

AN ACT concerning transportation.

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,
represented in the General Assembly:**

Section 5. The Illinois Vehicle Code is amended by changing Sections 1-124.5, 3-818, 6-500, 6-507, and 6-508.1 and by adding Section 1-124.3 as follows:

(625 ILCS 5/1-124.3 new)

Sec. 1-124.3. Gross Combination Weight Rating (GCWR). GCWR is the greater of:

(1) a value specified by the manufacturer of the power unit, if such value is displayed on the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard (FMVSS) certification label required by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration; or

(2) the sum of the gross vehicle weight ratings (GVWRs) or the gross vehicle weights (GVWs) of the power unit and the towed unit or units, or any combination thereof, that produces the highest value. Exception: The GCWR of the power unit will not be used to define a commercial motor vehicle when the power unit is not towing another vehicle.

(625 ILCS 5/1-124.5)

Sec. 1-124.5. Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). The value

specified by the manufacturer or manufacturers as the maximum loaded weight of a single vehicle. The ~~GVWR of a combination of vehicles (commonly referred to as the "Gross Combination Weight Rating" or GCWR) is the GVWR of the power unit plus the GVWR of the towed unit or units. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, CCWR is determined by adding the GVWR of the power unit and the total weight of the towed unit and any load on the unit.~~

(Source: P.A. 90-89, eff. 1-1-98.)

(625 ILCS 5/3-818) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 3-818)

Sec. 3-818. (a) Mileage weight tax option. Any owner of a vehicle of the second division may elect to pay a mileage weight tax for such vehicle in lieu of the flat weight tax set out in Section 3-815. Such election shall be binding to the end of the registration year. Renewal of this election must be filed with the Secretary of State on or before July 1 of each registration period. In such event the owner shall, at the time of making such election, pay the \$10 registration fee and the minimum guaranteed mileage weight tax, as hereinafter provided, which payment shall permit the owner to operate that vehicle the maximum mileage in this State hereinafter set forth. Any vehicle being operated on mileage plates cannot be operated outside of this State. In addition thereto, the owner of that vehicle shall pay a mileage weight tax at the following rates for each mile traveled in this State in excess of the

maximum mileage provided under the minimum guaranteed basis:

BUS, TRUCK OR TRUCK TRACTOR

Gross Weight Vehicle and Load	Class	Maximum	Mileage	
		Minimum	Mileage	Weight Tax
		Guaranteed Mileage	Permitted Under Guaranteed	for Mileage in excess of Guaranteed
12,000 lbs. or less	MD	\$73	5,000	26 Mills
12,001 to 16,000 lbs.	MF	120	6,000	34 Mills
16,001 to 20,000 lbs.	MG	180	6,000	46 Mills
20,001 to 24,000 lbs.	MH	235	6,000	63 Mills
24,001 to 28,000 lbs.	MJ	315	7,000	63 Mills
28,001 to 32,000 lbs.	MK	385	7,000	83 Mills
32,001 to 36,000 lbs.	ML	485	7,000	99 Mills
36,001 to 40,000 lbs.	MN	615	7,000	128 Mills
40,001 to 45,000 lbs.	MP	695	7,000	139 Mills
45,001 to 54,999 lbs.	MR	853	7,000	156 Mills
55,000 to 59,500 lbs.	MS	920	7,000	178 Mills
59,501 to 64,000 lbs.	MT	985	7,000	195 Mills
64,001 to 73,280 lbs.	MV	1,173	7,000	225 Mills
73,281 to 77,000 lbs.	MX	1,328	7,000	258 Mills
77,001 to 80,000 lbs.	MZ	1,415	7,000	275 Mills

TRAILER

	Maximum	Mileage
	Minimum	Mileage
		Weight Tax

		Mileage	Under Weight	Permitted Guaranteed	for Mileage in excess of Guaranteed
Gross Weight	Class	Tax	Tax	Mileage	
Vehicle and Load					
14,000 lbs. or less	ME	\$75	5,000	31 Mills	
14,001 to 20,000 lbs.	MF	135	6,000	36 Mills	
20,001 to 36,000 lbs.	ML	540	7,000	103 Mills	
36,001 to 40,000 lbs.	MM	750	7,000	150 Mills	

(a-1) A Special Hauling Vehicle is a vehicle or combination of vehicles of the second division registered under Section 3-813 transporting asphalt or concrete in the plastic state or a vehicle or combination of vehicles that are subject to the gross weight limitations in subsection (a) of Section 15-111 for which the owner of the vehicle or combination of vehicles has elected to pay, in addition to the registration fee in subsection (a), \$125 to the Secretary of State for each registration year. The Secretary shall designate this class of vehicle as a Special Hauling Vehicle.

In preparing rate schedules on registration applications, the Secretary of State shall add to the above rates, the \$10 registration fee. The Secretary may decline to accept any renewal filed after July 1st.

The number of axles necessary to carry the maximum load provided shall be determined from Chapter 15 of this Code.

Every owner of a second division motor vehicle for which he has elected to pay a mileage weight tax shall keep a daily

record upon forms prescribed by the Secretary of State, showing the mileage covered by that vehicle in this State. Such record shall contain the license number of the vehicle and the miles traveled by the vehicle in this State for each day of the calendar month. Such owner shall also maintain records of fuel consumed by each such motor vehicle and fuel purchases therefor. On or before the 10th day of July the owner shall certify to the Secretary of State upon forms prescribed therefor, summaries of his daily records which shall show the miles traveled by the vehicle in this State during the preceding 12 months and such other information as the Secretary of State may require. The daily record and fuel records shall be filed, preserved and available for audit for a period of 3 years. Any owner filing a return hereunder shall certify that such return is a true, correct and complete return. Any person who willfully makes a false return hereunder is guilty of perjury and shall be punished in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided therefor.

At the time of filing his return, each owner shall pay to the Secretary of State the proper amount of tax at the rate herein imposed.

