



**American Association of
Motor Vehicle Administrators**

AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD) Manual

Release 5.1.0

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1. INTRODUCTION

The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) is the publisher of this AAMVA Code Dictionary (ACD) (Release 5.1.0) 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 5.1.0) MANUAL

The purpose of this ACD (Release 5.1.0) 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 and Commercial Learner's Permit (CLP) 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in the Problem Driver Pointer Systems (PDPS) (the U.S.-wide system identifying drivers who have been convicted and/or withdrawn for federally specified offenses).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 5.1.0) 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 changes in this ACD (Release 5.1.0) Manual are the following:

- Additions
 - None
- Revisions
 - Revised the definition of the A41 to 'Driver violation of ignition interlock or immobilization device **and/or lease agreement**'
 - Revised the definition of the B91 to 'Driving without the proper class and/or endorsement on commercial or non-commercial permit or license for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported.'
 - The final permit rule modified the header material to the tables in 49 CFR §383.51 to include the CLP, the entry in the first column did not. FMCSA's release of the 'Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations' final rule on October 1, 2012, rectified this oversight. The following ACD codes are now applicable to drivers with a CLP and no CDL:
 - B20- B26 ('Driving a CMV when, as a result of prior violations committed operating a CMV, the driver's CLP or CDL is revoked, suspended, or canceled, or the driver is disqualified from operating a CMV.')
 - B56 ('Driving a CMV without obtaining a CLP or CDL')
 - B57 ('Driving a CMV without a CLP or CDL in the driver's possession')
 - B91 ('Driving without the proper class and/or endorsements on commercial or non-commercial permit or license for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported.')
 - FMCSA's 'Technical, Organizational, and Conforming Amendments to the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations' final rule also modified speeding penalties to apply if the driver is convicted of exceeding the 'regulated or' posted speed limit. Some vehicles are limited to a maximum speed and can be cited even if driving below the posted speed limit. The words 'regulated or' were added to the definitions of the speeding violations that reference a speed above the posted speed limit throughout the document.
- Clarifications
 - Replaced 'required to be placarded' when referring to hazardous materials with reference to 49 CFR §383.51 throughout the document
- Updates
 - None
- Errata from previous release
 - None

Changes incorporated in this document will be effective September 1, 2013.

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 were effective November 8, 2010</p>
August 2010	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 Changes were effective November 8, 2010</p>

Release Date	Release Number	Major Changes
June 2011	4.0.0	<p>Added</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Revisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Added various clarifications and corrected errata from previous releases Changes were effective August 1, 2011</p>

Release Date	Release Number	Major Changes
February 2013	5.0.0	<p>Added</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D30 (Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL) to satisfy the provisions of 49 CFR §383.73(j); included in ‘Falsify Offenses’ in Appendix C • D31 (Fraud related to the issuance of a CLP or CDL) to satisfy the provisions of 49 CFR §383.73(k)(1); included in ‘Falsify Offenses’ in Appendix C • W27 (Failure to make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected]) to satisfy the provisions of 49 CFR §383.73(k)(2) • W28 (Failure to retest or failure of scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected]) to satisfy the provisions of 49 CFR §383.73(k)(2) • W82 (Failure to surrender license or permit or otherwise comply with jurisdiction requirements) <p>Revisions</p> <p>Retired the following codes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ E31 (Defective brakes) ▫ E33 (Defective hazmat safety devices) ▫ E34 (Defective lights) ▫ E36 (Defective school bus equipment) ▫ E37 (Defective tires) ▫ F66 (Unsafe condition of vehicle) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Included CLP holders where penalties for CDL holders are stated throughout the document - Revised the definition of the F34 to ‘Stopping, standing, or parking: obstructing or impeding traffic with a motor vehicle’ (addition of the phrase ‘with a motor vehicle’) - Revised the definition of the B51 to ‘Expired or no non-commercial driver license or permit’ - Modified the definition of the D02 to ‘Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for non-commercial permit or license’; this is to differentiate it from the new D30 (Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL) which has a federally-mandated minimum withdrawal period of 60 days - Guidance on setting the CDL Holder Indicator modified to include CLP holders in section 2.4 - M86 (Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving) – description changed to ‘Violating Prohibitions on Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving’ and added as a serious traffic violation in Table 2 to 49 CFR §383.51(c) - Added ‘B57’ (Driving a CMV without a CDL in the driver’s possession) to Table 3 (Rules for Setting the Hazmat Indicator for Conviction ACD Codes Requiring the CMV Indicator = ‘1’) - Updated definitions of the following ACD codes to indicate that they must have occurred while operating a motor vehicle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ A35 (Possession of open alcohol container) ▫ U02 (Resisting arrest) - Replaced Appendix C with a more consolidated reference to the FMCSRs

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Added the dates various ACD codes became effective to the 'Notes' column in Appendix E.- Added clarification to Example F1.3 for jurisdictions whose laws require a withdrawal for the administrative per se and the court conviction- Added new example F2.4 to discuss multiple convictions for B20-B26 and the use of the W40 (The accumulation of two or more convictions for major offenses) <p>Added missing entries Added various clarifications and corrected errata from previous releases Changes were effective August 1, 2011</p>
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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 regulated or posted 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 ²	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 ²	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 ²	AAA . .	'AAA' = ACD code of the underlying citation/conviction, ' . .' = spaces.

Conviction ACD Code & Description		Detail	Detail Format and Explanation	
S01	01-05 > Regulated or posted 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 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S14	11-14 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S15	Speeding 15 mph or more above regulated or posted speed limit			
S16	16-20 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S21	21-25 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S26	26-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S31	31-35 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S36	36-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S41	41+ > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S51	01-10 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S71	21-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S81	31-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S91	41+ > Regulated or posted speed limit			
S92	Speeding - Regulated or posted 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 regulated or posted limit).

²If the citation date is on or after September 30, 2005.

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; includes vehicles of any size used in the transportation of hazardous materials) – if yes, then the conviction is subject to federal CDL regulations.
- The Hazmat Indicator is a flag determining whether or not the vehicle (of any size) was used in the transportation of hazardous materials as defined in 49 CFR §383.5 (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) – if yes, then federal CDL regulations require stiffer penalties for certain convictions.
- The Citation CDL/CLP Holder Indicator is a flag determining whether or not the driver held a CDL/CLP 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

A CLP holder is one who held a valid (unexpired) CLP at the time of the citation.

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	Violating a driver or vehicle out-of- service order while transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5 or operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver	1, 2, or 9*
B27	Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order (for violations not covered by B19)	2 or 9*
B56	Driving a CMV without obtaining a CLP or CDL	1, 2, or 9*
B57	Driving a CMV without a CLP or CDL in the driver's possession	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
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 CLP/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.

Jurisdiction must post the conviction within 10 days of a) the date the conviction was received from another jurisdiction or b) the conviction date (for in-state convictions) (49 CFR §384.225(c)). 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 or CLP 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/CLP 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/CLP holder of the following violations:

- 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)
- 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)
- M22 (For drivers who are always required to stop, failure to stop as required before driving onto 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 CLP/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) and a summary of rules for using ACD Codes in CDLIS in Appendix E.

3.2.1 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 5.0.0 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 5.0.0).
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.

NOTE: Convictions for D45 (Failure to appear for trial or court appearance), D53 (Failure to make required payment of fine and costs), and D56 (Failure to answer a citation, pay fines, penalties and/or costs related to the original violation) must not be sent when the underlying conviction/citation ACD code in the ACD detail field is a retired (*i.e.*, not current) code.

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.

3.2.2 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 CLP/CDL Holder or (2) a driver required to have a CLP/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 CLP or CDL to the driver (see 49 CFR §384.210 Limitation on Licensing). Thus, if an applicant has a non-commercial status of "NOT", the prospective SOR must not issue a CLP/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 Guidance:

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(c) 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](#).
- Previously, 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 withdrawals could be served concurrently. With the publication of the final permit rule (Commercial Driver's License Testing and Commercial Learner's Permit Standards) on May 9, 2011, 49 CFR §383.51(a)(5) was changed to read 'The disqualification period must be in addition to any other previous periods of disqualification' (*i.e.*, all withdrawals must be consecutive). This applies only to withdrawals for convictions of offenses in Tables 1-4 in 49 CFR §383.51.
- 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. 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 or CLP holder convicted for an offense in a non-CMV as described in 49 CFR §383.51(c), Table 2, “... a CLP or CDL holder must be disqualified from operating a CMV, *if the conviction results in a revocation, cancellation or suspension of the CLP or 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). Notes:

- If a jurisdiction withdraws the base license privileges, it must withdraw the commercial privileges as well. In the example above, if the jurisdiction generated a “points withdrawal” for the three convictions, the commercial privileges would be withdrawn along with the base license privileges.
- These withdrawals can be run concurrently since one is based on jurisdiction law (W01) and the other is federally mandated (W30 or W31). The requirement in 49 CFR §383.51(a)(5) that the ‘disqualification period must be in addition to any other previous periods of disqualification’ applies only to violations listed in Tables 1 – 4.

- 49 CFR §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.

3.2.3 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(j)]. 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 3.2.5.2). 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 (<i>e.g.</i> , A04); see exception for W45 in section 3.2.5.2
	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 ²)	W50
	Two, and only two, OOSO offenses in 10 years (with the second violation in a hazmat or passenger CMV ²)	W51
	Three or more OOSO offenses in 10 years (and no other types of offenses for this withdrawal)	W52

Disqualification Mandated in:	Types of Convictions that Result in the Disqualification ¹	Withdrawal ACD Code is set to:
49 CFR §383.73(j)	One falsify offense (Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL)	The underlying Conviction ACD Code (D30)

¹ Specified time periods are bounded by citation dates.

²Hazmat CMV is one 'transporting hazardous materials as defined in §383.5'; a passenger CMV is 'a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver'

NOTE: Codes W30, W31, W40, W41, W50, W51, W52, W60, and W61 were added for use for federally mandated disqualifications resulting only from multiple commercial violations in the appropriate FMCSA conviction category (those listed in Tables 1-4 in 49 CFR §383.51). The offenses listed in Tables 1-4 in 49 CFR §383.51 apply only to CLP- or CDL-holders and those 'required to have a CLP or CDL'. While the same ACD conviction codes can be used for non-CDL holder, non-CMV convictions, these withdrawal codes are exclusive to CLP/CDL-holders and those 'required to have a CLP or CDL'.

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 3.2.5 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 3.2.5.16).

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)
W27	Failure to make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected]
W28	Failure to retest or failure of scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected]
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 10 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 as defined in § 383.5
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
W82	Failure to surrender license or permit or otherwise comply with jurisdiction requirements

Some withdrawals may optionally have one underlying conviction. If provided, the underlying conviction's Conviction ACD Code must be the same as the Withdrawal ACD Code. Other withdrawals cannot have any underlying convictions. The withdrawal codes in these two categories are presented in the following table:

Table 9. Withdrawals Where an Underlying Conviction Is Optional or Not Allowed

ACD Code	Description
<i>Underlying Conviction Optional</i>	
A41	Driver violation of ignition interlock or immobilization device or lease agreement
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, including required self-certifications, for non-commercial permit or license
D30	Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL
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
<i>Underlying Conviction Not Allowed</i>	
W00	Withdrawal for non-ACD reasons
W27	Failure to make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected]
W28	Failure to retest or failure of scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected]
W72	Suspended pending final disposition
W80	Failed employer-directed drug test
W81	Refusal to submit to an employer-directed drug test
W82	Failure to surrender license or permit or otherwise comply with jurisdiction requirements

3.2.4 DETERMINING RETENTION PERIODS FOR CONVICTIONS AND WITHDRAWALS

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

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

- 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 Report Out-of-State Conviction, Report Out-of-State Withdrawal, or 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 SOC (the jurisdiction required to send convictions to the SOR) must retain a record of the original conviction for as long as the SOR must retain the conviction in the CDLIS Driver Record.
- The SOW (the jurisdiction required to send withdrawals to the SOR) must retain a record of the original 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.
- The following categories list the minimum time a conviction or withdrawal must be retained. Jurisdictions may choose to keep records longer than the stated retention requirements. 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 or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained – whichever is longer.
 - **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.
- See [Appendix C](#) for:
 - the violations (ACD codes) and their retention periods that are based on the Federal CDL regulations.
 - Withdrawal Retention Periods

- A list of the ACD codes to be used for additional penalties required by the CDL Federal regulations based on multiple violations within a specified time frame

3.2.5 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 non-commercial driver license or permit), B57 (Driving a CMV without a CLP or CDL in the driver's possession), and B78 (Failed to show non-commercial driver license)
- B65 (Failed to file medical certification/disability information)
- D02 (Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for non-commercial permit or license) and D30 (Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application for, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL)
- D31 (Fraud related to the issuance of a CLP or CDL)
- 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)
- W27 (Failure to make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected] and W28 (Failure to retest or failure of scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected])
- 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)
- W82 (Failure to surrender license or permit or otherwise comply with jurisdiction requirements)
- A90, A91, A94, and A98 (Administrative *per se* convictions and withdrawals)

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

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

- 'B19'—"Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5 or operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver" and
- 'B27'—"Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order (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.

