA has ruled that the SOR is not altering the salient driver history for commercial drivers by retiring these codes.

If Jurisdiction “A” continues to have problems with Jurisdiction “B” sending invalid codes or refusing to accept valid codes, Jurisdiction “A” is responsible for notifying the AAMVA Helpdesk. The Helpdesk will fill out a compliance ticket that will be included in the quarterly CDLIS compliance reports sent to FMCSA, so AAMVA and FMCSA can work with Jurisdiction “B” to correct the problem.

3.2.3 DETERMINING DISQUALIFICATIONS

The following are rules for determining disqualifications:

- A jurisdiction must generate disqualifications as required by the FMCSA’s federal motor carrier safety regulations (FMCSRs) (see especially the tables in 49 CFR §383.51) and FMCSA guidance. These rules are listed in Appendix C.
- The only ACD convictions that count towards a federally required disqualification are those convictions of (1) a CDL Holder or (2) a driver required to have a CDL and convicted of a violation in a CMV. All

historical ACD convictions of individuals with a pointer on CDLIS, or required to have a pointer, must be recorded and maintained in the driver history, until they have met data retention requirements.

- All convictions in the driver history must be counted towards a revocation, cancellation, *etc.* of the base license, in accordance with the SOR's laws. Jurisdictions are not required to withdraw a driver's base license privilege if the CDL privilege is withdrawn. Jurisdictions are required to withdraw the CDL privilege if the base license privilege is withdrawn.
- If the driver's base license is revoked, cancelled, or suspended **for any reason** by the licensing jurisdiction, the prospective SOR must not issue a CDL to the driver (see 49 CFR §384.210 Limitation on Licensing). Thus, if an applicant has a license status of "NOT", the prospective SOR must not issue a CDL to the applicant.
- A jurisdiction must use the citation date (not the conviction date) to determine if two or more traffic convictions occurred within a federally-defined period for accumulated convictions. FMCSA's Guidance states:

"The State must use the offense date to determine if two or more serious traffic convictions fall within the 3-year period specified in 49 CFR 383.51 Table 2. If the conviction date were used, delays in bringing a case to trial could push the second conviction outside the 3-year period, thus defeating the purpose of the rule. For example, a driver is cited for a first serious traffic violation on February 1, 2001 and is convicted on March 1, 2001. The driver is cited for a second serious traffic violation on January 15, 2004. The trial is set for February 27, 2004, but the driver asks to have the trial delayed because he has something important to do that day. The new trial date is set for March 15, 2004 and he is convicted of the second violation on this date. If the jurisdiction incorrectly uses the conviction dates, the two offenses are not within three years of each other and no disqualification action is taken on the driver. If the jurisdiction correctly uses the offense dates, the driver is appropriately disqualified regardless of the conviction date because the offenses for which he was convicted are within three years of each other."

- When an SOR posts a conviction, it must check for other convictions in the same federal category with a citation date within the calculation period for that category, to determine if a disqualification is required. To find all the convictions, the SOR must check for convictions of violations in separate incidents where the citation date is before or after or equal to the citation date of the conviction being posted and within the calculation period. For examples, see [Appendix F3](#).
- Currently, the only requirement for consecutive periods of disqualification is under 49 CFR §384.219 for third and subsequent convictions for serious traffic violations. All other convictions can be served concurrently. The SOR must apply the most severe disqualification available for that one incident. For example, if the driver was convicted of refusal to submit to test for alcohol and speeding excessively while violating an out-of-service order, the driver's disqualification period would be 1 year for the federal requirement for the refusal to test. Jurisdictions may always have stricter regulations than the FMCSRs. If their laws allow it, they could, in addition, disqualify the person for other reasons (points, *etc.*), but the SOR would record one disqualification for the federal regulation and one or more separate disqualification(s) for its own laws.
- If multiple disqualifications can be generated, at a minimum, the disqualification with the longest period must be generated. In cases where the SOR receives multiple convictions for violations in separate incidents within a short period of time, AAMVA recommends that all appropriate disqualifications be generated. For example, if the driver is convicted of the major offense of leaving the scene of an accident (whether in a CMV or POV) and is also convicted of a second serious speeding offense from another incident, AAMVA recommends the driver be disqualified for at least one year for the major conviction and for at least 60 days for the second serious speeding conviction. When the history is transmitted during a CSOR, the new SOR can determine that the appropriate penalties were assessed (even if the 60-day disqualification was within the 1-year revocation). Jurisdictions must also make allowances for ensuring the appropriate penalties are assessed if one of the convictions is overturned – either place both penalties on the driver's record or recompute any penalties when a conviction is overturned.
- According to the FMCSRs, for second and third (and subsequent) convictions for serious violations by a CDL holder convicted for an offense in a non-CMV as described in 49 CFR §383.51(c), Table 2, "... a

CDL holder must be disqualified from operating a CMV, *if the conviction results in a revocation, cancellation or suspension of the CDL holder's license or non-CMV driving privileges ...*" (emphasis added). Thus, if the jurisdiction does not withdraw the driver's non-commercial privileges for a given set of convictions for serious violations in a non-CMV, in accordance with its own laws, the jurisdiction is not required to withdraw the driver's commercial privileges.

When determining whether to count a conviction towards a disqualification, the SOR must account for the effective date of its legislation. For the example in the following table, assume that a jurisdiction passes laws effective 9-30-05 that require the jurisdiction to cancel the non-CMV driving privileges and consequently to disqualify the CDL driving privileges for 60 days if a CDL holder is convicted of two serious speeding violations in a non-CMV in separate incidents occurring within a 3-year period.

Incident	Citation Date (= Incident Date)	Conviction Date	Reception Date by SOR	Prior to Effective Date of Legislation?	Counted in 3-year Window?
1	09-15-05	11-01-05	11-11-05	Yes	No
2	09-29-05	11-15-05	11-25-05	Yes	No
3	10-15-05	12-01-05	12-11-05	No	Yes

The calculation for determining the 3-year period uses the citation date (NOT the conviction date) which must be on or after 9-30-05. When the jurisdiction posts the 09-15-05 conviction, it determines the citation date is prior to 09-30-05 and does NOT count the conviction in the calculation. When the jurisdiction posts the 9-29-05 conviction, it determines the citation date is prior to 09-30-05 and does NOT count the conviction in the calculation. When the jurisdiction posts the 10-15-05 conviction, it determines the citation date is on or after 9-30-05 and counts the conviction in the calculation. The calculation would then look for other countable citations within the 3-year window (looking backwards and forwards from the 10-15-05 citation date for convictions within a 3-year window). In this example, the jurisdiction would not find a second countable conviction. It would take another citation on or after 9-30-05 with a conviction date on or after 9-30-05 for the jurisdiction to possibly disqualify this driver for a second conviction based on §383.51(c). Note: If a jurisdiction withdraws the base license privileges, it must withdraw the CDL privileges as well. In the example above, if the jurisdiction generated a "points withdrawal" for the three convictions, the CDL privileges would be withdrawn along with the base license privileges.

- Section 383.51(a)(4) "Determining first and subsequent violations" states:

"For purposes of determining first and subsequent violations of the offenses specified in this subpart, each conviction for any offense listed in Tables 1 through 4 of this section resulting from a separate incident, whether committed in a CMV or non-CMV, must be counted."

Thus, under federal regulations, an SOR would not disqualify a driver for life because of 2 major convictions arising from one single stop, and an SOR would not disqualify a driver for 60 days for the second conviction for driving a CMV without obtaining a CDL and 1 year for a major conviction from one single stop. Jurisdictions can disqualify the driver under their own laws that are stricter than federal regulations, unless federal regulations specify a range like the disqualification periods for the violation of out-of-service orders.

3.2.4 ASSIGNING THE WITHDRAWAL ACD REASON CODE FOR A WITHDRAWAL

According to FMCSA guidance, certain ACD withdrawal codes must be used for disqualifications [*i.e.*, withdrawals taken as mandated in Tables 1-4 in 49 CFR §383.51 or 49 CFR §383.73(g)]. FMCSA requires that a jurisdiction must apply the appropriate withdrawal period, if any, for all convictions, including convictions transferred in the DHR and those discovered in a 10-year history check. For a withdrawal based on one conviction, the ACD Code of the withdrawal must be the same as the ACD Code of the underlying conviction (except for the W45; see section 3.2.6.2). If a jurisdiction takes a withdrawal as a result of an accumulation of any combination of offenses not listed in Tables 1-4 in 49 CFR §383.51 and/or offenses in different tables in 49 CFR §383.51, it must set the ACD Code of the withdrawal to W01.

Jurisdictions must comply with the rules in the following table when setting the ACD code for a given withdrawal.

Table 7. Types of Convictions that Require a Disqualification of the CDL privilege

Disqualification Mandated in:	Types of Convictions that Result in the Disqualification ¹	Withdrawal ACD Code is set to:
Table 1 to 49 CFR §383.51	One, and only one, major offense	The underlying Conviction ACD Code (e.g., A04); see exception for W45 in section 3.2.6.2
	Two or more major offenses (and no other types of offenses for this withdrawal)	W40
	Two or more major offenses that cause a lifetime disqualification and an additional major offense after reinstatement (and no other types of offenses for this withdrawal)	W41
Table 2 to 49 CFR §383.51	One, and only one, serious offense	No withdrawal for first offense
	Two, and only two, serious offenses in 3 years	W30
	Three or more serious offenses in 3 years (and no other types of offenses for this withdrawal)	W31
Table 3 to 49 CFR §383.51	One RRGc offense	The underlying Conviction ACD Code (M10, M20, M21, M22, M23, or M24)
	Two, and only two, RRGc offenses in 3 years	W60
	Three or more RRGc offenses in 3 years (and no other types of offenses for this withdrawal)	W61
Table 4 to 49 CFR §383.51	One OOSO offense	The underlying Conviction ACD Code (B19 or B27)
	Two, and only two OOSO offenses in 10 years (with the second violation not in a hazmat or passenger CMV)	W50
	Two, and only two, OOSO offenses in 10 years (with the second violation in a hazmat or passenger CMV)	W51
	Three or more OOSO offenses in 10 years (and no other types of offenses for this withdrawal)	W52
49 CFR §383.73(g)	One falsify offense (Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application for CDL)	The underlying Conviction ACD Code (D02)

¹ Specified time periods are bounded by citation dates.

Exception to Table 1 to 49 CFR §383.51: Although A50 (‘Motor vehicle used in the commission of a felony involving the manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance’) is listed as a major offense, it is handled differently because it carries a ‘Life time disqualification, **not** eligible for 10 year reinstatement’. Any conviction with an ACD code of ‘A50’ must be linked to a withdrawal with the withdrawal ACD code equal to ‘A50’. Any future convictions with an ACD code of ‘A50’ must be linked to a new withdrawal with the withdrawal ACD code equal to ‘A50’ (i.e., all ‘A50’ convictions will be linked to one, and only one, ‘A50’ withdrawal).

Withdrawal resulting from one underlying ‘non-federal’ conviction: If a jurisdiction takes a withdrawal as a result of a single conviction not listed in Tables 1-4 to 49 CFR §383.51, it must set the ACD withdrawal code to the ACD conviction code of the underlying conviction (except in the case of ‘W01’ (Accumulation of convictions (including point systems and/or being judged a habitual offender or violator) – see the ‘W01’ discussion in section 3.2.6 USING SPECIFIC ACD CODES).

Reporting ‘Admin Per Se’ Withdrawals. Admin Per Se convictions and withdrawals (those based solely on an administrative action based on a breath, blood, or urine test) must be reported with the A90, A91, A94, and A98 codes; A04, A08, A10, and A11 must not be used for admin per se convictions and withdrawals. Because “9” (Admin Per Se) exists as a valid value for the Driver License Withdrawal Basis (position 2 of the

withdrawal detail composite field), some jurisdictions have used codes A04, A08, A10, and A11 to report an “Admin Per Se” withdrawal in the past (see section 3.2.6.16).

ACD codes beginning with a ‘W’ that are exclusively used for withdrawals must not be sent as convictions. If a conviction is sent with a Conviction ACD Code from the following table of withdrawal-only codes, it must be rejected. Convictions in the driver history must not have a Conviction ACD Code from the following table of withdrawal-only codes. If a conviction with a Conviction ACD Code from the following table of withdrawal-only codes is sent in the history response, the conviction must be rejected.

Table 8. Withdrawal ACD Codes That Must Not Be Used for Convictions

ACD Code	Description
W00	Withdrawal, Non-ACD violation
W01	Accumulation of convictions (including point systems and/or being judged a habitual offender or violator)
W30	Two convictions for serious violations within 3 years
W31	Three convictions for serious violations within 3 years
W40	The accumulation of two or more convictions for major offenses
W41	An additional conviction for major offense after reinstatement
W45	Suspended for driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV
W50	The accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order general violations (violations not covered by W51) within ten years
W51	The accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order violations within 10 years where the second is while operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver and/or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard
W52	The accumulation of three or more convictions for out-of-service order violations within 10 years
W60	The accumulation of two convictions for RRGV violations within 3 years.
W61	The accumulation of three or more convictions for RRGV violations within 3 years.
W72	Suspended pending final disposition
W80	Failed employer-directed drug test
W81	Refusal to submit to an employer-directed drug test

No underlying conviction can be associated with the “W00-code” Withdrawal (Withdrawal, Non-ACD violation), the W72 (Suspended pending final disposition), the W80 (Failed employer-directed drug test), or the W81 (Refusal to submit to an employer-directed drug test).

One underlying conviction is optional for each of the following withdrawals. If provided, the underlying conviction’s Conviction ACD Code must be the same as the Withdrawal ACD Code:

Table 9. Types of Withdrawals Where an Underlying Conviction Is Optional

ACD Code	Description
B61	Failed to file accident report
B63	Failed to file future proof of financial responsibility
B64	Failed to file insurance certification
B65	Failed to file medical certification/disability information
B74	Failed to show insurance certification
D02	Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application for driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)
D35	Failure to comply with financial responsibility law
D36	Failure to maintain required liability insurance
D37	Failure to pay for damages or make installment payment
D38	Failure to post security or obtain release from liability
D39	Unsatisfied judgment
D51	Failure to make required payment of child support
W09	Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement as required by the USA PATRIOT Act
W13	Parental consent withdrawn
W14	Physical or mental disability
W15	Physicians' or specialists' report recommended
W20	Unable to pass DL test(s) or meet qualifications
W70	Imminent Hazard

3.2.5 DETERMINING RETENTION PERIODS FOR CONVICTIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

The Non-Resident Violators Compact and Federal Regulations (49 CFR §384.231) relating to the CMVSA of 1986 require minimum retention periods for convictions and withdrawals. The requirement applies to convictions for all drivers operating a CMV and to CDL holders operating any motor vehicle.

- Jurisdictions must retain records of convictions and associated withdrawals to ensure the reason for the disqualification is maintained (in addition, the requirement allows jurisdictions to select longer disqualification periods within their jurisdiction). In many cases the penalties for a second conviction are different than those for a first conviction, so the original conviction must be retained to allow the jurisdiction to check whether there is a prior conviction.
- The SOR (the jurisdiction that owns the MPR) must maintain convictions and withdrawals, regardless of where the offense occurred, until retention requirements are fulfilled. Specifically, the SOR must maintain in-state convictions and withdrawals that it has posted to the DHR, and valid convictions and withdrawals (1) sent from other jurisdictions (via the Out-of-State Conviction or the Change State of Record transactions); (2) transferred in a CSOR; and (3) discovered in a 10-year history check, until retention requirements are fulfilled.
- The following categories list the minimum time a conviction or withdrawal must be retained. Jurisdictions may choose to keep the records longer if they wish. The retention period may need to be extended to keep the conviction for the length of a disqualification retention period. When a license is transferred to a new jurisdiction, the minimum periods still apply; however, the new jurisdiction of record may apply its rules for maintaining convictions and withdrawals longer than the minimums. See Appendix C for a list of the violations (ACD codes) that must be retained for federally mandated penalties.
 - **Major Convictions:** Retain for 55 years from the conviction date.
 - **Serious Convictions:** Retain for 4 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained – whichever is longer
 - **RRGC Convictions:** Retain for 4 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained – whichever is longer.

- **Out-of-Service Convictions:** Retain for 15 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained – whichever is longer.
- **Falsify:** Retain for 3 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained – whichever is longer.
- **Imminent Hazard:** Retain for 3 years from the conviction date or for as long as the resulting withdrawal is retained – whichever is longer.
- **USA PATRIOT Act:** Retain for 3 years from the conviction date or for as long as the resulting withdrawal is retained – whichever is longer.
- **All Other Convictions** (jurisdiction convictions that are mapped to the remaining ACD codes): Retain for a minimum of 3 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained – whichever is longer.
- **Withdrawal Actions:** Retain for the length of time the record of any underlying conviction is retained (specified above) **and** for a minimum of 3 years from the effective date, eligibility date, or reinstatement date, whichever is later. Federal regulations require that jurisdictions be able to tie their withdrawals to the underlying conviction(s) (where the withdrawal effective date is on or after November 1, 2005), so the same mechanism may be used for determining retention periods of the withdrawals and will ensure that a new SOR will not impose a second withdrawal on an underlying conviction. For withdrawals that have underlying convictions, the withdrawal must be retained for 3 years (as specified above) or for as long as any underlying convictions are retained, whichever period is longer. Withdrawals which cannot have underlying convictions (*e.g.*, W72 [(Suspended pending final disposition)] and W00 [(Withdrawal for non-ACD reasons)]) must also be maintained for a minimum of 3 years.
- Convictions and withdrawals for out-of-state drivers:
 - The SOC must retain the original record of a conviction for as long as the SOR must retain the conviction in the CDLIS Driver Record.
 - The SOW must retain the original record of the withdrawal (including linkages to any underlying convictions for withdrawals with an effective date on or after November 1, 2005) for as long as the SOR must retain the withdrawal in the CDLIS Driver Record.

These periods are defined based on the assumption that jurisdictions will adhere to the reporting periods specified in MCSIA. Failure to report the convictions in a timely manner may allow drivers to escape the accumulated mandated penalties.

3.2.6 USING SPECIFIC ACD CODES

In the following sections are procedural rules for using the following specific ACD Codes:

- B19 and B27 (Violating out-of-service orders)
- B20-B26 (Driving while license withdrawn, barred, canceled, denied, disqualified, revoked, or suspended) and W45 withdrawal (driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV)
- B51 (Expired or no driver license), B57 (Driving a CMV without a CDL in the driver's possession), and B78 (Failed to show non-commercial driver license)
- D51 (Failure to make required payment of child support)
- D45, D53, and D56 (Failure to appear/pay/ comply – FTA/FTP/FTC)
- M85 (Texting While Driving)
- S92 and S93 (Speeding)
- U07 – U10, U27, U28, and U31 (Violations resulting in the death of another)
- W00 (Withdrawal for non-ACD reasons)

- W01 (Accumulation of convictions (including point systems and/or being judged a habitual offender or violator)
- W09 (Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement as required by the USA PATRIOT Act)
- W40 and W41 (Accumulation of multiple convictions for major offenses)
- W70 (Imminent hazard)
- W72 (Suspended pending final disposition)
- W80 and W81 (Failure of or refusal to submit to employer-directed drug test)
- A90, A91, A94, and A98 (Administrative *per se* convictions and withdrawals)

3.2.6.1 B19 and B27 (Violating out-of-service orders)

The two codes for convictions of violating an out-of-service order are:

- ‘B19’—“Driving while out of service order is in effect and operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver and/or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard” and
- ‘B27’—“General, driving while an out of service order is in effect (for violations not covered by B19)”.

Code B19 is used for violations while driving hazmat CMVs and/or Passenger CMVs (16 or more passengers), and B27 is used for other types of CMVs.

Note that these codes are not for out-of-service convictions – the code for an out-of-service conviction was retired because an out-of-service conviction is not related to traffic safety. These codes are for violating an out-of-service order. For example, if a driver is taken off the road for a missing logbook, the incident is not recorded as a “conviction” in the driver history. However, if the driver is later cited for driving his hazmat CMV while the out-of-service order was in effect and later convicted of violating the out-of-service order, the conviction is entered in the driver history with an ACD code of ‘B19’.

For information on assessing penalties for these types of convictions, see DISQUALIFICATION FOR VIOLATING OUT-OF-SERVICE ORDERS in Appendix C.

3.2.6.2 B20-B26 (driving while withdrawn/barred/canceled/denied/disqualified/revoked/suspended) and W45 Withdrawal (driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV)

Codes B20-B26 are used whenever a driver is convicted of driving while withdrawn, suspended, *etc.* In some cases, this will be a conviction of a major commercial offense as defined in Table 1 to 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7) – “Driving a CMV when, as a result of prior violations committed operating a CMV, the driver’s CDL is revoked, suspended, or canceled, or the driver is disqualified from operating a CMV.”

The W45 ACD code is used exclusively for identifying the first withdrawal of a driver convicted of driving a CMV while suspended for prior violations in a CMV.

If the SOR’s State Driver Licensing Agency (SDLA) receives a B20-B26 conviction (either in-state, from its courts, or out-of-state), the SOR evaluates the driver’s record to determine if it’s a major conviction (*i.e.*, driver suspended for previous violations in a CMV) by evaluating the conviction and withdrawal(s) in effect on the citation date of the B20-B26 conviction:

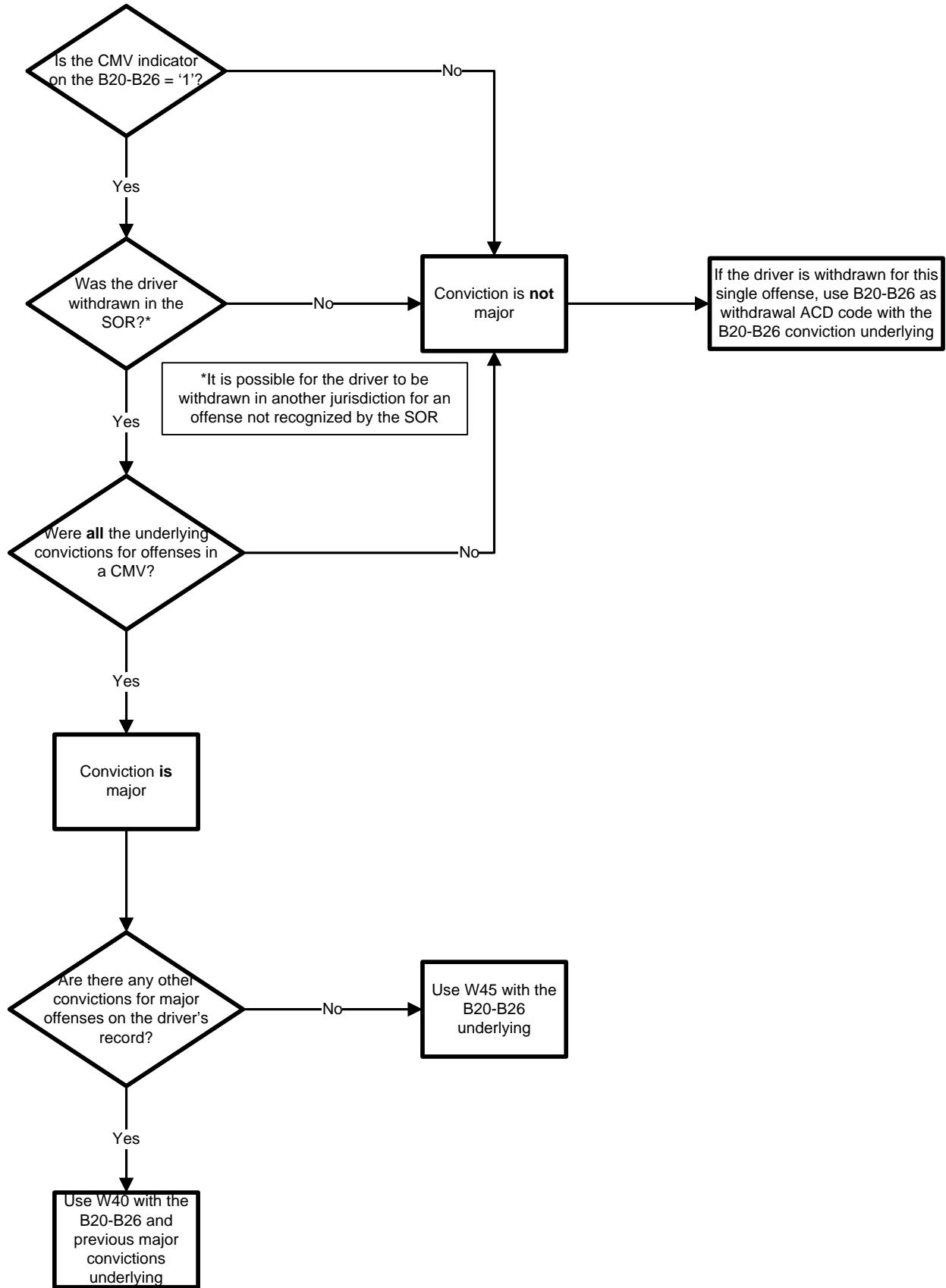
- the CMV Indicator must be ‘1’ (‘Yes’) – *i.e.*, the offense must have occurred in a CMV
- the driver must have been withdrawn for prior offenses in a CMV.
 - If **all** the underlying convictions were in a CMV, the driver is considered withdrawn ‘for previous violations in a CMV’ and the appropriate federal penalties apply
 - If any of the underlying convictions were in a **non-CMV**, the driver is **not** considered withdrawn ‘for previous violations in a CMV’

- If any of the underlying convictions were for non-moving violations (*e.g.*, D45 [Failure to appear], D53 [Failure to pay], or D56 [Failure to appear, pay, or comply]), the driver is **not** considered withdrawn ‘for previous violations in a CMV’
- If there are no other convictions for major violations or W45 withdrawals on the driver’s record, the SOR adds a W45 withdrawal with the B20-B26 conviction underlying. The W45 must have one, and only one, underlying conviction which must be B20-B26.
- If there are other convictions for major violations or W45 withdrawals on the driver’s record, the SOR applies the penalties for multiple convictions of major violations included in Table 1 to 49 CFR §383.51 using the W40 withdrawal code. The underlying convictions are the second conviction and the B20-B26 conviction.

Only the SOR can evaluate the driver’s history to determine if a prior withdrawal is a result of offenses committed in a CMV. Jurisdictions that are not the SOR cannot determine based on an NDR pointer that the federally mandated withdrawal is required. Even if the driver has a pointer on NDR from the CDLIS SOR, only the SOR knows if the driver was suspended at the time of the citation (*i.e.*, the pointer may have been posted after the citation date of the infraction in the SOW).

For examples of how to handle W45 withdrawals, see [Appendix F2](#).

Graphically:



3.2.6.3 B51 (Expired or no driver license), B57 (Driving a CMV without a CDL in the driver's possession), and B78 (Failed to show non-commercial driver license)

ACD code B51 is for "Expired or no driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)". The conviction is **not** a serious violation. If the conviction was for a violation in a CMV for not having a CDL (not just an expired license), the B57 (Driving a CMV without a CDL in the driver's possession) must be used. The code can be used for a CDL instruction permit, but in that case this conviction is **not** a serious violation. The B57 (Driving a CMV without a CDL in the driver's possession) is a serious violation (see 49 CFR §383.51 Table 2). It does not apply to a driver cited for driving with an expired license.

The B78 ['Failed to show non-commercial driver license (includes Instruction Permit)'] is intended to be used for non-commercial drivers. However, if the court convicts a CDL-holder of this offense, it must be posted to the driver's record.

3.2.6.4 D51 (Failure to make required payment of child support)

Although not a safety-related code, the D51 ACD code (Failure to make required payment of child support 42 USC §666 (a)(13)) is for a federally-mandated conviction. If a jurisdiction takes a withdrawal for a D51 conviction, it may be reported with a D51 withdrawal ACD code with an underlying D51 conviction ACD code. A PDPS pointer is **not** added based on this conviction and/or withdrawal.