Every owner of a vehicle of the second division who elects to pay on a mileage weight tax basis and who operates the vehicle within this State, shall file with the Secretary of State a bond in the amount of \$500. The bond shall be in a form approved by the Secretary of State and with a surety company

approved by the Illinois Department of Insurance to transact business in this State as surety, and shall be conditioned upon such applicant's paying to the State of Illinois all money becoming due by reason of the operation of the second division vehicle in this State, together with all penalties and interest thereon.

Upon notice from the Secretary that the registrant has failed to pay the excess mileage fees, the surety shall immediately pay the fees together with any penalties and interest thereon in an amount not to exceed the limits of the bond.

(b) Beginning January 1, 2016, upon the request of the vehicle owner, a \$10 surcharge shall be collected in addition to the above fees for vehicles in the 12,000 lbs. and less mileage weight plate category as described in subsection (a) to be deposited into the Secretary of State Special License Plate Fund. The \$10 surcharge is to identify vehicles in the 12,000 lbs. and less mileage weight plate category as a covered farm vehicle. The \$10 surcharge is an annual flat fee that shall be based on an applicant's new or existing registration year for each vehicle in the 12,000 lbs. and less mileage weight plate category. A designation as a covered farm vehicle under this subsection (b) shall not alter a vehicle's registration as a registration in the 12,000 lbs. or less mileage weight category. The Secretary shall adopt any rules necessary to implement this subsection (b).

(Source: P.A. 97-201, eff. 1-1-12.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-500) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-500)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 98-176)

Sec. 6-500. Definitions of words and phrases.

Notwithstanding the definitions set forth elsewhere in this Code, for purposes of the Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act (UCDLA), the words and phrases listed below have the meanings ascribed to them as follows:

(1) Alcohol. "Alcohol" means any substance containing any form of alcohol, including but not limited to ethanol, methanol, propanol, and isopropanol.

(2) Alcohol concentration. "Alcohol concentration" means:

(A) the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath; or

(B) the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or

(C) the number of grams of alcohol per 67 milliliters of urine.

Alcohol tests administered within 2 hours of the driver being "stopped or detained" shall be considered that driver's "alcohol concentration" for the purposes of enforcing this UCDLA.

(3) (Blank).

(4) (Blank).

(5) (Blank).

(5.3) CDLIS driver record. "CDLIS driver record" means the electronic record of the individual CDL driver's status and history stored by the State-of-Record as part of the Commercial Driver's License Information System, or CDLIS, established under 49 U.S.C. 31309.

(5.5) CDLIS motor vehicle record. "CDLIS motor vehicle record" or "CDLIS MVR" means a report generated from the CDLIS driver record meeting the requirements for access to CDLIS information and provided by states to users authorized in 49 C.F.R. 384.225(e)(3) and (4), subject to the provisions of the Driver Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. 2721-2725.

(5.7) Commercial driver's license downgrade. "Commercial driver's license downgrade" or "CDL downgrade" means either:

(A) a state allows the driver to change his or her self-certification to interstate, but operating exclusively in transportation or operation excepted from 49 C.F.R. Part 391, as provided in 49 C.F.R. 390.3(f), 391.2, 391.68, or 398.3;

(B) a state allows the driver to change his or her self-certification to intrastate only, if the driver qualifies under that state's physical qualification requirements for intrastate only;

(C) a state allows the driver to change his or her certification to intrastate, but operating exclusively in transportation or operations excepted from all or part of the state driver qualification requirements; or

(D) a state removes the CDL privilege from the driver license.

(6) Commercial Motor Vehicle.

(A) "Commercial motor vehicle" or "CMV" means a motor vehicle used in commerce, except those referred to in subdivision (B), designed to transport passengers or property if:

(i) the vehicle has a GVWR of 26,001 pounds or more or such a lesser GVWR as subsequently determined by federal regulations or the Secretary of State; or any combination of vehicles with a GCWR of 26,001 pounds or more, provided the GVWR of any vehicle or vehicles being towed is 10,001 pounds or more; or

(ii) the vehicle is designed to transport 16 or more persons; or

(iii) the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded in accordance with 49 C.F.R. Part 172, subpart F.

(B) Pursuant to the interpretation of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 by the Federal Highway Administration, the definition of "commercial motor vehicle" does not include:

(i) recreational vehicles, when operated primarily for personal use;

(ii) vehicles owned by or operated under the direction of the United States Department of Defense or

the United States Coast Guard only when operated by non-civilian personnel. This includes any operator on active military duty; members of the Reserves; National Guard; personnel on part-time training; and National Guard military technicians (civilians who are required to wear military uniforms and are subject to the Code of Military Justice); or

(iii) firefighting, police, and other emergency equipment (including, without limitation, equipment owned or operated by a HazMat or technical rescue team authorized by a county board under Section 5-1127 of the Counties Code), with audible and visual signals, owned or operated by or for a governmental entity, which is necessary to the preservation of life or property or the execution of emergency governmental functions which are normally not subject to general traffic rules and regulations.

(7) Controlled Substance. "Controlled substance" shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 102 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, and shall also include cannabis as defined in Section 3 of the Cannabis Control Act and methamphetamine as defined in Section 10 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.

(8) Conviction. "Conviction" means an unvacated adjudication of guilt or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law in a court of

original jurisdiction or by an authorized administrative tribunal; an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court; a plea of guilty or nolo contendere accepted by the court; the payment of a fine or court cost regardless of whether the imposition of sentence is deferred and ultimately a judgment dismissing the underlying charge is entered; or a violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether or not the penalty is rebated, suspended or probated.

(8.5) Day. "Day" means calendar day.

(9) (Blank).

(10) (Blank).

(11) (Blank).

(12) (Blank).

(13) Driver. "Driver" means any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, any person who is required to hold a CDL, or any person who is a holder of a CDL while operating a non-commercial motor vehicle.

(13.5) Driver applicant. "Driver applicant" means an individual who applies to a state to obtain, transfer, upgrade, or renew a CDL.