3.2.5.2 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 CLP or 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.

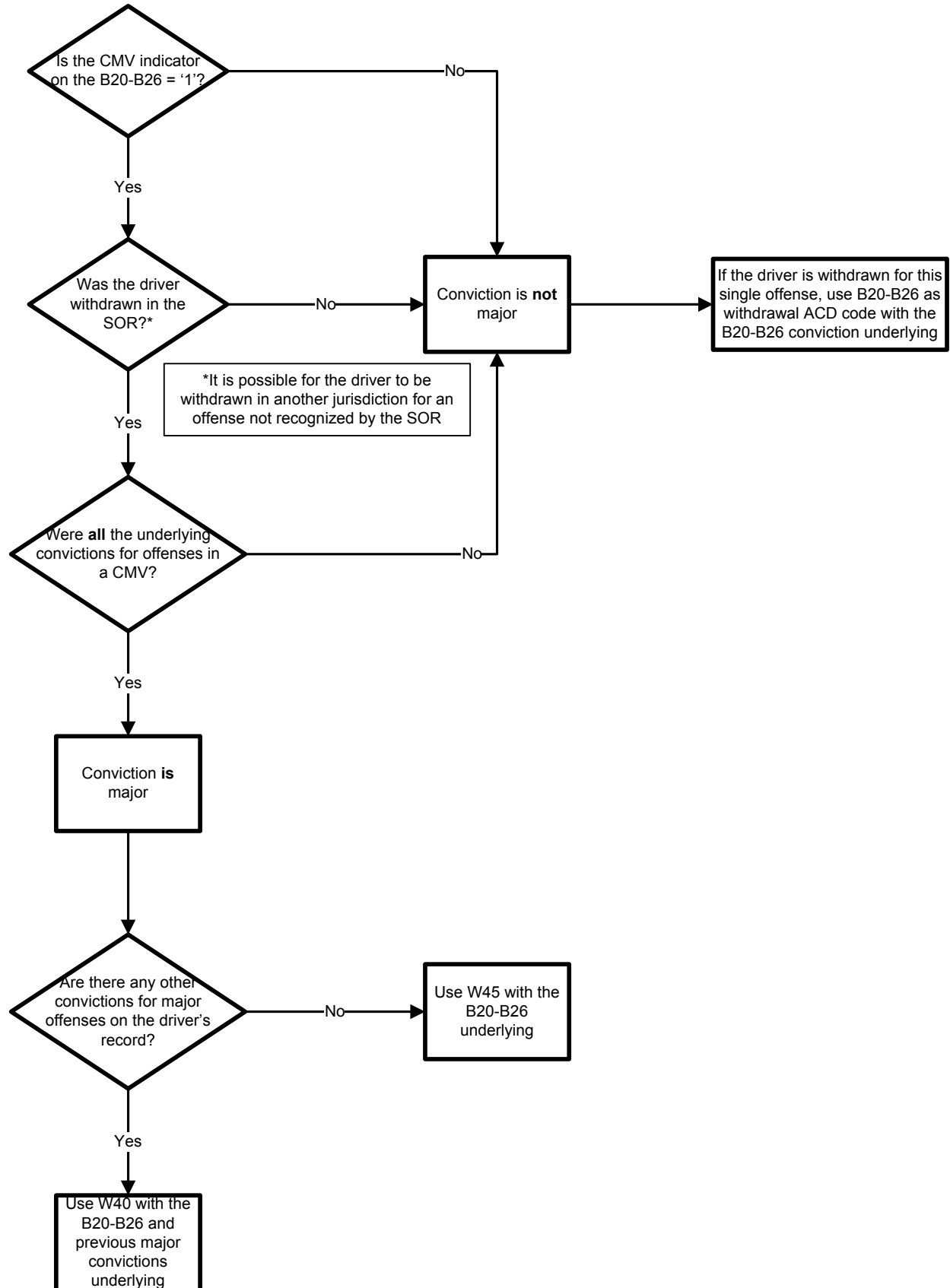
If the SOR’s State Driver Licensing Agency (SDLA) receives a B20-B26 conviction (either in-state, from its courts, or out-of-state), the SOR evaluates the driver’s record to determine if it’s a major conviction (*i.e.*, driver suspended for previous violations in a CMV) by evaluating the conviction and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



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

ACD code B51 is for "Expired or no non-commercial driver license or 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 CLP or CDL in the driver's possession) must be used. The B57 (Driving a CMV without a CLP or 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.

Since the B51 was erroneously mapped to the serious offense in 49 CFR §383.51(c)(7), there was no ACD code to cover the offense until implementation of the B57. Any B51 conviction (with a citation date prior to August 1, 2011) on a driver's record must not be considered 'serious' and must not be used to determine any federal penalty. Jurisdictions are, of course, permitted to apply their own penalties. If a B51 was used as part of a W30 or W31 withdrawal, the withdrawal(s) should be re-evaluated to determine if the correct penalty was applied. For drivers withdrawn because of a B51 conviction, the appropriate withdrawal ACD is 'W01'.

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.

3.2.5.4 B65 (Failed to file medical certification/disability information)

Failure to maintain medical certification is not, in and of itself, a disqualifying offense. The commercial status is never set to 'NOT' based solely on the expiration of the medical certificate and/or FMCSA-issued variance. The only circumstance under which a driver can be disqualified using the B65 is if he/she is caught driving without a valid medical certificate and/or variance. If the jurisdiction requires a permit or license holder whose medical certification has expired to surrender his/her credential for a replacement and the driver fails to do so, the W82 (Failure to surrender license or permit or otherwise comply with jurisdiction requirements) can be used.

3.2.5.5 D02 (Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for non-commercial permit or license) and D30 (Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application for, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL)

49 CFR §383.73(j):

Penalties for false information. If a State determines, in its check of an applicant's license status and record prior to issuing a CLP or CDL, or at any time after the CLP or CDL is issued, that the applicant has falsified information contained in subpart J of this part, in any of the certifications required in §383.71(b) or (g), or in any of the documents required to be submitted by §383.71(h), the State must at a minimum disqualify the person's CLP or CDL or his/her pending application, or disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of at least 60 consecutive days.

The D02 is used for fraud associated with the application, including required self-certifications, for non-commercial permits and licenses and the D30 for CLPs and CDLs (*e.g.*, self certification to type of driving, previous licensing jurisdictions [for the 10-year history request], *etc.*). Withdrawals for both these codes may or may not have a underlying conviction with the same ACD code.

Both these codes are applicable to the application for a permit or license. Any fraudulent activity related to CLPs and CDLs other than on the application are covered by the D31.

3.2.5.6 D31 (Fraud related to the issuance of a CLP or CDL)

49 CFR §383.73(k)(1):

The State must have policies in effect that result, at a minimum, in the disqualification of the CLP or CDL of a person who has been convicted of fraud related to the issuance of that CLP or CDL. The application of a person so convicted who seeks to renew, transfer, or upgrade the fraudulently obtained CLP or CDL must

also, at a minimum, be disqualified. The State must record any such withdrawal in the person's driving record. The person may not reapply for a new CDL for at least 1 year.

The D31 is used for any fraudulent activity related to CLPs and CDLs other than on the application (*e.g.*, cheating on the knowledge test, bribing an examiner, etc.).

The D31 is used for the conviction and the withdrawal (with the D31 conviction underlying). The withdrawal must be for at least 1 year.

3.2.5.7 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)(16)) is federally-mandated (if jurisdiction law permits). If a jurisdiction takes a withdrawal for a D51 conviction, it is reported with a D51 withdrawal ACD code and may have an underlying D51 conviction ACD code. A PDPS pointer is **not** added based on this conviction and/or withdrawal.

3.2.5.8 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 CLP/CDL holder 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 September 30, 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 September 30, 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.

NOTE: FTA/FTP/FTC convictions require the ACD code of the underlying citation in the ACD Detail field only if the driver held a CLP/CDL at the time of the citation [*i.e.*, the CDL Holder indicator is '1' ('Yes')]

- 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.
- An SOC must find a way to ascertain the information about the underlying citation for an FTA/FTP/FTC conviction. If the SOC SDLA doesn't receive specified information from the court, the SOC SDLA must obtain this information from the court if the driver holds a CLP/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 SDLA. 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.
- FTAs, 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.
- Because FTA/FTP/FTC are non-moving violations, they cannot occur in a CMV. The CMV indicator for all FTA/FTP/FTC convictions must be '2'.

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. A withdrawal for D45, D53 and D56 requires a conviction of the same ACD code underlying (*e.g.*, a D45 withdrawal must be linked to a D45 conviction). 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 CLP or 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). A withdrawal for D45, D53 and D56 requires a conviction of the same ACD code underlying (*e.g.*, a D45 withdrawal must be linked to a D45 conviction). 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 regulated or posted 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.

3.2.5.9 M85 (Texting While Driving) and M86 (Violating Prohibitions on 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. ACD code M86 (Violating Prohibitions on 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 CMVs as well as non-CMV's. With the publication of the final cellular phone rule (Drivers of CMVs: Restricting the Use of Cellular Phones) on December 2, 2011 [effective January 12, 2012; compliance required by January 3, 2015], the M86 (Violating Prohibitions on Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving) is now a serious traffic violation in Table 2 to 49 CFR §383.51(c) if the violation occurred in a CMV.

NOTE: 'driving' is now defined in the federal regulations as:

operating a commercial motor vehicle, on a highway, including while temporarily stationary because of traffic, a traffic control device, or other momentary delays. Driving does not include operating a commercial motor vehicle 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.

3.2.5.10 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 regulated or posted limit"), S50 ("Speeding in a school zone"), and S61 ("11-20 > Regulated or posted 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.

3.2.5.11 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

3.2.5.12 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 CLP or CDL to an applicant who has a ‘NOT’ license status, because 49 CFR §384.210 expressly prohibits a jurisdiction from issuing a CLP or CDL to a person whose base-license or commercial privilege is withdrawn by his/her licensing jurisdiction for **any** reason.

3.2.5.13 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(j) (*i.e.*, ACD code D30 [Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL]) 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.

3.2.5.14 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”.

3.2.5.15 W27 (Failure to make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected]) and W28 (Failure to retest or failure of scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected])

49 CFR §383.73(k)(2) states:

If a State receives credible information that a CLP- or CDL-holder is suspected, but has not been convicted, of fraud related to the issuance of his/her CLP or CDL, the State must require the driver to re-take the skills and/or knowledge tests. Within 30 days of receiving notification from the State that re-testing is necessary, the affected CLP- or CDL holder must make an appointment or otherwise schedule to take the next available test. If the CLP- or CDL-holder fails to make an appointment within 30 days, the State must disqualify his/her CLP or CDL. If the driver fails either the knowledge or skills test or does not take the test, the State must disqualify his/ her CLP

or CDL. Once a CLP- or CDL holder's CLP or CDL has been disqualified, he/she must reapply for a CLP or CDL under State procedures applicable to all CLP and CDL applicants.

The W27 withdrawal code is used when a driver fails to reschedule within 30 days of being notified of the requirement. The W28 withdrawal code is used if the driver fails to take or doesn't pass the rescheduled test. Neither the W27 nor the W28 may have underlying convictions. Also, the withdrawal eligibility date for both codes must be 'INDEF' since the reapplication procedures for a CLP/CDL are determined by the jurisdiction.

3.2.5.16 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.

NOTES:

- 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)(6)].
- The only type of conviction for a major violation for which a life-time suspension cannot be reinstated is listed in §383.51(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").
- The 'W41' is used exclusively for a conviction of a major offense after reinstatement for a driver disqualified for life. Even if a jurisdiction will never reinstate after a second conviction for a major offense, it cannot use 'W41' except in the specific case for which the 'W41' was created.
- After receiving a lifetime disqualification from a jurisdiction that will not allow reinstatement (even if the driver 'voluntarily entered and successfully completed an appropriate rehabilitation program approved by the State'), if the driver moves to another jurisdiction that would allow reinstatement, the SOR in the jurisdiction that issued the 'W40' withdrawal must be willing to reinstate the withdrawal or the driver will remain ineligible for another CDL.

3.2.5.17 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.

3.2.5.18 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.

3.2.5.19 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 not be sent 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.