3.2.6.5 D45, D53, and D56 (Failure to Appear/Pay/Comply — FTA/FTP/FTC)

The codes for a failure to appear, pay, or comply (FTA/FTP/FTC) are:

- 'D45'—"Failure to appear for trial or court appearance"
- 'D53'—"Failure to make required payment of fine and costs"
- 'D56'—"Failure to answer a citation, pay fines, penalties and/or costs related to the original violation"

These codes are designed to catch drivers who were not coming to court to avoid the full penalty for the offense for which they were cited (*i.e.*, when the failure to appear penalty was less severe than the penalty if the driver was convicted of the cited offense) or were not paying court costs, fines, *etc.* For all FTA/FTP/FTC convictions of a CDL holder, or a driver required to have CDL, for ACD offenses, jurisdictions must comply with the following rules:

- A failure to appear/pay/comply involving an original ACD violation is a conviction of a failure to appear/pay/comply and must be reported and recorded with a conviction ACD code of D45, D53, or D56, as appropriate.
- For in-state drivers, the SOR must add a D45, D53, or D56 conviction to the record and send the D45, D53, or D56 ACD code (along with the ACD Code of the original offense for which the driver was cited in the detail field) when replying to a history inquiry.
- For out-of-state drivers, the SOC must notify the SOR of the FTA/FTP/FTC conviction (ACD codes D45, D53, or D56) via CDLIS or using the sample paper conviction forms (the ACD Detail field must be the ACD code of the offense for which the driver was cited but failed to appear, pay, or comply). **The SOR must act on the FTA/FTP/FTC conviction as if it was an in-state FTA/FTP/FTC conviction on an in-state driver.**
- An SOC must report an FTA/FTP/FTC conviction by one of the following methods:
 1. Via CDLIS in the Report Out-of-State Conviction (HA) message or
 2. By mail using the FMCSA-approved forms or

3. For communications between NRVC jurisdictions, by mail using either a modified NRVC form that includes all the data specified for the HA message or an existing NRVC form with a separate attachment that includes all the data specified for the HA message that are not on the existing NRVC form.
 - If the citation date is on or after October 1, 2005, a conviction with a conviction ACD code of D45, D53, or D56 must have the ACD code of the underlying citation in the ACD Detail field. The SOR is not required to look at the underlying violation, unless its laws require it. If the citation date on the FTA/FTP/FTC is before October 1, 2005, the FTA/FTP/FTC does not have to contain an ACD code for the underlying citation in the ACD Detail field. It must be sent in the history as it appears on the jurisdiction's database. As of May 7, 2007, the CDLIS Central Site is editing all conviction reports and withdrawal reports to ensure all FTA/FTP/FTC convictions with a citation date on or after May 7, 2007 have an ACD code for the underlying citation (it cannot be the same as the FTA/FTP/FTC ACD code).
 - An SOC must find a way to ascertain the information about the underlying citation for an FTA/FTP/FTC conviction. If the SOC DMV doesn't receive specified information from the court, the SOC SDLA must obtain this information from the court if the driver holds a CDL (FMCSA is educating judges through its judicial outreach program as well as law enforcement personnel through various meetings). If the conviction is mailed, it must contain all the information required on an electronic transmission via CDLIS, even if the court did not report the information to the DMV. For example, if the jurisdiction court does not provide the state-native code and ACD code for the conviction, the jurisdiction SDLA must determine and provide that information.
 - If a jurisdiction issues an FTA for multiple citations and the driver must clear all of the citations as a group, then the jurisdiction must send one FTA with the ACD code for the most serious citation listed in the ACD detail. If the driver can clear up the FTAs one at a time (for example the DUI but not the speeding citation) the jurisdiction must send a notification of an FTA for each underlying citation.
 - For a non-ACD citation, an FTA/FTP/FTC conviction **is not** reported via CDLIS. If a withdrawal is taken as a result of the FTA/FTP/FTC, it must be reported as a "W00-code" withdrawal.
 - The SOC must report FTA/FTP/FTC convictions on CDL holders and individuals required to have a CDL, so the SOC must report the FTA/FTP/FTC as a conviction for an incident involving a non-CDL holder in a CMV.
 - FTAs and FTPs and FTCs are counted as "convictions on record".
 - If an OOS driver fails to appear/pay/comply, the SOC must ensure the FTA/FTP/FTC is posted as a conviction to the driver's DHR, at the SOR. Whether the SOC suspends a driver's license depends on the SOC's laws, since FMCSA does not require OOS withdrawals.
 - The FTA/FTP/FTC is a separate conviction from the underlying citation in a failure to appear or the underlying conviction in a failure to pay. The conviction for the underlying citation is posted when the court makes the final determination.
 - All D45, D53, and D56 convictions with a citation date before October 1, 2005 must be allowed on the H3 without detail. If a jurisdiction receives a D45, D53, or D56 conviction with no detail and a citation date after September 30, 2005 via paper, it must reject it or accept it and work with the SOC to determine the ACD code of the underlying citation before posting.

The following are rules for reporting and recording an FTA/FTP/FTC withdrawal resulting from an FTA/FTP/FTC conviction.

- For an in-state driver, if the SOR withdraws the driver for the FTA/FTP/FTC conviction resulting from an ACD citation/conviction, the SOR must record a D45, D53, or D56 withdrawal and the linkage to the D45, D53, or D56 conviction that resulted in the withdrawal. The SOR must send the withdrawal and linkage in the history response messages when replying to a history request.
- For an out-of-state driver, if the SOW withdraws the CDL holder for the FTA/FTP/FTC for at least 60 days or indefinitely for the FTA/FTP/FTC conviction (ACD codes D45, D53 or D56) resulting from a citation/conviction that maps to an ACD code, the SOW must send to the SOR the withdrawal (ACD codes

D45, D53 or D56) and linkage to the D45, D53 or D56 conviction that resulted in the withdrawal (the ACD Detail field must be populated with the ACD code of the violation for which the driver failed to appear/pay/comply).. The SOR must record the withdrawal and linkage in the driver history and send the withdrawal and linkage in history response messages when replying to a history request. **The SOR must act on the FTA/FTP/FTC conviction as if it was an in-state FTA/FTP/FTC conviction on an in-state driver.**

- If a jurisdiction does not take a suspension action for an FTA/FTP/FTC, it only needs to report the FTA/FTP/FTC as a conviction.
- If the SOW must report the withdrawal, the SOW must report the FTA/FTP/FTC withdrawal by one of the following methods:
 1. Via CDLIS in the Report Out-of-State Withdrawal (HW) message or
 2. By mail using the FMCSA-approved forms or
 3. For communications between NRVC jurisdictions, by mail using either a modified NRVC form that includes all the data specified for the HW message or an existing NRVC form with a separate attachment that includes all the data specified for the HW message that are not on the existing NRVC form.
- The underlying citation information in a conviction report is just informational. The SOR is not required to look at the underlying citation unless its laws require it. Most jurisdictions have a process for dealing with their in-state FTA/FTP/FTC convictions. Some jurisdictions base their in-state FTA/FTP/FTC withdrawal on an underlying citation/conviction. If they base their process for FTA/FTP/FTC on an underlying citation/conviction, then they must do the same for the out-of-state FTA/FTP/FTC. If they do not base their process for FTA/FTP/FTC on an underlying citation/conviction, then they would not base their process for an out-of-state FTA/FTP/FTC on an underlying citation/conviction.
- If an FTA/FTP/FTC withdrawal is the result of a non-ACD citation, the SOW is not required to send the withdrawal, but it may send it as a 'W00-code' withdrawal with no underlying convictions. FMCSA recommends that the SOW **not** transmit 'W00-code' withdrawals to the SOR. Note that an out-of-state W00-code withdrawal does not affect the driver's status.
- For an FTA withdrawal, jurisdictions have two options
 - a withdrawal with an ACD Withdrawal Code set to 'D45' linked to only one underlying conviction with the ACD conviction code set to 'D45'.
 - a withdrawal with an ACD Withdrawal Code set to 'D56' linked to only one underlying conviction with the ACD conviction code set to 'D56'
- For an FTP withdrawal, jurisdictions have two options
 - a withdrawal with an ACD Withdrawal Code set to 'D53' linked to only one underlying conviction with the ACD conviction code set to 'D53'.
 - a withdrawal with an ACD Withdrawal Code set to 'D56' linked to only one underlying conviction with the ACD conviction code set to 'D56'
- For an FTC withdrawal, the withdrawal must have an ACD Withdrawal Code set to 'D56' linked to only one underlying conviction with the ACD conviction code set to 'D56'.

As an example, a jurisdiction cites a driver for driving with a blood alcohol concentration of 0.04, the driver fails to appear, and the jurisdiction withdraws the driver. The jurisdiction would report a withdrawal with the withdrawal ACD Code set to 'D45' (or 'D56') and would report the withdrawal-conviction linkage with one link from the withdrawal to a conviction with the Conviction ACD Code set to 'D45' (or 'D56') and the ACD Detail Field set to 'A04' (Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC of at least .04 but not greater than .079).

As another example, a driver is convicted of an out-of-state serious speeding violation (ACD code set to 'S15' [Speeding 15 mph or more above speed limit (detail optional)]). The SOC reports the S15 conviction, and the SOR posts it to the driver's record. The driver then fails to pay the fine. The SOC must then send the FTP as a

conviction with the Conviction ACD Code set to 'D53' (or 'D56') and the ACD detail field set to 'S15', and the SOR would record this conviction. If the SOC withdraws the driver based on the FTP, the SOC/SOW must send a 'D53' (or 'D56') withdrawal and a link to one underlying 'D53' (or 'D56') conviction with the ACD detail field set to 'S15'. The SOR records the withdrawal and the linkage.

No current mechanism exists in CDLIS to notify the SOR (either electronically via CDLIS or by paper) that a driver has been reinstated by the SOW when the FTA/FTP/FTC is cleared, other than mailing an NRVC form. The following processes should be implemented for clearing FTA/FTP/FTC convictions:

- When an FTA/FTP/FTC is cleared, the SOC must notify the SOR of the reinstatement date, as follows:
 - If the SOC took an out-of-state withdrawal, the SOC negates the original withdrawal and retransmits the withdrawal with withdrawal reinstatement date.
 - If the SOC did not take an out-of-state withdrawal, the SOC mails the NRVC form or the equivalent, FMCSA-approved form with the reinstatement date or the SOC may send a negate conviction transaction.
- When the SOR receives the FTA/FTP/FTC clearance, the SOR must post the withdrawal reinstatement date to the out-of-state withdrawal and maintain the SOW's withdrawal.
 - If the SOR took a withdrawal, the SOR adds the withdrawal reinstatement date to the nation-wide withdrawal on driver's record (after any additional SOR requirements for reinstatement are met).
 - If the SOR did not take a withdrawal, there would be no nation-wide withdrawal to update.

A sample form for clearing FTA/FTP/FTC convictions has been developed and approved by FMCSA. See the form in the CDLIS State Procedures Manual Appendix C, along with the forms for manually reporting convictions and withdrawals.

3.2.6.6 M85 (Texting While Driving) and M86 (Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving)

ACD code M85 (Texting while Driving) was added to satisfy the requirements in FMCSA's final rule titled 'Limiting the Use of Wireless Communications Devices' published on September 27, 2010. It was effective October 27, 2010 and jurisdictions 'must come into substantial compliance with the requirements ... as soon as practical, but not later than October 28, 2013'. If a conviction is for an offense in a CMV, it is a serious violation per Table 2 to 49 CFR §383.51(c)(9). The M85 may be used for convictions in non-CMV's but does not fall under FMCSA's regulations in this case. NOTE: 'driving' is defined in the federal regulations as:

operating a commercial motor vehicle, with the motor running, including while temporarily stationary because of traffic, a traffic control device, or other momentary delays. Driving does not include operating a commercial motor vehicle with or without the motor running when the driver has moved the vehicle to the side of, or off, a highway, as defined in 49 CFR 390.5, and has halted in a location where the vehicle can safely remain stationary.

ACD code M86 (Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving) was added to allow the approximately 31 jurisdictions that have laws covering this violation the capability to transmit conviction and withdrawal information for these violations to other jurisdictions. Jurisdictions that don't recognize this as a conviction/withdrawal will only need to post the information and pass it in history responses. The M86 can be used for convictions in CMV's as well as non-CMV's. Convictions for violations in a CMV carry no federal penalty [NOTE: FMCSA published a notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) titled 'Drivers of CMV's: Restricting the Use of Cellular Phones' on December 21, 2010. If a final rule is issued with the same provisions as the NPRM, the M86 will become a serious violation per Table 2 to 49 CFR §383.51(c)]

3.2.6.7 S92 and S93 (Speeding)

ACD code S92 requires the posted and actual speed in the detail field, and ACD code S93 requires that the ACD detail field be blank. These codes must be used to replace the retired codes S11 ("speeding 11-15 over limit"), S50 ("Speeding in a school zone"), and S61 ("11-20 > Speed limit"). Additionally, any conviction with an S93 code with full detail must be changed to an S92 code with full detail; any S93 conviction with partial detail must be changed to blank detail, and any conviction with an ACD code of S92 that does not have full detail must be changed to an ACD code of S93 with no detail. For any conviction with a retired speeding code (S11, S50, S61, and S99) the SOR can replace the ACD code with an ACD Code of S92 or S93, as appropriate for the information in the ACD Detail field, without consulting the SOC.

3.2.6.8 U07 – U10, U27, U28, and U31 (Violations resulting in the death of another)

The following codes are for convictions where the driver caused a fatality:

- 'U07' – "Vehicular homicide"
- 'U08' – "Vehicular manslaughter"
- 'U09' – "Negligent homicide while operating a CMV"
- 'U10' – "Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV"
- 'U31' – "Violation resulting in fatal accident"

When the CMV indicator is set to "Yes", the first four codes (U07 – U10) are mapped to the Major violation of "Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV, including but not limited to the crimes of motor vehicle manslaughter, homicide by motor vehicle and negligent homicide". Since these codes all share the same federal penalty, if a jurisdiction is unable to gather the details to be able to distinguish between them, U10 is the generic code to use. However, this approach should only be used as a last resort, because other jurisdictions may have greater penalties for convictions of some of these offenses.

In contrast to the U07-U10 codes, ACD Code U31 ("Violation resulting in fatal accident") is mapped to the Serious violation "Violates State or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control arising in connection with a fatal accident" where the driver was operating a CMV or the CDL holder was operating a non-CMV. This code is used

instead of the U10 code when the fatality was not caused by negligent operation of a CMV. Note that the ACD Codes U07-U10 have a more severe minimum penalty, so these codes must be used appropriately.

The following ACD codes may be used by those jurisdictions that recognize feticide as a violation:

- ‘U27’ – “Vehicular Feticide (1st Degree)”
- ‘U28’ – “Vehicular Feticide (2nd Degree)”

Since not all jurisdictions will recognize feticide, the following scenarios are presented:

Two jurisdictions:

A – recognized feticide (the killing of a viable but unborn child)

B – does not recognize feticide

- Driver licensed in jurisdiction A is cited for and convicted of feticide in jurisdiction A; jurisdiction A posts the conviction (with the ‘U27’ or ‘U28’) and penalizes the driver according to jurisdiction law.
- Driver licensed in jurisdiction B is cited for and convicted of feticide in jurisdiction A; jurisdiction A posts the conviction (with the ‘U27’ or ‘U28’) and forwards the conviction to jurisdiction B; jurisdiction B posts the out-of-state conviction and acts on it as if it occurred in jurisdiction B (**not** recognized so **no** action)

A driver (licensed in either jurisdiction A or B) would never be cited for feticide in jurisdiction B

3.2.6.9 W00 (Withdrawal for non-ACD reasons)

The withdrawal ACD code W00 was created specifically for situations where a jurisdiction has a withdrawal resulting from a conviction that does not map to an ACD code. The W00 ACD Code is used only for these types of withdrawals—it must not be used as a Conviction ACD Code.

A “W00-code” withdrawal issued by the SOR is required to be sent in a history message just like any other withdrawal if the data retention requirements have not been met (see section 3.2.5).

A driver with an active “W00-code” withdrawal issued by the licensing jurisdiction must have a license status code of ‘NOT’. Thus, a driver with an active “W00-code” withdrawal issued by the licensing jurisdiction must have a license status code of ‘NOT’ for **BOTH** the commercial license status and the non-commercial license status. A prospective SOR cannot issue a CDL to an applicant who has a ‘NOT’ license status, because 49 CFR §384.210 expressly prohibits a jurisdiction from issuing a CDL to a person whose base-license or CDL privilege is withdrawn by his licensing jurisdiction for **any** reason.

3.2.6.10 W01 (Accumulation of convictions (including point systems and/or being judged a habitual offender or violator))

A jurisdiction must use the ACD Code W01 for a jurisdiction-required withdrawal issued as the result of an accumulation of convictions for any combination of offenses not listed in Tables 1-4 in 49 CFR §383.51 or in 49 CFR §383.73(g) (*i.e.*, ACD code D02 [Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application for driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)]) and/or offenses in different tables in 49 CFR §383.51 (see following table). The ACD Code W01 may also be used for a jurisdiction-required withdrawal that is just for one conviction.

Table 10. Examples of Types of Accumulated Convictions that Result in a ‘W01’ Withdrawal

Accumulated convictions	Withdrawal ACD Code setting:
One major offense and one serious offense - based on jurisdiction law	W01
Two serious offenses and one RRGc offense - based on jurisdiction law	
One RRGc offense and one OOSO offense - based on jurisdiction law	
One OOSO offense and three 'non-federal' ACD offense (offense not listed in Tables in 49 CFR §383.51 or not listed in the ACD Manual category as Major, Serious, RRGc, OOSO, or Falsify) ¹	
Five “non-federal” ACD offenses (not listed in Tables in 49 CFR §383.51 and not listed in the ACD Manual category as Major, Serious, RRGc, OOSO, or Falsify)	

¹The W01 withdrawal for the OOSO and three "non-federal" ACD offenses would be in addition to the B27 or B19 withdrawal for the OOSO offense.

A jurisdiction must generate a federally required disqualification, even if it generates a non-commercial withdrawal (e.g., a W01 withdrawal) for the convictions requiring a disqualification that affects both privileges and extends past the warranted disqualification period. For example, a driver has convictions for two serious and one non-serious violation in a 2-year period. In accordance with its own laws, the jurisdiction opts to disqualify the driver for the combination of all three convictions for 90 days. The jurisdiction must post a federal W30 withdrawal for the two serious convictions for at least 60 days, in accordance with federal regulations. In addition, the jurisdiction must use a withdrawal ACD code of W01 for a withdrawal with all three underlying convictions.

3.2.6.11 W09 (Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement as required by the USA PATRIOT Act)

When the Transportation Security Administration directs a jurisdiction to “revoke” a hazmat endorsement (HME) within 15 days of receipt of the letter, the jurisdiction must order the hazmat endorsement holder to surrender the physical license for replacement with a new physical license that doesn’t have the HME. The removal of the HME from a driver’s license is not a withdrawal of driving privileges and need not be reported as such. If the driver is ordered to exchange the old physical license for a new physical license without the HME and the driver fails to surrender his/her license, the driver’s license must be withdrawn and reported with the W09 ACD code “Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement as required by the USA PATRIOT Act”.

3.2.6.12 W40 and W41 (Accumulation of multiple convictions for major offenses)

The W40 ACD code is used for a lifetime suspension for two or more major convictions (eligible for reinstatement in 10 years if the driver complies with special conditions). If a driver is reinstated after serving 10 years of a W40 withdrawal and then receives a major conviction after the reinstatement, he/she must be permanently disqualified for life with no chance of reinstatement (ACD code = ‘W41’). FMCSA regulations do not address the scenario where a driver receives another major conviction while a lifetime disqualification is in effect. The text in Table 1 doesn't say: "for a second or subsequent conviction...before reinstatement". In this case, the jurisdiction ‘starts the clock over again’ on the possible reinstatement date. For example, if the driver’s clock started on November 5, 2007, the effective date of the lifetime disqualification, the driver could apply for reinstatement on November 5, 2017. If the driver gets another citation on October 5, 2010 (for which he/she is convicted) and a second lifetime disqualification effective on November 5, 2010, the SOR restarts the clock on the effective date of the second lifetime disqualification, and the driver could apply for reinstatement on November 5, 2020.

NOTE: Reinstatement is not automatic in the case of a lifetime disqualification. In these cases, in accordance with the jurisdiction’s law, the jurisdiction may provide for reinstatement ONLY if the driver has voluntarily completed an appropriate rehabilitation program approved by the jurisdiction [see 49 CFR §383.51(a)(5)].

NOTE: The only type of conviction for a major violation for which a life-time suspension cannot be reinstated is listed in §353.51(b)(9), and the ACD code for this type of conviction is A50 (“Using the vehicle in the commission of a felony involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance”).

3.2.6.13 W70 (Imminent hazard)

The W70 ACD code is used exclusively by FMCSA for an imminent hazard disqualification. Jurisdictions must not generate a withdrawal with a W70 withdrawal code.

3.2.6.14 W72 (Suspended pending final disposition)

While originally envisioned for use after an alcohol-related traffic stop, the W72 ACD code can be used by all jurisdictions any time a driver is administratively suspended – not only for alcohol-related withdrawals; there can be no underlying conviction. The W72 withdrawal must be indefinite (withdrawal eligibility = ‘INDEF’); it cannot be cleared until the case is prosecuted or the charges are dropped.

3.2.6.15 W80 and W81 (Failure of or refusal to submit to employer-directed drug test)

On June 13, 2008, DOT published an interim final rule (<http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2008/pdf/E8-13377.pdf>) authorizing

... employers to disclose to State commercial driver licensing (CDL) authorities the drug and alcohol violations of employees who hold CDLs and operate commercial motor vehicles (CMVs), when a State law requires such reporting. This rule also permits third party administrators (TPAs) to provide the same information to State CDL licensing authorities where State law requires the TPAs to do so for owner-operator CMV drivers with CDLs.

The W80 and W81 codes are used by those jurisdictions that have passed legislation requiring the results of employer-directed drug test be forwarded to the jurisdiction SDLA. These codes can only be applied by a driver’s SOR. Therefore, neither code will be valid in the Report Out-of-State Withdrawal transaction and will not be valid as conviction codes.

If a jurisdiction is notified that an out-of-state driver failed or refused a test, the notification to the SOR will be not be via CDLIS but through some other means (e.g., mail, telephone, email, etc.). Jurisdictions will have to decide what to do if a notice is received on one of its drivers from out-of-state.

3.2.6.16 A90, A91, A94, and A98 (Administrative *per se* Convictions and Withdrawals)

Admin Per Se convictions and withdrawals (those based solely on an administrative action based on a breath, blood, or urine test) must be reported with the A90, A91, A94, and A98 codes; A04, A08, A10, and A11 must not be used for admin per se convictions and withdrawals. Because “9” (Admin Per Se) exists as a valid value for the Driver License Withdrawal Basis (position 2 of the withdrawal detail composite field), some jurisdictions have used codes A04, A08, A10, and A11 to report an “Admin Per Se” withdrawal in the past.

For examples of how to handle admin per se convictions, see [Appendix F1](#).

3.3 USING ACD CODES IN PDPS

Mandated by the National Driver Register (NDR) Act of 1982, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) created the NDR Problem Driver Pointer System (PDPS) in the late 1980s. PDPS is a system enabling the exchange of the motor vehicle driving record of an individual convicted or withdrawn for PDPS-listed offenses between the jurisdiction that takes adverse action against a driver [State of Record (SOR)] and the jurisdiction requesting the information [State of Inquiry (SOI)]. Via PDPS, an SOI may also request and obtain whatever history of a driver is maintained by the requested jurisdiction, regardless of whether the requested jurisdiction has ever licensed the individual or has ever placed a pointer on PDPS for the driver.

3.3.1 RECORDING A POINTER ON NDR

According to federal regulations promulgated by the NHTSA, if a jurisdiction convicts a driver for offenses listed in Appendix A of 23 CFR §1327 or withdraws a driver for reasons listed in Appendix A of 23 CFR §1327, the jurisdiction must add a pointer on the National Driver Register (NDR), the pointer database for PDPS (see required

offenses in 23 CFR §1327.5). **A jurisdiction must not add a pointer for offenses not listed.** When NHTSA adds new codes to its regulations, the new codes will be reflected in this document.

A jurisdiction that maintains a pointer on NDR is the PDPS SOR for the specific driver record of the conviction/withdrawal, even if the driver is not licensed by the PDPS SOR. An SOR retains a conviction record for at least 3 years from the date of the NDR pointer or for as long as the resulting withdrawal is effective, whichever is longer. NHTSA recommends an SOR retains a minor withdrawal record for 5 years and a major withdrawal for 10 years from the date of the NDR pointer [see 23 CFR §1327.5(c)(2)]. Note that only a subset of Conviction ACD Codes and Withdrawal ACD Reasons Codes are listed in Appendix A of 23 CFR §1327 (see following table). See Appendix E for a detailed list of ACD Codes in PDPS and associated rules.

Table 11. ACD Codes for Convictions and/ or Withdrawals That Require a Pointer on PDPS

<p>Highway Safety Related <u>Major</u> Codes (require the creation of a PDPS pointer)</p> <p>Conviction or Withdrawal A04, A08, A10, A11, A12, A20, A21, A22, A23, A24, A25, A26, A31, A33, A35, A41, A50, A90, A94, A98 B01, B02, B03, B04, B05, B06, B07, B08, B14, B19, B20, B21, B22, B23, B24, B25, B26, B27, B41, B51, B56 D02, D07, D16, D27, D29, D72, D78 S95 U07, U08, U09, U10, U31</p> <p>Withdrawal Only S15, S16, S21, S26, S31, S36, S41, S71, S81, S91, S92, S93, S94, S97 U01, U02, U03, U05, U06 W01, W30, W31, W40, W41, W50, W51, W52, W60, W61, W70</p>
<p>Highway-Safety Related <u>Minor</u> Codes (require the creation of a PDPS pointer)</p> <p>Conviction or Withdrawal A60, A61 B91 D06 E03 M09, M10, M20, M21, M22, M23, M24, M80, M81, M82, M83, M84</p> <p>Withdrawal Only B63 D35, D38, D39, D45, D53, D56, D74, D75 F02, F03, F04, F05, F06 S01, S06, S51 W14, W20</p>

3.3.2 USING THE W00 (WITHDRAWAL, NON-ACD VIOLATION) CODE

Jurisdictions that withdraw a driver for a non-ACD reason must not put a pointer on NDR for the withdrawal. However, a jurisdiction that issues a withdrawal of an out-of-state driver for a non-ACD reason may notify the licensing jurisdiction of the withdrawal (setting the Withdrawal ACD Reason Code = 'W00'). If the licensing jurisdiction withdraws its own driver for a non-ACD reason, the licensing jurisdiction records the withdrawal as a "W00-code" withdrawal. A jurisdiction must transmit "W00-code" withdrawals in response to a PDPS State-to-State History Request from a State of Inquiry (SOI) or prospective New licensing jurisdiction. If an SOI or prospective New licensing jurisdiction requires more information about the "W00-code" withdrawal, such as the reason for the withdrawal, the SOI/New licensing jurisdiction must call the jurisdiction that issued the withdrawal.

The licensing jurisdiction must set the driver's license status code to 'NOT' while a "W00-code" withdrawal issued by the licensing jurisdiction is active.

APPENDIX A - ACD CODES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

Listed below are all the ACD codes used to communicate convictions and withdrawals over AAMVAnet. The list is in alphabetic order by ACD code and is grouped by category of violations and group of violations. Each ACD code is followed by its ACD description and abbreviation. The abbreviations are a short form of the description of the ACD codes. The abbreviations are not sent in any messages, but are used in manual tasks, such as maintaining the equivalency tables.

ALCOHOL AND DRUG (CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES) VIOLATIONS

This category includes the codes that begin with an "A". The codes in this category have been defined to permit jurisdictions to report convictions for violations of exceeding a specific Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) level (A04, A08, and A10), exceeding a BAC level identified in the conviction detail field (A11), the more general type of convictions (A12, A20-A26), and other alcohol or drug related convictions (A31-A98).

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Driving Under the Influence over Specified BAC levels (BAC Group)		
A04	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC of at least .04 but not greater than .079	DUI04BACPLI
A08	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at or over .08	DUI≥08BACPLI
A10	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at or over .10	DUI≥10BACPLI
A11	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at __ (detail field required)	DUI≥BAC PLI :
A12	Refused to submit to test for alcohol – Implied Consent Law	REFUSED TEST
General Driving Under the Influence (DUI Group)		
A20	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	DUI ALC/DRUG
A21	Driving under the influence of alcohol	DUI ALCOHOL*
A22	Driving under the influence of drugs	DUI OF DRUGS
A23	Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	DUI ALC&DRUG
A24	Driving under the influence of medication not intended to intoxicate	DUI MEDICATN
A25	Driving while impaired	DRV IMPAIRED
A26	Drinking alcohol while operating a vehicle	DRNK WH OPER
Possession Offenses (POS Group)		
A31	Illegal possession of alcohol	POSS ALCOHOL
A33	Illegal possession of drugs (controlled substances)	POSSESS DRUG
A35	Possession of open alcohol container	OPEN CONTAIN
Ignition Interlock Devices (IID Group)		
A41	Driver violation of ignition interlock or immobilization device	NTRLOCK VIOL
Transporting a Controlled Substance (TCS Group)		
A50	Motor vehicle used in the commission of a felony involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance	VEH:CNTR SUB
Underage Drinking Group (UDG Group)		
A60	Underage Convicted of Drinking and Driving at .02 or higher BAC	UNAGE D*DCOV
A61	Underage Administrative Per Se – Drinking and Driving at .02 or higher BAC	UNAGE D*DADM
Administrative Per Se		
A90	Administrative Per Se for BAC at or over .10	DUI@10ADMIN*
A91	Administrative Per Se for BAC at __ (detail field required)	DUI@--ADMIN*
A94	Administrative Per Se for BAC of at least .04 but not greater than .079	DUI@04ADMIN*

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
A98	Administrative Per Se for BAC at or over .08	DUI@08ADMIN*

DUTIES FAILED – REQUIREMENTS NOT MET – IMPROPER BEHAVIOR

This category includes the codes that begin with a “B” or a “D”.