(13.8) Electronic device. "Electronic device" includes, but is not limited to, a cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, pager, computer, or any other device used to input, write, send, receive, or read text.

(14) Employee. "Employee" means a person who is employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver. A person who is self-employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver must comply with the requirements of this UCDLA pertaining to employees. An owner-operator on a long-term lease shall be considered an employee.

(15) Employer. "Employer" means a person (including the United States, a State or a local authority) who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns employees to operate such a vehicle. A person who is self-employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver must comply with the requirements of this UCDLA.

(15.3) Excepted interstate. "Excepted interstate" means a person who operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted under 49 C.F.R. 390.3(f), 391.2, 391.68, or 398.3 from all or part of the qualification requirements of 49 C.F.R. Part 391 and is not required to obtain a medical examiner's certificate by 49 C.F.R. 391.45.

(15.5) Excepted intrastate. "Excepted intrastate" means a person who operates in intrastate commerce but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted from all or parts of the state driver qualification requirements.

(16) (Blank).

(16.5) Fatality. "Fatality" means the death of a person as a result of a motor vehicle accident.

(16.7) Foreign commercial driver. "Foreign commercial

"driver" means a person licensed to operate a commercial motor vehicle by an authority outside the United States, or a citizen of a foreign country who operates a commercial motor vehicle in the United States.

(17) Foreign jurisdiction. "Foreign jurisdiction" means a sovereign jurisdiction that does not fall within the definition of "State".

(18) (Blank).

(19) (Blank).

(20) Hazardous materials. "Hazardous Material" means any material that has been designated under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is required to be placarded under subpart F of 49 C.F.R. part 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 C.F.R. part 73.

(20.5) Imminent Hazard. "Imminent hazard" means the existence of any condition of a vehicle, employee, or commercial motor vehicle operations that substantially increases the likelihood of serious injury or death if not discontinued immediately; or a condition relating to hazardous material that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury or endangerment.

(21) Long-term lease. "Long-term lease" means a lease of a

commercial motor vehicle by the owner-lessor to a lessee, for a period of more than 29 days.

(21.1) Medical examiner. "Medical examiner" means an individual certified by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners in accordance with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, 49 CFR 390.101 et seq.

(21.2) Medical examiner's certificate. "Medical examiner's certificate" means a document prescribed or approved by the Secretary of State that is issued by a medical examiner to a driver to medically qualify him or her to drive.

(21.5) Medical variance. "Medical variance" means a driver has received one of the following from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration which allows the driver to be issued a medical certificate: (1) an exemption letter permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 C.F.R. Part 381, Subpart C or 49 C.F.R. 391.64; or (2) a skill performance evaluation (SPE) certificate permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 C.F.R. 391.49.

(21.7) Mobile telephone. "Mobile telephone" means a mobile communication device that falls under or uses any commercial mobile radio service, as defined in regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, 47 CFR 20.3. It does not include two-way or citizens band radio services.

(22) Motor Vehicle. "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle

which is self-propelled, and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from over head trolley wires but not operated upon rails, except vehicles moved solely by human power and motorized wheel chairs.

(22.2) Motor vehicle record. "Motor vehicle record" means a report of the driving status and history of a driver generated from the driver record provided to users, such as drivers or employers, and is subject to the provisions of the Driver Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. 2721-2725.

(22.5) Non-CMV. "Non-CMV" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles not defined by the term "commercial motor vehicle" or "CMV" in this Section.

(22.7) Non-excepted interstate. "Non-excepted interstate" means a person who operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, is subject to and meets the qualification requirements under 49 C.F.R. Part 391, and is required to obtain a medical examiner's certificate by 49 C.F.R. 391.45.

(22.8) Non-excepted intrastate. "Non-excepted intrastate" means a person who operates only in intrastate commerce and is subject to State driver qualification requirements.

(23) Non-resident CDL. "Non-resident CDL" means a commercial driver's license issued by a state under either of the following two conditions:

(i) to an individual domiciled in a foreign country meeting the requirements of Part 383.23(b) (1) of 49 C.F.R. of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

(ii) to an individual domiciled in another state meeting the requirements of Part 383.23(b)(2) of 49 C.F.R. of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

(24) (Blank).

(25) (Blank).

(25.5) Railroad-Highway Grade Crossing Violation. "Railroad-highway grade crossing violation" means a violation, while operating a commercial motor vehicle, of any of the following:

(A) Section 11-1201, 11-1202, or 11-1425 of this Code.

(B) Any other similar law or local ordinance of any state relating to railroad-highway grade crossing.

(25.7) School Bus. "School bus" means a commercial motor vehicle used to transport pre-primary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored events. "School bus" does not include a bus used as a common carrier.

(26) Serious Traffic Violation. "Serious traffic violation" means:

(A) a conviction when operating a commercial motor vehicle, or when operating a non-CMV while holding a CDL, of:

(i) a violation relating to excessive speeding, involving a single speeding charge of 15 miles per hour or more above the legal speed limit; or

(ii) a violation relating to reckless driving; or

(iii) a violation of any State law or local ordinance relating to motor vehicle traffic control (other than parking violations) arising in connection with a fatal traffic accident; or

(iv) a violation of Section 6-501, relating to having multiple driver's licenses; or

(v) a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 6-507, relating to the requirement to have a valid CDL; or

(vi) a violation relating to improper or erratic traffic lane changes; or

(vii) a violation relating to following another vehicle too closely; or

(viii) a violation relating to texting while driving; or

(ix) a violation relating to the use of a hand-held mobile telephone while driving; or

(B) any other similar violation of a law or local ordinance of any state relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, which the Secretary of State determines by administrative rule to be serious.

(27) State. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia and any province or territory of Canada.

(28) (Blank).

(29) (Blank).

(30) (Blank).

(31) (Blank).

(32) Texting. "Texting" means manually entering alphanumeric text into, or reading text from, an electronic device.

