SMS Basics - Hours-of-Service



## Safety Measurement System — Hours-of-Service Basic.















The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's (FMCSA) Safety Measurement System (SMS) contains seven Behavior Analysis and Safety Improvement Categories (BASICs). The Hours-of-Service BASIC is defined as "Operating commercial motor vehicles by drivers who are ill, fatigued, or in non-compliance with hours of service regulations." It covers violations of regulations found primarily in Parts 392 and 395 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR).

The SMS assesses the Hours-of-Service BASIC using relevant violations recorded during roadside inspections to calculate a measure for individual

motor carriers. Violations are severity and time weighted. These measures are used to generate percentile ranks that reflect each carrier's driver safety posture relative to carriers with similar numbers of relevant inspections.

Hours-of-Service percentiles above 65% (60% for hazmat and 50% for passenger carriers) generate an alert and may prompt interventions by the FMCSA. Organizations can keep their percentiles low by ensuring controls are in place to reduce relevant violations, particularly those with a high severity weight. The following are summarized examples of the violations.

Group	Examples of violations	Severity weight <sup>1</sup>
Jumping OOS/Driving fatigued	Driving while declared out-of-service (OOS) or operating a commercial motor vehicle (CMV) while ill/fatigued.	10
Hours	<ul> <li>Violation of 11, 14, 16, 60/70 rules or 34 hour restart (property).</li> <li>Violation of driving beyond 8-hour limit since the end of the last off-duty or sleeper period of at least 30 minutes.</li> <li>False report of drivers, record of duty status.</li> </ul>	7
Incomplete/Wrong log	<ul><li>No driver record of duty status.</li><li>Record of duty status not current.</li><li>Driver failing to retain previous 7 days' logs.</li></ul>	5
Other log/Form and manner	Log violation (general/form and manner).	2
EOBR related	Electronic onboard recording (EOBR) device information not met, improper form and manner, device failure, information does not display or information not available.	1-5

<sup>1</sup>A severity weight is assigned to each violation ranging from 1 to 10 (10 being most severe). Out-of-service violations are given an additional 2 point weight. A time weight of 3 (0-6 mo.), 2 (6-12 mo.) or 1 (12-24 mo.) is also assessed based on how long ago the violation occurred. The severity weight is multiplied by its time weight. The FMCSA may periodically adjust the violations used and severity weights.

Best practices for keeping yo	our Hours-of-Service (HOS) BASIC low.			
		Do not exist	Need improvement	Are adequate
Written fatigue and HOS policy:				
1. Policy exists and has been review	wed by management within the last year.			
	es and regulations to ensure applicable HOS example, electronic logging devices, radius			
3. Policy is reviewed by each driver hire orientation and at least annual	, dispatcher and driver manager during new ually thereafter.			
Driver hiring standards:				
<ol> <li>Driver Information Resource reco to identify past HOS violations.</li> </ol>	ords <sup>2</sup> (DIRs) are pulled on prospective drivers			
2. Driver hiring standards and drive violations on DIRs.	er policies stipulate acceptable number of			
Fatigue and HOS training:				
1. Occurs during orientation and at	least annually thereafter.			
2. Covers how to recognize fatigue	and what to do if fatigued.			
3. Covers HOS regulations (392 & 3	395). EDL device training if applicable.			
4. Test given to ensure driver unde	rstands HOS.			
5. Highlights violation trends of the	organization.			
6. Retraining required for drivers w	ho receive violations.			
	mpact violations have on their careers, and obtain a DIR* on themselves and have been R.			
Dispatchers/Driver managers:				
1. Receive fatigue and HOS training	g.			
2. Ask drivers daily what their HOS assignments given do not result	status is, and ensure loads provided or in HOS violations.			
3. Ask drivers if their log is current	during each communication.			
	violations of drivers under a dispatcher's ers are pushing drivers to run over hours.			
5. Dispatcher's performance and in violations of drivers under their of	centives are partially based on over-hour control.			
Management:				
1. Periodic review of routes/hauls HOS limits. Ensure pick-up and c	to ensure drivers can make them safely within delivery windows are adequate.			
2. Identify shippers/customers with work with customer to reduce d	h regular dock loading/unloading delays, and			



Audite:

## FLEET SAFETY | Medium/Large Trucks: SMS Basics - Hours-of-Service

Addits.	exist	improvement	adequate
<ol> <li>100% of logs or timecards are audited (if not, system in place to audit all or a higher percentage of logs/time cards for new and problem drivers).</li> </ol>			
2. Auditors verify log/time card with fuel, service and toll receipts, violations, GPS tracking data, etc. Trained to look for log/time card falsification.			
3. Auditors review to ensure proper log/time card form and manner used.			
4. Organizations operating under air-mile radius exemptions periodically review trips to ensure they are within radius specified.			
5. For vehicles with ELDs, periodic checks of trucks for back-up paper logs, instruction manual, and data transfer instructions.			
Driver accountability:			
<ol> <li>Formal corrective action program in place to address drivers who receive violations or obtain an unacceptable number of violations.</li> </ol>			
2. Formal incentive program in place to reward drivers for violation-free inspections.			

## <sup>2</sup>Driver Information Resource Record (DIR)

Through the FMCSA's Pre-Employment Screening Program, prospective employers can obtain Driver Information Resource records (DIRs) on drivers with the driver's consent, and drivers can obtain their own DIR (\$10). A DIR contains five years of crash data and three years of roadside inspection data on a driver.

A driver's past violation history may be a good indication of how likely he or she will be to have violations in the future. Organizations should establish guidelines for the acceptability of drivers with poor DIR histories. As with any hiring procedure, use of DIRs should be reviewed by legal counsel.

Drivers with poor DIRs may have difficulty finding jobs. Organizations are encouraged to educate drivers

about DIRs. Drivers who are aware of the impact violations have on their driving careers may do a better job of staying in compliance with FMCSRs, which is beneficial to your organization.

Do not

For more information on DIRs, visit FMCSA's Pre-Employment Screening Program at: psp.fmcsa.dot.gov.

## Additional resources

The FMCSA website listed below has a variety of resources for managers and drivers, including:

- Logbook Examples
- Interstate Truck Drivers Guide to Hours of Service

fmcsa.dot.gov/regulations/hours-of-service



Providing solutions to help our members manage risk.®

For your risk management and safety needs, contact Nationwide Loss Control Services: 1-866-808-2101 or LCS@nationwide.com.

The information used to create this brochure was obtained from sources believed to be reliable to help users address their own risk management and insurance needs. It does not and is not intended to provide legal advice. Nationwide, its affiliates and employees do not guarantee improved results based upon the information contained herein and assume no liability in connection with the information or the provided suggestions. The recommendations provided are general in nature; unique circumstances may not warrant or require implementation of some or all of the suggestions. Nationwide, Nationwide is on your side, and the Nationwide N and Eagle are service marks of Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company. © 2019 Nationwide

ESO-0463AO (08/19) nationwide.com