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Hit & Run; Behaviors after Accidents (HRB Group)		
B01	Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident	H&R AFTR ACC
B02	Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident – Fatal accident	H&R: FAT ACC
B03	Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident – Personal injury accident	H&R: INJ ACC
B04	Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident – Property damage accident	H&R: PDO ACC
B05	Leaving accident scene before police arrive	LVSC AFT ACC
B06	Leaving accident scene before police arrive – Fatal accident	LVSC:FAT ACC
B07	Leaving accident scene before police arrive – Personal injury accident	LVSC:INJ ACC
B08	Leaving accident scene before police arrive – Property damage accident	LVSC:PDO ACC
B14	Failure to reveal identity after fatal or personal injury accident	FL RV ID ACC
Driving After Withdrawal (DAW Group)		
B19	Driving while out of service order is in effect and operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver and/or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard	D W LIC OOSL
B20	Driving while license withdrawn	D W LIC WITH
B21	Driving while license barred	D W LIC BARR
B22	Driving while license canceled	D W LIC CANC
B23	Driving while license denied	D W LIC DENI
B24	Driving while license disqualified	D W LIC DISQ
B25	Driving while license revoked	D W LIC REVK
B26	Driving while license suspended	D W LIC SUSP
B27	General driving while out of service order is in effect (for violations not covered by B19)	D W LIC OOSO
Driver License/Vehicle Reg. & Title, Miscellaneous Duties (DRM Group)		
B41	Possess or provide counterfeit or altered driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit) or ID	ALT/CFT DLID
B51	Expired or no driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	EXP/NO DL/ID
B56	Driving a CMV without obtaining a CDL	CMV NO CDL**
B57	Driving a CMV without a CDL in the driver’s possession	CMV NO CDL P
B61	Failed to file accident report	FL FILE ACCR
B63	Failed to file future proof of financial responsibility	FL FILE FUTP
B64	Failed to file insurance certification	FL FILE INSR
B65	Failed to file medical certification/disability information	FL FILE MEDC
B74	Failed to show insurance certification	FL SHOW INS
B78	Failed to show non-commercial driver license (includes Instruction Permit)	FL SHOW ID
B91	Improper classification or endorsement on driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	IMP CLS/NDOR

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Misrepresentations (MIS Group)		
D02	Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application for driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	MISREP ID DL
D06	Misrepresentation of identity or other facts to obtain alcohol	MISRP ID ALC
D07	Possess multiple driver licenses (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	MULTIPLE DLS
D10	Manufacture or make false driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	MAKE FAKE DL
D16	Show or use improperly – Driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	USE IMP DLID
D27	Violate limited license conditions	VIO LTD LICN
D29	Violate restrictions of driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	VIO RESTRICT
Financial Responsibility and Insurance Other than Filing (FRI Group)		
D35	Failure to comply with financial responsibility law	FINANCL RESP
D36	Failure to maintain required liability insurance	NO LIABL INS
D37	Failure to pay for damages or make installment payment	FTP DAM/INST
D38	Failure to post security or obtain release from liability	NO SECUR/REL
D39	Unsatisfied judgment	UNSATIS JUDG
Failure to Appear or Pay (FTAP Group)		
D45	Failure to appear for trial or court appearance (detail sometimes required)	FTA: TRIL/CT
D51	Failure to make required payment of child support	FTP: CH SUPT
D53	Failure to make required payment of fine and costs (detail sometimes required)	FTP: FINE***
D56	Failure to answer a citation, pay fines, penalties and/or costs related to the original violation (detail sometimes required)	FTA: FOR ORG
Miscellaneous Duty Failure (MDF Group)		
D70	Driver's view obstructed	VIEW OBSTRUC
D72	Inability to control vehicle	NO CONTR VEH
D74	Operating a motor vehicle improperly because of drowsiness	OPER: DROWSY
D75	Operating a motor vehicle improperly due to physical or mental disability	OPER W DISAB
D78	Perjury about the operation of a motor vehicle	PERJURY VEHL

EQUIPMENT/VEHICLES – REGULATIONS, DEFECTS, AND MISUSE

This category includes the codes that begin with an “E” or an “F”.

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Equipment Required by Law (RBL Group)		
E01	Operating without equipment as required by law	OMIT EQUIPMNT
E02	Operating without brakes as required by law	OMIT BRAKES*
E03	Operating without hazmat safety equipment as required by law	OMIT HZM SAF
E04	Operating without hazmat placards/markings as required by law	OMIT HZM MRK
E05	Operating without lights as required by law	OMIT LIGHTS*
E06	Operating without school bus equipment as required by law	OMIT S B EQP
Equipment Prohibited by Law (PBL Group)		
E23	Use of radar or laser detector prohibited by law	PROH RADAR/L
Defective Equipment (DE Group)		
E31	Defective brakes	DFCT BRAKES*
E33	Defective hazmat safety devices	DFCT HZM SAF
E34	Defective lights	DFCT LIGHTS*
E36	Defective school bus equipment	DFCT S B EQP
E37	Defective tires	DFCT TIRES**
Failure to Use Equipment (FTU Group)		
E50	Failure to use equipment as required	NUSE EQUIPMNT
E51	Failure to use brakes	NUSE BRAKES*
E53	Failure to use hazmat safety devices as required	NUSE HZM SAF
E54	Failure to use headlight dimmer as required	FT DIM LIGHT
E55	Failure to use lights as required	NUSE LIGHTS*
E56	Failure to use school bus safety equipment as required	NUSE S B EQP
E57	Failure to use snow tires or chains as required	NUSE SNO T/C
Improper Equipment Use (IEU Group)		
E70	Equipment used improperly or obstructed	MPRP EQUIPMNT
E71	Brakes used improperly	MPRP BRAKES*
Restraints and Protective Equipment (RPE Group)		
F02	Child or youth restraint not used properly as required	C/Y NOT USED
F03	Motorcycle safety equipment not used properly as required	M/C EQ N USD
F04	Seat belt not used properly as required	S B NOT USED
F05	Carrying unsecured passengers in open area of vehicle	PASS N OPN V
F06	Improper operation of or riding on a motorcycle	IMP OP/RD MC
Stopping, Standing & Parking (SSP Group)		
F34	Stopping, standing, or parking: obstructing or impeding traffic	OBSTR TRAFFC
Miscellaneous Equipment Violations (MEV Group)		
F66	Unsafe condition of vehicle (no specified component)	VEHIC UNSAFE

MANEUVERS – ILLEGAL OR IMPROPER

This category includes the codes that begin with an “M” or an “N”.

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Failure to Obey (FTO Group)		
M02	Failure to obey barrier	FTO BARRIER*
M03	Failure to obey construction or maintenance zone markers	FTO CNST/MNT
M04	Failure to obey flagger	FTO FLAGGER*
M05	Failure to obey lane markings or signal	FTO LANE MRK
M08	Failure to obey police or peace officer	FTO OFFICER*
M09	For all drivers, failure to obey railroad-highway grade crossing restrictions not specifically noted in other railroad-highway grade crossing related codes.	FTO RR RESTR
M10	For all drivers, failure to obey a traffic control device or the directions of an enforcement official at a railroad-highway grade crossing.	FTO RR GAT/S
M11	Failure to obey restricted lane	FTO RST LANE
M12	Failure to obey safety zone	FTO SAF ZONE
M13	Failure to obey school crossing guard	FTO SCH XING
M14	Failure to obey sign or traffic control device	FTO SIGN/TCD
M15	Failure to obey stop sign	FTO STP SIGN
M16	Failure to obey traffic signal or light	FTO TRF SGNL
M17	Failure to obey traffic sign	FTO TRF SIGN
M18	Failure to obey warning light or flasher	FTO WARN LIT
M19	Failure to obey yield sign	FTO YLD SIGN
M20	For drivers who are not required to always stop, failure to slow down at a railroad-highway grade crossing and check that tracks are clear of approaching train.	FTO RR NSLOW
M21	For drivers who are not required to always stop, failure to stop before reaching tracks at a railroad-highway grade crossing when the tracks are not clear.	FTO RR NSTOP
M22	For drivers who are always required to stop, failure to stop as required before driving onto railroad-highway grade crossing.	FTO RR DRIVE
M23	For all drivers, failing to have sufficient space to drive completely through the railroad-highway grade crossing without stopping.	FTO RR SPACE
M24	For all drivers, failing to negotiate a railroad-highway grade crossing because of insufficient undercarriage clearance.	FTO RR CLRNC
M25	Failure to stop – basic rule at unsigned intersection or when entering roadway from private driveway, alley, <i>etc.</i>	FAIL TO STOP
Following Improperly (FOL Group)		
M30	Following improperly	FOL IMPROPER
M31	Failure to leave sufficient distance for overtaking by other vehicles	NSF DIST PAS
M32	Following emergency vehicle unlawfully	FOL EMER VEH
M33	Following fire equipment unlawfully	FOL FIRE EQU
M34	Following too closely	FOL TOO CLOS
Improper Lane or Location (ILL Group)		
M40	Improper lane or location	IMPROPR LOCA
M41	Failure to keep in proper lane	STRAY FRM LN
M42	Improper or erratic (unsafe) lane changes	IMPR LANE CH
M43	Ran off road	RAN OFF ROAD
M44	Improper lane or location – crossover	IMP LOC XOVR
M45	Improper lane or location – crosswalk	IMP LOC XWLK
M46	Improper lane or location – entrance/exit ramp or way	IMP LOC RAMP

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
M47	Improper lane or location – in bicycle lane	IMP LOC BIKE
M48	Improper lane or location – in occupied lane	IMP LOC OCCL
M49	Improper lane or location – in HOV or restricted lane	IMP LOC HOVL
M50	Improper lane or location – limited access highway	IMP LOC LTAC
M51	Improper lane or location – median	IMP LOC MEDN
M55	Improper lane or location – on rail or streetcar tracks	IMP LOC TRAK
M56	Improper lane or location – on fire hose	IMP LOC FHOS
M57	Improper lane or location – oncoming traffic lane	IMP LOC ONCM
M58	Improper lane or location – road shoulder, ditch or sidewalk	IMP LOC SHLD
M60	Improper lane or location – slower vehicle lane	IMP LOC SLOV
M61	Improper lane or location – straddling center line(s)	IMP LOC CNTR
M62	Improper lane or location – traveling in turn (or center) lane	IMP LOC TURN
Passing (PAS Group)		
M70	Improper passing	IMPROPR PASS
M71	Passing in violation of posted sign or pavement marking	PAS PST SIGN
M72	Passing in violation of opposite directions restriction	PAS OP DIREC
M73	Passing on wrong side	PAS WRNG SID
M74	Passing on hill or curve	PASS HIL/CRV
M75	Passing school bus displaying warning not to pass	PASS SCH BUS
M76	Passing where prohibited	PASS WH PROH
M77	Passing with insufficient distance or visibility	PAS NSF DIST
Reckless, Careless, or Negligent Driving (RCN Group)		
M80	Inattentive/distracted, careless, or negligent driving	IN/CAREL/NEG
M81	Careless driving	CARELESS DRI
M82	Inattentive/distractive driving	INATTENT DRI
M83	Negligent driving	NEGLIGENT DR
M84	Reckless driving	RECKLESS DRI
M85	Texting While Driving	TEXT WH DRIV
M86	Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving	HHMT WH DRIV
Failure to Yield (FTY Group)		
N01	Failure to yield right of way (FTY ROW)	FT YLD R O W
N02	FTY ROW to animal rider or animal-drawn vehicle	FY 2 AN/RIDR
N03	FTY ROW to cyclist	FY 2 CYCLIST
N04	FTY ROW to emergency vehicle (<i>i.e.</i> , ambulance, fire equipment, police, <i>etc.</i>)	FY 2 EMR VEH
N05	FTY ROW to funeral procession, procession or parade	FY 2 FUNERAL
N06	FTY ROW to other vehicle	FY 2 OTH VEH
N07	FTY ROW to overtaking vehicle	FY 2 OVT VEH
N08	FTY ROW to pedestrian (includes handicapped or blind)	FY 2 PEDESTR
N09	FTY ROW to school bus	FY 2 SCH BUS
N20	FTY ROW at crosswalk	FTY ROW@XWLK
N21	FTY ROW at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection	FTY ROW@ROTR
N22	FTY ROW at stop sign	FTY ROW@STOP
N23	FTY ROW at traffic sign	FTY ROW@T SN
N24	FTY ROW at traffic signal	FTY ROW@T SG
N25	FTY ROW at unsigned intersection	FTY ROW@UNSN
N26	FTY ROW at yield sign	FTY ROW@YLDS
N30	FTY ROW when warning displayed on other vehicle	FTY ROWWWARN
N31	FTY ROW when turning	FTY ROWWTURN

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Failure to Signal (FTS Group)		
N40	Failure to use or improper signal	IMPROPER SIG
N41	Failure to cancel directional signals	FT CANC SGNL
N42	Failure to signal intention to pass	FTS: PASSING
N43	Failure to signal lane change or turn	FTS CHNG/TRN
N44	Giving wrong signal	WRONG SIGNAL
Improper Turns (IMT Group)		
N50	Improper turn	IMPROPR TURN
N51	Improper method of turning	IMP TRN METH
N52	Improper position for turning	IMP TRN PSTN
N53	Making improper left turn	IMP LEFT TRN
N54	Making improper right turn	IMP RGHT TRN
N55	Making improper turn around (not U turn)	IM TRN ROUND
N56	Making improper U turn	IMPROP U TRN
Wrong Way or Side (WWS Group)		
N60	Driving wrong way	DR WRONG WAY
N61	Driving wrong way at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection	WW AT ROTARY
N62	Driving wrong way on divided highway	WW ON DIV HW
N63	Driving wrong way on one way street or road	WW ON ONEWAY
N70	Driving on wrong side	DR WRONG SID
N71	Driving on wrong side of divided highway	WS ON DIV HW
N72	Driving on wrong side of undivided street or road	WS ON UNDIVD
Miscellaneous Maneuvers (MMV Group)		
N80	Coasting (operating with gears disengaged)	COASTING ***
N82	Improper backing	IMPROP BACKN
N83	Improper start from parked position	IMPROP START
N84	Unsafe operation	UNSAFE OPERA

SPEEDING

This category includes the codes that begin with an “S”. Speeding (S**) was made a separate category in order to provide a set of codes which would enable all jurisdictions to report speeding convictions with the level of detail which they possess. AAMVA recommends a jurisdiction should report speeding with the speed limit and actual speed, however, it is recognized that not all jurisdictions have this data available to them and codes have been provided below in 5 mph and 10 mph ranges with optional use of the conviction detail field to indicate the speed limit, if known. When available the speed limit and actual speed are held in the Conviction Offense Detail field.

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Speeding Excess in miles per hour (SPE Group)		
	(5-mile range increments)	
S01	01-05 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 01-05
S06	06-10 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 06-10
S14	11-14 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 11-14
S15	Speeding 15 mph or more above speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 15&GR
S16	16-20 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 16-20
S21	21-25 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 21-25
S26	26-30 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 26-30
S31	31-35 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 31-35
S36	36-40 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 36-40
S41	41+ > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 41&GR
	(10-mile range increments)	
S51	01-10 > Speed limit (detail optional)	S51 SP XS: 01-10
S71	21-30 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS
S81	31-40 > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS
S91	41+ > Speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS
S92	Speeding – Speed limit and actual speed (detail required)	SPEED DTAIL
Speeding (SPD Group)		
S93	Speeding	SPEEDING****
S94	Prima Facie speed violation or driving too fast for conditions	PRIMA FACIE*
S95	Speed contest (racing) on road open to traffic	RACE CONTEST
S96	Speed less than minimum	INSUFF SPEED
S97	Operating at erratic or suddenly changing speeds	ERRATC SPEED
S98	Speeding on freeway (“wasting fuel”)	WASTING FUEL

UNCLASSIFIED OFFENSES

This category includes codes that begin with a “U”.

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Vehicle Use in Prohibited Actions (VUP group)		
U01	Fleeing or evading police or roadblock	EVADING/FLEE
U02	Resisting arrest	RESIST ARRST
U03	Using a motor vehicle in connection with a felony (not traffic offense)	VEH IN FELNY
U04	Using a motor vehicle in connection with a misdemeanor (not traffic offense)	VEH IN MSDEM
U05	Using a motor vehicle to aid and abet a felon	AID/ABET FEL
U06	Vehicular assault	VEH ASSAULT*
U07	Vehicular homicide	VEH HOMICIDE
U08	Vehicular manslaughter	V MANSLAUGTR
U09	Negligent homicide while operating a CMV	CMV HOMICIDE
U10	Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV	CMV FATALITY
U21	Illegal operation of emergency vehicle	IL OP EMRG V
U27	Vehicular feticide (1 st degree)	VEH FETIC 1
U28	Vehicular feticide (2 nd degree)	VEH FETIC 2
Unspecified Violations Causing Accidents (VCA Group)		
U31	Violation resulting in fatal accident	VIO: FAT ACC

WITHDRAWALS

This category includes those codes from the other categories when a single conviction results in a withdrawal and the codes that begin with a “W”. The codes used in the Withdrawal Category require information besides the ACD code to fully describe the withdrawal. This information is held in the Withdrawal Type Detail field. A description of the Withdrawal Type Detail is given, following the ACD codes below.

A number of withdrawals are federally mandated and have minimum disqualification periods. See the Federally Mandated Disqualifications section of this document for details.

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Withdrawal Reasons for Specific Convictions (WRS Group)		
	Withdrawal resulting from one designated conviction	--
W45	Withdrawal for driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV	PR DISQ CMV
Withdrawals by Jurisdiction Law (WJL Group)		
W00	Withdrawal, Non-ACD violation	NON-ACD*****
W01	Accumulation of convictions (including point systems and/or being judged a habitual offender or violator)	ACCUM/HABVIO
W72	Suspended pending final disposition	PEND FINAL
W80	Failed employer-directed drug test	FAIL DRUG
W81	Refusal to submit to an employer-directed drug test	REFUSE DRUG
Ineligibility Withdrawals (WIW Group)		
W09	Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement as required by the USA PATRIOT Act	FTS HME
W13	Parental consent withdrawn	PARNT CONSNT
W14	Physical or mental disability	PHYS DISABLE
W15	Physicians' or specialists' report recommended	PHYSICN REPT
W20	Unable to pass DL test(s) or meet qualifications	FAILED QUAL*
Accumulated Federally-Mandated Commercial Violations (WSC Group)		
W30	Two convictions for serious violations within three years	ACCUM2VIOL**
W31	Three convictions for serious violations within three years	ACCUM3VIOL**
W40	The accumulation of two or more convictions for major offenses	ACCUM2 MAJOR
W41	An additional conviction for a major offense after reinstatement	ACCUM+ MAJOR
W50	The accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order general violations (violations not covered by W51) within 10 years	ACCUM2 OOSO*
W51	The accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order violations within 10 years where the second is while operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver and/or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard	ACCUM2 OOSOL
W52	The accumulation of three or more convictions for out-of-service order violations within 10 years	ACCUM3 OOSO*
W60	The accumulation of two convictions for RRGV violations within 3 years.	RRGC 2 AVIOL
W61	The accumulation of three or more convictions for RRGV violations within 3 years.	RRGC 3 AVIOL
Imminent Hazard (WIH Group)		
W70	Imminent hazard	IMINT HAZAR

APPENDIX B - ANSI D20 CODE TO ACD CODE TRANSLATIONS

This list provides a way to map the old ANSI D20 violation codes to the current ACD codes. The current version of the ANSI D20 standard adopted the current ACD scheme in 1997. This section is included in this document to assist the jurisdictions that use the old codes in their systems. The codes in bold are listed in Appendix A of CFR Title 23 Part 1327.

AC	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	EM3	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	MR6	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
AC1	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	EM4	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>		
AC2	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	EM5	E54 FT DIM LIGHT	MS	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
AC3	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	EM6	U04 VEH IN MSDEM	MS1	N83 IMPROP START
AC4	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	EM7	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	MS2	N82 IMPROP BACKN
				MS3	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
C11	A04 DUI ALC @.04	ER	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	MS4	M56 IMP LOC FHOS
C12	A21 DUI ALCOHOL*	ER1	E01 OMIT EQUIPMNT	MS5	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
C13	A12 REFUSED TEST	ER2	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	MS6	N84 UNSAFE OPERA
C14	A22 DUI OF DRUGS				
C15	B05 LVSC AFT ACC	FA	U08 V MANSLAUGTR	NRV	D45 FTA : TRIL/CT
C16	U03 VEH IN FELNY	FA1	U08 V MANSLAUGTR		
C17	A50 VEH:CNTR SUB	FA2	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	PA	M70 IMPROPR PASS
C18	S15 SP XS: 15&GR	FA3	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	PA1	M71 PAS PST SIGN
C19	M84 RECKLESS DRI			PA2	M73 PAS WRNG SID
C20	M84 RECKLESS DRI	FE	U03 VEH IN FELNY	PA3	M77 PAS NSF DIST
C21	M42 IMPR LANE CH	FE1	U03 VEH IN FELNY	PA4	M75 PASS SCH BUS
C22	M34 FOL TOO CLOS	FE2	U03 VEH IN FELNY	PA5	N42 FTS: PASSING
C23	U31 VIO: FAT ACC	FE3	U05 AID/ABET FEL	PA6	N06 FY 2 OVT VEH
C51	A04 DUI ALC @.04	FE4	U03 VEH IN FELNY		
C52	A21 DUI ALCOHOL*	FE5	U03 VEH IN FELNY	PO	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
C53	A12 REFUSED TEST			PO1	A31 POSS ALCOHOL
C54	A22 DUI OF DRUGS	FO	M30 FOL IMPROPER		
C55	B05 LVSC AFT ACC	FO1	M34 FOL TOO CLOS	RK	M80 IN/CAREL/NEG
C56	U03 VEH IN FELNY	FO2	M31 NSF DIST PAS	RK1	M84 RECKLESS DRI
C61	A04 DUI ALC @.04	FO3	M32 FOL EMER VEH	RK2	M82 INATTENT DRI
C62	A21 DUI ALCOHOL*			RK3	E03 OMIT HZM SAF
C63	A12 REFUSED TEST	FR	D35 FINANCL RESP	RK4	N80 COASTING ***
C64	A22 DUI OF DRUGS	FR1	D39 UNSATIS JUDG		
C65	B05 LVSC AFT ACC	FR2	D38 NO SECUR/REL	RR	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
C66	U03 VEH IN FELNY	FR3	B63 FL FILE FUTP	RR1	B61 FL FILE ACCR
C70	A50 VEH:CNTR SUB	FR4	B63 FL FILE FUTP	RR2	D45 FTA: TRIL/CT
C71	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	FR5	D36 NO LIABL INS	RR3	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
C80	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>			RR4	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
C81	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	HR	B01 H&R AFTR ACC	RR5	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
C99	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	HR1	B03 H&R: INJ ACC		
CS	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	HR2	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	RT	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
		HR3	B05 LVSC AFT ACC	RT1	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
DE	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	HR4	U01 EVADING/FLEE	RT2	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
DE1	E34 DFCT LIGHTS*	HR5	U01 EVADING/FLEE	RT3	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
DE2	E31 DFCT BRAKES*	HR6	B05 LVSC AFT ACC	RT4	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
DE3	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>				
DE4	E37 DFCT TIRES**	HV	W01 ACCUM/HABVIO	RV	W01 ACCUM/HABVIO
DE5	F66 VEHIC UNSAFE			RV1	W01 ACCUM/HABVIO
		IL	M40 IMPROPR LOCA	RV2	W01 ACCUM/HABVIO
DI	A20 DUI ALC/DRUG	IL1	M42 IMPR LANE CH	RV3	W01 ACCUM/HABVIO
DI1	A20 DUI ALC/DRUG	IL2	M41 STRAY FRM LN	RV4	W01 ACCUM/HABVIO
DI2	A24 DUI MEDICATN	IL3	M43 RAN OFF ROAD		
DI3	A12 REFUSED TEST	IL4	M58 IMP LOC SHLD	RW	N01 FT YLD R O W
DI4	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	IL5	M46 IMP LOC RAMP	RW1	N04 FY 2 EMR VEH
DI5	A20 DUI ALC/DRUG	LI	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	RW2	N26 FTY ROW@YLDs
DI6	A25 DRV IMPAIRED	LI1	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	RW3	N25 FTY ROW@UNSN
DI7	A25 DRV IMPAIRED	LI2	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	RW4	N08 FY 2 PEDESTR
DDS	W14 PHYS DISABLE	LI3	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	RW5	N09 FY 2 SCH BUS
DS1	W20 FAILED QUAL*				
DS2	D75 OPER W DISAB	MR	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	SA	A33 POSSESS DRUG
DS3	D74 OPER: DROWSY	MR1	D02 MISREP ID DL		
		MR2	B41 ALT/CFT DLID	SC	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
EM	E70 MPRP EQUIPMNT	MR3	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	SC1	M08 FTO OFFICER*
EM1	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	MR4	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	SC2	M14 FTO SIGN/TCD
EM2	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	MR5	D02 MISREP ID DL	SC3	M02 FTO BARRIER*

SC4	M18	F	FTO	WARN	LIT	SP3	S93	SPEEDING****	VR1	B25	D	W	LIC	REVK	
SC5	M12	F	FTO	SAF	ZONE	SP4	S96	INSUFF SPEED	VR2	B26	D	W	LIC	SUSP	
SD	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>					SP5	S97	ERRATC SPEED	VR3	B23	D	W	LIC	DENI	
SD1	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>					SP6	S92	SPEEDING****	VR4	D27	VIO	LTD	LICN		
SI	N40			IMPROPER	SIG	SR	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>					VR5	B51	EXP/NO	DL/ID
SI1	N43			FTS	CHNG/TRN	TU	N50	IMPROPR	TURN	VS	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>				
SI2	N44			WRONG	SIGNAL	TU1	N54	IMP	RGHT	TRN	WW	<i>Not new ACD Code</i>			
SI3	N41			F	T	TU2	N53	IMP	LEFT	TRN	WW1	N63	WW	ON	ONEWAY
SP	S93			SPEEDING****		TU3	N50	IMPROPR	TURN	WW2	N70	DR	WRONG	SID	
SP1	S95			RACE-CONTEST		VR	D29	VIO	RESTRICT	WW3	N61	WW	AT	ROTARY	
SP2	S94			PRIMA	FACIE*										

APPENDIX C - CDL DISQUALIFICATION PERIODS FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES

According to 49 CFR §383.51, jurisdictions must impose a disqualification on a CDL holder and persons 'required to have a CDL' who have been convicted of certain offenses. Evaluation of the following indicators on a conviction determines if the driver is subject to federal regulations:

- CDL Holder
- CMV
- Hazmat

Evaluation Criteria;

If all these indicators are set to '2' ('No'), the conviction is for a non-CDL holder in a non-CMV (**not** subject to federal regulations)

If any of the fields are unknown ('9') or blank (a value that has never been valid for any of the above-listed indicators), jurisdiction must investigate prior to declaring that a conviction is for a non-CDL holder in a non-CMV. For convictions with a citation date on or after January 1, 2008, jurisdictions are required to use only '1' or '2' in these fields (see the CDLIS System Specifications for completed details of the validation timelines).

To determine the disqualification period, the ACD code will be sufficient by itself in many of the situations. However, for some ACD codes, other data are also required. Therefore, the conviction data includes:

- Citation Date
- Conviction Date
- Commercial Vehicle Indicator
- Hazmat Indicator
- Commercial Drivers License Holder Indicator

The following sections provide a summary of the rules taken from the Federal Register dated July 31, 2002. The ACD codes were then related to the regulations, to show which codes support which federal disqualifications.