3.2.5.20 W82 (Failure to surrender license or permit or otherwise comply with jurisdiction requirements)

The W82 is used any time the jurisdiction places requirements on a driver to maintain his/her driving privileges (e.g., requiring a permit or license holder to surrender his/her credential for a replacement) and the driver fails to do so. Examples of when this code may be used:

- a CDL holder whose medical certification has expired. The B65 (Failed to file medical certification/disability information) was thought to be correct in this situation but expiration of the medical certification, in and of itself, does not result in the withdrawal of a driver's privileges.
- A CDL holder with a hazmat endorsement who receives an unfavorable threat assessment from TSA. While there is no federal requirement for a disqualification, the 'W09' ACD code (Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement as required by USA PATRIOT Act) was implemented to allow jurisdictions to withdraw for failure to surrender the hazmat endorsement. This requires the issue of a new credential without the hazmat endorsement.

In both these cases, if the driver fails to comply with the direction to surrender the credential, the jurisdiction can withdraw the driver's privileges to operate a motor vehicle. The withdrawal period depends on jurisdiction statutes.

3.2.5.21 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 while operating a motor vehicle	OPEN CONTAIN
Ignition Interlock Devices (IID Group)		
A41	Driver violation of ignition interlock or immobilization device and/or lease agreement	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*
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	Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5 or operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver	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	Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order (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 non-commercial driver license or permit	EXP/NO DL/ID
B56	Driving a CMV without obtaining a CLP or CDL	CMV NO CDL**
B57	Driving a CMV without a CLP or 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	Driving without the proper class and/or endorsement on commercial or non-commercial permit or license for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported	IMP CLS/NDOR

ACD Code	Description	Abbreviation
Misrepresentations (MIS Group)		
D02	Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for non-commercial permit or license	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
D30	Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL	MISRP ID CDL
D31	Fraud related to the issuance of a CLP or CDL	FR CLP CDL
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
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 with a motor vehicle	OBSTR TRAFFC

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	Violating Prohibitions on 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 regulated or posted 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 regulated or posted speed limit, if known. When available the regulated or posted 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 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 01-05
S06	06-10 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 06-10
S14	11-14 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 11-14
S15	Speeding 15 mph or more above regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 15&GR
S16	16-20 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 16-20
S21	21-25 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 21-25
S26	26-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 26-30
S31	31-35 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 31-35
S36	36-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 36-40
S41	41+ > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS: 41&GR
	(10-mile range increments)	
S51	01-10 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	S51 SP XS: 01-10
S71	21-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS
S81	31-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS
S91	41+ > Regulated or posted speed limit (detail optional)	SP XS
S92	Speeding – Regulated or posted 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 while operating a motor vehicle	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
W82	Failure to surrender license or permit or otherwise comply with jurisdiction requirements	FTS LIC/PERM
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*
W27	Failure to make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected]	FAIL RESCHED
W28	Failure to retest or failure of scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected]	FAIL TO RTST
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	ACCUM3VIO1**
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 as defined in § 383.5	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	FTO WARN LIT	SP3	S93	SPEEDING****	VR1	B25	D W LIC REVK
SC5	M12	FTO SAF ZONE	SP4	S96	INSUFF SPEED	VR2	B26	D W LIC SUSP
			SP5	S97	ERRATC SPEED	VR3	B23	D W LIC DENI
SD		<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	SP6	S92	SPEEDING****	VR4	D27	VIO LTD LICN
SD1		<i>Not new ACD Code</i>				VR5	B51	EXP/NO DL/ID
SI	N40	IMPROPER SIG	SR		<i>Not new ACD Code</i>	VR6		<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
SI1	N43	FTS CHNG/TRN						
SI2	N44	WRONG SIGNAL	TU	N50	IMPROPR TURN	VS		<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
SI3	N41	FT CANC SGNL	TU1	N54	IMP RGHT TRN			
			TU2	N53	IMP LEFT TRN	WW		<i>Not new ACD Code</i>
SP	S93	SPEEDING****	TU3	N50	IMPROPR TURN	WW1	N63	WW ON ONEWAY
SP1	S95	RACE-CONTEST				WW2	N70	DR WRONG SID
SP2	S94	PRIMA FACIE*	VR	D29	VIO RESTRICT	WW3	N61	WW AT ROTARY

APPENDIX C - CDL DISQUALIFICATION PERIODS FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES

Conviction Indicators

According to 49 CFR §383.51, jurisdictions must impose a disqualification on a CLP/CDL holder and persons 'required to have a CLP/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-CLP/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 a for a non-CLP/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).

Table 12. Major Offenses

FMCSR	FMCSR Description	ACD Code	ACD Description
<p align="center">Major Offenses</p> <p>1st conviction = 1 yr; if while operating a CMV transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5 = 3 yrs 2nd conviction = life Exception: A50 = life for 1st conviction without possibility of reinstatement <i>NOTES: disqualification period must be in addition to any other previous period of disqualification (run consecutively)[49 CFR §383.51(a)(5)]</i> <i>Applicable for CLP or CDL holder in any type of vehicle and non-CLP/CDL holders operating a CMV - except if the offense stipulates operation of a CMV only)</i> For 1st conviction – ACD Code of withdrawal is same as ACD Code of conviction; see W40 and A50 in Withdrawal section for further details Retention Period: 55 years from conviction date</p>			
383.51(b)(1)	Operating motor vehicle under influence as prescribed by State Law	A08	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at or over .08
		A10	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at or over .10
		A11	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at __ (detail required) – where the BAC is ≥ 0.08
		A20	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
		A21	Driving under the influence of alcohol
		A23	Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs
		A90	Administrative per se for BAC at or over .10
		A91	Administrative Per Se for BAC at __ (detail required) – where the BAC is ≥ 0.08
		A98	Administrative per se for BAC at or over .08
383.51(b)(2)	Operating motor vehicle being under the influence of controlled substance	A20	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
		A22	Driving under the influence of drugs
		A23	Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs
383.51(b)(3)	Operating CMV while having an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or greater	A04	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC of at least .04 but not greater than .079
		A11	Driving under the influence of alcohol with BAC at or over __ (detail required) – where the BAC is ≥ 0.04
		A91	Administrative Per Se for BAC at __ (detail required) – where the BAC is ≥ 0.04
		A94	Administrative per se for BAC of at least .04 but not greater than .079

FMCSR	FMCSR Description	ACD Code	ACD Description
383.51(b)(4)	Refusing to take alcohol test as required by a State of jurisdiction under its Implied consent laws or regulations as defined in 383.72	A12	Refusal to submit to test for alcohol – Implied Consent Law
383.51(b)(5)	Leaving scene of an accident	B01	Hit and run-failure to stop and render aid after accident
		B02	Hit and run-failure to stop and render aid after accident – Fatal accident
		B03	Hit and run-failure to stop and render aid after accident-Personal injury accident
		B04	Hit and run-failure to stop and render aid after accident-Property damage accident
		B05	Leaving scene before police arrive
		B06	Leaving scene before police arrive– Fatal accident
		B07	Leaving scene before police arrive-Personal injury accident
		B08	Leaving scene before police arrive– Property damage accident
383.51(b)(6)	Using vehicle to commit felony (not a traffic offense)	U03	Using a motor vehicle in connection with a felony (not traffic offense)
383.51(b)(7)	Driving a CMV when, as a result of prior violations committed operating a CMV, the driver's CLP or CDL is revoked, suspended, or canceled, or the driver is disqualified from operating a CMV	B20	Driving while license withdrawn (MCSIA)
		B21	Driving while license barred (MCSIA)
		B22	Driving while license canceled (MCSIA)
		B23	Driving while license denied (MCSIA)
		B24	Driving while license disqualified(MCSIA)
		B25	Driving while license revoked (MCSIA)
		B26	Driving while license suspended (MCSIA)
383.51(b)(8)	Causing a fatality through negligent operation of a CMV, including but not limited to the crimes of motor vehicle manslaughter, homicide by motor vehicle and negligent homicide	U07	Vehicle homicide
		U08	Vehicle manslaughter
		U09	Negligent homicide while operating a CMV(MCSIA)
		U10	Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV (MCSIA)
383.51(b)(9)	Using the vehicle in commission of a felony involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance	A50	Motor vehicle used in commission of a felony involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance

Table 13. Serious Offenses

FMCSR	FMCSR Description	ACD Code	ACD Description
<p align="center">Serious Offenses</p> <p>1st conviction = None 2nd conviction w/in 3 yrs = 60 days 3rd conviction w/in 3 yrs = 120 days <i>NOTES: disqualification period must be in addition to any other previous period of disqualification (run consecutively)[49 CFR §383.51(a)(5)]</i> <i>Applicable for CLP or CDL holder in any type of vehicle and non-CLP/CDL holders operating a CMV - except if the offense stipulates operation of a CMV only</i> Exception – For a CLP or CDL holder, offenses while operating a non-CMV must result in the revocation, cancellation or suspension of the CLP/CDL holder's permit/license or non-CMV driving privileges in state statute) Retention Period: 4 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained, whichever is longer.</p>			
383.51(c)(1)	Speeding excessively, involving any speed of 24.1 kmph (15 mph) or more above the regulated or posted speed limit	S15	Speeding 15 mph or more above regulated or posted speed limit
		S16	16-20 > Regulated or posted speed limit
		S21	21-25 > Regulated or posted speed limit
		S26	26-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit
		S31	31-35 > Regulated or posted speed limit
		S36	36-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit
		S41	41+ > Regulated or posted speed limit
		S71	21-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit
		S81	31-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit
		S91	41+ > Regulated or posted speed limit
		S92	Speeding (detail required to analyze speed)
383.51(c)(2)	Driving 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	M84	Reckless driving
383.51(c)(3)	Making improper or erratic traffic lane changes	M42	Improper or erratic (unsafe) lane changes
383.51(c)(4)	Following the vehicle ahead too closely	M34	Following too closely

FMCSR	FMCSR Description	ACD Code	ACD Description
383.51(c)(5)	Violating state or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control (other than a parking violation) arising in connection with a fatal accident	U31	Violation resulting in fatal accident
383.51(c)(6)	Driving a CMV without obtaining a CLP or CDL	B56	Driving a CMV without obtaining a CLP or CDL (MCSIA)
383.51(c)(7)	Driving a CMV without a CLP or CDL in the driver's possession	B57	Driving a CMV without a CLP or CDL in the driver's possession (MCSIA) B57 replaces the B51 effective August 1, 2011
383.51(c)(8)	Driving a CMV without the proper class of CLP or CDL and/or endorsements for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported	B91	Driving without the proper class and/or endorsement on commercial or non-commercial permit or license for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported (MCSIA) NOTE: 'Serious' violation only the offense occurred while in a CMV.
383.51(c)(9)	Violating a State or local law or ordinance on motor vehicle traffic control prohibiting texting while driving a CMV ¹	M85	Texting While Driving Effective August 1, 2011 for convictions with a citation date on or after October 27, 2010 (depending on jurisdiction laws; compliance required by October 27, 2013) NOTE: 'Serious' violation only the offense occurred while in a CMV.
383.51(c)(10)	Violating a State or local law or ordinance on motor vehicle traffic control restricting or prohibiting the use of a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a CMV ¹	M86	Violating Prohibitions on Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving Effective August 1, 2011 NOTE: 'Serious' violation only the offense occurred while in a CMV and if the citation date is on or after January 3, 2012 (depending on jurisdiction laws; compliance required by January 3, 2015)

¹Driving, for the purpose of this disqualification, means operating a commercial motor vehicle on a highway, including while temporarily stationary because of traffic, a traffic control device, or other momentary delays. Driving does not include operating a commercial motor vehicle when the driver has moved the vehicle to the side of, or off, a highway and has halted in a location where the vehicle can safely remain stationary.