(1) Texting includes, but is not limited to, short message service, emailing, instant messaging, a command or request to access a World Wide Web page, pressing more than a single button to initiate or terminate a voice communication using a mobile telephone, or engaging in any other form of electronic text retrieval or entry for present or future communication.

(2) Texting does not include:

(i) inputting, selecting, or reading information on a global positioning system or navigation system; or

(ii) pressing a single button to initiate or terminate a voice communication using a mobile telephone; or

(iii) using a device capable of performing multiple functions (for example, a fleet management system, dispatching device, smart phone, citizens band radio, or music player) for a purpose that is not otherwise prohibited by Part 392 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

(33) Use a hand-held mobile telephone. "Use a hand-held mobile telephone" means:

(1) using at least one hand to hold a mobile telephone

to conduct a voice communication;

(2) dialing or answering a mobile telephone by pressing more than a single button; or

(3) reaching for a mobile telephone in a manner that requires a driver to maneuver so that he or she is no longer in a seated driving position, restrained by a seat belt that is installed in accordance with 49 CFR 393.93 and adjusted in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer's instructions.

(Source: P.A. 97-208, eff. 1-1-12; 97-750, eff. 7-6-12; 97-829, eff. 1-1-13; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-722, eff. 7-16-14.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 98-176)

Sec. 6-500. Definitions of words and phrases. Notwithstanding the definitions set forth elsewhere in this Code, for purposes of the Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act (UCDLA), the words and phrases listed below have the meanings ascribed to them as follows:

(1) Alcohol. "Alcohol" means any substance containing any form of alcohol, including but not limited to ethanol, methanol, propanol, and isopropanol.

(2) Alcohol concentration. "Alcohol concentration" means:

(A) the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath; or

(B) the number of grams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood; or

(C) the number of grams of alcohol per 67 milliliters of urine.

Alcohol tests administered within 2 hours of the driver being "stopped or detained" shall be considered that driver's "alcohol concentration" for the purposes of enforcing this UCDLA.

(3) (Blank).

(4) (Blank).

(5) (Blank).

(5.3) CDLIS driver record. "CDLIS driver record" means the electronic record of the individual CDL driver's status and history stored by the State-of-Record as part of the Commercial Driver's License Information System, or CDLIS, established under 49 U.S.C. 31309.

(5.5) CDLIS motor vehicle record. "CDLIS motor vehicle record" or "CDLIS MVR" means a report generated from the CDLIS driver record meeting the requirements for access to CDLIS information and provided by states to users authorized in 49 C.F.R. 384.225(e)(3) and (4), subject to the provisions of the Driver Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. 2721-2725.

(5.7) Commercial driver's license downgrade. "Commercial driver's license downgrade" or "CDL downgrade" means either:

(A) a state allows the driver to change his or her self-certification to interstate, but operating exclusively in transportation or operation excepted from 49 C.F.R. Part 391, as provided in 49 C.F.R. 390.3(f),

391.2, 391.68, or 398.3;

(B) a state allows the driver to change his or her self-certification to intrastate only, if the driver qualifies under that state's physical qualification requirements for intrastate only;

(C) a state allows the driver to change his or her certification to intrastate, but operating exclusively in transportation or operations excepted from all or part of the state driver qualification requirements; or

(D) a state removes the CDL privilege from the driver license.

(6) Commercial Motor Vehicle.

(A) "Commercial motor vehicle" or "CMV" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce, except those referred to in subdivision (B), designed to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

(i) 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 any towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of more than 4,536 kilograms (10,000 pounds), whichever is greater; or

(i-5) 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

(ii) is designed to transport 16 or more persons,

including the driver; or

(iii) is of any size and is used in transporting hazardous materials as defined in 49 C.F.R. 383.5.

(B) Pursuant to the interpretation of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 by the Federal Highway Administration, the definition of "commercial motor vehicle" does not include:

(i) recreational vehicles, when operated primarily for personal use;

(ii) vehicles owned by or operated under the direction of the United States Department of Defense or the United States Coast Guard only when operated by non-civilian personnel. This includes any operator on active military duty; members of the Reserves; National Guard; personnel on part-time training; and National Guard military technicians (civilians who are required to wear military uniforms and are subject to the Code of Military Justice); or

(iii) firefighting, police, and other emergency equipment (including, without limitation, equipment owned or operated by a HazMat or technical rescue team authorized by a county board under Section 5-1127 of the Counties Code), with audible and visual signals, owned or operated by or for a governmental entity, which is necessary to the preservation of life or property or the execution of emergency governmental

functions which are normally not subject to general traffic rules and regulations.

(7) Controlled Substance. "Controlled substance" shall have the same meaning as defined in Section 102 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, and shall also include cannabis as defined in Section 3 of the Cannabis Control Act and methamphetamine as defined in Section 10 of the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act.

(8) Conviction. "Conviction" means an unvacated adjudication of guilt or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law in a court of original jurisdiction or by an authorized administrative tribunal; an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person's appearance in court; a plea of guilty or nolo contendere accepted by the court; the payment of a fine or court cost regardless of whether the imposition of sentence is deferred and ultimately a judgment dismissing the underlying charge is entered; or a violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether or not the penalty is rebated, suspended or probated.

(8.5) Day. "Day" means calendar day.

(9) (Blank).

(10) (Blank).

(11) (Blank).

(12) (Blank).

(13) Driver. "Driver" means any person who drives,

operates, or is in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle, any person who is required to hold a CDL, or any person who is a holder of a CDL while operating a non-commercial motor vehicle.

(13.5) Driver applicant. "Driver applicant" means an individual who applies to a state or other jurisdiction to obtain, transfer, upgrade, or renew a CDL or to obtain or renew a CLP.

(13.8) Electronic device. "Electronic device" includes, but is not limited to, a cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, pager, computer, or any other device used to input, write, send, receive, or read text.

