

FINAL BILL REPORT

SHB 1273

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Synopsis as Enacted

Brief Description: Concerning the alignment of state statutes with federal standards for the issuance of nondomiciled commercial drivers' licenses and nondomiciled commercial learners' permits.

Sponsors: House Committee on Transportation (originally sponsored by Representatives Ryu, Farrell, Fey and Ortiz-Self; by request of Department of Licensing).

House Committee on Transportation
Senate Committee on Transportation

Background:

The operation of commercial motor vehicles is regulated by federal and state law. In the United States, a commercial driver's license (CDL) or commercial learner's permit (CLP) is required to operate any motor vehicle that meets the following criteria: (1) has a gross combination weight rating or gross combination weight of 26,001 pounds or more, whichever is greater, inclusive of a towed unit or units with a gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of more than 10,000 pounds; (2) has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of 26,001 pounds or more, whichever is greater; (3) is designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver; or (4) is of any size and is used in the transportation of hazardous materials as defined under federal law.

In order to operate a commercial motor vehicle in Washington, a person must hold a CDL issued by the Department of Licensing (DOL) with the applicable endorsements for the vehicle that is being driven. The DOL issues CLPs that authorize a person who passes the CDL knowledge test to operate a commercial motor vehicle under the supervision of a qualified CDL holder. Under federal law, the DOL is required to issue CDLs and CLPs in accordance with federal standards.

In addition to providing certain personal identifying and driving history information, an applicant for a CDL or CLP in Washington must provide the DOL with a Social Security number and, as of September 1, 2015, proof of United States citizenship or lawful presence in the United States. Federal regulations also provide for the issuance of nondomiciled CDLs and CLPs to persons who are domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction that does not issue CDLs in accordance with or under similar standards to federal CDL requirements and to persons who

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are domiciled in another state that is out of compliance with federal CDL or CLP requirements. (Domicile generally means a place of permanent residence.) Mexico and Canada both issue CDLs in accordance with or under similar standards to federal CDL requirements and their CDLs may be used to drive in the United States.

Under state law, the DOL is not currently authorized to issue nondomiciled CDLs or CLPs.

Summary:

In line with federal regulations, an applicant for a nondomiciled CDL or CLP who is domiciled in a foreign country and has not been issued a Social Security number is not required to include one on his or her CDL or CLP application.

Provided all other CDL or CLP requirements are met, the DOL is authorized to issue a CDL or CLP to: (1) persons who are domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction that does not issue CDLs in accordance with or under similar standards to federal CDL requirements, as long as they provide valid documentary evidence that they are authorized to remain in the United States or that they are authorized to work in the United States; and (2) persons who are domiciled in a state that is prohibited from issuing CDLs and CLPs under federal law. To be eligible, applicants must also surrender any non-resident or nondomiciled CDL or CDP issued by another state, be in possession of a valid driver's license, and meet all other federal requirements. An applicant for a nondomiciled CDL or CLP is not required to surrender his or her foreign license.

A nondomiciled CDL or CLP must be marked "non-domiciled" on the face of the document and is valid only when accompanied by a valid driver's license issued by Washington or the person's jurisdiction of domicile and valid documentary evidence that the individual is authorized to stay or work in the United States. A nondomiciled CDL or CLP permits the operation of a commercial motor vehicle to the same extent as a standard CDL or CLP.

Persons who have been issued a nondomiciled CDL or CLP are subject to all applicable requirements for disqualification from operating a commercial motor vehicle and must notify the DOL of any disqualifications or license suspensions or revocations regardless of whether they occurred in the United States or the person's jurisdiction of domicile.

A CDL or CLP must expire no later than the first birthday of the individual after the expiration of the individual's authorized stay or authorization to work in the United States, or if there is no expiration of the individual's authorization to stay or work in the United States, one year from the first birthday of the individual that occurs after issuance. The nondomiciled CDL or CLP may be renewed if the individual presents valid evidence that temporary lawful status or authorization to work in the United States is still in effect or has been extended.

Beginning June 1, 2018, the expiration date of a CDL or CLP issued to an individual who has temporary lawful status or authorization to work in the United States is on or before the end date of the individual's authorized stay or authorization to work in the United States, and if there is not an expiration date for the authorized stay or authorization to work, then the CDL or CLP expires one year from the date of issuance.

Votes on Final Passage:

House	82	15	
Senate	43	6	(Senate amended)
House	80	15	(House concurred)

Effective: October 1, 2017
June 1, 2018 (Section 4)