Table 14. Railroad-highway Grade Crossing Offenses

FMCSR	FMCSR Description	ACD Code	ACD Description
Railroad-highway Grade Crossing Offenses 1 st conviction = no less than 60 days 2 nd conviction w/in 3 yrs = no less than 120 days 3 rd conviction w/in 3 yrs = no less than 1 yr <i>NOTES: disqualification period must be in addition to any other previous period of disqualification (run consecutively)[49 CFR §383.51(a)(5)]</i> <i>Only applicable when offense occurred in a CMV</i> For 1 st conviction – ACD Code of withdrawal is same as ACD Code of conviction; Retention Period: 4 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained, whichever is longer.			
383.51(d)(1)	Not required to always stop, but fails to slow down and check that tracks are clear of an approaching train	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
383.51(d)(2)	Not required to always stop, but fails to stop before reaching the crossing, if the tracks are not clear	M21	For all drivers who are not required to always stop, failure to slow down at a railroad-highway grade crossing when the tracks are not clear
383.51(d)(3)	Always required to stop, but fails to stop before driving onto the crossing	M22	For drivers who are always required to stop, failure to stop as required before driving onto railroad-highway grade crossing
383.51(d)(4)	Fails to have sufficient space to drive completely through the crossing without stopping	M23	For all drivers, failing to have sufficient space to drive completely through the railroad-highway grade crossing without stopping
383.51(d)(5)	Fails to obey a traffic control device or the directions of an enforcement official at the crossing	M10	For all drivers, failure to obey a traffic control device or the directions of an enforcement official at a railroad-highway grade crossing
383.51(d)(6)	Fails to negotiate a crossing because of insufficient undercarriage clearance	M24	For all drivers, failing to negotiate a railroad-highway grade crossing because of insufficient undercarriage clearance

Table 15. Violating Out-of-Service Order Offenses

FMCSR	FMCSR Description	ACD Code	ACD Description
<p align="center">Violating Out-of-Service Orders</p> <p>1st conviction = no less than 180 days or more than 1 yr 1st conviction w/hazmat or in vehicle designed to transport 16⁺ passenger = no less than 180 days or more than 2 yrs 2nd conviction w/in 10 yr = no less than 2 yrs or more than 5 yrs 2nd conviction w/hazmat or in vehicle designed to transport 16⁺ passenger = no less than 3 yrs or more than 5 yrs 3rd conviction w/in 10 yr (no distinction for hazmat or number of passengers) = no less than 3 yrs or more than 5 yrs <i>NOTES: disqualification period must be in addition to any other previous period of disqualification (run consecutively)[49 CFR §383.51(a)(5)]</i> <i>Only applicable when offense occurred in a CMV</i> For 1st conviction – ACD Code of withdrawal is same as ACD Code of conviction; Retention Period: 15 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained, whichever is longer.</p>			
383.51(e)(1)	Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order while transporting nonhazardous materials	B27	Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order (for violations not covered by B19)
383.51(e)(2)	Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5 or while operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver	B19	Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5 or operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver

Table 16. Falsify Offenses

FMCSR	FMCSR Description	ACD Code	ACD Description
<p style="text-align: center;">Falsify/Fraud Offenses</p> <p>each conviction = D30 – no less than 60 days; D31 – no less than 1 year</p> <p>For each conviction – ACD Code of withdrawal is same as ACD Code of conviction; Retention Period: 3 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained, whichever is longer.</p>			
383.73 (j)	<p>Penalties for false information. If a State determines, in its check of an applicant's license status and record prior to issuing a CLP or CDL, or at any time after the CLP or CDL is issued, that the applicant has falsified information contained in subpart J of this part, in any of the certifications required in §383.71(b) or (g), or in any of the documents required to be submitted by §383.71(h), the State must at a minimum disqualify the person's CLP or CDL or his/her pending application, or disqualify the person from operating a commercial motor vehicle for a period of at least 60 consecutive days.</p>	D30	Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL

FMCSR	FMCSR Description	ACD Code	ACD Description
383.73(k)(1)	The State must have policies in effect that result, at a minimum, in the disqualification of the CLP or CDL of a person who has been convicted of fraud related to the issuance of that CLP or CDL. The application of a person so convicted who seeks to renew, transfer, or upgrade the fraudulently obtained CLP or CDL must also, at a minimum, be disqualified. The State must record any such withdrawal in the person's driving record. The person may not reapply for a new CDL for at least 1 year.	D31	Fraud related to the issuance of a CLP or CDL

Table 17. USA PATRIOT Act Offense

FMCSR	FMCSR Description	ACD Code	ACD Description
USA PATRIOT Act Offense 1 st conviction = INDEF 2 nd conviction = N/A 3 rd conviction = N/A Retention Period: 3 years from the conviction date or for as long as any resulting withdrawal is retained, whichever is longer.			
383.141(c)	Disqualification not required – removal of hazmat endorsement only.	W09	Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement as required by USA PATRIOT Act (<i>not a withdrawal of privilege</i>)

Table 18. Withdrawal Disqualification Periods

Withdrawal Disqualification Periods				
<i>NOTE: disqualification period must be in addition to any other previous period of disqualification (run consecutively)[49 CFR §383.51(a)(5)]</i>				
FMCSR	FMCSR Disqualification Period	ACD	ACD Code Description	FMCSR Category
383.51(b)(9)	Lifetime	A50	First violation of using a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance. (ineligible for reinstatement)	Major
383.73(k)(2)	Indefinite; driver must reapply for a CLP or CDL under State procedures applicable to all CLP and CDL applicants	W27	Failure to make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected]	Falsify
383.73(k)(2)	Indefinite; driver must reapply for a CLP or CDL under State procedures applicable to all CLP and CDL applicants	W28	Failure to retest or failure of scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected]	Falsify
383.51(c)	60 days for second serious offense w/in 3 yr	W30	Two serious violations within three years	Serious
383.51(c)	120 days for third serious offense w/in 3 yr	W31	Three serious violations within three years	Serious
383.51(b)(1) – (8)	Lifetime for 2 nd major offense	W40 ¹	The accumulation of two or more major offenses	Major
383.51(b)(1) – (8)	Lifetime after reinstatement	W41 ²	An additional major offense after reinstatement (ineligible for further reinstatement)	Major
383.51(b)(7)	1 year minimum	W45	Suspended for driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV Used as first withdrawal conviction for driving a CMV while suspended for violations in a CMV with only one underlying conviction which must be B20-B26	Major
383.51(e)	No less than 1 year or more than 5 years	W50	The accumulation of two out-of-service order general violations (violations not covered by W51) within 10 years (Note: applies if the 2 nd conviction is a B27)	OOSO

Withdrawal Disqualification Periods

NOTE: disqualification period must be in addition to any other previous period of disqualification (run consecutively)[49 CFR §383.51(a)(5)]

FMCSR	FMCSR Disqualification Period	ACD	ACD Code Description	FMCSR Category
383.51(e)	No less than 3 years or more than 5 years	W51	The accumulation of two out-of-service order violations where the second is within ten years while transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5 or operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver (Note: applies if the 2 nd conviction is a B19)	OOSO
383.51(e)	No less than 3 years or more than 5 years	W52	The accumulation of three or more out-of-service order violations within 10 years	OOSO
383.51(d)	No less than 120 days	W60	The accumulation of two RRGC violations within 3 years	RRGC
383.51(d)	No less than 1 year	W61	The accumulation of three or more RRGC violations within 3 years	RRGC
383.52	Up to 1 year.	W70	Imminent hazard (MCSIA)	IH

¹A 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.

²The 'W41' is used exclusively for a conviction of a major offense after reinstatement for a driver disqualified for life. Even if a jurisdiction will never reinstate after a second conviction for a major offense, it cannot use 'W41' except in the specific case for which the 'W41' was created.

Table 19. Withdrawal Retention Periods

Withdrawal Retention Periods	
<p>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.</p> <p>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 (<i>e.g.</i>, W72 [(Suspended pending final disposition)] and W00 [(Withdrawal for non-ACD reasons)]) must also be maintained for a minimum of 3 years.</p>	

Table 20. Codes Covered by FMCSA Policy Memorandum CDL-04-001

Other ACD Codes Not Disqualifying But Pursuant to Memorandum CDL-04-001 (January 16, 2004) Require Licensing State to Take Action Against Licensee for FTA/FTP/FTC as if Offense Occurred In-state		
383.5 Definition of conviction: "...an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court.....the payment of a fine or court cost.....or violation of a condition of release without bail"	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

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 maps to Table 1, 49 CFR §383.51 (**Disqualification for major offenses**)
 - “Ser.” means the code maps to Table 2, 49 CFR §383.51 (**Disqualification for serious traffic violations**)
 - “RRGC” means the code maps to Table 3, 49 CFR §383.51 (**Disqualification for railroad-highway grade crossing offenses**)
 - “OOSO” means the code maps to Table 4, 49 CFR §383.51 (**Disqualification for violating out-of-service orders**)
 - “Falsify” means the code maps to 49 CFR §383.73(j) (**Penalties for false information**) or 49 CFR §383.73(k) (**Drivers convicted of fraud related to the testing and issuance of a CLP or CDL**)
 - “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(j)) or Drivers convicted of fraud related to the testing and issuance of a CLP or CDL (49 CFR §383.73(k))
 - 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)(3), UVC §6-517 23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1), UVC §11-902(a) 23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(A), 49 CFR §383.51(b)(1)
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.	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 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			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
A24	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), UVC §11-901
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 while operating a motor vehicle	--	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 and/or lease agreement	--	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	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. The A91 is not valid for <ul style="list-style-type: none">convictions with a citation date before November 8, 2010withdrawals with an effective date before November 8, 2010	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)(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)(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)(3), UVC §11-904
DUTIES FAILED – REQUIREMENTS NOT MET – IMPROPER BEHAVIOR (B__ and D__ 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.	
Hit & Run; Behaviors after Accidents (HRB Group)				

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 Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5 or operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver	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	<p>*B20 – B26 fall into the FMCSA 'Major' category only under specific circumstances; see section 3.2.5.2</p> <p>Codes B20-B26 are not major violations for drivers that hold a CLP but not a CDL</p>	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	*B20 – B26 fall into the FMCSA 'Major' category only under specific circumstances; see section 3.2.5.2	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 Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order(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 non-commercial driver license or permit	--	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §6-101
B56 Driving a CMV without obtaining a CLP or CDL	Ser.	MaWC		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 USC §383.51(c)(6); UVC §6-508
B57 Driving a CMV without a CLP or CDL in the driver's possession	Ser.	--	Not valid for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date before August 1, 2011 withdrawals with an effective date before August 1, 2011 	49 CFR §383.51(c)(7), UVC §6-508
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	--	--		UVC §7-104
B78 Failed to show non-commercial driver license (includes Instruction Permit)	--	--	Not valid for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date before November 9, 2009 withdrawals with an effective date before November 9, 2009 	UVC §6-508

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
B91 Driving without the proper class and/or endorsement on commercial or non-commercial permit or license for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported	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, including required self-certifications, for non-commercial permit or license	--	--		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
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

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
D30 Misrepresentation of identity or other facts on application for, including required self-certifications, for CLP or CDL	Falsify	--	Not valid for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date before July 8, 2011 withdrawals with an effective date before July 8, 2011 	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 23 CFR 1327.5(a)(iii)(D), 49 CFR §383.73(j), UVC §6-201 UVC §6-206 4
D31 Fraud related to the issuance of a CLP or CDL	Falsify	--	Not valid for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date before July 8, 2011 withdrawals with an effective date before July 8, 2011 	49 CFR §383.73(k)(1), UVC §6-511(b)
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

ACD Code and Description		FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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)					
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) 16
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)					

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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
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

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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)				
E23 Use of radar or laser detector prohibited by law	--	--		UVC §12-416
Defective Equipment (DE Group)				
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)				

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
E70 Equipment used improperly or obstructed	--	--		UVC §12-101
E71 Brakes used improperly	--	--		UVC §11-1108 (Coasting prohibited)
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 with a motor vehicle	--	--		UVC §§11-1001, 1003, 1112
Miscellaneous Equipment Violations (MEV Group)				
MANEUVERS – ILLEGAL OR IMPROPER (M__ and N__ 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.	
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)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
M05 Failure to obey lane markings or signal	--	--		UVC §11-201(a) UVC §11-307(a)(b)
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 *Violations of these codes are subject to the penalties in the federal regulations only if they occur in a CMV	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)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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. *Violations of these codes are subject to the penalties in the federal regulations only if they occur in a CMV.	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(d)(1)
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), UVC §11-701
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), UVC §11-702
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

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
M34 Following too closely	Ser.	--		49 CFR §383.51(c)(4), UVC §11-310(a)
Improper Lane or Location (ILL Group)				
M40 Improper lane or location	--	--		UVC §11-309 UVC §11-311
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)(3), 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

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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)
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

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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
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.		Not valid for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date before October 27, 2010 withdrawals with an effective date before October 27, 2010 	49 CFR §383.51(c)(9)
M86 Violating Prohibitions on Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving	Ser.		Not valid for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date before August 1, 2011 withdrawals with an effective date before August 1, 2011 Serious violation if in a CMV for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date on or after January 3, 2012 withdrawals with an effective date on or after January 3, 2012 	49 CFR §383.51(c)(10)
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

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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
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)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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
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