DISQUALIFICATION FOR MAJOR OFFENSES

The tables below for 49 CFR §383.51(b) Table 1, contain a list of the major offenses and the minimum periods for which a driver must be disqualified from operating a CMV when convicted of the offense. Roughly 50 percent of the offenses below apply to any driver operating a CMV and to CDL holders operating any motor vehicle. The remaining 50 percent of the offenses are specific to operating a CMV. The convictions below indicate which category applies.

Table 12. Groups of Major Offenses

1. Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, as prescribed by state law (A08, A10, A11 [where BAC ≥ 0.08], A20, A21, A23, A90, A91 [where BAC ≥ 0.08], and A98)
2. Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of a controlled substance (A20, A22, and A23)
3. Driving a commercial motor vehicle while the person's blood alcohol concentration is 0.04% or more (A04, A11 [where BAC is ≥ .04], A91 [where BAC is ≥ .04], and A94)
4. Refusing to take an alcohol or drug test as required by a State or jurisdiction under its implied consent laws or regulations as defined in §383.72 (after operating a motor vehicle) (A12)
5. Leaving the scene of an accident (driving a motor vehicle) (B01, B02, B03, B04, B05, B06, B07, and B08)
6. A felony involving the use of a motor vehicle, other than "use of a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance" (U03)
7. Driving a commercial motor vehicle when as a result of prior violations committed operating a CMV, the driver's CDL is revoked, suspended, or canceled, or the driver is disqualified from operating a CMV (B20, B21, B22, B23, B24, B25, and B26 [see section 3.2.6.2] — the CMV Indicator must equal '1')
8. Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a commercial motor vehicle, including but not limited to the crimes of motor vehicle manslaughter, homicide by motor vehicle and negligent homicide (U07, U08, U09, and U10—the CMV Indicator must equal '1')
9. Use of a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance (A50)

Table 13. Penalties for Convictions of Major Offenses

For Conviction Groups 1-8 above		
1st major offense	2nd and separate incident of any major offense	Incident after reinstatement
And the vehicle was <u>not</u> transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded: 1 year disqualification	Life time disqualification, but eligible for 10 year reinstatement (W40)²	Life time disqualification not eligible for reinstatement (W41)
And the vehicle was transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded ¹ : 3 years disqualification		
For Conviction Group 9 above (i.e., A50)		
Life time disqualification, not eligible for 10 year reinstatement (A50)		

¹In the term "hazardous materials required to be placarded", the term "required to be" is included because some hazardous materials only require a placard when more than a certain quantity is being transported.

²A W40 disqualification is by default a lifetime disqualification. Any driver disqualified because of two or more convictions for an offense in Groups 1-8 above, who has both voluntarily enrolled in and successfully completed, an appropriate rehabilitation program that meets the standards of his/her Jurisdiction's driver licensing agency **may apply** to the licensing agency for reinstatement of his/her commercial driver's license. Such applicants shall not be eligible for reinstatement from the Jurisdiction unless and until he/she has first served a minimum disqualification period of 10 years. If a reinstated driver is subsequently convicted of another disqualifying offense, as specified above, he/she must be permanently disqualified for life, and shall be ineligible to again apply for a reduction of the lifetime disqualification.

DISQUALIFICATION FOR SERIOUS TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

The table below for 49 CFR §383.51(c) Table 2, contains a list of the serious offenses and the minimum periods for which a driver must be disqualified from operating a CMV when convicted of the offense. Most of the disqualifications apply to any driver operating a CMV and to CDL holders operating any motor vehicle (NOTE: for convictions of offenses in a non-CMV, a CDL holder's commercial privileges are withdrawn only if the conviction results in the loss of non-CMV driving privileges). The remaining disqualifications are specific to operating a CMV, in the following table these are identified as "Driving a CMV...". The convictions below indicate which category applies.

Table 14. Groups of Serious Offenses

1. Speeds excessively, involving any speed of 24.1 kmph (15 mph) or more above the posted speed limit (<i>S15, S16, S21, S26, S31, S36, S41, S71, S81, S91, and S92 [detail for S92 shows => 15 over the speed limit]</i>)
2. Drives recklessly, as defined by State or local law or regulation, including but not limited to offenses of driving a motor vehicle in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property (<i>M84</i>)
3. Makes improper or erratic traffic lane changes (<i>M42</i>)
4. Follows the vehicle ahead too closely (<i>M34</i>)
5. Violates State or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control arising in connection with a fatal accident (<i>U31</i>)
6. Driving a CMV without obtaining a CDL (<i>B56</i>)
7. Driving a CMV without a CDL in the driver's possession (<i>B57</i>)
8. Driving a CMV without the proper class of CDL and/or endorsements for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported (<i>B91</i>)
9. Violating a State or local law or ordinance on motor vehicle traffic control prohibiting texting while driving (<i>M85 [CMV Indicator must = '1']</i>)

Table 15. Penalties for Convictions of Serious Offenses

1st conviction	2nd conviction of a separate incident of an offense in this table, during a 3 year period	For a 3rd or subsequent conviction of any offense in this table in a separate incident, during a 3 year period
No disqualification	60 days disqualification (<i>W30</i>)	120 days disqualification (<i>W31</i>)

DISQUALIFICATION FOR RAILROAD-HIGHWAY GRADE CROSSING OFFENSES

The following table for 49 CFR §383.51(d) Table 3 contains a list of the RRGC offenses and the corresponding minimum periods for which a driver must be disqualified from operating a CMV when convicted of the offense. The disqualifications apply to any driver operating a CMV.

Table 16. Groups of Railroad-highway Grade Crossing Offenses

The driver operates a commercial motor vehicle in violation of a federal, state or local law and:		
1. The driver is not required to always stop, but fails to slow down and check that tracks are clear of an approaching train (<i>M20</i>)		
2. The driver is not required to always stop, but fails to stop before reaching the crossing, if the tracks are not clear (<i>M21</i>)		
3. The driver is always required to stop, but fails to stop before driving onto the crossing (<i>M22</i>)		
4. The driver fails to have sufficient space to drive completely through the crossing without stopping (<i>M23</i>)		
5. The driver fails to obey a traffic control device or the directions of an enforcement official at the crossing (<i>M10</i>)		
6. The driver fails to negotiate a crossing because of insufficient under-carriage clearance (<i>M24</i>)		

Table 17. Penalties for Convictions of RRGC Offenses

For a 1st conviction	For a 2nd conviction of any offense in this table in a separate incident within a 3-year period	For a 3rd or subsequent conviction of any offense in this table in a separate incident within a 3-year period
No less than 60 days	No less than 120 days CMV disqualification (<i>W60</i>)	No less than 1 year CMV disqualification (<i>W61</i>)

DISQUALIFICATION FOR VIOLATING OUT-OF-SERVICE ORDERS

The table below, based on 49 CFR §383.51(e) Table 4, contains a list of the violations of OOSO offenses and periods for which a driver must be disqualified (when convicted of the offense) when the driver is operating a CMV at the time of the citation.

Table 18. Groups of Violations of an Out-of-Service Order

1. Driving while out of service order is in effect and operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver and/or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard (B19)
2. General driving while out of service order is in effect (for violations not covered by B19) (B27)

Table 19. Penalties for a Conviction of Violation of an Out-of-Service Order

1st conviction	2nd conviction of a separate incident of an offense in this table, during a 10 year period ¹	3rd or subsequent conviction of a separate incident of an offense in this table, during a 10 year period ¹
For a conviction in a Hazmat CMV and/or a Passenger CMV (B19)		3 to 5 year disqualification (W52)
180 days to 2 year disqualification (B19)	3 to 5 year disqualification² (W51)	
For conviction in a CMV that was not a Passenger CMV or a Hazmat CMV (B27)		
180 days to 1 year disqualification (B27)	2 to 5 year disqualification² (W50)	

¹Second and third convictions of violating an OOSO are determined by the combination of convictions where the citations are within 10 years of each other.

²The disqualification period for a second conviction is determined by the offense committed for the second conviction (see footnote 1):

- If the second conviction is a B27, a 2-5 year disqualification is required
- If the second conviction is a B19, a 3-5 year disqualification is required

NOTE: The combination of the Hazmat Indicator and ACD code determines whether the violation occurred in a hazmat or passenger CMV:

- Hazmat Indicator = ‘2’ and B27 (driver was NOT operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard)
- Hazmat Indicator = ‘2’ and B19 (driver was operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver)
- Hazmat Indicator = ‘1’ and B19 (driver was transporting hazardous materials that require a placard)

IMMINENT HAZARD DISQUALIFICATION

FMCSA has the authority to remove a CDL holder’s driving privileges by determining the driver is an imminent hazard, which it defines as “the existence of a condition that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury or endangerment” (49 CFR §382.52). The imminent hazard rule in 49 CFR §383.52 specifies the periods for which a driver may be disqualified.

Table 20. Type of Imminent Hazard Disqualification and Penalty

Allowing the driver to continue to operate a commercial motor vehicle would create an imminent hazard (W70). Emergency disqualification because driver posed an imminent hazard (W70) – up to 1 year disqualification

The Withdrawal Eligibility Date indicates the earliest date on which a driver may be reinstated.

DISQUALIFICATION FOR A FALSIFY OFFENSE

The rule in 49 CFR §383.73(g) specifies the period for which a driver must be disqualified for a conviction of a falsify offense.

Table 21. Type of Falsify Offense and Penalty

Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application for driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit) (<i>D02</i>)
--

60 days disqualification (<i>D02</i>)
--

DISQUALIFICATION FOR FAILING TO SURRENDER THE HAZMAT ENDORSEMENT

The rule in 49 CFR §383.141(c) specifies that a driver who does not successfully complete the Transportation Security Administration security threat assessment process may not be issued a hazardous materials endorsement.

Table 22. Type of Failing to Surrender the Hazmat Endorsement Offense and Penalty

Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement as required by the USA PATRIOT Act (<i>W09</i>)

Indefinite disqualification until CDL with hazmat endorsement is surrendered (<i>W09</i>)
--

APPENDIX D - (REMOVED)

Appendix D has removed. The Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s) have been added to Appendix E rather than removing Appendix D and re-designating appendices E and F.

APPENDIX E - ACD CODES USED IN CDLIS AND PDPS WITH MAPPINGS TO FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND MODEL LAWS

This section lists the ACD codes used to communicate convictions and withdrawals in CDLIS and PDPS. The codes that require additional details to fully convey the conviction are identified and a description of the additional details is included. The ACD codes that require detail are listed in 2.2 CONVICTION OFFENSE DETAIL CODE. Notes have also been incorporated into this section to assist jurisdictions mapping the ACD codes to their statutes.

Column Headings:

- **ACD Code and Description** – Three character ACD code and corresponding short explanation of its meaning
 - **FMCSR Category** – Indication of whether the code may map to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSRs). Jurisdictions must look at the CMV and/or CDL-Holder indicators to determine if a conviction maps to a federal regulation. Values and meaning are:
 - “Major” means the code may map to Table 1, 49 CFR §383.51 (**Disqualification for major offenses**)
 - “Ser.” means the code may map to Table 2, 49 CFR §383.51 (**Disqualification for serious traffic violations**)
 - “RRGC” means the code may map to Table 3, 49 CFR §383.51 (**Disqualification for railroad-highway grade crossing offenses**)
 - “OOSO” means the code may map to Table 4, 49 CFR §383.51 (**Disqualification for violating out-of-service orders**)
 - “Falsify” means the code may map to 49 CFR §383.73(g) (**Penalties for false information**)
 - “IH” means the code maps to 49 CFR §383.52 (**Disqualification of drivers determined to constitute an imminent hazard**)
 - “Var.” means the withdrawal code maps to the same category as the conviction code
 - “--” means code does not map to an FMCSR category
 - **NDR Reg. Category** – The code may require a pointer on the National Driver Register. Values and meaning are:
 - MaW – Major Withdrawal
 - MaC – Major Conviction
 - MaWC – Major Withdrawal or Conviction
 - MnrW – Minor Withdrawal
 - MnrC – Minor Conviction
 - MnrWC – Minor Withdrawal or Conviction
 - VAR – withdrawal code maps to the same category as the conviction code
 - “--” – code does not map to any NDR category
- NOTE:** The definition of ‘Major’ is different between FMCSA and NDR. FMCSA’s major offenses map to Table 1, 49 CFR §383.51 (Disqualification for major offenses); NDR lists major convictions and withdrawals in Appendix A to 23 CFR §1327.
- **Notes** – Explanation of usage rules.
 - **Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)** – identifies the federal regulations and model laws that the ACD codes support. Some of the ACD codes shown do not have a matching regulation listed because they are codes for safety issues or because the Uniform Vehicle Code (UVC) has no comparable rule. The Federal Regulations and Model Laws referenced below are:
 - CFR: Code of Federal Regulation. The regulations referenced are:

- Procedures for Participating in and Receiving Information from the National Driver Register Problem Driver Pointer System (23 CFR §1327)
 - Conditions for Becoming a Participating State (23 CFR §1327.5)
 - Abridged Listing of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators Violations Exchange Code, Used by the NDR for Recording Driver License Denials, Withdrawals, and Convictions of Motor Vehicle-Related Offenses (Appendix A to 23 CFR §1327)
 - COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE STANDARDS; REQUIREMENTS AND PENALTIES (49 CFR §383)
 - Disqualification of drivers (49 CFR §383.51)
 - Penalties (49 CFR §383.53)
 - State Procedures; Penalties for false information (49 CFR §383.73(g))
 - General; Individual notification (49 CFR §383.141(c))
 - Driving Of Commercial Motor Vehicles (49 CFR §392)
 - Drugs and other substances (49 CFR §392.4)
 - Alcohol prohibition (49 CFR §392.5)
- UVC: Uniform Vehicle Code – The UVC is a product of the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances. The descriptions of the codes are the same as the descriptions of the ACD codes, unless noted otherwise below.

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
CATEGORY: ALCOHOL AND DRUG (CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES) VIOLATIONS (A__ Codes)			The codes in this category enable jurisdictions to report convictions for alcohol or drug related violations.	
Driving Under the Influence over Specified BAC levels (BAC Group)			The BAC shown in codes A04, A08, and A10 and the BAC in the Conviction ACD Detail Code for code A11 represent the statutory presumptive level of intoxication, which is equal to or lower than the tested, actual BAC. For example, in a conviction case where a jurisdiction's presumptive BAC level is 0.10 and the BAC test indicated an actual BAC of 0.16, the Conviction ACD Code is set to 'A10'.	
A04 Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC of at least .04 but not greater than .079	Major	MaWC	Used when the jurisdiction's presumptive BAC level of intoxication is between 0.04 and .079	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1 and 3), UVC §6-517
A08 Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at or over .08	Major	MaWC	Used when the jurisdiction's presumptive BAC level of intoxication is 0.08 or greater	
A10 Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at or over .10	Major	MaWC	Used when the jurisdiction's presumptive BAC level of intoxication is 0.10 or greater	

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes		Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
A11 Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at __	Major	MaWC	Used when the jurisdiction's presumptive BAC level of intoxication is not 0.04 or 0.08 or 0.10.		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1 and 3), UVC §11-902(a) (.08) or (b) (.16)
A12 Refused to submit to test for alcohol – Implied Consent Law	Major	MaWC			23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(4), UVC §11-904(d) See also UVC §6-517 relating to Commercial Motor vehicle drivers
General Driving Under the Influence (DUI Group)					
A20 Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	Major	MaWC		Admin Per Se convictions and withdrawals (those based solely on an administrative action based on a breath, blood, or urine test) must be reported with the A90, A91, A94, and A98 codes; A04, A08, A10, and A11 must not be used for admin per se convictions and withdrawals	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1) and (2), UVC §11-902(a)
A21 Driving under the influence of alcohol	Major	MaWC	Used when a person is convicted of driving under the influence where no BAC test is used (<i>i.e.</i> , observed weaving or other conditions indicating driving under the influence such as inability to walk straight line, <i>etc.</i>)		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1), , UVC §11-902(a) or (b)
A22 Driving under the influence of drugs	Major	MaWC			23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(2), UVC §11-902(a) 4

ACD Code and Description		FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
A23	Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(2), UVC §11-902
24	Driving under the influence of medication not intended to intoxicate	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), UVC §11-902(a) 4. (UVC §11-902(g) provides that a person is legally entitled to use alcohol or any drug is not a defense.)
A25	Driving while impaired	--	MaWC	Code A25 is not a Major offense, so when the BAC is known, a more specific code must be used (<i>i.e.</i> , code A04 when a BAC at or over .04 is recorded on a driver operating a CMV).	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A)
A26	Drinking alcohol while operating a vehicle	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), UVC §11-901
Possession Offenses (POS Group)					
A31	Illegal possession of alcohol	--	MaWC	Use A31 for someone operating a vehicle. Do not use for someone who is walking or sitting in a parked car.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A),
A33	Illegal possession of drugs (controlled substances)	--	MaWC	Do not map possession of drug paraphernalia to A33, unless possession of drugs and paraphernalia are inseparable.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §392.4

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
A35 Possession of open alcohol container	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §392.4, UVC §11-901
Ignition Interlock Devices (IID Group)				
A41 Driver violation of ignition interlock or immobilization device	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), UVC §11-902 allows a judge to require an alcohol interlock device
Transporting a Controlled Substance (TCS Group)				
A50 Motor vehicle used in the <u>commission of a felony involving the manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance</u>	Major	MaWC	Code A50 is similar to U03 “Using a motor vehicle in connection with a felony”, however A50 has a more serious penalty because it is for a drug felony.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(9), UVC – None; however, UVC §6-206 2 mandates revocation for conviction of any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used
Underage Drinking Group (UDG Group)				
			The federal zero tolerance legislation requires enforcement action on all underage individuals who are operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration of .02 or greater.	
A60 Underage Convicted of Drinking and Driving at .02 or higher BAC	--	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), UVC §11-905(a)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
A61 Underage Administrative Per Se – Drinking and Driving at .02 or higher BAC	--	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), UVC §11-905(e)
Administrative Per Se				
A90 Administrative Per Se for BAC at or over .10	Major	MaWC	<p>Admin Per Se convictions and withdrawals (those based solely on an administrative action based on a breath, blood, or urine test) must be reported with the A90, A91, A94, and A98 codes; A04, A08, A10, and A11 must not be used for admin per se convictions and withdrawals. Because “9” (Admin Per Se) exists as a valid value for the Driver License Withdrawal Basis (position 2 of the withdrawal detail composite field), some jurisdictions have used codes A04, A08, A10, and A11 to report an “Admin Per Se” withdrawal in the past.</p>	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1)
A91 Administrative Per Se for BAC at _ _ (detail field required)	Major	--		49 CFR §383.51(b)(1 and 3), UVC §11-902(a) (.08) or (b) (.16)
A94 Administrative Per Se for BAC of at least .04 but not greater than .079	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1 and 3), UVC §6-516(c)
A98 Administrative Per Se for BAC at or over .08	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1), UVC §11-904
<p>DUTIES FAILED – REQUIREMENTS NOT MET – IMPROPER BEHAVIOR (B__ and D__ codes)</p>				
Hit & Run; Behaviors after Accidents (HRB Group)			Many groups in this category have a generic code at the beginning of the group. In the event that the detailed information is not known or not defined as a code, the generic code should be selected, if applicable.	

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
B01 Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(C), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(5), UVC §10-102 (injury or death) UVC §10-103 (property damage only)
B02 Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident – Fatal accident	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(C), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(5), UVC §10-102
B03 Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident – Personal injury accident	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(C), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(5), UVC §10-102
B04 Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident – Property damage accident	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(C), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(5), UVC §10-102
B05 Leaving accident scene before police arrive	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(C), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(5); UVC §§ 10-104 and 10-107

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
B06 Leaving accident scene before police arrive – Fatal accident	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(C), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(5); UVC §§ 10-104 and 10-107
B07 Leaving accident scene before police arrive – Personal injury accident	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(C), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(5); UVC §§ 10-104 and 10-107
B08 Leaving accident scene before police arrive – Property damage accident	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(5); UVC §§ 10-104 and 10-107
B14 Failure to reveal identity after fatal or personal injury accident	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(D); UVC §§ 10-104 and 10-107
Driving After Withdrawal (DAW Group)				
B19 Driving while out of service order is in effect and operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver and/or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard.	OOSO	MaWC	B19 is for convictions for OOSO violations in a passenger CMV or hazmat CMV. B27 is for convictions for OOSO violations in other CMVs	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(e)(2), UVC §6-521 49 USC §31310

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
B20 Driving while license withdrawn	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7), the UVC does not has this violation as such; it should probably be considered driving without a license in violation of UVC §6-101
B21 Driving while license barred	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7), the UVC does not has this violation as such; it should probably be considered driving without a license in violation of UVC §6-101
B22 Driving while license canceled	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7), the UVC does not has this violation as such; it should probably be considered driving without a license in violation of UVC §6-101

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
B23 Driving while license denied	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7), the UVC does not has this violation as such; it should probably be considered driving without a license in violation of UVC §6-101
B24 Driving while license disqualified	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7), the UVC does not has this violation as such; it should probably be considered driving without a license in violation of UVC §6-101
B25 Driving while license revoked	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7), UVC §6-303
B26 Driving while license suspended	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7), UVC §6-303
B27 Driving while out of service order is in effect (for violations not covered by B19)	OOSO	MaWC	B27 is for convictions for OOSO violations not covered by B19.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(e)(1), UVC §6-521

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
Driver License/Vehicle Reg. & Title, Miscellaneous Duties (DRM Group)				
B41 Possess or provide counterfeit or altered driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit) or ID	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(D); UVC §6-301(a)1
B51 Expired or no driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-101
B56 Driving a CMV without obtaining a CDL	Ser.	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 USC §383.51(c)(6); UVC §6-508
B57 Driving a CMV without a CDL in the driver's possession	Ser.	--		49 CFR §383.51(c)(7),
B61 Failed to file accident report	--	--		UVC §10-107
B63 Failed to file future proof of financial responsibility	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §7-304
B64 Failed to file insurance certification	--	--		UVC §7-102 UVC §6-207(a) 9
B65 Failed to file medical certification/disability information	--	--		UVC § 6-110(c)
B74 Failed to show insurance certification	--	--		
B78 Failed to show non-commercial driver license (includes Instruction Permit)	--	--		UVC §6-508

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
B91 Improper classification or endorsement on driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	Ser.	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(8), UVC §6-101 for DL UVC §6-508 for CDL UVC §6-508 for CDL Instruction Permit
Misrepresentations (MIS Group)				
D02 Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application for driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	Falsify	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(D), 49 CFR §383.73(g), UVC §6-201 UVC §6-206 4
D06 Misrepresentation of identity or other facts to obtain alcohol	--	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A; UVC §6-508
D07 Possess multiple driver licenses (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-502 (for CDL)
D10 Manufacture or make false driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	--	--		UVC § 6-301(a)1
D16 Show or use improperly – Driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(D), UVC §6-301
D27 Violate limited license conditions	--	MaWC	Code D27 pertains to a limited license (<i>i.e.</i> , occupational license, hardship license, work license, <i>etc.</i>)	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-211 Limited license

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
D29 Violate restrictions of driver license (includes DL, CDL, and Instruction Permit)	--	MaWC	Code D29 pertains to the regular restrictions on a license (<i>i.e.</i> , glasses required, automatic transmission, <i>etc.</i>).	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-114(d) for DL UVC §6-508 for CDL UVC §6-510 for CDL instruction permit
Financial Responsibility and Insurance Other than Filing (FRI Group)				
D35 Failure to comply with financial responsibility law	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §7-203 Failure to deposit security-suspensions
D36 Failure to maintain required liability insurance	--	--		UVC §7-101 Vehicles must be insured
D37 Failure to pay for damages or make installment payment	--	--		UVC §7-210 Suspension of license and registration; UVC §7-409 Installment payment of judgments; default
D38 Failure to post security or obtain release from liability	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A; UVC §7-210 Suspension of license and registration; UVC §7-409 Installment payment of judgments; default
D39 Unsatisfied judgment	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A; UVC §7-404 Suspension for non-payment of judgments
Failure to Appear or Pay (FTAP Group)				

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
D45 Failure to appear for trial or court appearance.	--	MnrW	←	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.5 Definition of "Conviction" –also see FMCSA Policy Memorandum CDL-04-001, UVC §16-210 Failure to obey citation
D51 Failure to make required payment of child support	--	--		42 USC §666 (a) 13
D53 Failure to make required payment of fine and costs	--	MnrW	← Detail: "AAA ": For codes D45, D53 and D56, set the first three characters of the ACD Detail Code to the ACD code of the underlying citation or conviction offense for which the Driver failed to appear or pay. The final two characters are space filled. For example, if the conviction is D45 "Failure to Appear" and the citation is "Driving While Impaired", set the detail to "A25 ".	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.5 Definition of "Conviction" –also see FMCSA Policy Memorandum CDL-04-001, UVC §17-102 Inability to pay fine
D56 Failure to answer a citation, pay fines, penalties and/or cost related to the original violation	--	MnrW	←	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.5 Definition of "Conviction" –also see FMCSA Policy Memorandum CDL-04-001; UVC §§16-210 and 16-213
Miscellaneous Duty Failure (MDF Group)				
D70 Driver's view obstructed	--	--		UVC §11-1104 Obstruction to driver's view or driving mechanism
D72 Inability to control vehicle	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A; UVC §11-102

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
D74 Operating a motor vehicle improperly because of drowsiness	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A
D75 Operating a motor vehicle improperly due to physical or mental disability	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A; UVC §6-114
D78 Perjury about the operation of a motor vehicle	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(D), 49 USC 30304 (a)(3)(D); UVC §6-302
EQUIPMENT/VEHICLES – REGULATIONS, DEFECTS, AND MISUSE (E__ and F__ codes)			Many groups in this category have a generic code at the beginning of the group. In the event that the detailed information is not known or not defined as a code, the generic code should be selected, if applicable.	
Equipment Required by Law (RBL Group)				
E01 Operating without equipment as required by law	--	--		UVC §12-101
E02 Operating without brakes as required by law	--	--		UVC §12-301 Brake equipment required
E03 Operating without hazmat safety equipment as required by law	--	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §12-408
E04 Operating without hazmat placards/markings as required by law	--	--		UVC §12-408
E05 Operating without lights as required by law	--	--		UVC §12-201
E06 Operating without school bus equipment as required by law	--	--		UVC §12-222
Equipment Prohibited by Law (PBL Group)				