(14) Employee. "Employee" means a person who is employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver. A person who is self-employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver must comply with the requirements of this UCDLA pertaining to employees. An owner-operator on a long-term lease shall be considered an employee.

(15) Employer. "Employer" means a person (including the United States, a State or a local authority) who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns employees to operate such a vehicle. A person who is self-employed as a commercial motor vehicle driver must comply with the requirements of this UCDLA.

(15.1) Endorsement. "Endorsement" means an authorization to an individual's CLP or CDL required to permit the individual to operate certain types of commercial motor vehicles.

(15.3) Excepted interstate. "Excepted interstate" means a person who operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted under 49 C.F.R. 390.3(f), 391.2, 391.68, or 398.3 from all or part of the qualification requirements of 49 C.F.R. Part 391 and is not required to obtain a medical examiner's certificate by 49 C.F.R. 391.45.

(15.5) Excepted intrastate. "Excepted intrastate" means a person who operates in intrastate commerce but engages exclusively in transportation or operations excepted from all or parts of the state driver qualification requirements.

(16) (Blank).

(16.5) Fatality. "Fatality" means the death of a person as a result of a motor vehicle accident.

(16.7) Foreign commercial driver. "Foreign commercial driver" means a person licensed to operate a commercial motor vehicle by an authority outside the United States, or a citizen of a foreign country who operates a commercial motor vehicle in the United States.

(17) Foreign jurisdiction. "Foreign jurisdiction" means a sovereign jurisdiction that does not fall within the definition of "State".

(18) (Blank).

(19) (Blank).

(20) Hazardous materials. "Hazardous Material" means any material that has been designated under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is

required to be placarded under subpart F of 49 C.F.R. part 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 C.F.R. part 73.

(20.5) Imminent Hazard. "Imminent hazard" means the existence of any condition of a vehicle, employee, or commercial motor vehicle operations that substantially increases the likelihood of serious injury or death if not discontinued immediately; or a condition relating to hazardous material that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion date of a formal proceeding begun to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury or endangerment.

(20.6) Issuance. "Issuance" means initial issuance, transfer, renewal, or upgrade of a CLP or CDL and non-domiciled CLP or CDL.

(20.7) Issue. "Issue" means initial issuance, transfer, renewal, or upgrade of a CLP or CDL and non-domiciled CLP or non-domiciled CDL.

(21) Long-term lease. "Long-term lease" means a lease of a commercial motor vehicle by the owner-lessor to a lessee, for a period of more than 29 days.

(21.01) Manual transmission. "Manual transmission" means a transmission utilizing a driver-operated clutch that is activated by a pedal or lever and a gear-shift mechanism

operated either by hand or foot including those known as a stick shift, stick, straight drive, or standard transmission. All other transmissions, whether semi-automatic or automatic, shall be considered automatic for the purposes of the standardized restriction code.

(21.1) Medical examiner. "Medical examiner" means an individual certified by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration and listed on the National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners in accordance with Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, 49 CFR 390.101 et seq.

(21.2) Medical examiner's certificate. "Medical examiner's certificate" means a document prescribed or approved by the Secretary of State that is issued by a medical examiner to a driver to medically qualify him or her to drive.

(21.5) Medical variance. "Medical variance" means a driver has received one of the following from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration which allows the driver to be issued a medical certificate: (1) an exemption letter permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 C.F.R. Part 381, Subpart C or 49 C.F.R. 391.64; or (2) a skill performance evaluation (SPE) certificate permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle pursuant to 49 C.F.R. 391.49.

(21.7) Mobile telephone. "Mobile telephone" means a mobile communication device that falls under or uses any commercial mobile radio service, as defined in regulations of the Federal

Communications Commission, 47 CFR 20.3. It does not include two-way or citizens band radio services.

(22) Motor Vehicle. "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled, and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from over head trolley wires but not operated upon rails, except vehicles moved solely by human power and motorized wheel chairs.

(22.2) Motor vehicle record. "Motor vehicle record" means a report of the driving status and history of a driver generated from the driver record provided to users, such as drivers or employers, and is subject to the provisions of the Driver Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. 2721-2725.

(22.5) Non-CMV. "Non-CMV" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles not defined by the term "commercial motor vehicle" or "CMV" in this Section.

(22.7) Non-excepted interstate. "Non-excepted interstate" means a person who operates or expects to operate in interstate commerce, is subject to and meets the qualification requirements under 49 C.F.R. Part 391, and is required to obtain a medical examiner's certificate by 49 C.F.R. 391.45.

(22.8) Non-excepted intrastate. "Non-excepted intrastate" means a person who operates only in intrastate commerce and is subject to State driver qualification requirements.

(23) Non-domiciled CLP or Non-domiciled CDL. "Non-domiciled CLP" or "Non-domiciled CDL" means a CLP or CDL, respectively, issued by a state or other jurisdiction under

either of the following two conditions:

(i) to an individual domiciled in a foreign country meeting the requirements of Part 383.23(b)(1) of 49 C.F.R. of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

(ii) to an individual domiciled in another state meeting the requirements of Part 383.23(b)(2) of 49 C.F.R. of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

(24) (Blank).

(25) (Blank).

(25.5) Railroad-Highway Grade Crossing Violation.

"Railroad-highway grade crossing violation" means a violation, while operating a commercial motor vehicle, of any of the following:

(A) Section 11-1201, 11-1202, or 11-1425 of this Code.

(B) Any other similar law or local ordinance of any state relating to railroad-highway grade crossing.

(25.7) School Bus. "School bus" means a commercial motor vehicle used to transport pre-primary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored events. "School bus" does not include a bus used as a common carrier.