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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 regulated or posted speed limit, if known.	
Speeding Excess in miles per hour (SPE Group)				
S01 01-05 > Regulated or posted speed limit	--	MnrW	<p>For codes S01 to S91, details of the regulated or posted speed limit violated are optional in the first two characters of the ACD Detail Code, in the format “LL ”. For example, if the Regulated or posted 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 ”.</p> <p>The S14 is not valid for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date before November 9, 2009 withdrawals with an effective date before November 9, 2009 	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S06 06-10 > Regulated or posted speed limit	--	MnrW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S14 11-14 > Regulated or posted speed limit	--	--		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S15 Speeding 15 mph or more above regulated or posted speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1), UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S16 16-20 > Regulated or posted 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)
S21 21-25 > Regulated or posted speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1), UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S26 26-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S31 31-35 > Regulated or posted speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S36 36-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1) ; UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S41 41+ > Regulated or posted speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S51 01-10 > Regulated or posted speed limit	--	MnrW		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)
S71	21-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S81	31-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit	Ser.	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(c)(1); UVC §11-803 UVC §11-804
S91	41+ > Regulated or posted 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 regulated or posted speed limit in the first two characters and actual speed in the other three characters—for example, for a conviction with a regulated or posted 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
S94	Prima Facie speed violation or driving too fast for conditions	--	MaW		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)
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 while operating a motor vehicle	--	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)(8)
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)	--	--	Not valid for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date before November 9, 2009 withdrawals with an effective date before November 9, 2009 	UVC §11-910 (homicide by vehicle)
U28 Vehicular Feticide (2 nd degree)	--	--	Not valid for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> convictions with a citation date before November 9, 2009 withdrawals with an effective date before November 9, 2009 	UVC §11-910 (homicide by vehicle)
Unspecified Violations Causing Accidents (VCA Group)				

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
U31 Violation resulting in fatal accident	Ser.	MaWC		49 CFR §383.51(c)(5); 23 CFR 1327 Appendix A
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>	

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
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. Not valid for withdrawals with an effective date before November 10, 2008.	49 CFR 383.51(b)(7)
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 Not valid for withdrawals with an effective date before November 10, 2008	
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	--	--	Not valid for withdrawals with an effective date before November 9, 2009	49 CFR §§382.101 – 382.301

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
W82 Failure to surrender license or permit or otherwise comply with jurisdiction requirements	--	--	W82 is used any time the jurisdiction places requirements on a driver to maintain his/her driving privileges (<i>e.g.</i> , requiring a permit or license holder to surrender his/her credential for a replacement) and the driver fails to do so Not valid for withdrawals with an effective date before September 1, 2013	
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 §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
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
W27 Failure to make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected]	Falsify	--	Not valid for withdrawals with an effective date before July 8, 2011	49 CFR §383.73(k)(2)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
W28 Failure to retest or failure of scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected]	Falsify	--	Not valid for withdrawals with an effective date before July 8, 2011 Applies to the specific case where the driver is suspected of CLP/CDL fraud, schedules a test within the requisite 30 days, and either doesn't retest or fails the re-administered test. In cases where fraud is not suspected (or for a non-commercial driver) and the driver fails a test, the 'W20' (Unable to pass DL test(s) or meet qualifications) could be used.	49 CFR §383.73(k)(2)
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)
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)
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), UVC §6-514(b)
W41 An additional conviction 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 10 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), UVC §6-514(f)(2)

ACD Code and Description	FMCSR Category	NDR Reg. Category	Notes	Federal Regulation(s) and Uniform Vehicle Code Model Law(s)
W51 The accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order violations within 10 years while operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver or transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5.	OOSO	MaW		23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(e), UVC §6-514(g)(2)
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), UVC §6-514(f)(3)
W60 The accumulation of two convictions for RRGV violations within three years.	RRGV	MaW	Codes W60 and W61 are only used for federally mandated disqualifications resulting from multiple RRGV violations (see M10, M20-M24).	23 CFR 1327 Appendix A, 49 CFR §383.51(d)
W61 The accumulation of three or more convictions for RRGV violations within three years.	RRGV	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

F2.4 – Multiple B20 Convictions

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 CLP or 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)

		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

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 three 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)

#3

For jurisdictions whose laws require a withdrawal for the administrative per se and the court conviction (jurisdiction counts both convictions when imposing withdrawals, although the administrative and court conviction are counted as the same incident when assessing the requirement for multiple major convictions):

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
A94	1 year (minimum)	A94	Feb 4, 2009	Feb 3, 2010
A04	<jurisdiction laws>	A04	Jun 24, 2009	Jun 23, 2010

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 CLP or 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)

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

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, 2009
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 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

F2.4 – Multiple B20 Convictions

On June, 15, 2009, the SDLA receives a 'B27' 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 violating an out-of-service order in Table 4 of 49 CFR §383.51(e)(1) 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		B27			
Jun 15, 2009	Withdrawal			B27	B27	180 days

Driver's record after 'B27' conviction received
Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order (for violations not covered by B19)	B27	May 1, 2009	Jun 15, 2009

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
B27	180 days (minimum)	B27	Jun 30, 2009	Dec 27, 2009

On September 15, 2009, the SDLA receives a '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
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
Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order (for violations not covered by B19)	B27	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
B27	180 days (minimum)	B27	Jun 30, 2009	Dec 27, 2009
W45	1 Year (minimum)	B20	Dec 28, 2009*	Dec 27, 2010

* must be after the eligibility date for the B27 withdrawal [49 CFR §383.51(a)(5)]

On April 15, 2010, the SDLA receives a '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
Apr 1, 2010	Citation	CMV				
May 15, 2010	Conviction		B20			

Driver's record after 'B20' conviction received

Conviction(s)

Offense	ACD	Dates	
		Citation	Conviction
Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order (for violations not covered by B19)	B27	May 1, 2009	Jun 15, 2009
Driving while license withdrawn	B20	Sep 1, 2009	Sep 15, 2009
Driving while license withdrawn	B20	Apr 1, 2010	May 15, 2010

Federally-Mandated Withdrawal(s)

ACD	Duration	Underlying Conviction(s)	Dates	
			Effective	Eligibility
B27	180 days (minimum)	B27	Jun 30, 2009	Dec 27, 2009
W45	1 Year (minimum)	B20	Dec 28, 2009	Dec 27, 2010
W40	Lifetime (eligible for reinstatement)	B20, B20	Dec 28, 2010*	Dec 27, 2065 or INDEF

* must be after the eligibility date for the W45 withdrawal [49 CFR §383.51(a)(5)]

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

NOTE: 49 CFR §383.51(a)(5) now requires 'The disqualification period must be in addition to any other previous periods of disqualification' for withdrawals mandated by Tables 1-4 in 49 CFR §383.51.

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	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(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 SDLA	Withdrawal(s)			
					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

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, 2006 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 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				
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 SDLA	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 SDLA	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 SDLA	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 SDLA	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	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(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	W30			
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

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 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 C arrives

Conviction	Citation Date	Conviction Date	Received at SDLA	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 SDLA	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 SDLA	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 SDLA	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 SDLA	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 SDLA	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	May 10, 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	May 10, 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 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

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(b)(1). 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.

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 and withdrawal data between authorized users of PDPS and CDLIS.

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

A conviction (see 'Conviction'), for which there is a corresponding ACD code in the version of the ACD Manual that is current on the date the SOC reports the conviction.

ACD withdrawal

A withdrawal (see 'Withdrawal'), for which there is a corresponding ACD code in the version of the ACD Manual that is current on the date the SOW reports the withdrawal .

ANSI

American National Standards Institute

ANSI D-20

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

Blood Alcohol Content (BAC)

Content of alcohol within the blood

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 authorized users, and reports CDLIS activity to FMCSA.

CDLIS Driver Record –

'The electronic record stored by the SDLA and containing a CDL driver's status and history located in the database of the drivers State of Record' (49 CFR §383.5); it contains an individual's identification information, driver's license information (including information about any permits, endorsements, and restrictions), and history of convictions, accidents, and withdrawals

CFR

Code of Federal Regulations

Change State of Record (CSOR)

When a driver moves from one jurisdiction to another and the driver history is transferred from the Old SOR to the New SOR.

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 §§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)

An information system that satisfies the requirement of the federal CDL program 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 if the motor vehicle:

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

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

Conviction

An adjudication of guilt, as defined in 49 CFR §383.5 . Note: FMCSA Policy Memorandum CDL-04-001 defines the following as convictions: admin per se, refusal to take an alcohol test, failure to appear, failure to pay, and failure to comply.

CS

CDLIS Central Site

CSOR

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

Department of Motor Vehicles

See SDLA.

Department of Transportation (DOT)

The overseeing agency of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

DHR

See Driver History Record .

Disqualification

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

- (a) The suspension, revocation, or cancellation of a CLP or 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

DMV

Department of Motor Vehicles – see SDLA.

DOT

US Department of Transportation

Driver

Any individual who has ever held a driver license or who has been known by a State Driver Licensing Agency (SDLA) to drive.

Driver History Record (DHR)

History of each driver maintained by the jurisdiction. It is the ‘CDLIS Driver Record’ for drivers required to have a pointer in CDLIS and the ‘Driver Record’ for all others.

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.

Endorsement

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

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.

Federal Register

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

FMCSA

U.S. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (formerly The Office of Motor Carriers (OMC)) – develops, issues, and evaluates standards for testing and licensing drivers of commercial vehicles. The primary mission of FMCSA is to reduce crashes, injuries and fatalities involving large trucks and buses.

- FMCSA has issued standards (federal regulations) requiring states to issue CLPs and CDLs only after drivers pass knowledge and skills tests that pertain to the type of CMV being operated (49 CFR §384.202)
- FMCSA audits states to monitor compliance with Federal standards (49 CFR §384.307)
- FMCSA provides federal CDL grants to jurisdictions.

FMCSR

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulation

FTA

Failure to Appear

FTC

Failure to Comply

FTP

Failure to Pay

FTY

Failure to yield

Hazmat

Hazardous Material

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

ICCTA

Interstate Commerce Commission Termination Act of 1995

ID

Identification

Issue/Issuance

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

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.

Licensing Entity

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

Master Pointer Record

See MPR.

MCSIA

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

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 driver's latest driver's 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.

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).

NDR

National Driver Register

Negates

To reverse a conviction or withdrawal.

NHTSA

U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

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.

OOSO

Out-of-service order

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.

PDPS

The NDR's Problem Driver Pointer System

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

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.

ROW

Right of way

RRGC

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

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.

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 CLP/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.

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.

TEA-21

Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century

Uniform Vehicle Code (UVC)

A privately prepared set of United States traffic laws prepared by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws and Ordinances

USA PATRIOT Act

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

Violation

Failure to follow predetermined regulations.

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 commercial and/or base license privileges are withdrawn.

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-2, C-3, E-8
Accident (injury), leaving accident scene before police arrive	B07	A-2, C-3, E-9
Accident (property damage), hit and run – failure to stop and render aid	B04	A-2, C-3, E-8
Accident (property damage), leaving accident scene before police arrive	B08	A-2, C-3, E-9
Accident (fatal), hit and run – failure to stop and render aid	B02	A-2, C-3, E-8
Accident (fatal), leaving accident scene before police arrive	B06	A-2, C-3, E-9
Accident (fatal), violation resulting in	U31	A-9, C-5, E-33
Accident report, failed to file	B61	A-2, E-12
Accident scene, leaving before police arrive	B05	A-2, C-3, E-8
Accumulation of convictions (including point systems and/or habitual offender or violator)	W01	A-10, E-34
Accumulation of convictions (2 serious commercial violations within 3 years)	W30	A-10, C-11, E-36
Accumulation of convictions (3 serious commercial violations within 3 years)	W31	A-10, C-11, E-36
Accumulation of two or more convictions for major offenses	W40	A-10, C-11, E-36
Accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order general violations within 10 years	W50	A-10, C-11, E-36
Accumulation of two convictions for out-of-service order special load violations within 10 years	W51	A-10, C-12, E-37
Accumulation of two convictions for Railroad crossing violations within 3 years	W60	A-10, C-12, E-37
Accumulation of three or more convictions for Railroad crossing violations within 3 years	W61	A-10, C-12, E-37
Accumulation of three or more convictions for out-of-service order violations within 10 years	W52	A-10, C-12, E-37
Additional conviction for a major offense after reinstatement	W41	A-10, C-11, E-36
Administrative <i>per se</i> convictions and withdrawals	A90 A91 A94 A98	A-1, C-2, E-7, F-2
Aid and abet a felon, using motor vehicle to	U05	A-9, E-31
Alcohol and drugs, DUI	A23	A-1, C-2, E-5
Alcohol, DUI	A21	A-1, C-2, 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-3, E-13
Alcohol <i>or</i> drugs, DUI	A20	A-1, C-2, E-4
Altered driver license or ID	B41	A-2, E-12
Animal rider or animal-drawn vehicle: failure to yield right of way to	N02	A-6, E-23
Arrest, resisting while operating a motor vehicle	U02	A-9, E-30
Assault, vehicular	U06	A-9, E-31