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
E23 Use of radar or laser detector prohibited by law	--	--		UVC §12-416
Defective Equipment (DE Group)				
E31 Defective brakes	--	--		UVC §12-301
E33 Defective hazmat safety devices	--	--		UVC §12-408
E34 Defective lights	--	--		UVC §§12-203, 204, 206-207, 210, 224
E36 Defective school bus equipment	--	--		UVC §12-222
E37 Defective tires	--	--		UVC §12-405
Failure to Use Equipment (FTU Group)				
E50 Failure to use equipment as required	--	--		UVC §12-101
E51 Failure to use brakes	--	--		UVC §11-1108 (Coasting prohibited)
E53 Failure to use hazmat safety devices as required	--	--		UVC §12-408
E54 Failure to use headlight dimmer as required	--	--		UVC §12-217
E55 Failure to use lights as required	--	--		UVC §12-201
E56 Failure to use school bus safety equipment as required	--	--		UVC §12-222
E57 Failure to use snow tires or chains as required	--	--		UVC §12-404 allows chains on any vehicle when required for safety in snow, ice, or similarly unsafe condition.
Improper Equipment Use (IEU Group)				
E70 Equipment used improperly or obstructed	--	--		UVC §12-101
E71 Brakes used improperly	--	--		UVC §11-1108 (Coasting prohibited)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
Restraints and Protective Equipment (RPE)				
F02 Child or youth restraint not used properly as required	--	MnrW	Codes F02, F03, and F04 may be used for convictions where specific equipments wasn't installed, because if it wasn't installed, it was also "not used properly as required".	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §12-412
F03 Motorcycle safety equipment not used properly as required	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A; UVC §1306
F04 Seat belt not used properly as required	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §12-412
F05 Carrying unsecured passengers in open area of vehicle	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A; UVC §11-1118
F06 Improper operation of or riding on a motorcycle	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A; UVC §11-1302
Stopping, Standing & Parking (SSP Group)				
F34 Stopping, standing, or parking: obstructing or impeding traffic	--	--		UVC §§11-1001, 1003, 1112
Miscellaneous Equipment Violations (MEV Group)				
F66 Unsafe condition of vehicle (no specified component)	--	--		UVC §13-101 Vehicles without required equipment or in unsafe condition
MANEUVERS – ILLEGAL OR IMPROPER (M__ and N__ codes)				
Maneuvers, Illegal or Improper Failure to Obey (FTO Group)				
M02 Failure to obey barrier	--	--		UVC §11-201
M03 Failure to obey construction or maintenance zone markers	--	--		UVC §11-406
M04 Failure to obey flagger	--	--		UVC §11-103(a)
M05 Failure to obey lane markings or signal	--	--		UVC §11-201(a) UVC §11-307(a)(b)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
M08 Failure to obey police or peace officer	--	--		UVC §11-103(a)
M09 For all drivers, failure to obey railroad-highway grade crossing restrictions not specifically noted in other railroad-highway grade crossing related codes.	--	MnrWC	Code M09 is only used for RRGC offenses that are not federally mandated by the ICCTA (see codes M10 and M20 to M24).	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-701 (a)(b) UVC §11-702 (a) specific vehicles must stop at all railway crossings 49 CFR §383, 49 CFR §384
M10 For all drivers, failure to obey a traffic control device or the directions of an enforcement official at a railroad-highway grade crossing.	RRGC	MnrWC	Codes M10 and M20-M24 are the RRGC codes mandated by the ICCTA	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-701(b) 49 CFR §383.51(d)(5)
M11 Failure to obey restricted lane	--	--		UVC §11-309(c)(d)
M12 Failure to obey safety zone	--	--		UVC §11-201
M13 Failure to obey school crossing guard	--	--		UVC §11-103(a)
M14 Failure to obey sign or traffic control device	--	--		UVC §11-201(a)
M15 Failure to obey stop sign	--	--		UVC §11-403(b)
M16 Failure to obey traffic signal or light	--	--		UVC §11-201 (a) UVC §11-204 (a)
M17 Failure to obey traffic sign	--	--		UVC §11-201(a)
M18 Failure to obey warning light or flasher	--	--		UVC §11-201(a) UVC §11-204(a)
M19 Failure to obey yield sign	--	--		UVC §11-403(c)
M20 For drivers who are not required to always stop, failure to slow down at a railroad-highway grade crossing and check that tracks are clear of approaching train.	RRGC	MnrWC	Codes M10 and M20-M24 are the RRGC codes mandated by the ICCTA	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(d)(1)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
M21 For drivers who are not required to always stop, failure to stop before reaching tracks at a railroad-highway grade crossing when the tracks are not clear.	RRGC	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(d)(2)
M22 For drivers who are always required to stop, failure to stop as required before driving onto railroad-highway grade crossing.	RRGC	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(d)(3)
M23 For all drivers, failing to have sufficient space to drive completely through the railroad-highway grade crossing without stopping.	RRGC	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(d)(4)
M24 For all drivers, failing to negotiate a railroad-highway grade crossing because of insufficient undercarriage clearance.	RRGC	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(d)(6)
M25 Failure to stop – basic rule at unsigned intersection or when entering roadway from private driveway, alley, etc.	--	--		UVC §11-401(a) UVC §11-404
Following Improperly (FOL Group)				
M30 Following improperly	--	--		UVC §11-310(a)(b)(c)
M31 Failure to leave sufficient distance for overtaking by other vehicles	--	--		UVC §11-310(b)(c)
M32 Following emergency vehicle unlawfully	--	--		UVC §11-405(a) UVC §11-1109
M33 Following fire equipment unlawfully	--	--		UVC §11-405(a) UVC §11-1109
M34 Following too closely	Ser.	--		49 CFR §383.51(c)(3), UVC §11-310(a)
Improper Lane or Location (ILL Group)				
M40 Improper lane or location	--	--		UVC §11-309 UVC §11-311

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
M41 Failure to keep in proper lane	--	--		UVC §11-309(a) UVC §11-301(b)(c)
M42 Improper or erratic (unsafe) lane changes	Ser.	--		49 CFR §383.51(c)(4), UVC §11-309(a) UVC §11-909(a) (reckless driving)
M43 Ran off road	--	--		UVC §11-909
M44 Improper lane or location – crossover	--	--		UVC §11-309
M45 Improper lane or location – crosswalk	--	--		UVC §11-309
M46 Improper lane or location – entrance/exit ramp or way	--	--		UVC §11-309 UVC §11-312
M47 Improper lane or location – in bicycle lane	--	--		UVC §11-309(c)
M48 Improper lane or location – in occupied lane	--	--		UVC §11-309(c)(d)
M49 Improper lane or location – in HOV or restricted lane	--	--		UVC §11-309(c)
M50 Improper lane or location – limited access highway	--	--		UVC §11-312
M51 Improper lane or location – median	--	--		UVC §11-301
M55 Improper lane or location – on rail or streetcar tracks	--	--		UVC §11-306(a) 2 UVC §11-1404
M56 Improper lane or location – on fire hose	--	--		UVC §11-1110
M57 Improper lane or location – oncoming traffic lane	--	--		UVC §11-305
M58 Improper lane or location – road shoulder, ditch or sidewalk	--	--		UVC §11-304
M60 Improper lane or location – slower vehicle lane	--	--		UVC §11-301(b)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
M61 Improper lane or location – straddling center line(s)	--	--		UVC §11-302 UVC §11-309(a)
M62 Improper lane or location – traveling in turn (or center) lane	--	--		UVC §§11-309(b) and (c)
Passing (PAS Group)				
M70 Improper passing	--	--		UVC §11-301 UVC §11-302 UVC §11-303 UVC §11-304(b) UVC §11-305 UVC §11-1402 UVC §11-1403
M71 Passing in violation of posted sign or pavement marking	--	--		UVC §11-307(a)(b)
M72 Passing in violation of opposite directions restriction	--	--		UVC §11-302
M73 Passing on wrong side	--	--		UVC §11-304(a)(b)
M74 Passing on hill or curve	--	--		UVC §11-306(a)
M75 Passing school bus displaying warning not to pass	--	--		UVC §11-705(a)
M76 Passing where prohibited	--	--		UVC §11-306(a) UVC §11-307(a)(b)
M77 Passing with insufficient distance or visibility	--	--		UVC §§11-303, 11-305
Reckless, Careless, or Negligent Driving (RCN Group)				
M80 Inattentive/distracted, careless, or negligent driving	--	MnrWC	If the conviction involved texting while driving, the M85 code must be used	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-909
M81 Careless driving	--	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A
M82 Inattentive/distracted driving	--	MnrWC	If the conviction involved texting while driving, the M85 code must be used	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
M83 Negligent driving	--	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A
M84 Reckless driving	Ser.	MnrWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(2), UVC §11-909
M85 Texting While Driving	Ser.			49 CFR §383.51(c)(9)
M86 Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving	--			
Failure to Yield (FTY Group)				
N01 Failure to yield right of way (FTY ROW)	--	--		UVC §11-401 UVC §11-404
N02 FTY ROW to animal rider or animal-drawn vehicle	--	--		UVC §11-401 UVC §11-404
N03 FTY ROW to cyclist	--	--		UVC §11-401 UVC §11-404
N04 FTY ROW to emergency vehicle (<i>i.e.</i> , ambulance, fire equipment, police, <i>etc.</i>)	--	--		UVC §11-405
N05 FTY ROW to funeral procession, procession or parade	--	--		UVC §11-1117
N06 FTY ROW to other vehicle	--	--		UVC §11-401 UVC §11-402 UVC §11-404
N07 FTY ROW to overtaking vehicle	--	--		UVC §11-303(b)
N08 FTY ROW to pedestrian (includes handicapped or blind)	--	--		UVC §11-511
N09 FTY ROW to school bus	--	--		UVC §11-705
N20 FTY ROW at crosswalk	--	--		UVC §11-503
N21 FTY ROW at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection	--	--		UVC §11-308
N22 FTY ROW at stop sign	--	--		UVC §11-403

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
N23 FTY ROW at traffic sign	--	--		UVC §11-403
N24 FTY ROW at traffic signal	--	--		UVC §11-202
N25 FTY ROW at unsigned intersection	--	--		UVC §11-401
N26 FTY ROW at yield sign	--	--		UVC §11-403
N30 FTY ROW when warning displayed on other vehicle	--	--		UVC §11-405 UVC §11-406
N31 FTY ROW when turning	--	--		UVC §11-402
Failure to Signal (FTS Group)				
N40 Failure to use or improper signal	--	--		UVC §11-605 UVC §11-606
N41 Failure to cancel directional signals	--	--		UVC §11-605
N42 Failure to signal intention to pass	--	--		UVC §11-604
N43 Failure to signal lane change or turn	--	--		UVC §11-604
N44 Giving wrong signal	--	--		UVC §11-604 UVC §11-605
Improper Turns (IMT Group)				
N50 Improper turn	--	--		UVC §11-601
N51 Improper method of turning	--	--		UVC §11-601
N52 Improper position for turning	--	--		UVC §11-601
N53 Making improper left turn	--	--		UVC §11-601(b)
N54 Making improper right turn	--	--		UVC §11-601(a)
N55 Making improper turn around (not U turn)	--	--		UVC §11-604
N56 Making improper U turn	--	--		UVC §11-602
Wrong Way or Side (WWS Group)				
N60 Driving wrong way	--	--		UVC §11-301
N61 Driving wrong way at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection	--	--		UVC §11-308
N62 Driving wrong way on divided highway	--	--		UVC §11-311

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
N63 Driving wrong way on one way street or road	--	--		UVC §11-308
N70 Driving on wrong side	--	--		UVC §11-301
N71 Driving on wrong side of divided highway	--	--		UVC §11-311
N72 Driving on wrong side of undivided street or road	--	--		UVC §11-301
Miscellaneous Maneuvers (MMV Group)				
N80 Coasting (operating with gears disengaged)	--	--		UVC §11-1108
N82 Improper backing	--	--		UVC §11-603
N83 Improper start from parked position	--	--	Not a problem with starting the engine but rather the initial movement of the vehicle (<i>e.g.</i> , pulling out when there is on-coming traffic, spinning the wheels, killing the engine, <i>etc.</i>)	UVC §11-603
N84 Unsafe operation	--	--		UVC Chapter 11
Speeding (S__ codes)				
This category provides a set of codes that enable all jurisdictions to report speeding convictions with the level of detail that they possess. As a “ Best Practice ” jurisdictions are strongly encouraged to report speeding with the speed limit and actual speed (Code S92 with speed limit and actual speed in the ACD Detail Code). However, if a jurisdiction does not have this data available, the jurisdiction has codes below in 5mph and 10 mph ranges with optional use of the conviction detail field to indicate the speed limit, if known.				
Speeding Excess in miles per hour (SPE Group)				
S01 01-05 > Speed limit	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-803
S06 06-10 > Speed limit	--	MnrW	For codes S01 to S91, details of the speed limit violated are optional in the first two characters of the ACD Detail Code, in the format “LL	UVC §11-804

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
S14 11-14 > Speed limit	--	--	". For example, if the speed limit was 55 mph, the first two positions have the speed limit and the last 3 positions are zero filled or spaces filled—"55000" or "55 ".	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S15 Speeding 15 mph or more above speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1), UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S16 16-20 > Speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1), UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S21 21-25 > Speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1), UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S26 26-30 > Speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S31 31-35 > Speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S36 36-40 > Speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1) ; UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
S41 41+ > Speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S51 01-10 > Speed limit	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S71 21-30 > Speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S81 31-40 > Speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S91 41+ > Speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S92 Speeding – Speed limit and actual speed	Ser. or -	MaW	Detail is required in the format "LLSSS": The Conviction ACD Detail Code must indicate the speed limit in the first two characters and actual speed in the other three characters—for example, for a conviction with a speed limit of 25mph and a recorded speed of 45, the ACD Detail Code is "25045".	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1), UVC §11-808 (a)
Speeding (SPD Group)				
S93 Speeding	--	MaW	Where no details are available, code S93 should be used.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-801

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
S94 Prima Facie speed violation or driving too fast for conditions	--	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A; UVC §11-801
S95 Speed contest (racing) on road open to traffic	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-809(a) see also UVC §16-202(a)(6) concerning arrest, UVC §17-301(7) concerning suspension of registration and UVC §6-207(8) concerning authorization to suspend or revoke license
S96 Speed less than minimum	--	--		UVC §11-805 (a)
S97 Operating at erratic or suddenly changing speeds	--	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-909 relating to reckless driving, see also UVC §6-207(3) concerning authorization to suspend or revoke license and UVC §16-202(5) concerning arrest
S98 Speeding on freeway ("wasting fuel")	--	--		

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
UNCLASSIFIED OFFENSES (U__ codes)				
Vehicle Use in Prohibited Actions (VUP Group)				
U01 Fleeing or evading police or roadblock	--	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-911(a) see also UVC §6-207(a)(7) concerning authorization to suspend or revoke a license, UVC §16-202(a)(7) concerning arrest and UVC §17-301(8) concerning suspension of registration.
U02 Resisting arrest	--	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, None as such but UVC §11-911(a) could be considered as resisting arrest-“Any driver of a motor vehicle who willfully fails or refuses to bring his or her vehicle to a stop....”

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
U03 Using a motor vehicle in connection with a felony (not traffic offense)	Major	MaW	U03 should be used for felonies other than those covered by A50.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(6), None as such but see UVC §6-206(2) concerning mandatory revocation of license and UVC §17-301(3) concerning suspension of registration.
U04 Using a motor vehicle in connection with a misdemeanor (not traffic offense)	--	--		None as such but see UVC §6-206(5) concerning mandatory revocation of license- "unauthorized use of a motor vehicle belonging to another which act does not amount to a felony."
U05 Using a motor vehicle to aid and abet a felon	--	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §4-109 see also UVC §16-101 concerning parties to a crime
U06 Vehicular assault	--	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
U07 Vehicular homicide	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(8), UVC §11-910 see also UVC §6-206(1) concerning mandatory revocation of license, UVC §16-202(1) concerning arrest and UVC §17-301(1) concerning suspension of registration
U08 Vehicular manslaughter	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(6)
U09 Negligent homicide while operating a CMV	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(8)
U10 Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV	Major	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)(8)
U21 Illegal operation of emergency vehicle	--	--		UVC §6-101 (a)
U27 Vehicular Feticide (1 st degree)	--	--		UVC §11-910 (homicide by vehicle)
U28 Vehicular Feticide (2 nd degree)	--	--		UVC §11-910 (homicide by vehicle)
Unspecified Violations Causing Accidents (VCA Group)				
U31 Violation resulting in fatal accident	Ser.	MaWC		49 CFR §383.51(c); 23 CFR 1327 Appendix A

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
WITHDRAWALS (A__ codes to W__ codes)			<p>The codes used in the Withdrawal Category require the Withdrawal Type Detail Composite Field besides the Withdrawal ACD Reason Code to fully describe the withdrawal. See the section “Withdrawal Type ACD Detail Composite Field” for description of the field.</p> <p>Federally required withdrawals have minimum disqualification periods. See the Federally Mandated Disqualifications section of this document for details.</p> <p>A withdrawal is retained for 3 years or for as long as the underlying convictions are retained, whichever period is longer—see Section 3.2.5 for rules.</p>	
Withdrawal Reasons for Specific Convictions (WRS Group)			<p>This group is for a withdrawal resulting from one underlying conviction. Use the ACD code of the conviction that resulted in withdrawal for the “Withdrawal resulting from one designated conviction”. This code allows the conviction code described in the prior categories to be used when a single conviction results in the withdrawal.</p> <p>The term conviction in this sense incorporates codes which may or may not represent a conviction, such as B61 – Failed to file accident report, D36 – Failure to maintain required liability insurance, D53 – Failure to make required payment of fine and costs, <i>etc.</i> This list is not all-inclusive and numerous other codes could also be included as examples.</p>	
Withdrawal ACD Reason Code = Conviction Offense ACD code of underlying conviction	Var.	VAR	<p>If a federally required withdrawal is based on a single underlying conviction, the Withdrawal ACD Reason Code must be set equal to the Conviction ACD Code of the underlying conviction. If a withdrawal that is not federally required is based on a single underlying conviction, the Withdrawal ACD Reason Code must be set either to the Conviction ACD Code of the underlying conviction or to ‘W01’.</p> <p>Withdrawal retained (1) for as long as underlying conviction retained (3-55 years) and (2) for at least three years from withdrawal effective date—see section 3.2.5 for rules. The category of the withdrawal may be “--”, “Major”, “OOSO”, “Falsify”, or “RRGC”, depending on the category of the underlying conviction.</p>	
W45 Withdrawal for driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV	Major	--	The W45 ACD code is used exclusively for identifying withdrawals of drivers convicted of offenses in a CMV while suspended in the SOR for prior violations in a CMV.	49 CFR 383.51(b)(7)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
Withdrawals by Jurisdiction Law (WJL Group)			This group is for a withdrawal required by jurisdiction law and resulting from one or more convictions.	
W00 Withdrawal, Non-ACD violation (A withdrawal issued by the State of Record for a single conviction which is neither traffic safety related, driver-control related, or federally mandated)	--	--	Code W00 provides a method for a jurisdiction to indicate a withdrawal resulting from a conviction for which there is no ACD code (<i>i.e.</i> , a withdrawal resulting from a conviction that is not traffic-safety related and not federally mandated, such as “Failure to pay library fines” or “Gas pump piracy”).	
W01 Accumulation of convictions (including point systems and/or being judged a habitual offender or violator) or withdrawal for single conviction, in accordance with jurisdiction’s law	--	MaW	Code W01 is used only for withdrawals that are not federally required. The W01 withdrawal usually is the result of multiple convictions, which may include convictions from more than one FMCSR category. For federally required withdrawals resulting from multiple convictions in the same FMCSR category, codes W30 to W61 must be used. When W01 is used, the Withdrawal Reason Detail field is used to provide the details.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-207(b) concerning authority to suspend or revoke license
W72 Suspended pending final disposition	--	--	Code W72 is used by all jurisdictions any time a driver is administratively suspended – not only for alcohol violations	
W80 Failed employer-directed drug test	--	--	Codes W80 and W81 are used by those jurisdictions that have passed legislation requiring the results of employer-directed drug test be forwarded to the jurisdiction SDLA. These codes can only be applied by a driver’s SOR.	49 CFR §§382.101 – 382.501
W81 Refusal to submit to an employer-directed drug test	--	--		49 CFR §§382.101 – 382.301
Ineligibility Withdrawals (WIW Group)			The following codes provide for withdrawals that do not relate to a defined conviction code, or administrative action.	
W09 Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement as required by the USA PATRIOT Act	--	--	Used if a driver is no longer eligible for a hazmat endorsement and has not surrendered his/her license and been issued a new license without the hazmat endorsement.	49 CFR part 1572, 49 CFR part 383.141 (c)
W13 Parental consent withdrawn	--	--	Codes W13 to W20 provide for withdrawals that do not relate to a defined conviction code, or administrative action.	UVC §6-109
W14 Physical or mental disability	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-103(b)(4)(6) persons not to be licensed

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
W15 Physicians' or specialists' report recommended	--	--		UVC §6-120 (a)(b)(c) reports by physicians and vision specialists
W20 Unable to pass DL test(s) or meet qualifications	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-103(b)(5) persons not to be licensed
Accumulated Federally Mandated Commercial Violations (WAV Group)				
W30 Two convictions for serious violations within three years	Ser.	MaW	Codes W30 and W31 are only used for federally mandated disqualifications resulting from multiple serious commercial violations.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-514(e) 49 CFR 383.51 (c) (2) (i)
W31 Three convictions for serious violations within three years	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-514(e) 49 CFR 383.51(c) (2) (ii)
W40 The accumulation of two or more convictions for major offenses.	Major	MaW	Codes W40 and W41 are only used for federally mandated disqualifications resulting from multiple major commercial violations.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)
W41 An additional convictions for a major offense after reinstatement.	Major	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(b)
W50 The accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order general violations (violations not covered by W51) within ten years.	OOSO	MaW	Codes W50, W51, and W52 are only used for federally mandated disqualifications resulting from multiple OOSO violations (codes B19 and B27).	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(e)
W51 The accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order violations within ten years while transporting 16 or more passengers, including the driver and/or transporting hazardous materials that require a placard.	OOSO	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(e)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
W52 The accumulation of three or more convictions for out-of-service order violations within ten years.	OOSO	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(e)
W60 The accumulation of two convictions for RRGC violations within three years.	RRGC	MaW	Codes W60 and W61 are only used for federally mandated disqualifications resulting from multiple RRGC violations (see M10, M20-M24).	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(d)
W61 The accumulation of three or more convictions for RRGC violations within three years.	RRGC	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(d)
Imminent Hazard (WIH Group)				
W70 Imminent hazard.	IH	MaW	Code W70 is used only for disqualifications issued by FMCSA in accordance with 49 CFR §383.52.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.52

APPENDIX F - EXAMPLES

This section provides examples of ACD usage for various scenarios. The scenarios covered include (click on the heading to be taken to the specific scenario):

F1 – Administrative per Se

F1.1 – Administrative Process Only

F1.2 – Court Process only

F1.3 – Administrative and Court Process

F2 – Driving a CMV While Disqualified for Previous Violations in a CMV

F2.1 – Both offenses in CMV

F2.2 – First offense in non-CMV

F2.3 – Second offense in non-CMV

F3 – Calculating Penalties for Multiple Serious Offenses within a 3-Year Window

F3.1 – Convictions Arrive in Order of Conviction Date

F3.2 – Convictions Arrive in Mixed Order (based on Conviction Date)

F3.3 – Convictions Arrive in Order – Third > 3 Years from First

F3.4 – Convictions Arrive in Mixed Order – Third > 3 Years from First

F1 – Administrative per Se

The examples shown here are for convictions of *admin per se*. They include jurisdictions that have an administrative process only, a court process only, or an administrative and court process.

Assumptions (for all examples):

- Driver holds CDL
- No other convictions on record when first conviction received at SDLA

F1.1 – Administrative Process Only

This scenario describes how to report alcohol-related convictions by jurisdictions that have only an administrative process.

Scenario:

On Jan 1, 2009, the driver was pulled over and a breathalyzer test was administered. The results of this test indicated a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .05.

On Jan 10, 2009, the jurisdiction SDLA is notified and, after an administrative hearing. The SDLA

- posts an A94 (or A91 with '05 ' in the ACD Detail field) conviction to the driver's record.
- evaluates the driver's record and determines that this is the first conviction for a major violation in Table 1 of 49 CFR §383.51(b)(3) and withdraws the driver's privileges for a minimum of 1 year.

Date	Action	Vehicle Type	Conviction ACD	Withdrawal ACD	Underlying Conviction(s)	Minimum Federal CDL Penalty
Jan 1, 2009	Breathalyzer test administered	CMV				
Jan 4, 2010	SDLA Notification		A94			
Jan 4, 2010	Withdrawal			A94	A94	1 Year

Driver's record after 'A94' conviction received

Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
Administrative Per Se for .04 BAC	A94	Jan 1, 2009	Jan 10, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
A94	1 year (minimum)	A94	Feb 4, 2009	Feb 3, 2010

F1.2 – Court Process only

This scenario describes how to report alcohol-related convictions by jurisdictions that have only a court process.

On June 10, 2009, the SDLA receives an ‘A04’ conviction from the courts for the driver. The SDLA

- posts the conviction to the driver’s record
- evaluates the driver’s record and determines that this is the first conviction for a major violation in Table 1 of 49 CFR §383.51(b)(3) and withdraws the driver’s privileges for a minimum of 1 year.

Date	Action	Vehicle Type	Conviction ACD	Withdrawal ACD	Underlying Conviction(s)	Minimum Federal CDL Penalty
Jan 1, 2009	Citation	CMV				
Jun 10, 2010	Conviction		A04			
Jan 4, 2010	Withdrawal			A04	A04	1 Year

Driver’s record after ‘A04’ conviction received
Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
Having an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater while operating a CMV	A04	Jan 1, 2009	June 10, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
A04	1 year (minimum)	A04	Jun 20, 2009	Jun 19, 2010

F1.3 – Administrative and Court Process

This scenario describes how to report alcohol-related convictions by jurisdictions that have both an administrative and court process.

Scenario:

On Jan 1, 2009, the driver was pulled over and a breathalyzer test was administered. The results of this test indicated a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .05.

On Jan 10, 2009, the jurisdiction SDLA is notified and, after an administrative hearing:

- posts an A94 (or A91 with ‘05 ’ in the ACD Detail field) conviction to the driver’s record.
- evaluates the driver’s record and determines that this is the first conviction for a major violation in Table 1 of 49 CFR §383.51(b)(3) and withdraws the driver’s privileges for a minimum of 1 year.

Date	Action	Vehicle Type	Conviction ACD	Withdrawal ACD	Underlying Conviction(s)	Minimum Federal CDL Penalty
Jan 1, 2009	Breathalyzer test administered	CMV				
Jan 10, 2010	SDLA Notification		A94			
Jan 10, 2010	Withdrawal			A94	A94	1 Year

Driver's record after 'A94' conviction received

Conviction(s)

		Dates	
Offense	ACD	Citation	Conviction
Administrative Per Se for .04 BAC	A94	Jan 1, 2009	Jan 10, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

			Dates	
ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Effective	Eligibility
A94	1 year (minimum)	A94	Feb 4, 2009	Feb 3, 2010

On June 10, 2009, the SDLA receives an 'A04' conviction from the courts for the driver. The SDLA

- posts the conviction to the driver's record
- evaluates the driver's record and determines that this is the second conviction for a major violation in Table 1 of 49 CFR §383.51(b)(3)
 - however, it has the same incident date as the previously-posted 'A94' conviction
 - therefore, there is no federally-mandated withdrawal action necessary

Driver's record after 'A04' conviction received

Conviction(s)

		Dates	
Offense	ACD	Citation	Conviction
Administrative Per Se for .04 BAC	A94	Jan 1, 2009	Jan 4, 2009
Having an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater while operating a CMV	A04	Jan 1, 2009	June 10, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

Jurisdictions have two ways to represent multiple withdrawals from the same incident on the CDLIS Driver Record:

#1

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
A94	1 year (minimum)	A94	Feb 4, 2009	Feb 3, 2010

#2

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
A94	1 year (minimum)	A94	Feb 4, 2009	Feb 3, 2010
A04	1 year (minimum)	A04	Feb 4, 2009	Feb 3, 2010

For jurisdictions to be consistent with the intent of the federal regulations and not penalize the driver twice for same incident, the effective date and eligibility date of all withdrawals resulting from convictions from the same incident must be the same.

Jurisdiction specific withdrawal(s)

If jurisdiction laws allow, the jurisdiction may take other, non-federally-mandated withdrawal actions

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
W01*	<jurisdiction laws>	A94, A04	Feb 4, 2009	<juris laws>

* the jurisdiction must use a 'W01' withdrawal if it withdraws for both convictions from the same incident – not the 'W40' (reserved for federally-mandated withdrawals)

F2 – Driving a CMV While Disqualified for Previous Violations in a CMV

The examples shown here are for convictions of driving while license withdrawn (barred, canceled, denied, disqualified, revoked, or suspended) [ACD codes B20-B26]. Jurisdictions must determine whether the W45 (Suspended for driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV) is appropriate.

Assumptions (for all examples):

- Driver holds CDL
- No other convictions on record when first conviction received at SDLA

F2.1 – Both offenses in CMV

On June 15, 2009, the SDLA receives an ‘M20’ conviction from the courts for the driver. The SDLA

- posts the conviction to the driver’s record
- evaluates the driver’s record and determines that this is the first conviction for a RRGV violation in Table 3 of 49 CFR §383.51(d)(1)

Date	Action	Vehicle Type	Conviction ACD	Withdrawal ACD	Underlying Conviction(s)	Minimum Federal CDL Penalty
May 1, 2009	Citation	CMV				
Jun 15, 2010	Conviction		M20			
Jan 10, 2010	Withdrawal			M20	M20	60 days

Driver’s record after ‘M20’ conviction received

Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
For drivers who are not required to always stop, failure to slow down at a railroad-highway grade crossing and check that tracks are clear of approaching train	M20	May 1, 2009	Jun 15, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
M20	60 days (minimum)	M20	Jun 30, 2009	Aug 30, 2010

On September 15, 2009, the SDLA receives an 'B20' conviction from the courts for the driver. The SDLA

- posts the conviction to the driver's record
- evaluates the driver's record and determines that the driver was withdrawn for previous violations in a CMV at the time of the citation; therefore, the conviction results in a withdrawal for a major offense in Table 1 of 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7)

Date	Action	Vehicle Type	Conviction ACD	Withdrawal ACD	Underlying Conviction(s)	Minimum Federal CDL Penalty
Aug 1, 2009	Citation	CMV				
Sep 15, 2009	Conviction		B20			
Sep 10, 2009	Withdrawal			W45	B20	1 year

Driver's record after 'B20' conviction received

Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
For drivers who are not required to always stop, failure to slow down at a railroad-highway grade crossing and check that tracks are clear of approaching train	M20	May 1, 2009	Jun 15, 2009
Driving while license withdrawn	B20	Aug 1, 2009	Sep 15, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
M20	60 days (minimum)	M20	Jun 30, 2009	Aug 30, 2010
W45	1 Year (minimum)	B20	Sep 30, 2009	Sep 29, 2010

F2.2 – First offense in non-CMV

On May 1, 2009, the driver was pulled over and a breathalyzer test was administered. The results of this test indicated a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .05.