(26) Serious Traffic Violation. "Serious traffic violation" means:

(A) a conviction when operating a commercial motor vehicle, or when operating a non-CMV while holding a CLP or CDL, of:

- (i) a violation relating to excessive speeding, involving a single speeding charge of 15 miles per hour or more above the legal speed limit; or
 - (ii) a violation relating to reckless driving; or
 - (iii) a violation of any State law or local ordinance relating to motor vehicle traffic control (other than parking violations) arising in connection with a fatal traffic accident; or
 - (iv) a violation of Section 6-501, relating to having multiple driver's licenses; or
 - (v) a violation of paragraph (a) of Section 6-507, relating to the requirement to have a valid CLP or CDL; or
 - (vi) a violation relating to improper or erratic traffic lane changes; or
 - (vii) a violation relating to following another vehicle too closely; or
 - (viii) a violation relating to texting while driving; or
 - (ix) a violation relating to the use of a hand-held mobile telephone while driving; or
- (B) any other similar violation of a law or local ordinance of any state relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, which the Secretary of State determines by administrative rule to be serious.

(27) State. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia and any province or territory of Canada.

(28) (Blank).

(29) (Blank).

(30) (Blank).

(31) (Blank).

(32) Texting. "Texting" means manually entering alphanumeric text into, or reading text from, an electronic device.

(1) Texting includes, but is not limited to, short message service, emailing, instant messaging, a command or request to access a World Wide Web page, pressing more than a single button to initiate or terminate a voice communication using a mobile telephone, or engaging in any other form of electronic text retrieval or entry for present or future communication.

(2) Texting does not include:

(i) inputting, selecting, or reading information on a global positioning system or navigation system; or

(ii) pressing a single button to initiate or terminate a voice communication using a mobile telephone; or

(iii) using a device capable of performing multiple functions (for example, a fleet management system, dispatching device, smart phone, citizens band radio, or music player) for a purpose that is not

otherwise prohibited by Part 392 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.

(32.3) Third party skills test examiner. "Third party skills test examiner" means a person employed by a third party tester who is authorized by the State to administer the CDL skills tests specified in 49 C.F.R. Part 383, subparts G and H.

(32.5) Third party tester. "Third party tester" means a person (including, but not limited to, another state, a motor carrier, a private driver training facility or other private institution, or a department, agency, or instrumentality of a local government) authorized by the State to employ skills test examiners to administer the CDL skills tests specified in 49 C.F.R. Part 383, subparts G and H.

(32.7) United States. "United States" means the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

(33) Use a hand-held mobile telephone. "Use a hand-held mobile telephone" means:

(1) using at least one hand to hold a mobile telephone to conduct a voice communication;

(2) dialing or answering a mobile telephone by pressing more than a single button; or

(3) reaching for a mobile telephone in a manner that requires a driver to maneuver so that he or she is no longer in a seated driving position, restrained by a seat belt that is installed in accordance with 49 CFR 393.93 and adjusted in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer's

instructions.

(Source: P.A. 97-208, eff. 1-1-12; 97-750, eff. 7-6-12; 97-829, eff. 1-1-13; 98-176, eff. 7-8-15 (see Section 10 of P.A. 98-722 for the effective date of changes made by P.A. 98-176); 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-722, eff. 7-16-14.)

(625 ILCS 5/6-507) (from Ch. 95 1/2, par. 6-507)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 98-176)

Sec. 6-507. Commercial Driver's License (CDL) Required.

(a) Except as expressly permitted by this UCDLA, or when driving pursuant to the issuance of a commercial driver instruction permit and accompanied by the holder of a CDL valid for the vehicle being driven; no person shall drive a commercial motor vehicle on the highways without:

(1) a CDL in the driver's possession;

(2) having obtained a CDL;

(3) the proper class of CDL or endorsements or both for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported; or

(4) a copy of a medical variance document, if one exists, such as an exemption letter or a skill performance evaluation certificate.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this Code, no person may drive a commercial motor vehicle on the highways while such person's driving privilege, license, or permit is:

(1) Suspended, revoked, cancelled, or subject to

disqualification. Any person convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of this or any other state shall have their driving privileges revoked under paragraph 12 of subsection (a) of Section 6-205 of this Code.

(2) Subject to or in violation of an "out-of-service" order. Any person who has been issued a CDL and is convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of any other state shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (i) of Section 6-514 of this Code.

(3) Subject to or in violation of a driver or vehicle "out of service" order while operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, or transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded. Any person who has been issued a CDL and is convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of this or any other state shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (i) of Section 6-514 of this Code.

(b-3) Except as otherwise provided by this Code, no person may drive a commercial motor vehicle on the highways during a period which the commercial motor vehicle or the motor carrier operation is subject to an "out-of-service" order. Any person who is convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of any other state shall be disqualified from

operating a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (i) of Section 6-514 of this Code.

(b-5) Except as otherwise provided by this Code, no person may operate a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers including the driver or hazardous materials of a type or quantity that requires the vehicle to be placarded during a period in which the commercial motor vehicle or the motor carrier operation is subject to an "out-of-service" order. Any person who is convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of any other state shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (i) of Section 6-514 of this Code.

(c) Pursuant to the options provided to the States by FHWA Docket No. MC-88-8, the driver of any motor vehicle controlled or operated by or for a farmer is waived from the requirements of this Section, when such motor vehicle is being used to transport: agricultural products; implements of husbandry; or farm supplies; to and from a farm, as long as such movement is not over 150 air miles from the originating farm. This waiver does not apply to the driver of any motor vehicle being used in a common or contract carrier type operation. However, for those drivers of any truck-tractor semitrailer combination or combinations registered under subsection (c) of Section 3-815 of this Code, this waiver shall apply only when the driver is a farmer or a member of the farmer's family and the driver is 21 years of age or more and has successfully completed any tests

the Secretary of State deems necessary.

In addition, the farmer or a member of the farmer's family who operates a truck-tractor semitrailer combination or combinations pursuant to this waiver shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties and restrictions with respect to Sections 6-514 and 6-515 of this Code applicable to the driver who possesses a commercial driver's license issued under this Code, except that the driver shall not be subject to any additional duties or restrictions contained in Part 382 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations that are not otherwise imposed under Section 6-514 or 6-515 of this Code.