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
B		
BAC – specified levels of presumptive intoxication BAC – 0.04 to .079 BAC – 0.08 or greater BAC – 0.10 or greater BAC – specified	-- A04 A08 A10 A11	A-1, C-2, E-3
BAC ≥ .02 – Underage	A60 A61	A-1, E-6
Backing, improper	N82	A-7, E-25
Barred, driving while license is	B21	A-2, C-3, E-10
Barrier: failure to obey	M02	A-5, E-18
Basic rule at unsigned intersection or when entering roadway, failure to stop	M25	A-5, E-20
Belt, seat not used properly	F04	A-4, E-18
Bicycle lane (improper lane or location)	M47	A-6, E-21
Blind pedestrian, failure to yield right of way to	N08	A-6, E-24
Brakes: failure to use	E51	A-4, E-17
Brakes: operating without	E02	A-4, E-16
Brakes used improperly	E71	A-4, E-18
C		
Canceled, driving while license is	B22	A-2, C-3, E-10
Careless driving	M81	A-6, E-23
Carrying unsecured passengers in open area of vehicle	F05	A-4, E-18
Causing a fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV	U10	A-9, C-3, E-32
Center lane, traveling in (improper lane or location)	M62	A-6, E-22
Center line(s), straddling (improper lane or location)	M61	A-6, E-22
Chains (snow), failure to use	E57	A-4, E-17
Changing speeds suddenly	S97	A-8, E-29
Child or youth restraint not used properly as required	F02	A-4, E-18
Child support, failure to pay	D51	A-3, E-15
Citation, failure to answer	D56	A-3, C-13, E-15
Classification on driver license, driving with improper	B91	A-2, C-5, E-13
CLP or CDL, fraud related to the issuance of	D30	A-3, C-8, E-14
CMV, driving without obtaining a CLP or CDL	B56	A-2, C-5, E-12
CMV operation with fatality through the negligence	U10	A-9, C-3, E-32
CMV operation with negligent homicide	U09	A-9, C-3, E-32
CMV serious violations, withdrawal (convictions for 2 violations within 3 years)	W30	A-10, C-11, E-36
CMV serious violations, withdrawal (convictions for 3 violations within 3 years)	W31	A-10, C-11, E-36
Coasting (operating with gears disengaged)	N80	A-7, E-25
Consent, parental (withdrawal)	W13	A-10, E-35
Construction or maintenance zone markers, failure to obey	M03	A-5, E-18
Container, possession of open alcohol while operating a motor vehicle	A35	A-1, E-6
Contest (racing) on road open to traffic	S95	A-8, E-29
Control vehicle, inability to	D72	A-3, E-16
Controlled substance, illegal possession	A33	A-1, E-5
Controlled substance, motor vehicle used in manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing	A50	A-1, C-3, E-6
Costs, failure to pay	D53	A-3, C-13, E-15
Counterfeit or altered driver license or ID	B41	A-2, E-12
Court, failure to appear for	D45	A-3, C-13, E-15
Crossover (improper lane or location)	M44	A-5, E-21
Crosswalk, failure to yield right of way at	N20	A-6, E-24

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Crosswalk (improper lane or location)	M45	A-5, E-21
Curve, improper passing on	M74	A-6, E-22
Cyclist, failure to yield right of way to	N03	A-6, E-23
D		
Denied, driving while license is	B23	A-2, C-3, E-11
Dimmer, headlight: failure to use	E54	A-4, E-17
Directional signals, failure to cancel	N41	A-7, E-24
Disability information, failed to file	B65	A-2, E-12
Disability (physical or mental), operating improperly because of	D75	A-3, E-16
Disability (withdrawal)	W14	A-10, E-35
Dispensing a controlled substance, motor vehicle used in	A50	A-1, C-3, E-6
Disqualified for previous violations in CMV	W45	A-10, C-11, E-34, F-6
Disqualified, driving while license is	B24	A-2, C-3, E-11
Distance, insufficient (improper passing)	M77	A-6, E-22
Distracted driving (not including texting while driving)	M80 M82	A-6, E-22 A-6, E-23
Distributing a controlled substance, motor vehicle used in	A50	A-1, C-3, E-6
Ditch (improper lane or location)	M58	A-6, E-22
Divided highway, driving on wrong side of	N71	A-7, E-25
Divided highway, driving wrong way on	N62	A-7, E-25
DL test(s), unable to pass (withdrawal)	W20	A-10, E-35
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 (non-commercial)	B51	A-2, E-12
Driver license, failed to show non-commercial (including permit)	B78	A-2, E-12
Driver license, driving with improper classification or endorsement on	B91	A-2, C-5, E-13
Driver license, make false	D10	A-3, E-13
Driver license (commercial), misrepresentation of identity or facts for	D30	A-3, C-8, E-13
Driver license (non-commercial), misrepresentation of identity or facts for	D02	A-3, E-13
Driver license or ID, counterfeit or altered	B41	A-2, E-12
Driver license, show or use improperly	D16	A-3, E-13
Driver license, violate restrictions of	D29	A-3, E-13
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Driver violation of ignition interlock device and/or lease agreement	A41	A-1, E-6
Driver's view obstructed	D70	A-3, E-16
Driving a CMV while disqualified for previous violations in a CMV	W45	A-10, C-11, E-34, F-6
Driving a CMV without obtaining a CLP or CDL	B56	A-2, C-5, E-12
Driving on wrong side	N70	A-7, E-25
Driving on wrong side of divided highway	N71	A-7, E-25
Driving on wrong side of undivided street or road	N72	A-7, E-25
Driving too fast for conditions	S94	A-8, E-28
Driving under the influence offenses	A04– A24	A-1, C-2, E-3
Driving while impaired	A25	A-1, E-5
Driving while license barred	B21	A-2, C-3, E-10
Driving while license canceled	B22	A-2, C-3, E-10
Driving while license denied	B23	A-2, C-3, E-11
Driving while license disqualified	B24	A-2, C-3, E-11
Driving while license revoked	B25	A-2, C-3, E-11

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Driving while license suspended	B26	A-2, C-3, E-11
Driving while license withdrawn	B20	A-2, C-3, E-10
Driving while texting	M85	A-6, C-5, E-23
Driving while out of service order is in effect (for violations not covered by B19)	B27	A-2, C-7, E-11
Driving while out of service order is in effect with hazmat or 16 ⁺ passenger vehicle	B19	A-2, C-7, E-9
Driving wrong way	N60	A-7, E-25
Driving wrong way at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection	N61	A-7, E-25
Driving wrong way on divided highway	N62	A-7, E-25
Driving wrong way on one way street or road	N63	A-7, E-25
Driving, violating prohibitions on using a hand-held mobile telephone while	M86	A-6, C-5, E-23
Driving, reckless	M84	A-6, C-4, E-23
Drowsiness, operating improperly because of	D74	A-3, E-16
Drugs (DUI)	A22	A-1, C-2, E-4
Drug Test (Failure of employer-directed)	W80	A-10, E-34
Drug Test (Refusal to submit to an employer-directed)	W81	A-10, E-34
Drugs, illegal possession	A33	A-1, E-5
DUI (Driving Under the Influence)	A04– A24	A-1, C-2, E-3
E		
Emergency vehicle, illegal operation of	U21	A-9, E-32
Emergency vehicle, following unlawfully	M32	A-5, E-20
Emergency vehicle (<i>i.e.</i> , ambulance, fire equipment, police, <i>etc.</i>), failure to yield right of way to	N04	A-6, E-23
Employer-directed drug test (Failure)	W80	A-10, E-34
Employer-directed drug test (Refusal to submit)	W81	A-10, E-34
Endorsement(hazmat): failure to surrender (withdrawal)	W09	A-10, C-10, E-35
Endorsement on driver license, driving with improper	B91	A-2, C-5, E-13
Entering roadway from private driveway, alley, <i>etc.</i> (Basic Rule), failure to stop	M25	A-5, E-20
Entrance/exit ramp or way (improper lane or location)	M46	A-5, E-21
Equipment, failure to use	E50	A-4, E-17
Equipment, obstructed	E70	A-4, E-18
Equipment, operating without	E01	A-4, E-16
Equipment (school bus), operating without	E06	A-4, E-17
Equipment (school bus safety), failure to use	E56	A-4, E-17
Equipment used improperly	E70	A-4, E-18
Erratic speeds	S97	A-8, E-29
Erratic (unsafe) lane changes	M42	A-5, C-4, E-21
Evading police or roadblock	U01	A-9, E-30
Exit ramp or way (improper lane or location)	M46	A-5, E-21
Expired or no non-commercial driver license or permit	B51	A-2, E-12
F		
Failed employer-directed drug test	W80	A-10, E-34
Failed to file accident report	B61	A-2, E-12
Failed to file future proof of financial responsibility	B63	A-2, E-12
Failed to file insurance certification	B64	A-2, E-12
Failed to file medical certification/disability information	B65	A-2, 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
Failing to have sufficient space to drive completely through the railroad-highway grade crossing	M23	A-5, C-6, E-20

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Failing to negotiate a railroad-highway grade crossing because of insufficient clearance	M24	A-5, C-6, E-20
Failure to answer a citation, pay fines, penalties and/or costs related to the original violation	D56	A-3, C-13, E-15
Failure to appear for trial or court appearance	D45	A-3, C-13, E-15
Failure to cancel directional signals	N41	A-7, E-24
Failure to comply with financial responsibility law	D35	A-3, E-14
Failure to keep in proper lane	M41	A-5, E-21
Failure to leave sufficient distance for overtaking by other vehicles	M31	A-5, E-20
Failure to maintain required liability insurance	D36	A-3, E-14
Failure to make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected]	W27	A-10, C-11, E-35
Failure to make installment payment	D37	A-3, E-14
Failure to obey barrier	M02	A-5, E-18
Failure to obey construction or maintenance zone markers	M03	A-5, E-18
Failure to obey flagger	M04	A-5, E-18
Failure to obey lane markings or signal	M05	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey police or peace officer	M08	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey railroad crossing restrictions	M09	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey railroad traffic control device	M10	A-5, C-6, E-19
Failure to obey railroad-highway grade crossing restrictions (general)	M09	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey the directions of an official at a railroad-highway grade crossing.	M10	A-5, C-6, E-19
Failure to obey restricted lane	M11	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey safety zone	M12	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey school crossing guard	M13	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey sign or traffic control device	M14	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey stop sign	M15	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey traffic sign	M17	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey traffic signal or light	M16	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey warning light or flasher	M18	A-5, E-19
Failure to obey yield sign	M19	A-5, E-19
Failure to obtain release from liability	D38	A-3, E-14
Failure to pay child support	D51	A-3, E-15
Failure to pay fine and costs	D53	A-3, C-13, E-15
Failure to pay for damages or make installment payment	D37	A-3, E-14
Failure to post security or obtain release from liability	D38	A-3, E-14
Failure to retest or failure of scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected]	W28	A-10, C-11, E-36
Failure to reveal identity after fatal or personal injury accident	B14	A-2, E-9
Failure to signal intention to pass	N42	A-7, E-24
Failure to signal lane change or turn	N43	A-7, E-24
Failure to slow down at a railroad crossing and check tracks are clear	M20	A-5, C-6, E-20
Failure to stop – at unsigned intersection or when entering roadway from private driveway, alley, etc.	M25	A-5, E-20
Failure to stop and render aid after accident (hit and run)	B01	A-2, C-3, E-8
Failure to stop before reaching tracks at a railroad crossing when the tracks are not clear.	M21	A-5, C-6, E-20
Failure to stop as required before driving onto railroad-highway grade crossing	M22	A-5, C-6, E-20
Failure to surrender hazmat endorsement (withdrawal)	W09	A-10, C-10, E-35
Failure to surrender license or permit or otherwise comply with jurisdiction requirements	W82	A-10, E-35
Failure to use brakes	E51	A-4, E-17
Failure to use equipment as required	E50	A-4, E-17