On June 15, 2009, the driver fails to appear for his/her court date and the SDLA receives a 'D45' conviction from the courts for the driver. The SDLA

- posts a D45 [or D56] conviction (with 'A94 ' [or 'A04 '] in the ACD Detail field) to the driver's record.
- evaluates the driver's record and determines that there is no federal penalty

Date	Action	Vehicle Type	Conviction ACD	Withdrawal ACD	Underlying Conviction(s)	Minimum Federal CDL Penalty
May 1, 2009	Citation	CMV				
Jun 15, 2009	Court Date*					
Jun 15, 2009	Conviction		D45			
Jan 10, 2010	Withdrawal			D45	D45	None

* driver failed to appear for court date

Driver's record after 'D45' conviction received
Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
Failure to appear for trial or court appearance	D45	Jun 15, 2009	Jun 15, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)
None.

Jurisdiction specific withdrawal(s)

In this example, jurisdiction laws require a non-federally-mandated withdrawal action

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
D45	INDEF	None	Jun 30, 2009	INDEF

On September 15, 2009, the SDLA receives an 'B20' conviction from the courts for the driver. The SDLA

- posts the conviction to the driver's record
- evaluates the driver's record and determines that the driver was withdrawn **but not** for for previous violations in a CMV at the time of the citation; therefore, the conviction **does not** result in a withdrawal for a major offense in Table 1 of 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7)

NOTE: Failure to appear/pay/comply is never in a CMV (or any type of vehicle) although the original citation may have been

Date	Action	Vehicle Type	Conviction ACD	Withdrawal ACD	Underlying Conviction(s)	Minimum Federal CDL Penalty
Sep 1, 2009	Citation	CMV				
Sep 15, 2009	Conviction		B20			

Driver's record after 'B20' conviction received
Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
Failure to appear for trial or court appearance	D45	Jun 15, 2009	Jun 15, 2009
Driving while license withdrawn	B20	Sep 1, 2009	Sep 15, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

None.

F2.3 – Second offense in non-CMV

On June, 15, 2009, the SDLA receives an 'A08' conviction from the courts for the driver. The SDLA

- posts the conviction to the driver's record
- evaluates the driver's record and determines that this is the first conviction for a major violation in Table 1 of 49 CFR §383.51(b)(3) and withdraws the driver's privileges for a minimum of 1 year.

Date	Action	Vehicle Type	Conviction ACD	Withdrawal ACD	Underlying Conviction(s)	Minimum Federal CDL Penalty
May 1, 2009	Citation	CMV				
Jun 15, 2009	Conviction		A08			
Jun 15, 2009	Withdrawal			A08	A08	1 year

Driver's record after 'A08' conviction received
Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at or over .08	A08	May 1, 2009	Jun 15, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
A08	1 year (minimum)	A08	Jun 30, 2009	June 29, 2010

On September 15, 2009, the SDLA receives an ‘B20’ conviction from the courts for the driver. The SDLA

- posts the conviction to the driver’s record
- evaluates the driver’s record and determines that the offense was **not** in a CMV at the time of the citation; therefore, the conviction **does not** result in a withdrawal for a major offense in Table 1 of 49 CFR §383.51(b)(7)

Date	Action	Vehicle Type	Conviction ACD	Withdrawal ACD	Underlying Conviction(s)	Minimum Federal CDL Penalty
Sep 1, 2009	Citation	non-CMV				
Sep 15, 2009	Conviction		B20			

Driver’s record after ‘B20’ conviction received

Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at or over .08	A08	May 1, 2009	Jun 15, 2009
Driving while license withdrawn	B20	Sep 1, 2009	Sep 15, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
A08	1 year (minimum)	A08	Jun 30, 2009	June 29, 2010

F3 – [Calculating Penalties for Multiple Serious Offenses](#) within a 3-Year Window

Table 2 to 49 CFR §383.51 (Disqualification for serious traffic violations) prescribes penalties for second and third convictions within 3 years

Table 3 to 49 CFR §383.51 (Disqualification for railroad-highway grade crossing offenses) prescribes penalties for second and third convictions within 3 years

Table 4 to 49 CFR §383.51 (Disqualification for violating out-of-service orders) prescribes penalties for second and third convictions within 10 years

The examples shown here are for convictions of serious violations; similar logic applies to convictions for railroad-highway grade crossing offenses and violating out-of-service orders.

The basic rules for determining penalties for multiple convictions:

- Calculate the 6-year window – 3 years either side of the citation date (less 1 day) for the most recent conviction received
- Identify the serious convictions on the driver's record within the 6-year window
- Order the serious convictions within the 6-year window by Citation Date
- Assess convictions to determine penalties starting with the oldest conviction
- Add required withdrawals to the driver's record

Assumptions (for all examples):

- Driver holds CDL
- All convictions in a CMV
- All convictions for 'serious' offenses as defined in Table 2 to 49 CFR §383.51(c)
- No other convictions on record when first conviction received at SDLA

F3.1 – Convictions Arrive in Order of Conviction Date

The normal sequence of events is for the convictions to arrive at the MVA in order of conviction date:

Convictions used in this example (letters are for reference only):

Order	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008
2	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Jun 10, 2008
3	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2009
4	D	Nov 1, 2009	Jan 1, 2010	Jan 10, 2010

Conviction A arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	6-Year Window
A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	Apr 2, 2003 to Mar 31, 2009

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 1 – A (current conviction)
- Disqualification required: None – first conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			

Driver record after calculations:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal(s)			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			

Conviction B arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	6-Year Window
B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Jun 10, 2008	Apr 2, 2005 to Mar 31, 2011

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 2 – A and B (current conviction) **[AB]**
 - Possible combinations of 2 convictions in 6-year window: AB
 - Withdrawals already on the driver's record for any of the combinations: None
- For convictions found (starting with the second – B)
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: Apr 2, 2005
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: Apr 2, 2005
 - Evaluation period – Apr 2, 2005 – Apr 1, 2008
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 2 – A, B
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 2 convictions in the window
 - No disqualification for 2 convictions on record
 - Disqualification required: 60 days – second conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Order	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008				
2	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Jun 10, 2008	W30	After Jun 10, 2008*	60 days	AB

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Driver record after calculations:

Order	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at DSLA	Withdrawal(s)			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008			N/A	
2	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Jun 10, 2008	W30	After Jun 10, 2008*	60 days	AB

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Conviction C arrives

Citation	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	6-Year Window
C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2009	May 2, 2005 to Apr 30, 2012

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found: 3 – A, B, and C (current conviction) [**ABC**]
 - Possible combinations of 2 convictions in 6-year window: AB, AC, BC
 - Possible combinations of 3 convictions in 6-year window: ABC
- Withdrawals already on the driver's record for any of the combinations: **AB**
- For convictions found (starting with the second – B)
 - B
 - Citation Date – Apr 1, 2008
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: Apr 2, 2005
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: May 2, 2005
 - Evaluation period – May 2, 2005 – Apr 1, 2008
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 2 – A, B
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 2 convictions in the window
 - Disqualification for convictions AB already on record

- No additional disqualification required
- C
 - Citation Date – May 1, 2009
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: May 2, 2006
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: May 2, 2005
 - Evaluation period – May 2, 2005 – May 1, 2009
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 3 – A, B, C
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 3 convictions in the window
 - No disqualification for 3 convictions on record
 - Disqualification required: 120 days – third conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008				
2	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Jun 10, 2008				
3	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2009	W31	After Jul 10, 2009*	120 days	ABC

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Driver record after calculations:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal(s)			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			
2	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Jun 10, 2008	W30	After Jun 10, 2008*	60 days	AB
3	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2008	Jul 10, 2009	W31	After Jul 10, 2009*	120 days	ABC

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Conviction D arrives

Citation	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	6-Year Window
D	Nov 1, 2009	Jan 1, 2010	Jan 10, 2010	Nov 2, 2006 to Oct 31, 2012

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 4 – A, B, C, and current conviction (D) [**ABCD**]
 - Possible combinations of 2 convictions in 6-year window: **AB**, AC, AD, BC, BD, CD
 - Possible combinations of 3 convictions in 6-year window: **ABC**, ABD, ACD, BCD
 - Possible combinations of 4 convictions in 6-year window: ABCD
- Withdrawals already on the driver's record for any of the combinations: **AB**, **ABC**
- For convictions found (starting with the second – B)
 - B
 - Citation Date – Apr 1, 2008
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: Apr 2, 2005
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: Nov 2, 2006
 - Evaluation period – Nov 2, 2005 – Apr 1, 2008
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 2 – A, B
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 2 convictions in the window
 - Disqualification for convictions AB already on record
 - No additional disqualification required
 - C
 - Citation Date – May 1, 2009
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: May 2, 2006
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: Nov 2, 2006
 - Evaluation period – Nov 2, 2006 – May 1, 2007
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 3 – A, B, C
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 3 convictions in the window
 - Disqualification for convictions ABC already on record
 - No additional disqualification required
 - D
 - Citation Date – Nov 1, 2009
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: Nov 2, 2006
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: Nov 2, 2006
 - Evaluation period: Nov 2, 2006 – Nov 1, 2009
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 4 – A, B, C, D
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 4 convictions in the window
 - No disqualification for 4 convictions on record
 - Disqualification required: 120 days – third conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2009	May 10, 2008				
2	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Jun 10, 2008				
3	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2009				
4	D	Nov 1, 2009	Jan 1, 2009	Jan 10, 2010	W31	After Jan 10, 2010*	120 days	ABCD

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Driver record after calculations:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal(s)			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008				N/A
2	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Jun 10, 2008	W30	After Jun 10, 2008*	60 days	AB
3	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2009	W31	After Jul 10, 2009*	120 days	ABC
4	D	Nov 1, 2009	Jan 1, 2009	Jan 10, 2010	W31	After Jan 10, 2010*	120 days	ABCD

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

F3.2 – Convictions Arrive in Mixed Order (based on Conviction Date)

Convictions used in this example (letters are for reference only):

Order	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008
2	D	Nov 1, 2009	Jan 1, 2010	Jan 10, 2008
3	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Feb 10, 2010
4	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Feb 25, 2010

If the convictions arrive in mixed order:

Conviction A arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	6-Year Window
A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	Apr 2, 2003 to Mar 31, 2009

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 1 – A (current conviction)
- Disqualification required: None – first conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			

Driver record after calculations:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal(s)			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			

Conviction D arrives

Citation	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	6-Year Window
D	Nov 1, 2009	Jan 1, 2010	Jan 10, 2010	Nov 2, 2006 to Oct 31, 2012

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 2 – A and D (current conviction) [**AD**]
 - Possible combinations of 2 convictions in 6-year window: AD
- Withdrawals already on the driver's record for any of the combinations: None
- For convictions found (starting with the second – D)
 - D
 - Citation Date – Nov 1, 2009
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: Nov 2, 2006
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: Nov 2, 2006
 - Evaluation period – Nov 2, 2006 to Nov 1, 2009
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 2 – A, D
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 2 convictions in the window
 - No disqualification for 2 convictions on record
 - Disqualification required: 60 days – second conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008				
2	D	Nov 1, 2009	Jan 1, 2010	Jan 10, 2010	W30	After Jan 10, 2010*	60 days	AD

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Driver record after calculations:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008				
2	D	Nov 1, 2009	Jan 1, 2010	Jan 10, 2010	W30	After Jan 10, 2010*	60 days	AD

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Conviction B arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	6-Year Window
B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Feb 10, 2008	Apr 2, 2005 to Mar 31, 2011

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 3 – A, B (current conviction), and D [**ABD**]
 - Possible combinations of 2 convictions in 6-year window: AB, **AD**, BD
 - Possible combinations of 3 convictions in 6-year window: ABD
- Withdrawals already on the driver's record for any of the combinations: AD
- For convictions found (starting with the second – B)
 - B
 - Citation Date – Apr 1, 2008
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: Apr 2, 2005
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: Apr 2, 2005
 - Evaluation period – Apr 2, 2005 – Apr 1, 2008
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 2 – A, B
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 2 convictions in the window
 - Disqualification for convictions AD already on record

- No additional disqualification required
- D
 - Citation Date – Nov 1, 2009
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: Nov 2, 2006
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: Apr 2, 2005
 - Evaluation period – Nov 2, 2006 to Nov 1, 2009
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 3 – A, B, and D
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 3 convictions in the window
 - No disqualification for 3 convictions on record
 - Disqualification required: 120 days – third conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Order	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			
2	D	Nov 1, 2007	Jan 1, 2008	Jan 10, 2010				
3	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Feb 10, 2010	W31	After Feb 10, 2010*	120 days	ABD

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Driver record after calculation:

Order	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			
2	D	Nov 1, 2007	Jan 1, 2008	Jan 10, 2010				
3	B	Apr 1, 2008	Jun 1, 2008	Feb 10, 2010	W31	After W30 [†]	120 days	ABD

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

[†] withdrawals "...must be in addition to any other previous period of disqualification." (49 CFR §384.219)

F3.3 – Convictions Arrive in Order – Third > 3 Years from First

Convictions used in this example (letters are for reference only):

Order	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008
2	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2009
3	E	Apr 1, 2011	May 1, 2011	May 10, 2011

Conviction A arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	6-Year Window
A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	Mar 2, 2005 to Feb 28, 2011

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 1 – A (current conviction)
- Disqualification required: None – first conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008			N/A	

Driver record after calculations:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008			N/A	

Conviction C arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	6-Year window
C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2010	May 2, 2006 to Apr 30, 2012

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 2 – A and C (current conviction) [**AC**]
- Possible combinations of 2 convictions in 6-year window: AC
- Withdrawals already on the driver's record for any of the combinations: None
- For convictions found (starting with the second – C)

- C
 - Citation Date – May 1, 2009
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: May 2, 2006
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: May 2, 2006
 - Evaluation period – May 2, 2004 to May 1, 2009
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 2 – A, C
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 2 convictions in the window
 - No disqualification for 2 convictions on record
 - Disqualification required: 60 days – second conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			
2	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2010	W30	After Jul 10, 2007*	60 days	AC

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Driver record after calculations

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			
2	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2010	W30	After Jul 10, 2010*	60 days	AC

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Conviction E arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	6-Year Window
E	Apr 1, 2011	May 1, 2011	May 10, 2011	Apr 2, 2008 to Apr 1, 2014

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 2 – C and E (current conviction) **[CE]**
 - Possible combinations of 2 convictions in 6-year window: CE
- Withdrawals already on the driver's record for any of the combinations: None
- For convictions found (starting with the second – E)

- E
 - Citation Date – Apr 1, 2011
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: Apr 2, 2008
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: Apr 2, 2008
 - Evaluation period – Apr 2, 2008 to Apr 1, 2011
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 2 – C and E
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 2 convictions in the window
 - No disqualification for 2 convictions on record
 - Disqualification required: 60 days – second conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Order	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2010	N/A			
2	E	Apr 1, 2011	May 1, 2011	May10, 2011	W30	After May 10, 2011*	60 days	CE

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

Driver record after calculations

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			
2	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2010	W30	After Jul 10, 2010*	60 days	AC
3	E	Apr 1, 2011	May 1, 2011	May10, 2011	W30	After May 10, 2011*	60 days	CE

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

F3.4 – Convictions Arrive in Mixed Order – Third > 3 Years from First

Convictions used in this example (letters are for reference only):

Order	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008
3	E	Apr 1, 2011	May 1, 2011	May10, 2011
2	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2011

Conviction A arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	6-Year Window
A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	Mar 2, 2005 to Feb 28, 2011

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 1 – A (current conviction)
- Disqualification required: None – first conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008			N/A	

Driver record after calculations:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008			N/A	

Conviction E arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	6-Year Window
E	Apr 1, 2011	May 1, 2011	May10, 2011	Apr 2, 2008 to Mar 31, 2014

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 1 – E (current conviction)
- Disqualification required: None – first conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			

Driver record after calculations:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			
2	E	Apr 1, 2011	May 1, 2011	May 10, 2011	N/A			

Conviction C arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	6-Year Window
C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2011	May 2, 2006 to Apr 30, 2012

To determine if a withdrawal is required:

- Convictions found in 6-year window: 3 – A, C (current conviction), and E [ACE]
 - Possible combinations of 2 convictions in 6-year window: AC, AE, CE
 - Possible combinations of 3 convictions in 6-year window: ACE
- Withdrawals already on the driver’s record for any of the combinations: None
- For convictions found (starting with the second – C)
 - C
 - Citation Date – May 1, 2009
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: May 2, 2006
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: May 2, 2006
 - Evaluation period – May 2, 2006 to May 1, 2009
 - Convictions in evaluation period: 2 – A and C
 - Determine if disqualification already taken for 2 convictions in the window
 - No disqualification for 2 convictions on record
 - Disqualification required: 60 days – second conviction of a serious offense within 3 years
 - E
 - Citation date – Apr 1, 2011
 - Evaluation period start date; most current of
 - citation date minus 3 years, less one day: Apr 2, 2008
 - beginning of 6-year window calculated above: May 2, 2006
 - Evaluation period: May 2, 2006 to Nov 1, 2009

- Convictions in evaluation period: 2 – C and E
- Determine if disqualification already taken for 2 convictions in the window
 - No disqualification for 2 convictions on record (withdrawal for AC identified for inclusion but not yet on driver's record)
 - Disqualification required: 60 days – second conviction of a serious offense within 3 years

For this calculation:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			
3	E	Apr 1, 2011	May 1, 2011	May 10, 2011	W30	After May 10, 2011*	60 days	C, E
2	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2011	W30	After May 10, 2011*	60 days	A, C

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

NOTE: withdrawals do not have to be consecutive; consecutive withdrawals only required for W31

Driver record after calculations:

Number	Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at MVA	Withdrawal			
					ACD	Effective Date	Minimum Duration	Underlying Convictions
1	A	Mar 1, 2008	May 1, 2008	May 10, 2008	N/A			
3	E	Apr 1, 2011	May 1, 2011	May 10, 2011	W30	After May 10, 2011*	60 days	C, E
2	C	May 1, 2009	Jul 1, 2009	Jul 10, 2011	W30	After May 10, 2011*	60 days	A, C

* the effective date of the withdrawal depends on jurisdiction procedures regarding driver notification

NOTE: withdrawals do not have to be consecutive; consecutive withdrawals only required for W31

APPENDIX G - GLOSSARY

This glossary defines acronyms and terms used in this document or related CDLIS and PDPS documentation that have a special meaning in CDLIS or PDPS.

10-Year History Check

The 10-year history check is a one-time check of the driver's record done by the prospective SOR, as required by FMCSA in 49 CFR §384.206. Specifically, before extending the expiration date of a CDL, the SOR must request the driver history from every jurisdiction that has issued a license to operate any type of vehicle to the individual during the 10 years prior to the application, as certified by the individual, unless the DHR indicates that jurisdiction has already responded to a previous 10-Year History Check for the time in question. As part of the check, the SOR is required to post to the CDLIS driver history record any missing history found during the 10-year history check and to take any driver control actions required by the FMCSRs when the missing history is posted.

23 CFR 1327.5

Part 23 Section 1327.5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, NHTSA.

49 CFR §383-384

Part 49, Sections 383 and 384 of the Code of Federal Regulations, issued by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, FMCSA.

96 Hour Report

The 96 hour report, also known as the Weekly Suspense Report, is a weekly report which is a listing of drivers in three categories: (1) drivers in "Duplicate" status, (2) drivers in CSOR (new and old) "pending" status where the driver's CSOR was not completed within the required 96-hour timeframe, and (3) drivers changed to "Unique" status since last 96-hour report.

AAMVA

American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators represents state and provincial officials in the United States and Canada who administer and enforce motor vehicle laws. The Association encourages uniformity and reciprocity among the states and provinces, and collaboration with other levels of government and the private sector. Its program development and research activities provide guidelines for more effective public service. AAMVA also serves as an information clearinghouse.

AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD)

Codes that are used to transmit driver conviction data from state-to-state.

AAMVA Operations Help Desk

A technical resource for assisting jurisdictions in problem resolution and implementation of AAMVA production applications.

AAMVANET

The telecommunication network that electronically links all Motor Vehicle Departments, the CDLIS Central Site, the NDR, and other public and private sector authorized users.

ACD

The AAMVA Conviction/Withdrawal Code Dictionary which is the replacement for the ANSI D-20 Conviction/Withdrawal Codes.

ACD conviction

An AAMVA Code Dictionary conviction is an adjudication of guilt, as defined in FMCSA Policy Memorandum CDL-04-001, for a violation that is traffic-safety related and/or federally mandated, which therefore is listed in the version of the ACD that is current on the date the SOC reports the conviction.

ACD withdrawal

An AAMVA Code Dictionary withdrawal is a withdrawal for ACD convictions, which therefore is listed in the version of the ACD that is current on the date that the withdrawal is assessed.

AGN

AT&T Global Network

AKA

Also Known As – AKA information is used to present historical identification information, such as prior name or prior Driver's License Number.

AMIE

AAMVAnet Message Interchange Envelope – the protocol by which a CDLIS user defines the data elements in an AAMVAnet Standard Message.

ANSI

American National Standards Institute

ANSI D-20

A common set of coding instructions for data elements related to traffic record systems.

Batch File

A file of messages sorted into logical groups (batches), usually transmitted using Network Job Entry (NJE), magnetic tape or FTP, for handling through a scheduled batch process

Batch processing

Messages from a batch file are handled through a scheduled, usually nightly, job-oriented, batch process

Benchmarking

Benchmark hours represent the maximum number of hours the AAMVA tester can spend with a jurisdiction tester on that driver stream per round of test (Initial and End-to-End). This includes test execution, evaluating/documenting results, and retesting, but not the time the jurisdiction spends working on the driver stream without the AAMVA tester. Each driver stream is assigned a certain number of benchmark hours, which ensures that all jurisdictions have equitable access to AAMVA's testers.

Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)

Content of alcohol within the blood

Broken Pointer

A situation in which an MPR doesn't have a matching DHR.

Call List

A Call List record is the layout of the group of data elements through which a UNI site's application programs supply information to and retrieve information from UNI. An application's specifications document defines the business function of this information. Depending on the UNI options selected, the call list data may be passed in files or queues. Call list(s) may be requested from the UNI Help Desk (see also Offset Report(s)).

Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA)

Provides motor vehicle and driver's license guidance for Canadian territories and providences.

Casual testing

Casual testing is the informal phase of testing that occurs before Structured testing. During casual testing; AAMVA verifies that messages are sent and received but does minimal data validation. Casual testing is optional but highly recommended, because it affords jurisdictions an opportunity to ask questions and to quickly resolve any testing issues before starting structured testing. A casual test plan is available for both MCSIA CDLIS and MCSIA PDPS DLNS.

CCMTA

The Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators represents provincial and territorial officials in Canada who administer and enforce motor vehicle laws. The CCMTA is similar in program function to AAMVA, except the CCMTA focuses on Canadian issues.

CDID

The Commercial Driver Identifier on the Central File is the primary key to the database. Once a driver is added to CDLIS, he/she keeps the same CDID forever.

CDL

Commercial Driver's License – see definition in 49 CFR §383.5

CDLIS

Commercial Driver's License Information System – see definition in 49 CFR §383.5

CDLIS Central Site

The node on AAMVAnet that maintains the CDLIS Master Pointer Records, processes a number of transactions between jurisdictions, and reports CDLIS activity to FMCSA.

CDLIS driver history

The CDLIS driver history is the record of an individual's identification information, driver's license information (including information about any permits, endorsements, and restrictions), and history of convictions, accidents, and withdrawals that is maintained by the SOR and transmitted in a Change State of Record Transaction.

CDLIS Readiness Assessment

Jurisdictions must submit one of each message type per MCSIA CDLIS transaction to be implemented. Messages will be checked by AAMVA for formatting errors. All formatting errors must be corrected prior to implementation.

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

Change State of Record (CSOR)

CSOR; when a driver moves from one jurisdiction to another, and CDL and the driver history is transferred from the Old SOR to the New SOR.

CICS

Customer Information Control System; an IBM teleprocessing monitor.

CMV

Commercial Motor Vehicle

CMVSA

Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act (CMVSA) of 1986.

Commercial Driver's License (CDL)

A license issued by a State or other jurisdiction, in accordance with the standards contained in 49 CFR parts 383 and 384, to an individual which authorizes the individual to operate a class of a commercial motor vehicle.

Commercial Driver's License Information System (CDLIS)

The Commercial Driver's License Information System is an information system that satisfies the requirement of the CMVSA and MCSIA by providing identification, status, and history information regarding commercial drivers.

Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV)

As defined in 49 CFR §383.5, a commercial motor vehicle is a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property where the motor vehicle:

- (a) has a gross combined weight of more than 26,001 lbs (11,794 kilograms) inclusive of a towed unit(s),
or
- (b) has a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 26,001 lbs (11,794 kilograms), or
- (c) is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, or
- (d) is of any size and is used in the transportation of hazardous materials.

Compliance

In accordance with federal requirements outlined in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations

Compliance Report

A report sent by AAMVA to FMCSA on a quarterly basis of all CDL activities and pending compliance tickets for each jurisdiction.

Compliance Ticket

A notification sent by AAMVA to FMCSA when a jurisdiction is not in compliance with the FMCSR

Conviction

A conviction is an adjudication of guilt, as defined in FMCSA Policy Memorandum CDL-04-001. Note: FMCSA considers the following to be types of convictions: admin per se, refusal to take an alcohol test, failure to appear, and failure to pay.

Conviction Reports

790 CONVICTION/NEGATE CONVICTION RECORDS HAVE BEEN CORRECTED report. The purpose of this report is to identify and notify the State of Conviction (SOC) of the Out of State Conviction and the Negate Conviction messages which have been corrected and resent to the State of Record (SOR) via CDLIS Central Site. Note* This report does not reflect corrected Out of State Convictions nor Negate Conviction messages which were sent via other means to the SOR. This weekly report contains a listing of Out Of State Convictions and Negate Conviction messages which have been corrected and successfully resent to the SOR through the CDLIS Central Site. This report is refreshed on a weekly basis and there is no action required by the SOC to remove data from the report.

730 CONVICTION/NEGATE CONVICTION ERROR REPORT. The purpose of this report is to identify Convictions and Negate Convictions, which have erred off either at the CDLIS Central Site or at the State of Record (SOR). The report can also be used to monitor the errors for a trend. This daily report contains a listing of out of state convictions and negate conviction messages which have erred off at the CDLIS Central Site as a Broken Pointer situation or erred off at the SOR because of edits on the 17 block or as a no-hit.

770 Conviction/Negate Conviction Duplicated Errors Report. The purpose of this report is to identify when duplicate convictions are being sent by the State of Conviction, if the convictions are being posted by the SOR, and if any administrative action is being taken as a result. This weekly report contains a listing of drivers which have had duplicate Convictions or Negate Conviction messages sent by the State of Conviction. This report is sorted by the State of Conviction. The duplicate conviction is identified by comparing the Location Reference fields and the Offense Reference fields to previously sent convictions

780 CONVICTION/NEGATE CONVICTION ERROR TRACKING REPORT 10 DAYS PAST DUE Report. The Out of State Convictions and Negate Conviction messages which have erred off either at the CDLIS Central Site or at the State of Record (SOR), and have not been corrected, and re-sent. The report can be used to evaluate the errors for any trends. The Conviction and Negate Conviction message are matched on the information provided in the previously sent SOC Location Reference and the Offence Reference field in the 17 Conviction Block. It is thought that no two convictions will have the same Location Reference values and Offence Reference values in the 17 block of the message. This report contains a listing by SOC of Out of State Conviction and Negate Conviction messages which had erred off at the CDLIS Central Site as a Broken Pointer situation or erred off at the SOR because of edits on the 17 block or as a no-hit. This report contains all driver information contained in the original Report Out of State Conviction and (HA) or Negate Conviction (HH) message including the 17 (Conviction) block and the 25 (Error) block.

CSL

Commercial Special License

CS

CDLIS Central Site

CSOR

Change State of Record Transaction is the transaction, used when a CDL holder moves from one jurisdiction to another, and CDL and the driver history is transferred from the Old SOR to the New SOR.