For purposes of this subsection (c), a member of the farmer's family is a natural or in-law spouse, child, parent, or sibling.

(c-5) An employee of a township or road district with a population of less than 3,000 operating a vehicle within the boundaries of the township or road district for the purpose of removing snow or ice from a roadway by plowing, sanding, or salting is waived from the requirements of this Section when the employee is needed to operate the vehicle because the employee of the township or road district who ordinarily operates the vehicle and who has a commercial driver's license is unable to operate the vehicle or is in need of additional assistance due to a snow emergency.

(c-10) A driver of a commercial motor vehicle used

primarily in the transportation of propane winter heating fuel or a driver of a motor vehicle used to respond to a pipeline emergency is waived from the requirements of this Section if such requirements would prevent the driver from responding to an emergency condition requiring immediate response as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 390.5.

(d) Any person convicted of violating this Section, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(e) Any person convicted of violating paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this Section, shall have all driving privileges revoked by the Secretary of State.

(f) This Section shall not apply to:

(1) A person who currently holds a valid Illinois driver's license, for the type of vehicle being operated, until the expiration of such license or April 1, 1992, whichever is earlier; or

(2) A non-Illinois domiciliary who is properly licensed in another State, until April 1, 1992. A non-Illinois domiciliary, if such domiciliary is properly licensed in another State or foreign jurisdiction, until April 1, 1992.

(Source: P.A. 96-544, eff. 1-1-10; 97-208, eff. 1-1-12; 97-229, eff. 7-28-11; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 98-176)

Sec. 6-507. Commercial Driver's License (CDL) or

Commercial Learner's Permit (CLP) Required.

(a) Except as expressly permitted by this UCDLA, or when driving pursuant to the issuance of a commercial learner's permit and accompanied by the holder of a CDL valid for the vehicle being driven; no person shall drive a commercial motor vehicle on the highways without:

(1) a CDL in the driver's possession;

(2) having obtained a CLP or CDL;

(3) the proper class of CLP or CDL or endorsements or both for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported; or

(4) a copy of a medical variance document, if one exists, such as an exemption letter or a skill performance evaluation certificate.

(a-5) A CLP or CDL holder whose CLP or CDL is held by this State or any other state in the course of enforcement of a motor vehicle traffic code and who has not been convicted of a disqualifying offense under 49 C.F.R. 383.51 based on this enforcement, may drive a CMV while holding a dated receipt for the CLP or CDL.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by this Code, no person may drive a commercial motor vehicle on the highways while such person's driving privilege, license, or permit is:

(1) Suspended, revoked, cancelled, or subject to disqualification. Any person convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of this or any other state

shall have their driving privileges revoked under paragraph 12 of subsection (a) of Section 6-205 of this Code.

(2) Subject to or in violation of an "out-of-service" order. Any person who has been issued a CLP or CDL and is convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of any other state shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (i) of Section 6-514 of this Code.

(3) Subject to or in violation of a driver or vehicle "out of service" order while operating a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, or transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded. Any person who has been issued a CLP or CDL and is convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of this or any other state shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (i) of Section 6-514 of this Code.

(b-3) Except as otherwise provided by this Code, no person may drive a commercial motor vehicle on the highways during a period which the commercial motor vehicle or the motor carrier operation is subject to an "out-of-service" order. Any person who is convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of any other state shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (i) of Section 6-514 of this Code.

(b-5) Except as otherwise provided by this Code, no person may operate a vehicle designed to transport 16 or more passengers including the driver or hazardous materials of a type or quantity that requires the vehicle to be placarded during a period in which the commercial motor vehicle or the motor carrier operation is subject to an "out-of-service" order. Any person who is convicted of violating this provision or a similar provision of any other state shall be disqualified from operating a commercial motor vehicle under subsection (i) of Section 6-514 of this Code.

(c) Pursuant to the options provided to the States by FHWA Docket No. MC-88-8, the driver of any motor vehicle controlled or operated by or for a farmer is waived from the requirements of this Section, when such motor vehicle is being used to transport: agricultural products; implements of husbandry; or farm supplies; to and from a farm, as long as such movement is not over 150 air miles from the originating farm. This waiver does not apply to the driver of any motor vehicle being used in a common or contract carrier type operation. However, for those drivers of any truck-tractor semitrailer combination or combinations registered under subsection (c) of Section 3-815 of this Code, this waiver shall apply only when the driver is a farmer or a member of the farmer's family and the driver is 21 years of age or more and has successfully completed any tests the Secretary of State deems necessary.

In addition, the farmer or a member of the farmer's family

who operates a truck-tractor semitrailer combination or combinations pursuant to this waiver shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties and restrictions with respect to Sections 6-514 and 6-515 of this Code applicable to the driver who possesses a commercial driver's license issued under this Code, except that the driver shall not be subject to any additional duties or restrictions contained in Part 382 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations that are not otherwise imposed under Section 6-514 or 6-515 of this Code.

For purposes of this subsection (c), a member of the farmer's family is a natural or in-law spouse, child, parent, or sibling.

As required under the Code of Federal Regulations 49 CFR 390.39, an operator of a covered farm vehicle, as defined under Section 18b-101 of this Code, is exempt from the requirements of this Section.

(c-5) An employee of a township or road district with a population of less than 3,000 operating a vehicle within the boundaries of the township or road district for the purpose of removing snow or ice from a roadway by plowing, sanding, or salting is waived from the requirements of this Section when the employee is needed to operate the vehicle because the employee of the township or road district who ordinarily operates the vehicle and who has a commercial driver's license is unable to operate the vehicle or is in need of additional

assistance due to a snow emergency.

(c-10) A driver of a commercial motor vehicle used primarily in the transportation of propane winter heating fuel or a driver of a motor vehicle used to respond to a pipeline emergency is waived from the requirements of this Section if such requirements would prevent the driver from responding to an emergency condition requiring immediate response as defined in 49 C.F.R. Part 390.5.