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Failure to use hazmat safety devices as required	E53	A-4, E-17
Failure to use headlight dimmer as required	E54	A-4, E-17
Failure to use lights as required	E55	A-4, E-17
Failure to use or improper signal	N40	A-7, E-24
Failure to use school bus safety equipment as required	E56	A-4, E-17
Failure to use snow tires or chains as required	E57	A-4, E-17
Failure to yield right of way	N01	A-6, 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-2, C-3, E-8
Fatal accident: leaving accident scene before police arrive -	B06	A-2, C-3, E-9
Fatal accident (violation resulting in)	U31	A-9, C-5, E-33
Fatality through the negligent operation of a CMV	U10	A-9, C-3, E-32
Felony, using motor vehicle in connection with	U03	A-9, C-3, E-31
Felony involving the manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance	A50	A-1, C-3, E-6
Feticide, vehicular (1 st degree)	U27	A-9, E-32
Feticide, vehicular (2 nd degree)	U28	A-9, E-32
Financial responsibility law, failure to comply with	D35	A-3, E-14
Financial responsibility, future proof of, failed to file	B63	A-2, E-12
Fine and costs, failure to pay	D53	A-3, C-13, E-15
Failure to pay fines	D56	A-3, C-13, E-15
Fire equipment, following unlawfully	M33	A-5, E-20
Fire hose (improper lane or location)	M56	A-6, E-21
Flagger, failure to obey	M04	A-5, E-18
Flasher: failure to obey	M18	A-5, E-19
Fleeing or evading police or roadblock	U01	A-9, E-30
Following emergency vehicle unlawfully	M32	A-5, E-20
Following fire equipment unlawfully	M33	A-5, E-20
Following improperly	M30	A-5, E-20
Following too closely	M34	A-5, C-4, E-21
Fraud related to the issuance of a CLP or CDL	D31	A-3, C-9, E-14
FTY ROW (Failure to yield right of way)	N01	A-6, E-23
FTY ROW at crosswalk	N20	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW at rotary/roundabout/circular intersection	N21	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW at stop sign	N22	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW at traffic sign	N23	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW at traffic signal	N24	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW at unsigned intersection	N25	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW at yield sign	N26	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW to animal rider or animal-drawn vehicle	N02	A-6, E-23
FTY ROW to cyclist	N03	A-6, E-23
FTY ROW to emergency vehicle (<i>i.e.</i> , ambulance, fire equipment, police, <i>etc.</i>)	N04	A-6, E-23
FTY ROW to funeral procession, procession or parade	N05	A-6, E-23
FTY ROW to other vehicle	N06	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW to overtaking vehicle	N07	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW to pedestrian (includes handicapped or blind)	N08	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW to school bus	N09	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW when turning	N31	A-6, E-24
FTY ROW when warning displayed on other vehicle	N30	A-6, E-24
Funeral procession, failure to yield right of way to	N05	A-6, E-23
Future proof of financial responsibility, failed to file	B63	A-2, E-12
G		
Gears disengaged (coasting)	N80	A-7, E-25

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Giving wrong signal	N44	A-7, E-24
Guard (school crossing), failure to obey	M13	A-5, E-19
H		
Habitual offender (accumulation of convictions) (withdrawal)	W01	A-10, E-34
Habitual violator (accumulation of convictions) (withdrawal)	W01	A-10, E-34
Hand-held mobile telephone, driving while violating prohibitions on using	M86	A-6, C-5, E-23
Handicapped or blind pedestrian, failure to yield right of way to	N08	A-6, E-24
Hazmat endorsement: failure to surrender (withdrawal)	W09	A-10, C-10, E-35
Hazmat placards/markings, operating without	E04	A-4, E-16
Hazmat safety devices, failure to use	E53	A-4, E-17
Hazmat safety equipment, operating without	E03	A-4, E-16
Headlight dimmer, failure to use	E54	A-4, E-17
Hill, improper passing on	M74	A-6, E-22
Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid after accident	B01	A-2, C-3, E-8
Homicide, vehicular	U07	A-9, C-3, E-32
HOV lane (improper lane or location)	M49	A-6, E-21
I		
Identity, failure to reveal after fatal or personal injury accident	B14	A-2, E-9
Ignition interlock or immobilization device and/or lease agreement, driver violation	A41	A-1, E-6
Illegal operation of emergency vehicle	U21	A-9, E-32
Illegal possession of alcohol	A31	A-1, E-5
Illegal possession of drugs (controlled substances)	A33	A-1, E-5
Imminent hazard	W70	A-10, C-12, E-37
Impaired, driving while	A25	A-1, E-5
Impeding traffic with a motor vehicle	F34	A-4, E-18
Implied Consent Law – refused to submit to test for alcohol	A12	A-1, C-3, E-4
Improper backing	N82	A-7, E-25
Improper classification or endorsement on driver license, driving with	B91	A-2, C-5, E-13
Improper lane or location	M40	A-5, E-21
Improper lane or location – crossover	M44	A-5, E-21
Improper lane or location – crosswalk	M45	A-5, E-21
Improper lane or location – entrance/exit ramp or way	M46	A-5, E-21
Improper lane or location – in bicycle lane	M47	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – in HOV or restricted lane	M49	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – in occupied lane	M48	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – limited access highway	M50	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – median	M51	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – on fire hose	M56	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – on rail or streetcar tracks	M55	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – oncoming traffic lane	M57	A-6, E-21
Improper lane or location – road shoulder, ditch or sidewalk	M58	A-6, E-22
Improper lane or location – slower vehicle lane	M60	A-6, E-22
Improper lane or location – straddling center line(s)	M61	A-6, E-22
Improper lane or location – traveling in turn (or center) lane	M62	A-6, E-22
Improper left turn	N53	A-7, E-24
Improper location	M40	A-5, E-21
Improper method of turning	N51	A-7, E-24
Improper or erratic (unsafe) lane changes	M42	A-5, C-4, E-21
Improper passing	M70	A-6, E-22
Improper position for turning	N52	A-7, E-24
Improper operation of or riding on a motorcycle	F06	A-4, E-18

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Improper right turn	N54	A-7, E-25
Improper signal	N40	A-7, E-24
Improper start from parked position	N83	A-7, E-25
Improper turn	N50	A-7, E-24
Improper turn around (not U turn)	N55	A-7, E-25
Improper U turn	N56	A-7, E-25
Inability to control vehicle	D72	A-3, E-16
Inattentive/distracted driving	M82	A-6, E-23
Inattentive/distracted, careless, or negligent driving	M80	A-6, E-22
Injury accident: Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid	B03	A-2, C-3, E-8
Injury accident: Leaving accident scene before police arrive	B07	A-2, C-3, E-9
Installment payment, failure to make	D37	A-3, E-14
Insufficient distance (improper passing)	M77	A-6, E-22
Insufficient visibility (improper passing)	M77	A-6, E-22
Insurance certification, failed to file	B64	A-2, E-12
Insurance certification, failed to show	B74	A-2 E-12
Insurance, failure to maintain	D36	A-3, E-14
Intention to pass, failure to signal	N42	A-7, E-24
Interlock or immobilization device and/or lease agreement, driver violation	A41	A-1, E-6
Issuance of a CLP or CDL, fraud related to	D31	A-3, C-9, E-14
J		
Judgment, unsatisfied	D39	A-3, E-15
L		
Lane change, failure to signal	N43	A-7, E-24
Lane changes, improper or erratic (unsafe)	M42	A-5, C-4, E-21
Lane, failure to keep in proper	M41	A-5, E-21
Lane markings, failure to obey	M05	A-5, E-19
Lane (oncoming traffic) (improper lane or location)	M57	A-6, E-21
Lane, improper	M40	A-5, E-21
Lane (restricted), failure to obey	M11	A-5, E-19
Lane signal, failure to obey	M05	A-5, E-19
Lane (slower vehicle) (improper lane or location)	M60	A-6, E-22
Lane (turn or center), traveling in (improper lane or location)	M62	A-6, E-22
Laser detector, use prohibited	E23	A-4, E-17
Leaving accident scene before police arrive (general)	B05	A-2, C-3, E-8
Left turn, improper	N53	A-7, E-24
Liability insurance, failure to maintain	D36	A-3, E-14
License conditions, violate limited	D27	A-3, E-13
Light (traffic), failure to obey	M16	A-5, E-19
Light (warning), failure to obey	M18	A-5, E-19
Lights, failure to use	E55	A-4, E-17
Lights, operating without	E05	A-4, E-17
Limited access highway (improper lane or location)	M50	A-6, E-21
Limited license conditions, violate	D27	A-3, E-13
Location, improper	M40	A-5, E-21
M		
Maintenance zone markers, failure to obey	M03	A-5, E-18
Major offenses, an additional offense after reinstatement (withdrawal)	W41	A-10, C-11, E-36
Major offenses, the accumulation of two or more (withdrawal)	W40	A-10, C-11, E-36
Make an appointment within 30 days of receiving notification that re-testing is necessary [when fraud is suspected], failure to	W27	A-10, C-11, E-35

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Make installment payment, failure to	D37	A-3, E-14
Making improper left turn	N53	A-7, E-24
Making improper right turn	N54	A-7, E-25
Making improper turn around (not U turn)	N55	A-7, E-25
Making improper U turn	N56	A-7, E-25
Manslaughter, vehicular	U08	A-9, C-3, E-32
Manufacture or make false driver license	D10	A-3, E-13
Manufacturing a controlled substance, motor vehicle used in	A50	A-1, C-3, E-6
Markings (lane), failure to obey	M05	A-5, E-19
Median (improper lane or location)	M51	A-6, E-21
Medical certification/disability information, failed to file	B65	A-2, E-12
Medication not intended to intoxicate (DUI)	A24	A-1, E-5
Mental disability, operating improperly because of	D75	A-3, E-16
Misdemeanor, using a motor vehicle in connection with	U04	A-9, E-31
Misrepresentation of identity or facts for CLP or CDL	D30	A-3, C-8, E-13
Misrepresentation of identity or facts for non-commercial permit or driver license	D02	A-3, E-13
Misrepresentation of identity or other facts to obtain alcohol	D06	A-3, E-13
Mobile telephone, violating prohibitions on using a hand-held while driving	M86	A-6, C-5, E-23
Motor vehicle used in manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing a controlled substance	A50	A-1, C-3, E-6
Motorcycle, Improper operation of or riding on	F06	A-4, E-18
Motorcycle safety equipment not used properly as required	F03	A-4, E-18
Multiple driver licenses, possess	D07	A-3, E-13
N		
Negligent driving	M83	A-6, E-23
Negligent homicide while operating a CMV	U09	A-9, C-3, E-32
No CLP or CDL in possession	B57	A-2, C-5, E-12
Non-ACD violation (withdrawal)	W00	A-10, E-34
O		
Obstructed, driver's view	D70	A-3, E-16
Obstructing traffic with a motor vehicle	F34	A-4, E-18
Obtain release from liability or post security, failure to	D38	A-3, E-14
Occupied lane (improper lane or location)	M48	A-6, E-21
Oncoming traffic lane (improper lane or location)	M57	A-6, E-21
One way street or road, driving wrong way on	N63	A-7, E-25
Open alcohol container, possession while operating a motor vehicle	A35	A-1, E-6
Open area, carrying unsecured passengers in	F05	A-4, E-18
Operating at erratic or suddenly changing speeds	S97	A-8, E-29
Operating improperly because of drowsiness	D74	A-3, E-16
Operating improperly due to physical or mental disability	D75	A-3, E-16
Operating without brakes as required by law	E02	A-4, E-16
Operating without equipment as required by law	E01	A-4, E-16
Operating without Hazmat placards/markings as required by law	E04	A-4, E-16
Operating without hazmat safety equipment as required by law	E03	A-4, E-16
Operating without lights as required by law	E05	A-4, E-17
Operating without school bus equipment as required by law	E06	A-4, E-17
Opposite directions restriction (improper passing)	M72	A-6, E-22
Other vehicle, failure to yield right of way to	N06	A-6, E-24
Out-of-service order, accumulation of two convictions for general violations within 10 years (withdrawal)	W50	A-10, C-11, E-36
Out-of-service order, accumulation of three or more convictions for violations within 10 years (withdrawal)	W52	A-10, C-12, E-37

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
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-10, C-12, E-37
Out of service order, violating a driver or vehicle (for violations not covered by B19)	B27	A-2, C-7, E-11
Out of service order, violating a driver or vehicle when carrying hazmat or in a 16 ⁺ passenger vehicle	B19	A-2, C-7, E-9
Overtaking vehicle, failure to yield right of way to	N07	A-6, E-24
Overtaking by other vehicles, failure to leave sufficient distance for	M31	A-5, E-20
P		
Parade, failure to yield right of way to	N05	A-6, E-23
Parental consent (withdrawal)	W13	A-10, E-35
Parking, obstructing or impeding traffic with a motor vehicle	F34	A-4, E-18
Passengers, carrying unsecured in open area of vehicle	F05	A-4, E-18
Passing in violation of opposite directions restriction	M72	A-6, E-22
Passing in violation of posted sign or pavement marking	M71	A-6, E-22
Passing on hill or curve	M74	A-6, E-22
Passing on wrong side	M73	A-6, E-22
Passing school bus displaying warning not to pass	M75	A-6, E-22
Passing where prohibited	M76	A-6, E-22
Passing with insufficient distance or visibility	M77	A-6, E-22
Pavement marking violation (improper passing)	M71	A-6, E-22
Pay for damages, failure to	D37	A-3, E-14
Peace officer, failure to obey	M08	A-5, E-19
Pedestrian (includes handicapped or blind), failure to yield right of way to	N08	A-6, E-24
Perjury about the operation of a motor vehicle	D78	A-3, E-16
Personal injury accident: Hit and run – failure to stop and render aid	B03	A-2, C-3, E-8
Personal injury accident: Leaving accident scene before police arrive	B07	A-2, C-3, E-9
Physical disability, operating improperly because of	D75	A-3, E-16
Physical disability (withdrawal)	W14	A-10, E-35
Physician's or specialist's report recommended (withdrawal)	W15	A-10, E-35
Placards/markings (hazmat), operating without	E04	A-4, E-16
Point system accumulation of convictions (withdrawal)	W01	A-10, E-34
Police, evading	U01	A-9, E-30
Police, failure to obey	M08	A-5, E-19
Possess multiple driver licenses	D07	A-3, E-13
Possess or provide counterfeit or altered driver license or ID	B41	A-2, E-12
Possession of open alcohol container while operating a motor vehicle	A35	A-1, E-6
Possession of alcohol, illegal	A31	A-1, E-5
Posted sign violation (improper passing)	M71	A-6, E-22
Previous violations in a CMV, disqualified for	W45	A-10, C-11, E-34, F-6
Prima Facie speed violation or driving too fast for conditions	S94	A-8, E-28
Procession, failure to yield right of way to	N05	A-6, E-23
Property damage accident (hit and run), failure to stop and render aid	B04	A-2, C-3, E-8
Property damage accident, leaving accident scene before police arrive	B08	A-2, C-3, E-9
Q		
Qualifications, unable to meet (withdrawal)	W20	A-10, E-35
R		
Racing on road open to traffic	S95	A-8, E-29
Radar or laser detector, use where prohibited	E23	A-4, E-17
Rail tracks (improper lane or location)	M55	A-6, E-21
Railroad crossing restrictions, failing to have sufficient space to drive through	M23	A-5, C-6, E-20