Data (Element) Dictionary

The list of data elements and their definitions which are used in the application. Each data element is listed by its business and call list name, element code, description, values, type and length.

Data Setup

Refers to test data setup prior to structured testing. AAMVA customizes each state's structured test messages based on the state's Participant Setup Document and test plan. Jurisdiction must create MPRs and set up drivers on their state database based on the state's Participation Setup Document and test plan. Both must be completed prior to structured testing.

Department of Motor Vehicles

See SDLA.

Department of Transportation (DOT)

The overseeing agency of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

Development

All of the activities necessary to create the system specification and complete internal (not structured) testing. These activities include analysis, design, programming, and documenting the business and technical specifications.

DGAF

General Directorship of Federal Motor Carrier Transportation is Mexico's equivalent of the U.S. FMCSA.

DHR

Driver's History Record – the record is maintained by the SOR and includes all the information required to be transferred in a CSOR Transaction, including driver identification information, driver's license information, and the driver's history of convictions, withdrawals, and (optionally) accidents.

Disqualification

As defined in 49 CFR §383.5, "Disqualification means any of the following three actions:

- (a) The suspension, revocation, or cancellation of a CDL by the State of issuance.
- (b) Any withdrawal of a person's privileges to drive a CMV by a State or other jurisdiction as the result of a violation of State or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control (other than parking, vehicle weight or vehicle defect violations).
- (c) A determination by the FMCSA that a person is not qualified to operate a commercial motor vehicle under part 391 of this chapter."

DL

Driver's License – see definition in 49 CFR §383.5

DLA

Driver's License Agreement – an interstate compact that combines feature of the DLC and the NRVC.

DLC

Driver's License Compact – an interstate legal agreement that specifies how U.S. Jurisdictions give reciprocity for drivers with out-of-state driver's licenses.

DLN

Driver's License Number

DLN Survey

PDPS Driver's License Number Survey Transaction, used to obtain a DLN and status information from a previous jurisdiction when a 10-Year History Check is needed and the DLN is not known.

DLR

Driver License Reciprocity

DMV

Department of Motor Vehicles – see SDLA.

DOB

Date of Birth

Driver

Any individual who has ever held a driver license or who has been known by a state Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to drive.

DRIVERs (Driver Record Information Verification System)

A proposed database for all driver record information.

Driver History Record (DHR)

History of each driver maintained on the jurisdiction's system, as specified by the CDLIS System Specifications.

Driver's License

A license issued by a jurisdiction to an individual to operate a motor vehicle, including all licenses issued, not just those that are current.

DSD

CDLIS Detail System Design Document

Duped Against

A term used in the duplicate processing function to indicate an existing CDLIS Master Pointer Record which has possibly matching identification information as a record being added to the CDLIS database.

EDI

Electronic Data Interchange a protocol for sending and receiving information via a computer network—AMIE is an EDI.

Electronic Means

Electronic means include (but are not limited to): internet, interactive voice response (IVR) and telephone.

Electronic Verification of Vital Event Records (EVVER)

A system that will verify identify documents presented by driver license, permit, and ID card applicants and improve and the driver license issuance processes

Electronic Verification of Vital Events (EVVE)

A system that will allow jurisdictions to verify information on birth certificates with the issuing jurisdictions

Endorsement

An authorization to an individual's CDL required to permit the individual to operate certain types of commercial motor vehicles

End-to-End

Second run of the Structured test. Ensures any programming fixes made during First Pass did not adversely **affect code**. If any errors are found, the test begins from the beginning.

Equivalency table

A jurisdiction equivalency table is a mapping of each jurisdiction statute for a traffic violation to the "substantially equivalent" Conviction ACD Code. The purpose of the ACD equivalency tables is to document the ACD codes and their equivalent native jurisdiction codes. Since the ACD was introduced in 1996, AAMVA has been collecting the mapping from each state and publishing the documentation containing all states mapping.

States use the tables to see how other states have an ACD code mapped and to identify their own statutes that will be impacted by changes.

The ACD working group used the tables to see which codes are used by which states when assessing the impact of a change.

ERD

Entity Relationship Diagram – ERDs graphically portray the information that the business area needs in order to do its business and the relationships that the data have which are important to the business.

FAA

Federal Aviation Administration

FAQ

Frequently Asked Question

Federal Register

An official U.S. government publication in which FMCSA provides official notification of Federal Rulemaking

FHWA

Federal Highway Administration – the FMCSA was an office within the FHWA before MCSIA was enacted

First Pass Testing

Initial run of the Structured test. All programming errors are found and corrected. All test cases must pass before End-to-End test.

FMCSA

U.S. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (formerly The Office of Motor Carriers (OMC)) – develops, issues, and evaluates standards for testing and licensing CMV drivers

- FMCSA has issued standards (federal regulations) requiring states to issue CDLs only after drivers pass knowledge and skills tests that pertain to the type of CMV being operated
- FMCSA audits states every 3 years to monitor compliance with Federal standards
- Under federal regulations FMCSA conducts random inspections and audits of third-party testers without notice
- FMCSA provides federal CDL grants to states.

FMCSR

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulation

FRA

Federal Railroad Administration

FTA

Failure to Appear

FTC

Failure to Comply

FTP

Failure to Pay

GAP Code

Government/Application Provider Code

Hazmat

Hazardous Material

Government/Application Provider (GAP) Code

Each node on a network is assigned a code for message addressing

Hazmat (Hazardous Materials)

Any material that has been designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is required to be placarded under subpart F of 49 CFR part 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR part 73.

HME

Hazardous Material Endorsement

ICC

Interstate Commerce Commission

ICCTA

Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995

ID

Identification

Implementation Period

The relatively short time necessary to move programs, utilities, *etc.*, from the development region to the production region. This phase also includes performance of structured testing with the pilot states.

Inquiry Functions

AKA Inquiry, Application Status Inquiry, Driver History Request, Employer Inquiry, Search Inquiry, Status Request, and Verification Inquiry.

IPG

Implementation Planning Guide – a topic-specific transition document that has instructions for the implementation period. Some IPG content may be incorporated into the specifications later.

IRE

The Canadian Interprovincial Record Exchange is the computerized system in Canada by which driver license information is exchanged between Canadian provinces and territories. The AAMVAnet/IRE Bridge connects the AAMVAnet U.S. network to the IRE.

SOHD (Insurance Services Organization Help Desk)

The Help Desk contact for NMVTIS Theft File

Issue/Issuance

Initial licensure, license transfers, license renewals, license upgrades, and nonresident commercial driver's licenses (CDLs).

Jurisdiction

A jurisdiction is any state, district, territory, possession, or province of the U.S., Mexico, or Canada. Usually the term refers to one of the 50 U.S. states or the District of Columbia. The term "Mexican jurisdiction" means one of the Mexican states, and the term "Canadian jurisdiction" means one of the Canadian provinces or territories.

LFC

Licencia Federal de Conductor – Mexico's equivalent of a CDL.

Licensing Entity

The agency of state government authorized to issue drivers' licenses.

LIFIS

The Licencia Federal Information Systema (LIFIS), the Mexican equivalent of CDLIS, includes the Mexican Access gateway which: (1) provides communication between LIFIS and CDLIS and (2) maintains records of any U.S. convictions of Mexican drivers. LIFIS also provides:

- Direct electronic connection among Mexico's field licensing offices and the headquarters office
- Central issuance of a more secure and tamper-proof Licencia Federal (LF) document
- Real-time data entry
- Information retrieval

Linenum

An AAMVAnet convention which is used in the documentation to indicate how many occurrences of a block type are valid, and used in the transaction to indicate the occurrence number.

Maintenance

Any changes to the system after operation has begun.

Master Pointer Record

See MPR.

MCSAP

Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program

MCSIA

Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act (MCSIA) of 1999 (further defined by Title 49 §383-384)

MEC

Message Exchange Control

MEC Block

Message Exchange Control Block in a message sent over AAMVAnet

Message Originator

The Message originator is the entity that builds a message.

Mexico's General Directorship of Federal Motor Carrier Transportation (DGAF)

Established access to Mexican commercial driver records for CDLIS Driver's History Record

Mexican Conviction Data Base

Contains information on US convictions of Mexican drivers. This information is forwarded to LIFIS (see LIFIS), and may also be used by FMCSA to disqualify Mexican drivers from driving within the US. It does not contain or forward information on Mexican convictions of US drivers.

Motor Vehicle Agency

See SDLA.

MPR

Master Pointer Record – in CDLIS, the CDLIS Central Site keeps a Master Pointer Record for each driver. The record is a pointer to the jurisdiction that issued the drivers latest drivers license. The record contains driver identification information and a pointer to the current SOR, typically the jurisdiction that issued the driver's latest driver's license. In PDPS, the current State of Licensure or SOL, and any jurisdiction that convicted or withdrew the driver may be an SOR. The PDPS Central Site keeps a Master Pointer Record for each jurisdiction that is an SOR.

MVA

Motor Vehicle Agency – see SDLA.

NADSF

North American Driver Safety Foundation

National Driver Register (NDR)

The NDR is a central repository of information about problem drivers in the United States. The NDR is in NHTSA. The NDR (the repository) and PDPS (the "pointer" system) are sometimes used interchangeably.

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

NHTSA includes the NDR and is the system operator of the Problem Driver Pointer System (PDPS).

National Motor Vehicle Titling Information System (NMVTIS)

NMVTIS is a system that maintains motor vehicle titling information.

NCB

Network Control Block

NCS (or NCS-II)

Network Control Software – an AAMVAnet-supported utility which routes messages. NCS allows each state (and central site) to establish a session with NCS, rather than requiring a session with each other AAMVAnet user.

NDR

National Driver Register

Negates

To reverse a conviction or withdrawal.

Network Control Software (NCS-II)

NCS-II is an AAMVAnet-supported utility that facilitates the routing of messages over the AAMVAnet network; it allows each state (and central site) to establish a session with NCS, rather than requiring a session with each other AAMVAnet user.

NHTSA

U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

NIS

Network Interface Software is a utility which translates messages from AMIE format into a format useful to the specific node's internal application.

Non-ACD conviction

A non-ACD conviction is an adjudication of guilt for a violation, such as gas-pump piracy, that is neither traffic-related nor federally mandated.

Non-ACD withdrawal

A non-ACD withdrawal is a withdrawal based on at least one non-ACD conviction, such as gas-pump piracy.

Noncompliance

When a state fails to submit timely certifications and does not meet one or more of the standards based on a final determination of FMCSA.

NOOSC

Negate out-of-state conviction (cd12) (see CDLIS System Specifications)

NOOSW

Negate out-of-state withdrawal (cd17) (see CDLIS System Specifications)

North American Driver Safety Foundation (NADSF)

FMCSA's jurisdiction auditors and the jurisdictions to better maintain driver information.

NRVC

Non-Resident Violators Compact – an interstate legal agreement among 45 U.S. jurisdictions that specifies how the Jurisdictions give reciprocity for out-of-state drivers cited for violations.

NTSB

The National Transportation Safety Board

Offset Report(s)

The offset reports provide the addresses of the elements within the call list. Call list(s) or Offset Report(s) may be requested from the UNI Help Desk (see also Call List(s)).

OOSC

Out-of-state conviction, see also ROOSC, Report Out-of-state Conviction (cd11) in CDLIS documentation.

OOSO

Out-of-service order

OOSW

Out-of-state withdrawal, see also ROOSW, Report Out-of-state Withdrawal (cd16).

Operation

The period after structured or acceptance testing is complete and CDLIS transactions are being sent and received by the pilot participants.

Out-of-service order

An Out-of-Service Order is a declaration by an authorized enforcement officer of a Federal, State, Canadian, Mexican, or local jurisdiction that a driver, a commercial motor vehicle, or a motor carrier operation, is out-of-service pursuant to §§ [386.72](#), [392.5](#), [395.13](#), [396.9](#), or compatible laws, or the North American Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria.

Participant Setup Document

Used to customize the Structured test plan; lists the test drivers a jurisdiction must create for the structured test; must be completed prior to structured testing.

PDPS

The NDR's Problem Driver Pointer System

PIC

Process Implementation Chart is a graphical representation of the message routing and processing in a given transaction.

Pointer

A pointer is a record on the CDLIS central site that identifies the state that issued the license and maintains the record and the history of the driver.

Pointer on CDLIS

A pointer on CDLIS is a phrase that means the driver has a Master Pointer Record (MPR) on the CDLIS Central Site. The pointer record identifies the current SOR. To identify the driver, the pointer holds the driver's personal identification information and license information. The pointer also holds record maintenance information

POV

Personally owned vehicle

Project Participant

A stakeholder organization that maintains CDLIS, requires access to CDLIS, or supports PDPS (which is integral to the CDL program). CDLIS project participants are FMCSA, AAMVA, the jurisdictions, employers, and NHTSA.

Problem Driver

An individual whose privilege to drive has been revoked, suspended, canceled, or denied or who has been convicted of serious traffic-related offenses. .

Problem Driver Pointer System (PDPS)

"Pointer" system for the NDR's central repository of information about problem drivers in the United States.

Pseudobatch

Online messages are stored by the sender, then forwarded later for processing.

RAR

Return as Received is a term meaning the originating jurisdiction can enter an arbitrary phrase in a message and the receiving jurisdiction must include the phrase in the message it returns to the originating jurisdiction.

Re-drive

When a Change State of Record is suspended due to problems encountered, once the problems are identified, the Operations Help Desk may assist the jurisdictions to re-drive or resend the CSOR.

RJE

Remote Job Entry – an IBM term for a method of initiating a batch job from a remote site

ROOSC

Report Out-of-state Conviction (cd11) (see the CDLIS Systems Specifications)

ROOSW

Report Out-of-state withdrawal (cd16) (see the CDLIS Systems Specifications)

RRGC

Railroad Grade Crossing – note: synonymous terms are “Railroad-Highway Grade Crossing” and “Highway-Rail Grade Crossing”

S2SHR

State-to-state history request (cd04).

SAFETEA-LU

Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU) gives FMCSA the discretion to withhold any amount of highway construction funds up to maximums of 5% the first year and 10% in succeeding years.

SDLA

State Driver Licensing Agency – the agency in charge of licensing drivers in a given state – this document uses “SDLA” as a general term that applies whether the SDLA is an independent agency or part of a law enforcement department or a revenue department.

SOC

The State of Conviction is the jurisdiction in which the driver is adjudicated guilty of a violation.

SOI

State of Inquiry – the State that sends an inquiry about another state’s driver.

Solicited Message

This message contains information in response to some request. Usually, this message is received by the originator of a transaction in response to the initial message of the transaction, *e.g.*, the transaction originator sends the initial message of a transaction to request information. The response that is returned to the transaction originator is the solicited message.

SOR

State of Record – in CDLIS, the SOR is the jurisdiction responsible for:

- Maintaining the driver’s Master Pointer Record (MPR) at the CDLIS Central Site
- Maintaining the DHR, including the driver’s complete ACD history and the driver’s commercial status, until data retention requirements are satisfied

This requirement applies to all drivers who are:

- current CDL holders
- drivers ‘required to have a CDL’ (non-CDL holders but have been convicted of offenses committed in a CMV)
- previous CDL holders, whether currently disqualified or voluntarily downgraded

The SOR is the jurisdiction of domicile, except when (1) the driver's address is unknown, (2) the driver moves to a new jurisdiction and downgrades and the new jurisdiction does not take the CDLIS pointer, or (3) the jurisdiction of domicile is decertified (see Federal Regulations for details about decertification).

For PDPS, there may be more than one SOR for the same driver. A jurisdiction becomes the *State of Record* (SOR) for each problem driver it reports to the NDR. Any jurisdiction(s) with information about an incident, either where the incident occurred or where the driver is licensed, may report the driver to the NDR. Within PDPS, it is now the SOR’s (not the NDR’s) responsibility to maintain the substantive information about specific action(s) taken against an individual, to provide the identifying pointer record information to the PDPS Central Site, to respond to on-line requests with status and history records for individuals who have pointers at the PDPS Central Site, and to provide driver history information in response to requests from states for other authorized users (see Section 2.5).

SOW

The State of Withdrawal – the jurisdiction in which a person’s driving privilege is withdrawn. If the SOR is the SOW, the withdrawal is effective nation-wide.

SSAN

Social Security Account Number

SSN

Social Security Number

ST

State

ST/DLN

State/Driver's License Number – the concatenation of the state of licensure's two-character code and the individual's driver's license number – a licensed driver must have only one ST/DLN.

Stakeholder

A stakeholder is an individual or group or organization that maintains CDLIS, requires access to CDLIS, or supports PDPS (which is integral to the CDL program). CDLIS stakeholders are FMCSA, AAMVA, the jurisdictions, employers, and NHTSA.

State of Licensure

The State where the driver is licensed

Structured testing

Consists of an Initial Run and an End to End Run; Performed to ensure jurisdictions follow the specs; test plan is customized based on the MCSIA questionnaire and Participant Setup Document; must be completed before a jurisdiction implements their MCSIA changes in the production environment.

STSHR

State-to-state history request (cd04).

STSSR

State-to-state status request (cd05).

TEA-21

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century

TPSP

Third Party Service Provider

Transaction (business)

A series of messages sent to accomplish a specific business function.

Transaction Originator

The Transaction Originator is the entity that started the transaction process.

TSA

Transportation Security Administration

UNI

Unified Network Interface

Unsolicited Message

An unsolicited message is a message that is not requested by the receiver. Usually it is the first message within a transaction.

USA PATRIOT Act

Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001.

USCG

United States Coast Guard

Violation

Failure to follow predetermined regulations.

Weekly Suspense Report

96 Hour Report; Listing of drivers in: Duplicate status, CSOR (new and old) pending status, and Unique status.

Withdrawal

A withdrawal is the disqualification, revocation, suspension, denial or cancellation of a driver's license (see disqualification defined in 49 CFR §383.5) resulting from one or more convictions. The “withdrawal extent” identifies whether the driver’s CDL and/or base license privileges are withdrawn.

Withdrawal-conviction linkage

Under MCSIA, for any withdrawal with an effective date on or after November 1, 2005, information to associate the withdrawal with all convictions that resulted in the withdrawal (its underlying convictions) must be maintained so that the withdrawal-conviction linkage(s) can be accurately reported on state-to-state history request or a change state of record transaction.

INDEX OF ACD DESCRIPTIONS

This section provides a cross-reference to the ACD codes based on keywords (the 'ACD Description' may not match the description in Appendix A). The 'Pages' reference are to the following:

- Appendix A – ACD CODES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND ABBREVIATIONS
- Appendix E – ACD CODES USED IN CDLIS AND PDPS
- Appendix F – EXAMPLES

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
A		
Accident (injury), hit and run – failure to stop and render aid	B03	A-3, E-8
Accident (injury), leaving accident scene before police arrive	B07	A-3, E-9
Accident (property damage), hit and run – failure to stop and render aid	B04	A-3, E-8
Accident (property damage), leaving accident scene before police arrive	B08	A-3, E-9
Accident (fatal), hit and run – failure to stop and render aid	B02	A-3, E-8
Accident (fatal), leaving accident scene before police arrive	B06	A-3, E-9
Accident (fatal), violation resulting in	U31	A-10, E-31
Accident report, failed to file	B61	A-3, E-12
Accident scene, leaving before police arrive	B05	A-3, E-8
Accumulation of convictions (including point systems and/or habitual offender or violator)	W01	A-11, E-33
Accumulation of convictions (2 serious commercial violations within 3 years)	W30	A-11, E-34
Accumulation of convictions (3 serious commercial violations within 3 years)	W31	A-11, E-34
Accumulation of two or more convictions for major offenses	W40	A-11, E-34
Accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order general violations within 10 years	W50	A-11, E-34
Accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order special load violations within 10 years	W51	A-11, E-34
Accumulation of two convictions for Railroad crossing violations within 3 years	W60	A-11, E-35
Accumulation of three or more convictions for Railroad crossing violations within 3 years	W61	A-11, E-35
Accumulation of three or more convictions for out-of-service order violations within 10 years	W52	A-11, E-35
Additional conviction for a major offense after reinstatement	W41	A-11, E-34
Administrative <i>per se</i> convictions and withdrawals	A90 A91 A94 A98	A-1, E-7, F-2
Aid and abet a felon, using motor vehicle to	U05	A-10, E-30
Alcohol and drugs, DUI	A23	A-1, E-4
Alcohol, DUI	A21	A-1, E-4
Alcohol, illegal possession	A31	A-1, E-5
Alcohol, underage Convicted of Drinking and Driving at .02 or higher BAC	A60	A-1, E-6
Alcohol, underage Drinking and Driving, Admin Per Se at .02 or higher BAC	A61	A-1, E-7
Alcohol, misrepresentation to obtain	D06	A-4, E-13
Alcohol <i>or</i> drugs, DUI	A20	A-1, E-4
Altered driver license or ID	B41	A-3, E-12
Animal rider or animal-drawn vehicle: failure to yield right of way to	N02	A-7, E-23
Arrest, resisting	U02	A-10, E-29
Assault, vehicular	U06	A-10, E-30

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
B		
BAC – specified levels of presumptive intoxication	--	A-1, E-3
BAC – 0.04 to .079	A04	
BAC – 0.08 or greater	A08	
BAC – 0.10 or greater	A10	
BAC – specified	A11	
BAC ≥ .02 – Underage	A60 A61	A-1, E-6
Backing, improper	N82	A-8, E-25
Barred, driving while license is	B21	A-3, E-10
Barrier: failure to obey	M02	A-6, E-18
Basic rule at unsigned intersection or when entering roadway, failure to stop	M25	A-6, E-20
Belt, seat not used properly	F04	A-5, E-18
Bicycle lane (improper lane or location)	M47	A-7, E-21
Blind pedestrian, failure to yield right of way to	N08	A-7, E-23
Brakes: defective	E31	A-5, E-17
Brakes: failure to use	E51	A-5, E-17
Brakes: operating without	E02	A-5, E-16
Brakes used improperly	E71	A-5, E-17
C		
Canceled, driving while license is	B22	A-3, E-10
Careless driving	M81	A-7, E-22
Carrying unsecured passengers in open area of vehicle	F05	A-5, E-18
Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV	U10	A-10, E-31
Center lane, traveling in (improper lane or location)	M62	A-7, E-22
Center line(s), straddling (improper lane or location)	M61	A-7, E-22
Chains (snow), failure to use	E57	A-5, E-17
Changing speeds suddenly	S97	A-9, E-28
Child or youth restraint not used properly as required	F02	A-5, E-18
Child support, failure to pay	D51	A-4, E-15
Citation, failure to answer	D56	A-4, E-15
Classification on driver license, improper	B91	A-3, E-13
CMV, driving without obtaining a CDL	B56	A-3, E-12
CMV operation with fatality through the negligence	U10	A-10, E-31
CMV operation with negligent homicide	U09	A-10, E-31
CMV serious violations, withdrawal (convictions for 2 violations within 3 years)	W30	A-11, E-34
CMV serious violations, withdrawal (convictions for 3 violations within 3 years)	W31	A-11, E-34
Coasting (operating with gears disengaged)	N80	A-8, E-25
Consent, parental (withdrawal)	W13	A-11, E-33
Construction or maintenance zone markers, failure to obey	M03	A-6, E-18
Container, possession of open alcohol	A35	A-1, E-6
Contest (racing) on road open to traffic	S95	A-9, E-28
Control vehicle, inability to	D72	A-4, E-15
Controlled substance, illegal possession	A33	A-1, E-5
Controlled substance, motor vehicle used in manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing	A50	A-1, E-6
Costs, failure to pay	D53	A-4, E-15
Counterfeit or altered driver license or ID	B41	A-3, E-12
Court, failure to appear for	D45	A-4, E-15
Crossover (improper lane or location)	M44	A-6, E-21
Crosswalk, failure to yield right of way at	N20	A-7, E-23
Crosswalk (improper lane or location)	M45	A-6, E-21

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Curve, improper passing on	M74	A-7, E-22
Cyclist, failure to yield right of way to	N03	A-7, E-23
D		
Defective brakes	E31	A-5, E-17
Defective hazmat safety devices	E33	A-5, E-17
Defective lights	E34	A-5, E-17
Defective school bus equipment	E36	A-5, E-17
Defective tires	E37	A-5, E-17
Denied, driving while license is	B23	A-3, E-11
Dimmer, headlight: failure to use	E54	A-5, E-17
Directional signals, failure to cancel	N41	A-8, E-24
Disability information, failed to file	B65	A-3, E-12
Disability (physical or mental), operating improperly because of	D75	A-4, E-16
Disability (withdrawal)	W14	A-11, E-33
Dispensing a controlled substance, motor vehicle used in	A50	A-1, E-6
Disqualified for previous violations in CMV	W45	A-11, E-32, F-6
Disqualified, driving while license is	B24	A-3, E-11
Distance, insufficient (improper passing)	M77	A-7, E-22
Distracted driving (not including texting while driving)	M80 M82	A-7, E-22 A-7, E-22
Distributing...a controlled substance, motor vehicle used in	A50	A-1, E-6
Ditch (improper lane or location)	M58	A-7, E-21
Divided highway, driving on wrong side of	N71	A-8, E-25
Divided highway, driving wrong way on	N62	A-8, E-24
DL test(s), unable to pass (withdrawal)	W20	A-11, E-34
Drinking alcohol while operating a vehicle	A26	A-1, E-5
Drinking and Driving, Underage Convicted (BAC \geq .02)	A60	A-1, E-6
Drinking and Driving, Underage Admin Per Se (BAC \geq .02)	A61	A-1, E-7
Driver license, expired or no	B51	A-3, E-12
Driver license, failed to show non-commercial (including permit)	B78	A-2, E-12
Driver license, improper classification or endorsement on	B91	A-3, E-13
Driver license, make false	D10	A-4, E-13
Driver license, misrepresentation of identity or facts for	D02	A-4, E-13
Driver license or ID, counterfeit or altered	B41	A-3, E-12
Driver license, show or use improperly	D16	A-4, E-13
Driver license, violate restrictions of	D29	A-4, E-14
Driver licenses, possess multiple	D07	A-4, E-13
Driver violation of ignition interlock device	A41	A-1, E-6
Driver's view obstructed	D70	A-4, E-15
Driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV	W45	A-11, E-32, F-6
Driving a CMV without obtaining a CDL	B56	A-3, E-12
Driving on wrong side	N70	A-8, E-25
Driving on wrong side of divided highway	N71	A-8, E-25
Driving on wrong side of undivided street or road	N72	A-8, E-25
Driving too fast for conditions	S94	A-9, E-28
Driving under the influence offenses	A04- A24	A-1, E-3
Driving while impaired	A25	A-1, E-5
Driving while license barred	B21	A-3, E-10
Driving while license canceled	B22	A-3, E-10
Driving while license denied	B23	A-3, E-11
Driving while license disqualified	B24	A-3, E-11

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Driving while license revoked	B25	A-3, E-11
Driving while license suspended	B26	A-3, E-11
Driving while license withdrawn	B20	A-3, E-10
Driving while texting	M85	A-7, E-23
Driving while out of service order is in effect (for violations not covered by B19)	B27	A-3, E-11
Driving while out of service order is in effect with hazmat or 16 ⁺ passenger vehicle	B19	A-3, E-9
Driving wrong way	N60	A-8, E-24
Driving wrong way at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection	N61	A-8, E-24
Driving wrong way on divided highway	N62	A-8, E-24
Driving wrong way on one way street or road	N63	A-8, E-25
Driving, using a hand-held mobile telephone while	M86	A-7, E-23
Driving, reckless	M84	A-7, E-23
Drowsiness, operating improperly because of	D74	A-4, E-16
Drugs (DUI)	A22	A-1, E-4
Drug Test (Failure of employer-directed)	W80	A-10, E-33
Drug Test (Refusal to submit to an employer-directed)	W81	A-10, E-33
Drugs, illegal possession	A33	A-1, E-5
DUI (Driving Under the Influence)	A04- A24	A-1, E-3
E		
Emergency vehicle, illegal operation of	U21	A-10, E-31
Emergency vehicle, following unlawfully	M32	A-6, E-20
Emergency vehicle (<i>i.e.</i> , ambulance, fire equipment, police, <i>etc.</i>), failure to yield right of way to	N04	A-7, E-23
Employer-directed drug test (Failure)	W80	A-10, E-33
Employer-directed drug test (Refusal to submit)	W81	A-10, E-33
Endorsement(hazmat): failure to surrender (withdrawal)	W09	A-11, E-33
Endorsement on driver license, improper	B91	A-3, E-13
Entering roadway from private driveway, alley, <i>etc.</i> (Basic Rule), failure to stop	M25	A-6, E-20
Entrance/exit ramp or way (improper lane or location)	M46	A-6, E-6
Equipment, failure to use	E50	A-5, E-17
Equipment, obstructed	E70	A-5, E-17
Equipment, operating without	E01	A-5, E-16
Equipment (school bus), defective	E36	A-5, E-17
Equipment (school bus), operating without	E06	A-5, E-16
Equipment (school bus safety), failure to use	E56	A-5, E-17
Equipment used improperly	E70	A-5, E-17
Erratic speeds	S97	A-9, E-28
Erratic (unsafe) lane changes	M42	A-6, E-21
Evading police or roadblock	U01	A-10, E-29
Exit ramp or way (improper lane or location)	M46	A-6, E-21
Expired or no driver license	B51	A-3, E-12
F		
Failed employer-directed drug test	W80	A-10, E-33
Failed to file accident report	B61	A-3, E-12
Failed to file future proof of financial responsibility	B63	A-3, E-12
Failed to file insurance certification	B64	A-3, E-12
Failed to file medical certification/disability information	B65	A-3, E-12
Failed to show insurance certification	B74	A-2, E-12
Failed to show non-commercial driver license (includes Instruction Permit)	B78	A-2, E-12

