

HOURS-OF-SERVICE (HOS) REGULATIONS - COMPARISON

PROVISION	PRIOR RULE	CURRENT RULE
Limitations on minimum "34-hour restarts"	None.	(1) Must include two periods from 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. home terminal time. (2) May only be used once per week, 108 hours, measured from the beginning of the previous restart.
Rest breaks	None except as limited by other rule provisions.	May drive only if 8 hours or less have passed since end of driver's last off-duty or sleeper berth period of at least 30 minutes. Does not apply to drivers using either of the short-haul exceptions in 395.1(e). [49 CFR 397.5 mandatory "in attendance" time for hazardous materials may be included in break if no other duties performed]
On-duty time	Includes any time in CMV except sleeper berth.	Does not include any time resting in a parked vehicle (also applies to passenger-carrying drivers). In a moving property-carrying CMV, does not include up to 2 hours in passenger seat immediately before or after 8 consecutive hours in sleeper berth.
Penalties	"Egregious" hours of service violations not specifically defined.	Driving (or allowing a driver to drive) more than 3 hours beyond the driving-time limit may be considered an egregious violation and subject to the maximum civil penalties. Also applies to passenger-carrying drivers.
Oilfield exemption	"Waiting time" for certain drivers at oilfields (which is off-duty but does extend 14-hour duty period) must be recorded and available to FMCSA, but no method or details are specified for the recordkeeping.	"Waiting time" for certain drivers at oilfields must be shown on logbook or electronic equivalent as off-duty and identified by annotations in "remarks" or a separate line added to "grid."

Suspended

SUMMARY OF HOURS-OF-SERVICE (HOS) REGULATIONS

The following table summarizes the HOS regulations for property-carrying and passenger-carrying drivers.

PROPERTY-CARRYING DRIVERS

11-Hour Driving Limit

May drive a maximum of 11 hours after 10 consecutive hours off duty.

14-Hour Limit

May not drive beyond the 14th consecutive hour after coming on duty, following 10 consecutive hours off duty. Off-duty time does not extend the 14-hour period.

Rest Breaks

May drive only if 8 hours or less have passed since end of driver's last off-duty or sleeper berth period of at least 30 minutes. Does not apply to drivers using either of the short-haul exceptions in 395.1(e). [49 CFR 397.5 mandatory "in attendance" time may be included in break if no other duties performed]

60/70-Hour Limit

May not drive after 60/70 hours on duty in 7/8 consecutive days. A driver may restart a 7/8 consecutive day period after taking 34 or more consecutive hours off duty. Must include two periods from 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. home terminal time, and may only be used once per week, or 168 hours, measured from the beginning of the previous restart.

Sleeper Berth Provision

Drivers using the sleeper berth provision must take at least 8 consecutive hours in the sleeper berth, plus a separate 2 consecutive hours either in the sleeper berth, off duty, or any combination of the two.

PASSENGER-CARRYING DRIVERS

10-Hour Driving Limit

May drive a maximum of 10 hours after 8 consecutive hours off duty.

15-Hour Limit

May not drive after having been on duty for 15 hours, following 8 consecutive hours off duty. Off-duty time is not included in the 15-hour period.

60/70-Hour Limit

May not drive after 60/70 hours on duty in 7/8 consecutive days.

Sleeper Berth Provision

Drivers using a sleeper berth must take at least 8 hours in the sleeper berth, and may split the sleeper berth time into two periods provided neither is less than 2 hours.

For more information visit www.fmcsa.dot.gov/hos

CMV drivers should always use safe driving practices - Scan this QR code with your smart phone when you are not driving to learn more about Hours of Service regulations.



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



Note: See 49 CFR 395.1 (h) for State of Alaska HOS Regulations.