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Railroad crossing restrictions, failing to negotiate a crossing because of clearance	M24	A-5, C-6, E-20
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to obey those not noted in other railroad codes	M09	A-5, E-19
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to obey a device or the directions of an official	M10	A-5, C-6, E-19
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to slow down and check that tracks are clear	M20	A-5, C-6, E-20
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to stop before reaching tracks	M21	A-5, C-6, E-20
Railroad crossing restrictions, failure to stop as required before driving onto crossing	M22	A-5, C-6, E-20
Railroad crossing violation, accumulation of two convictions for, within 3 years (withdrawal)	W60	A-10, C-12, E-37
Railroad crossing violation, accumulation of three or more convictions for, within 3 years (withdrawal)	W61	A-10, C-12, E-37
Railroad traffic control devices, failure to obey	M10	A-5, C-6, E-19
Ramp, entrance/exit (improper lane or location)	M46	A-5, E-21
Ran off road	M43	A-5, E-21
Reckless driving	M84	A-6, C-4, E-23
Refused to submit to employer-directed drug test	W81	A-10, E-34
Refused to submit to test for alcohol – Implied Consent Law	A12	A-1, C-3, E-4
Render aid after accident, failure to stop (hit and run)	B01	A-2, C-3, E-8
Report, accident, failed to file	B61	A-2, E-12
Resisting arrest while operating a motor vehicle	U02	A-9, E-30
Restricted lane, failure to obey	M11	A-5, E-19
Restrictions (railroad crossing), failure to obey	M09	A-5, E-19
Retest [when fraud is suspected], failure to	W28	A-10, C-11, E-36
Revoked, Driving while license is	B25	A-2, C-3, E-11
Rider or animal-drawn vehicle, failure to yield right of way to	N02	A-6, E-23
Riding on improperly (or improper operation of) a motorcycle	F06	A-4, E-18
Right turn, improper	N54	A-7, E-25
Road shoulder, ditch or sidewalk (improper lane or location)	M58	A-6, E-22
Roadblock, fleeing or evading	U01	A-9, E-30
Rotary/ roundabout/circular intersection , failure to yield right of way at	N21	A-6, E-24
Rotary/roundabout/circular intersection, driving wrong way at	N61	A-7, E-25
S		
Safety devices (hazmat), failure to use	E53	A-4, E-17
Safety equipment (hazmat), operating without	E03	A-4, E-16
Safety equipment, motorcycle not used properly	F03	A-4, E-18
Safety zone, failure to obey	M12	A-5, E-19
Scene, Leaving accident before police arrive (general)	B05	A-2, C-3, E-8
Scheduled test(s) [when fraud is suspected], failure of	W28	A-10, C-11, E-36
School bus displaying warning not to pass (improper passing)	M75	A-6, E-22
School bus equipment, operating without	E06	A-4, E-17
School bus, failure to yield right of way to	N09	A-6, E-24
School bus safety equipment, failure to use	E56	A-4, E-17
School crossing guard, failure to obey	M13	A-5, E-19
Seat belt not used properly as required	F04	A-4, E-18
Security, failure to post	D38	A-3, E-14
Shoulder (improper lane or location)	M58	A-6, E-22
Show or use improperly – Driver license	D16	A-3, E-13
Sidewalk (improper lane or location)	M58	A-6, E-22
Sign, failure to obey	M14	A-5, E-19
Sign (stop), failure to obey	M15	A-5, E-19
Sign (stop), failure to yield right of way at	N22	A-6, E-24
Sign (traffic), failure to obey	M17	A-5, E-19
Sign (traffic), failure to yield right of way at	N23	A-6, E-24

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Sign (yield), failure to obey	M19	A-5, E-19
Signal, failure to use	N40	A-7, E-24
Signal (lane), failure to obey	M05	A-5, E-19
Signal (traffic), failure to obey	M16	A-5, E-19
Slower vehicle lane (improper lane or location)	M60	A-6, E-22
Snow tires, failure to use	E57	A-4, E-17
Specialist's report recommended (withdrawal)	W15	A-10, E-35
Speed 01-05 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S01	A-8, E-26
Speed 01-10 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S51	A-8, E-27
Speed 06-10 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S06	A-8, E-26
Speed 11-14 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S14	A-8, E-26
Speed 16-20 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S16	A-8, C-4, E-26
Speed 21-25 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S21	A-8, C-4, E-27
Speed 21-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S71	A-8, C-4, E-28
Speed 26-30 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S26	A-8, C-4, E-27
Speed 31-35 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S31	A-8, C-4, E-27
Speed 31-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S81	A-8, C-4, E-28
Speed 36-40 > Regulated or posted speed limit	S36	A-8, C-4, E-27
Speed 41+ > Regulated or posted speed limit	S41	A-8, C-4, E-27
Speed 41+ > Regulated or posted speed limit	S91	A-8, C-4, E-28
Speed contest (racing) on road open to traffic	S95	A-8, E-29
Speed less than minimum	S96	A-8, E-29
Speed violation (Prima Facie)	S94	A-8, E-28
Speeding	S93	A-8, E-28
Speeding 15 mph or more above regulated or posted speed limit	S15	A-8, C-4, E-26
Speeding – Speed limit and actual speed (detail required)	S92	A-8, C-4, E-28
Speeding on freeway (“wasting fuel”)	S98	A-8, E-29
Standing, obstructing or impeding traffic with a motor vehicle	F34	A-4, E-18
Start, improper (from parked position)	N83	A-7, E-25
Stop and render aid after accident, failure to (hit and run) (general)	B01	A-2, C-3, E-8
Stop sign, failure to obey	M15	A-5, E-19
Stop sign, failure to yield right of way at	N22	A-6, E-24
Stopping, standing, or parking – obstructing or impeding traffic with a motor vehicle	F34	A-4, E-18
Straddling center line(s) (improper lane or location)	M61	A-6, E-22
Streetcar tracks (improper lane or location)	M55	A-6, E-21
Suddenly changing speeds	S97	A-8, E-29
Suspended, driving while license is	B26	A-2, C-3, E-11
Suspended pending final disposition (withdrawal)	W72	A-10, E-34
T		
Telephone, violating prohibitions on using a hand-held while driving	M86	A-6, C-5, E-23
Test for alcohol, refused to submit to (Implied Consent Law)	A12	A-1, C-3, E-4
Texting, Driving while	M85	A-6, C-5, E-23
Too fast for conditions	S94	A-8, E-28
Traffic control device, failure to obey	M14	A-5, E-19
Traffic sign, failure to obey	M17	A-5, E-19
Traffic sign, failure to yield right of way at	N23	A-6, E-24
Traffic signal, failure to yield right of way at	N24	A-6, E-24
Traffic light, failure to obey	M16	A-5, E-19
Traveling in turn (or center) lane (improper lane or location)	M62	A-6, E-22
Trial, failure to appear for	D45	A-3, C-13, E-15
Turn around (not U turn), improper	N55	A-7, E-25
Turn, failure to signal	N43	A-7, E-24

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Turn, improper	N50	A-7, E-24
Turn (left), improper	N53	A-7, E-24
Turn (or center) lane, traveling in (improper lane or location)	M62	A-6, E-22
Turn (right), improper	N54	A-7, E-25
Turning, improper method	N51	A-7, E-24
Turning, improper position for	N52	A-7, E-24
Turning, failure to yield right of way when	N31	A-6, E-24
U		
U turn, improper	N56	A-7, E-25
Unable to meet qualifications (withdrawal)	W20	A-10, E-35
Unable to pass DL test(s) or meet qualifications (withdrawal)	W20	A-10, E-35
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-7, E-25
Unsafe condition of vehicle (no specified component)	F66	A-Error! Bookmark not defined., E-18
Unsafe lane changes	M42	A-5, C-4, E-21
Unsafe operation	N84	A-7, E-25
Unsatisfied judgment	D39	A-3, E-15
Unsecured passengers in open area of vehicle	F05	A-4, E-18
Unsigned intersection, failure to yield right of way at	N25	A-6, E-24
USA PATRIOT Act, failure to surrender hazmat endorsement	W09	A-10, C-10, E-35
Use improperly – Driver license	D16	A-3, E-13
Use of radar or laser detector prohibited by law	E23	A-4, E-17
Using a hand-held mobile telephone while driving, violating prohibitions on	M86	A-6, C-5, E-23
Using a motor vehicle in connection with a felony (not traffic offense)	U03	A-9, C-3, E-31
Using a motor vehicle in connection with a misdemeanor (not traffic offense)	U04	A-9, E-31
Using a motor vehicle to aid and abet a felon	U05	A-9, E-31
V		
Vehicle, inability to control	D72	A-3, E-16
Vehicle, unsafe condition of	F66	A-Error! Bookmark not defined., E-18
Vehicular assault	U06	A-9, E-31
Vehicular feticide (1 st degree)	U27	A-9, E-32
Vehicular feticide (2 nd degree)	U28	A-9, E-32
Vehicular homicide	U07	A-9, C-3, E-32
Vehicular manslaughter	U08	A-9, C-3, E-32
View (driver's) obstructed	D70	A-3, E-16
Violate limited license conditions	D27	A-3, E-13
Violate restrictions of driver license	D29	A-3, E-13
Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order while transporting hazardous materials as defined in § 383.5 or operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver	B19	A-2, C-7, E-9
Violating a driver or vehicle out-of-service order (for violations not covered by B19)	B27	A-2, C-7, E-11
Violating Prohibitions on Using a Hand-held Mobile Telephone While Driving	M86	A-6, C-5, E-23
Violation resulting in fatal accident	U31	A-9, C-5, E-33
Violation of opposite directions restriction (improper passing)	M72	A-6, E-22

ACD Description	ACD Code	Pages
Violation of posted sign or pavement marking (improper passing)	M71	A-6, E-22
Violations in a CMV, disqualified for previous	W45	A-10, C-11, E-34, F-6
Visibility, insufficient (improper passing)	M77	A-6, E-22
W		
Warning displayed on other vehicle, failure to yield right of way when	N30	A-6, E-24
Warning light or flasher, failure to obey	M18	A-5, E-19
Wasting fuel	S98	A-8, E-29
While operating a vehicle, drinking alcohol	A26	A-1, E-5
Withdrawal, Non-ACD violation	W00	A-10, E-34
Withdrawal, 2 convictions for serious violations within 3 years	W30	A-10, C-11, E-36
Withdrawal, 2 convictions for RRGV violations within 3 years	W60	A-10, C-12, E-37
Withdrawal, 3 or more convictions for serious violations within 3 years	W31	A-10, C-11, E-36
Withdrawal, 3 or more convictions for RRGV violations within 3 years	W61	A-10, C-12, E-37
Withdrawn, driving while license is	B20	A-2, C-3, E-10
Wrong side, driving on	N70	A-7, E-25
Wrong side (improper passing)	M73	A-6, E-22
Wrong signal, giving	N44	A-7, E-24
Wrong way, driving	N60	A-7, E-25
Y		
Yield sign, failure to obey	M19	A-5, E-19
Yield sign, failure to yield right of way at	N26	A-6, E-24
Youth restraint not used properly	F02	A-4, E-18
Z		
Zone markers (construction or maintenance), failure to obey	M03	A-5, E-18
Zone (safety), failure to obey	M12	A-5, E-19