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Failing to have sufficient space to drive completely through the railroad-highway grade crossing	M23	A-6, E-20
Failing to negotiate a railroad-highway grade crossing because of insufficient clearance	M24	A-6, E-20
Failure to answer a citation, pay fines, penalties and/or costs related to the original violation	D56	A-4, E-15
Failure to appear for trial or court appearance	D45	A-4, E-15
Failure to cancel directional signals	N41	A-8, E-24
Failure to comply with financial responsibility law	D35	A-4, E-14
Failure to keep in proper lane	M41	A-6, E-21
Failure to leave sufficient distance for overtaking by other vehicles	M31	A-6, E-20
Failure to maintain required liability insurance	D36	A-4, E-14
Failure to make installment payment	D37	A-4, E-14
Failure to obey barrier	M02	A-6, E-18
Failure to obey construction or maintenance zone markers	M03	A-6, E-18
Failure to obey flagger	M04	A-6, E-18
Failure to obey lane markings or signal	M05	A-6, E-18
Failure to obey police or peace officer	M08	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey railroad crossing restrictions	M09	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey railroad traffic control device	M10	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey railroad-highway grade crossing restrictions (general)	M09	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey the directions of an official at a railroad-highway grade crossing.	M10	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey restricted lane	M11	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey safety zone	M12	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey school crossing guard	M13	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey sign or traffic control device	M14	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey stop sign	M15	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey traffic sign	M17	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey traffic signal or light	M16	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey warning light or flasher	M18	A-6, E-19
Failure to obey yield sign	M19	A-6, E-19
Failure to obtain release from liability	D38	A-4, E-14
Failure to pay child support	D51	A-4, E-15
Failure to pay fine and costs	D53	A-4, E-15
Failure to pay for damages or make installment payment	D37	A-4, E-14
Failure to post security or obtain release from liability	D38	A-4, E-14
Failure to reveal identity after fatal or personal injury accident	B14	A-3, E-9
Failure to signal intention to pass	N42	A-8, E-24
Failure to signal lane change or turn	N43	A-8, E-24
Failure to slow down at a railroad crossing and check tracks are clear	M20	A-6, E-19
Failure to stop – at unsigned intersection or when entering roadway from private driveway, alley, etc.	M25	A-6, E-20
Failure to stop and render aid after accident (hit and run)	B01	A-3, E-8
Failure to stop before reaching tracks at a railroad crossing when the tracks are not clear.	M21	A-6, E-20
Failure to stop as required before driving onto railroad-highway grade crossing	M22	A-6, E-20
Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement (withdrawal)	W09	A-11, E-33
Failure to use brakes	E51	A-5, E-17
Failure to use equipment as required	E50	A-5, E-17
Failure to use hazmat safety devices as required	E53	A-5, E-17
Failure to use headlight dimmer as required	E54	A-5, E-17
Failure to use lights as required	E55	A-5, E-17

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Failure to use or improper signal	N40	A-8, E-24
Failure to use school bus safety equipment as required	E56	A-5, E-17
Failure to use snow tires or chains as required	E57	A-5, E-17
Failure to yield right of way	N01	A-7, E-23
Failure to yield right of way (see FTY ROW for more detail)	--	--
Fatal accident: hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident	B02	A-3, E-8
Fatal accident: leaving accident scene before police arrive -	B06	A-3, E-9
Fatal accident (violation resulting in)	U31	A-10, E-31
Fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV	U10	A-10, E-31
Felony, using motor vehicle in connection with	U03	A-10, E-30
Felony involving the manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance	A50	A-1, E-6
Feticide, vehicular (1 st degree)	U27	A-9, E-31
Feticide, vehicular (2 nd degree)	U28	A-9, E-31
Financial responsibility law, failure to comply with	D35	A-4, E-14
Financial responsibility, future proof of, failed to file	B63	A-3, E-12
Fine and costs, failure to pay	D53	A-4, E-15
Failure to pay fines	D56	A-4, E-15
Fire equipment, following unlawfully	M33	A-6, E-20
Fire hose (improper lane or location)	M56	A-7, E-21
Flagger, failure to obey	M04	A-6, E-18
Flasher: failure to obey	M18	A-6, E-19
Fleeing or evading police or roadblock	U01	A-10, E-29
Following emergency vehicle unlawfully	M32	A-6, E-20
Following fire equipment unlawfully	M33	A-6, E-20
Following improperly	M30	A-6, E-20
Following too closely	M34	A-6, E-20
FTY ROW (Failure to yield right of way)	N01	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW at crosswalk	N20	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection	N21	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW at stop sign	N22	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW at traffic sign	N23	A-7, E-24
FTY ROW at traffic signal	N24	A-7, E-24
FTY ROW at unsigned intersection	N25	A-7, E-24
FTY ROW at yield sign	N26	A-7, E-24
FTY ROW to animal rider or animal-drawn vehicle	N02	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW to cyclist	N03	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW to emergency vehicle (<i>i.e.</i> , ambulance, fire equipment, police, <i>etc.</i>)	N04	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW to funeral procession, procession or parade	N05	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW to other vehicle	N06	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW to overtaking vehicle	N07	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW to pedestrian (includes handicapped or blind)	N08	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW to school bus	N09	A-7, E-23
FTY ROW when turning	N31	A-7, E-24
FTY ROW when warning displayed on other vehicle	N30	A-7, E-24
Funeral procession, failure to yield right of way to	N05	A-7, E-23
Future proof of financial responsibility, failed to file	B63	A-3, E-12
G		
Gears disengaged (coasting)	N80	A-8, E-25
Giving wrong signal	N44	A-8, E-24
Guard (school crossing), failure to obey	M13	A-6, E-19

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
H		
Habitual offender (accumulation of convictions) (withdrawal)	W01	A-11, E-33
Habitual violator (accumulation of convictions) (withdrawal)	W01	A-11, E-33
Hand-held mobile telephone, driving while using	M86	A-7, E-23
Handicapped or blind pedestrian, failure to yield right of way to	N08	A-7, E-23
Hazmat endorsement: failure to surrender (withdrawal)	W09	A-11, E-33
Hazmat placards/markings, operating without	E04	A-5, E-16
Hazmat safety devices, defective	E33	A-5, E-17
Hazmat safety devices, failure to use	E53	A-5, E-17
Hazmat safety equipment, operating without	E03	A-5, E-16
Headlight dimmer, failure to use	E54	A-5, E-17
Hill, improper passing on	M74	A-7, E-22
Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident	B01	A-3, E-8
Homicide, vehicular	U07	A-10, E-31
HOV lane (improper lane or location)	M49	A-7, E-21
I		
Identity, failure to reveal after fatal or personal injury accident	B14	A-3, E-9
Ignition interlock or immobilization device, driver violation	A41	A-1, E-6
Illegal operation of emergency vehicle	U21	A-10, E-31
Illegal possession of alcohol	A31	A-1, E-5
Illegal possession of drugs (controlled substances)	A33	A-1, E-5
Imminent hazard	W70	A-11, E-35
Impaired, driving while	A25	A-1, E-5
Impeding traffic	F34	A-5, E-18
Implied Consent Law – refused to submit to test for alcohol	A12	A-1, E-4
Improper backing	N82	A-8, E-25
Improper classification or endorsement on driver license	B91	A-3, E-13
Improper lane or location	M40	A-6, E-20
Improper lane or location – crossover	M44	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – crosswalk	M45	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – entrance/exit ramp or way	M46	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – in bicycle lane	M47	A-7, E-21
Improper lane or location – in HOV or restricted lane	M49	A-7, E-21
Improper lane or location – in occupied lane	M48	A-7, E-21
Improper lane or location – limited access highway	M50	A-7, E-21
Improper lane or location – median	M51	A-7, E-21
Improper lane or location – on fire hose	M56	A-7, E-21
Improper lane or location – on rail or streetcar tracks	M55	A-7, E-21
Improper lane or location – oncoming traffic lane	M57	A-7, E-21
Improper lane or location – road shoulder, ditch or sidewalk	M58	A-7, E-21
Improper lane or location – slower vehicle lane	M60	A-7, E-21
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Improper lane or location – traveling in turn (or center) lane	M62	A-7, E-22
Improper left turn	N53	A-8, E-24
Improper location	M40	A-6, E-20
Improper method of turning	N51	A-8, E-24
Improper or erratic (unsafe) lane changes	M42	A-6, E-21
Improper passing	M70	A-7, E-22
Improper position for turning	N52	A-8, E-24
Improper operation of or riding on a motorcycle	F06	A-5, E-18
Improper right turn	N54	A-8, E-24

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Improper signal	N40	A-8, E-24
Improper start from parked position	N83	A-8, E-25
Improper turn	N50	A-8, E-24
Improper turn around (not U turn)	N55	A-8, E-24
Improper U turn	N56	A-8, E-24
Inability to control vehicle	D72	A-4, E-15
Inattentive/distracted driving	M82	A-7, E-22
Inattentive/distracted, careless, or negligent driving	M80	A-7, E-22
Injury accident: Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid	B03	A-3, E-8
Injury accident: Leaving accident scene before police arrive	B07	A-3, E-9
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Insufficient distance (improper passing)	M77	A-7, E-22
Insufficient visibility (improper passing)	M77	A-7, E-22
Insurance certification, failed to file	B64	A-3, E-12
Insurance certification, failed to show	B74	A-2, E-12
Insurance, failure to maintain	D36	A-4, E-14
Intention to pass, failure to signal	N42	A-8, E-24
Interlock or immobilization device, driver violation	A41	A-1, E-6
J		
Judgment, unsatisfied	D39	A-4, E-14
L		
Lane change, failure to signal	N43	A-8, E-24
Lane changes, improper or erratic (unsafe)	M42	A-6, E-21
Lane, failure to keep in proper	M41	A-6, E-21
Lane markings, failure to obey	M05	A-6, E-18
Lane (oncoming traffic) (improper lane or location)	M57	A-7, E-21
Lane, improper	M40	A-6, E-20
Lane (restricted), failure to obey	M11	A-6, E-19
Lane signal, failure to obey	M05	A-6, E-18
Lane (slower vehicle) (improper lane or location)	M60	A-7, E-21
Lane (turn or center), traveling in (improper lane or location)	M62	A-7, E-22
Laser detector, use prohibited	E23	A-5, E-17
Leaving accident scene before police arrive (general)	B05	A-3, E-8
Left turn, improper	N53	A-8, E-24
Liability insurance, failure to maintain	D36	A-4, E-14
License conditions, violate limited	D27	A-4, E-13
Light (traffic), failure to obey	M16	A-6, E-19
Light (warning), failure to obey	M18	A-6, E-19
Lights, defective	E34	A-5, E-17
Lights, failure to use	E55	A-5, E-17
Lights, operating without	E05	A-5, E-16
Limited access highway (improper lane or location)	M50	A-7, E-21
Limited license conditions, violate	D27	A-4, E-13
Location, improper	M40	A-6, E-20
M		
Maintenance zone markers, failure to obey	M03	A-6, E-18
Major offenses, an additional offense after reinstatement (withdrawal)	W41	A-11, E-34
Major offenses, the accumulation of two or more (withdrawal)	W40	A-11, E-34
Make installment payment, failure to	D37	A-4, E-14
Making improper left turn	N53	A-8, E-24
Making improper right turn	N54	A-8, E-24

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Making improper turn around (not U turn)	N55	A-8, E-24
Making improper U turn	N56	A-8, E-24
Manslaughter, vehicular	U08	A-10, E-31
Manufacture or make false driver license	D10	A-4, E-13
Manufacturing a controlled substance, motor vehicle used in	A50	A-1, E-6
Markings (lane), failure to obey	M05	A-6, E-18
Median (improper lane or location)	M51	A-7, E-21
Medical certification/disability information, failed to file	B65	A-3, E-12
Medication not intended to intoxicate (DUI)	A24	A-1, E-5
Mental disability, operating improperly because of	D75	A-4, E-16
Misdemeanor, using a motor vehicle in connection with	U04	A-10, E-30
Misrepresentation of identity or facts for driver license	D02	A-4, E-13
Misrepresentation of identity or other facts to obtain alcohol	D06	A-4, E-13
Mobile telephone, using a hand-held while driving	M86	A-7, E-23
Motor vehicle used in manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance	A50	A-1, E-6
Motorcycle, Improper operation of or riding on	F06	A-5, E-18
Motorcycle safety equipment not used properly as required	F03	A-5, E-18
Multiple driver licenses, possess	D07	A-4, E-13
N		
Negligent driving	M83	A-7, E-23
Negligent homicide while operating a CMV	U09	A-10, E-31
No driver license in possession	B57	A-3, E-12
Non-ACD violation (withdrawal)	W00	A-11, E-33
O		
Obstructed, driver's view	D70	A-4, E-15
Obstructing traffic	F34	A-5, E-18
Obtain release from liability or post security, failure to	D38	A-4, E-14
Occupied lane (improper lane or location)	M48	A-7, E-21
Oncoming traffic lane (improper lane or location)	M57	A-7, E-21
One way street or road, driving wrong way on	N63	A-8, E-25
Open alcohol container, possession	A35	A-1, E-6
Open area, carrying unsecured passengers in	F05	A-5, E-18
Operating at erratic or suddenly changing speeds	S97	A-9, E-28
Operating improperly because of drowsiness	D74	A-4, E-16
Operating improperly due to physical or mental disability	D75	A-4, E-16
Operating without brakes as required by law	E02	A-5, E-16
Operating without equipment as required by law	E01	A-5, E-16
Operating without Hazmat placards/markings as required by law	E04	A-5, E-16
Operating without hazmat safety equipment as required by law	E03	A-5, E-16
Operating without lights as required by law	E05	A-5, E-16
Operating without school bus equipment as required by law	E06	A-5, E-16
Opposite directions restriction (improper passing)	M72	A-7, E-22
Other vehicle, failure to yield right of way to	N06	A-7, E-23
Out-of-service order, accumulation of two convictions for general violations within 10 years (withdrawal)	W50	A-11, E-34
Out-of-service order, accumulation of three or more convictions for violations within 10 years (withdrawal)	W52	A-11, E-35
Out-of-service order, accumulation of two convictions for violations within 10 years (second carrying hazmat or in a 16 ⁺ passenger vehicle) (withdrawal)	W51	A-11, E-34
Out of service order, driving while in effect (for violations not covered by B19)	B27	A-3, E-11
Out of service order, driving special load while in effect	B19	A-3, E-9

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Overtaking vehicle, failure to yield right of way to	N07	A-7, E-23
Overtaking by other vehicles, failure to leave sufficient distance for	M31	A-6, E-20
P		
Parade, failure to yield right of way to	N05	A-7, E-23
Parental consent (withdrawal)	W13	A-11, E-33
Parking, obstructing or impeding traffic	F34	A-5, E-18
Passengers, carrying unsecured in open area of vehicle	F05	A-5, E-18
Passing in violation of opposite directions restriction	M72	A-7, E-22
Passing in violation of posted sign or pavement marking	M71	A-7, E-22
Passing on hill or curve	M74	A-7, E-22
Passing on wrong side	M73	A-7, E-22
Passing school bus displaying warning not to pass	M75	A-7, E-22
Passing where prohibited	M76	A-7, E-22
Passing with insufficient distance or visibility	M77	A-7, E-22
Pavement marking violation (improper passing)	M71	A-7, E-22
Pay for damages, failure to	D37	A-4, E-14
Peace officer, failure to obey	M08	A-6, E-19
Pedestrian (includes handicapped or blind), failure to yield right of way to	N08	A-7, E-23
Perjury about the operation of a motor vehicle	D78	A-4, E-16
Personal injury accident: Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid	B03	A-3, E-8
Personal injury accident: Leaving accident scene before police arrive	B07	A-3, E-9
Physical disability, operating improperly because of	D75	A-4, E-16
Physical disability (withdrawal)	W14	A-11, E-33
Physician's or specialist's report recommended (withdrawal)	W15	A-11, E-34
Placards/markings (hazmat), operating without	E04	A-5, E-16
Point system accumulation of convictions (withdrawal)	W01	A-11, E-33
Police, evading	U01	A-10, E-29
Police, failure to obey	M08	A-6, E-19
Possess multiple driver licenses	D07	A-4, E-13
Possess or provide counterfeit or altered driver license or ID	B41	A-3, E-12
Possession of open alcohol container	A35	A-1, E-6
Possession of alcohol, illegal	A31	A-1, E-5
Posted sign violation (improper passing)	M71	A-7, E-22
Previous violations in a CMV, disqualified for		A-11, E-32, F-6
Prima Facie speed violation or driving too fast for conditions	S94	A-9, E-28
Procession, failure to yield right of way to	N05	A-7, E-23
Property damage accident (hit and run), failure to stop and render aid	B04	A-3, E-8
Property damage accident, leaving accident scene before police arrive	B08	A-3, E-9
Q		
Qualifications, unable to meet (withdrawal)	W20	A-11, E-34
R		
Racing on road open to traffic	S95	A-9, E-28
Radar or laser detector, use where prohibited	E23	A-5, E-17
Rail tracks (improper lane or location)	M55	A-7, E-21
Railroad crossing restrictions, failing to have sufficient space to drive through	M23	A-6, E-20
Railroad crossing restrictions, failing to negotiate a crossing because of clearance	M24	A-6, E-20
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to obey those not noted in other railroad codes	M09	A-6, E-19
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to obey a device or the directions of an official	M10	A-6, E-19
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to slow down and check that tracks are clear	M20	A-6, E-19
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to stop before reaching tracks	M21	A-6, E-20
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to stop as required before driving onto crossing	M22	A-6, E-20

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Railroad crossing violation, accumulation of two convictions for, within 3 years (withdrawal)	W60	A-11, E-35
Railroad crossing violation, accumulation of three or more convictions for, within 3 years (withdrawal)	W61	A-11, E-35
Railroad traffic control devices, failure to obey	M10	A-6, E-19
Ramp, entrance/exit (improper lane or location)	M46	A-6, E-21
Ran off road	M43	A-6, E-21
Reckless driving	M84	A-7, E-23
Refused to submit to employer-directed drug test	W81	A-10, E-33
Refused to submit to test for alcohol – Implied Consent Law	A12	A-1, E-4
Render aid after accident, failure to stop (hit and run)	B01	A-3, E-8
Report, accident, failed to file	B61	A-3, E-12
Resisting arrest	U02	A-10, E-29
Restricted lane, failure to obey	M11	A-6, E-19
Restrictions (railroad crossing), failure to obey	M09	A-6, E-19
Revoked, Driving while license is	B25	A-3, E-11
Rider or animal-drawn vehicle, failure to yield right of way to	N02	A-7, E-23
Riding on improperly (or improper operation of) a motorcycle	F06	A-5, E-18
Right turn, improper	N54	A-8, E-24
Road shoulder, ditch or sidewalk (improper lane or location)	M58	A-7, E-21
Roadblock, fleeing or evading	U01	A-10, E-29
Rotary/ roundabout/circular intersection , failure to yield right of way at	N21	A-7, E-23
Rotary/roundabout/circular intersection, driving wrong way at	N61	A-8, E-24
S		
Safety devices (hazmat), defective	E33	A-5, E-17
Safety devices (hazmat), failure to use	E53	A-5, E-17
Safety equipment (hazmat), operating without	E03	A-5, E-16
Safety equipment, motorcycle not used properly	F03	A-5, E-18
Safety zone, failure to obey	M12	A-6, E-19
Scene, Leaving accident before police arrive (general)	B05	A-3, E-8
School bus displaying warning not to pass (improper passing)	M75	A-7, E-22
School bus equipment, defective	E36	A-5, E-17
School bus equipment, operating without	E06	A-5, E-16
School bus, failure to yield right of way to	N09	A-7, E-23
School bus safety equipment, failure to use	E56	A-5, E-17
School crossing guard, failure to obey	M13	A-6, E-19
Seat belt not used properly as required	F04	A-5, E-18
Security, failure to post	D38	A-4, E-14
Shoulder (improper lane or location)	M58	A-7, E-21
Show or use improperly – Driver license	D16	A-4, E-13
Sidewalk (improper lane or location)	M58	A-7, E-21
Sign, failure to obey	M14	A-6, E-19
Sign (stop), failure to obey	M15	A-6, E-19
Sign (stop), failure to yield right of way at	N22	A-7, E-23
Sign (traffic), failure to obey	M17	A-6, E-19
Sign (traffic), failure to yield right of way at	N23	A-7, E-24
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Signal (lane), failure to obey	M05	A-6, E-18
Signal (traffic), failure to obey	M16	A-6, E-19
Slower vehicle lane (improper lane or location)	M60	A-7, E-21
Snow tires, failure to use	E57	A-5, E-17

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Specialist's report recommended (withdrawal)	W15	A-11, E-34
Speed 01-05 > Speed limit	S01	A-9, E-25
Speed 01-10 > Speed limit	S51	A-9, E-27
Speed 06-10 > Speed limit	S06	A-9, E-25
Speed 11-14 > Speed limit	S14	A-9, E-26
Speed 16-20 > Speed limit	S16	A-9, E-26
Speed 21-25 > Speed limit	S21	A-9, E-26
Speed 21-30 > Speed limit	S71	A-9, E-27
Speed 26-30 > Speed limit	S26	A-9, E-26
Speed 31-35 > Speed limit	S31	A-9, E-26
Speed 31-40 > Speed limit	S81	A-9, E-27
Speed 36-40 > Speed limit	S36	A-9, E-26
Speed 41+ > Speed limit	S41	A-9, E-27
Speed 41+ > Speed limit	S91	A-9, E-27
Speed contest (racing) on road open to traffic	S95	A-9, E-28
Speed less than minimum	S96	A-9, E-28
Speed violation (Prima Facie)	S94	A-9, E-28
Speeding	S93	A-9, E-27
Speeding 15 mph or more above speed limit	S15	A-9, E-26
Speeding – Speed limit and actual speed (detail required)	S92	A-9, E-27
Speeding on freeway (“wasting fuel”)	S98	A-9, E-28
Standing, obstructing or impeding traffic	F34	A-5, E-18
Start, improper (from parked position)	N83	A-8, E-25
Stop and render aid after accident, failure to (hit and run) (general)	B01	A-3, E-8
Stop sign, failure to obey	M15	A-6, E-19
Stop sign, failure to yield right of way at	N22	A-7, E-23
Stopping, standing, or parking – obstructing or impeding traffic	F34	A-5, E-18
Straddling center line(s) (improper lane or location)	M61	A-7, E-22
Streetcar tracks (improper lane or location)	M55	A-7, E-21
Suddenly changing speeds	S97	A-9, E-28
Suspended, driving while license is	B26	A-3, E-11
Suspended pending final disposition (withdrawal)	W72	A-10, E-33
T		
Telephone, using a hand-held while driving	M86	A-7, E-23
Test for alcohol, refused to submit to (Implied Consent Law)	A12	A-1, E-4
Texting, Driving while	M85	A-7, E-23
Tires, defective	E37	A-5, E-17
Too fast for conditions	S94	A-9, E-28
Traffic control device, failure to obey	M14	A-6, E-19
Traffic sign, failure to obey	M17	A-6, E-19
Traffic sign, failure to yield right of way at	N23	A-7, E-24
Traffic signal, failure to yield right of way at	N24	A-7, E-24
Traffic light, failure to obey	M16	A-6, E-19
Traveling in turn (or center) lane (improper lane or location)	M62	A-7, E-22
Trial, failure to appear for	D45	A-4, E-15
Turn around (not U turn), improper	N55	A-8, E-24
Turn, failure to signal	N43	A-8, E-24
Turn, improper	N50	A-8, E-24
Turn (left), improper	N53	A-8, E-24
Turn (or center) lane, traveling in (improper lane or location)	M62	A-7, E-22
Turn (right), improper	N54	A-8, E-24
Turning, improper method	N51	A-8, E-24

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Turning, improper position for	N52	A-8, E-24
Turning, failure to yield right of way when	N31	A-7, E-24
U		
U turn, improper	N56	A-8, E-24
Unable to meet qualifications (withdrawal)	W20	A-11, E-34
Unable to pass DL test(s) or meet qualifications (withdrawal)	W20	A-11, E-34
Underage Administrative Per Se – Drinking and Driving at .02 or higher BAC	A61	A-1, E-7
Underage Convicted of Drinking and Driving at .02 or higher BAC	A60	A-1, E-6
Under the influence	A04– A24	A-1, E-3
Undivided street or road, driving on wrong side of	N72	A-8, E-25
Unsafe condition of vehicle (no specified component)	F66	A-5, E-18
Unsafe lane changes	M42	A-6, E-21
Unsafe operation	N84	A-8, E-25
Unsatisfied judgment	D39	A-4, E-14
Unsecured passengers in open area of vehicle	F05	A-5, E-18
Unsigned intersection, failure to yield right of way at	N25	A-7, E-24
USA PATRIOT Act, failure to surrender hazmat endorsement	W09	A-11, E-33
Use improperly – Driver license	D16	A-4, E-13
Use of radar or laser detector prohibited by law	E23	A-5, E-17
Using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving	M86	A-7, E-23
Using a motor vehicle in connection with a felony (not traffic offense)	U03	A-10, E-30
Using a motor vehicle in connection with a misdemeanor (not traffic offense)	U04	A-10, E-30
Using a motor vehicle to aid and abet a felon	U05	A-10, E-30
V		
Vehicle, inability to control	D72	A-4, E-15
Vehicle, unsafe condition of	F66	A-5, E-18
Vehicular assault	U06	A-10, E-30
Vehicular feticide (1 st degree)	U27	A-9, E-31
Vehicular feticide (2 nd degree)	U28	A-9, E-31
Vehicular homicide	U07	A-10, E-31
Vehicular manslaughter	U08	A-10, E-31
View (driver's) obstructed	D70	A-4, E-15
Violate limited license conditions	D27	A-4, E-13
Violate restrictions of driver license	D29	A-4, E-14
Violation resulting in fatal accident	U31	A-10, E-31
Violation of opposite directions restriction (improper passing)	M72	A-7, E-22
Violation of posted sign or pavement marking (improper passing)	M71	A-7, E-22
Violations in a CMV, disqualified for previous	W45	A-11, E-32, F-6
Visibility, insufficient (improper passing)	M77	A-7, E-22
W		
Warning displayed on other vehicle, failure to yield right of way when	N30	A-7, E-24
Warning light or flasher, failure to obey	M18	A-6, E-19
Wasting fuel	S98	A-9, E-28
While operating a vehicle, drinking alcohol	A26	A-1, E-5
Withdrawal, Non-ACD violation	W00	A-11, E-33
Withdrawal, 2 convictions for serious violations within 3 years	W30	A-11, E-34
Withdrawal, 2 convictions for RRGV violations within 3 years	W60	A-11, E-35
Withdrawal, 3 or more convictions for serious violations within 3 years	W31	A-11, E-34
Withdrawal, 3 or more convictions for RRGV violations within 3 years	W61	A-11, E-35
Withdrawn, driving while license is	B20	A-3, E-10

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Wrong side, driving on	N70	A-8, E-25
Wrong side (improper passing)	M73	A-7, E-22
Wrong signal, giving	N44	A-8, E-24
Wrong way, driving	N60	A-8, E-24
Y		
Yield sign, failure to obey	M19	A-6, E-19
Yield sign, failure to yield right of way at	N26	A-7, E-24
Youth restraint not used properly	F02	A-5, E-18
Z		
Zone markers (construction or maintenance), failure to obey	M03	A-6, E-18
Zone (safety), failure to obey	M12	A-6, E-19