(d) Any person convicted of violating this Section, shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(e) Any person convicted of violating paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of this Section, shall have all driving privileges revoked by the Secretary of State.

(f) This Section shall not apply to:

(1) A person who currently holds a valid Illinois driver's license, for the type of vehicle being operated, until the expiration of such license or April 1, 1992, whichever is earlier; or

(2) A non-Illinois domiciliary who is properly licensed in another State, until April 1, 1992. A non-Illinois domiciliary, if such domiciliary is properly licensed in another State or foreign jurisdiction, until April 1, 1992.

(Source: P.A. 97-208, eff. 1-1-12; 97-229, eff. 7-28-11; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12; 98-176, eff. 7-8-15 (see Section 10 of P.A. 98-722 for the effective date of changes made by P.A.

98-176).)

(625 ILCS 5/6-508.1)

(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 98-176)

Sec. 6-508.1. Medical Examiner's Certificate.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a CMV in non-excepted interstate commerce unless the person holds a CDL and is medically certified as physically qualified to do so.

(b) No person who has certified to non-excepted interstate driving as provided in Section 6-508 of this Code shall be issued a commercial driver instruction permit or CDL unless that person presents to the Secretary a medical examiner's certificate or has a current medical examiner's certificate on the CDLIS driver record.

(c) Persons who hold a commercial driver instruction permit or CDL on January 30, 2012 who have certified as non-excepted interstate as provided in Section 6-508 of this Code must provide to the Secretary a medical examiner's certificate no later than January 30, 2014.

(d) As of January 30, 2014, all persons who hold a commercial driver instruction permit or CDL who have certified as non-excepted interstate shall maintain a current medical examiner's certificate on file with the Secretary.

(e) Within 10 calendar days of receipt of a medical examiner's certificate of a driver who has certified as non-excepted interstate, the Secretary shall post the

following to the CDLIS driver record:

- (1) the medical examiner's name;
 - (2) the medical examiner's telephone number;
 - (3) the date of issuance of the medical examiner's certificate;
 - (4) the medical examiner's license number and the state that issued it;
 - (5) the medical certification status;
 - (6) the expiration date of the medical examiner's certificate;
 - (7) the existence of any medical variance on the medical examiner's certificate or grandfather provisions;
 - (8) any restrictions noted on the medical examiner's certificate; and
 - (9) the date the medical examiner's certificate information was posted to the CDLIS driver record.
- (f) Within 10 calendar days of the expiration or rescission of the driver's medical examiner's certificate or medical variance or both, the Secretary shall update the medical certification status to "not certified".
- (g) Within 10 calendar days of receipt of information from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration regarding issuance or renewal of a medical variance, the Secretary shall update the CDLIS driver record to include the medical variance information provided by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

(h) The Secretary shall notify the driver of his or her non-certified status and that his or her CDL will be canceled unless the driver submits a current medical examiner's certificate or medical variance or changes his or her self-certification to driving only in excepted or intrastate commerce.

(i) Within 60 calendar days of a driver's medical certification status becoming non-certified, the Secretary shall cancel the CDL.

(Source: P.A. 97-208, eff. 1-1-12.)

(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 98-176)

Sec. 6-508.1. Medical Examiner's Certificate.

(a) It shall be unlawful for any person to drive a CMV in non-excepted interstate commerce unless the person holds a CLP or CDL and is medically certified as physically qualified to do so.

(b) No person who has certified to non-excepted interstate driving as provided in Sections 6-507.5 and 6-508 of this Code shall be issued a commercial learner's permit or CDL unless that person presents to the Secretary a medical examiner's certificate or has a current medical examiner's certificate on the CDLIS driver record.

(c) Persons who hold a commercial driver instruction permit or CDL on January 30, 2012 who have certified as non-excepted interstate as provided in Section 6-508 of this Code must

provide to the Secretary a medical examiner's certificate no later than January 30, 2014.

(d) On and after January 30, 2014, all persons who hold a commercial driver instruction permit or CDL who have certified as non-excepted interstate shall maintain a current medical examiner's certificate on file with the Secretary. On and after July 1, 2014, all persons issued a CLP who have certified as non-excepted interstate shall maintain a current medical examiner's certificate on file with the Secretary.

(e) Within 10 calendar days of receipt of a medical examiner's certificate of a driver who has certified as non-excepted interstate, the Secretary shall post the following to the CDLIS driver record:

- (1) the medical examiner's name;
- (2) the medical examiner's telephone number;
- (3) the date of issuance of the medical examiner's certificate;
- (4) the medical examiner's license number and the state that issued it;
- (5) the medical certification status;
- (6) the expiration date of the medical examiner's certificate;
- (7) the existence of any medical variance on the medical examiner's certificate or grandfather provisions;
- (8) any restrictions noted on the medical examiner's certificate; and

(9) the date the medical examiner's certificate information was posted to the CDLIS driver record.

(f) Within 10 calendar days of the expiration or rescission of the driver's medical examiner's certificate or medical variance or both, the Secretary shall update the medical certification status to "not certified".

(g) Within 10 calendar days of receipt of information from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration regarding issuance or renewal of a medical variance, the Secretary shall update the CDLIS driver record to include the medical variance information provided by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

(h) The Secretary shall notify the driver of his or her non-certified status and that his or her CDL will be canceled unless the driver submits a current medical examiner's certificate or medical variance or changes his or her self-certification to driving only in excepted or intrastate commerce.

(i) Within 60 calendar days of a driver's medical certification status becoming non-certified, the Secretary shall cancel the CDL.

(j) As required under the Code of Federal Regulations 49 CFR 390.39, an operator of a covered farm vehicle, as defined under Section 18b-101 of this Code, is exempt from the requirements of this Section.

(Source: P.A. 97-208, eff. 1-1-12; 98-176, eff. 7-8-15 (see

Section 10 of P.A. 98-722 for the effective date of changes made by P.A. 98-176).)

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

Section 999. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2015.