## Click Here



```
Drivers must apply for a Maryland CDL, or commercial drivers license, from the MD Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA) to gain permission to operate any commercial motor vehicle, or CMV. Vehicles that require a CDL license to be driven include those weighing over 26,000 pounds and some other types of commercial vehicles within Maryland and
between Maryland and other states. Drivers must meet all of the state's eligibility criteria in order to qualify for a commercial license, including submitting a complete application packet and passing all of the necessary state exams. There are three different types of CDL licenses for which drivers can apply in Maryland, in addition to various
endorsements that can be added. Before a driver can complete the final driving skills exam to receive a full commercial license, the driver must apply for - and receive - a commercial permit. The permit allows the driver must apply for - and receive - a commercial permit.
Maryland All drivers must meet the same basic CDL license requirements to be able to submit an application to the MVA for a commercial license, or 21 years of age for an interstate license Hold a full Maryland Class D
driver's license Provide proof of having Maryland residency Provide proof of identity and Social Security Number (SSN) Provide proof of valid presence in the U.S., if not already provided to the MVA Hold a commercial permit for the necessary length of time Self-certify whether driving intrastate or interstate Get a complete Medical Examiner
Certificate Pass a vision screening Pass all necessary written knowledge tests Pass all necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is necessary fees How to Apply for a CDL Permit in Maryland It is neces
Maryland CDL learners permit is earned by submitting all of the abovementioned application to receive the CLP. CDL Written Test in Maryland All
applicants must pass the CDL general knowledge test with a score of at least 80 percent to receive their CLPs and move forward in the commercial license process. This CDL written test contains multiple-choice questions on topics concerning vehicle inspection, operation and maintenance. Additional knowledge exams that may have to be taken by
MD drivers depending on which endorsements they apply for include the below: Air Brake Knowledge Test Combination Vehicles Knowledge Test School Bus Knowledge Test Doubles/Triples Knowledge Test Doubles/Triples/Triples/Triples/Triples/Triples/Triples/Triples/Triples/Triples/Triples/Triples/Tri
Maryland drivers can benefit from enrolling in a CDL school in one form or another before attempting to earn a commercial license. Although no form of CDL training is required by the MVA, the MVA encourages all drivers to learn how to drive CMVs from qualified instructors who can be of particular help after the driver has received his or her CLP.
This is the time when the driver needs a qualified educator to show him or her how to safely and properly operate vehicles in the applicable class. The MVA has also issued a CDL handbook to help new and experienced drivers, alike, review the best practices and learn about Maryland state policies. Copies of the manual are available for free online or
via hard copies at the MVA. How to Get a CDL License in Maryland Once a driver has earned his or her CLP, how to get a CDL in Maryland is just a matter of learning how to operate the CMVs in the driver's class and passing the driving skills exam. To apply for CDL credentials, the driver must hold his or her commercial permit for a minimum of 14
days before he or she can be found eligible to take the driving skills test. Once the driving skills test, he or she can alert the MVA to receive his or her new, full commercial drivers must schedule a CDL test with a local
MVA Customer Service Center by calling 410-768-7000 (hearing impaired customers can call 800-492-4575) or sending a request through the MVA web portal. For the appointment and valid medical certification documentation. The general driving skills exam is divided
into three main parts in Maryland: Pre-Trip Inspection (with an air brakes) Basic Control Skills Test Public Road Test How to Get a CDL as a Military Member in Maryland The MVA offers a military CDL to qualified drivers who are veterans that have been discharged within the previous 12 months, active duty
personnel, reservists or National Guard personnel (who meet certain criteria). To receive a CDL for veterans or active duty military, and be able to provide evidence of their current status with the military. Earning a waiver allows the
driver to receive a full operator's license after completing the vision and written knowledge exams without having to complete the driving skills exams. CDL Medical Exams in Maryland All commercial drivers are required to submit to a CDL medical exam from a qualified physician before they can be found eligible to operate a CMV. After passing the
CDL physical, the doctor should provide the doctor with a medical exam is to ensure that the driver has a level of health that permits the safe operation of large vehicles. Some drivers may qualify for medical waivers for certain
disability or illnesses. Types of CDL Classes in Maryland There are three CDL license types in MD. Commercial drivers in Maryland apply for a Class A license when operating a combination of vehicles with a gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of 26,001 or more pounds. A Class B CDL is requested when the driver must operate any single
vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 26,001 or more pounds. The Class C license is reserved for drivers of single vehicles weighing less than 26,001 pounds that are carrying hazardous materials or 16 or more passengers. Types of CDL Endorsements in Maryland In addition to choosing between license classes, which CDL
endorsements a driver needs must also be chosen from the beginning of the application process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements. The hazmat endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process are the process. Applying for any endorsement brings additional requirements are the process are
include the below: P - Passenger Endorsement S - School Bus Endorsement T - Doubles/Triples Trailer Endorsement M - Tanker Endorsement T - Doubles/Triples Trailer Endorsement T - Doubles/Triples Trailer Endorsement T - Doubles/Triples Trailer Endorsement T - Tanker Endorsement T - Doubles/Triples Trailer Endorsement T - Doub
interstate or an interstate CDL, depending on what materials they plan on transporting, and where they plan on transporting them. The intrastate CDL is more restricted than its counterpart, permitting the driver to only travel within the state. The interstate license, however, allows the driver to pass state lines and transport a greater variety of
goods. Maryland drivers are asked to self-certify their commercial Driver's License Fees in Maryland Commercial Driver's License Fees in Maryland Paying the complete CDL license cost is an important part of every driver's commercial Driver's License Fees in Maryland Paying the complete CDL license cost is an important part of every driver's commercial Driver's License Fees in Maryland Paying the complete CDL license Fees in Maryland Paying the CDL license Fee
fees that a driver may be charged during the application process, depending on the type of license being requested. The following fees are commonly asked of commercial drivers in Maryland: CDL permit cost (includes CDLIS & skills test fees): $ 90 CDL renewal/conversion (includes CDLIS fee): $50 CDL conversion (out-of-state to MD CDL same
class; includes CDLIS fee five-year license): $65 Add motorcycle class: $45 CDL duplicate: $20 CDL correction (without renewal): $20 CDL skills retest: $20 CDL hazmat background check (BRC): $86 Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the
material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license terms.
use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for
elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. To become a
commercial driver in Maryland, getting your Commercial Driver's License is pretty straightforward. While the process is rather simple, it consists of various steps, and has essential requirements to ensure that drivers on the wheel are able and qualified enough to drive a commercial vehicle without being a threat or accident hazard on the road. Our
guide will explain everything you may want to know about how to get a CDL in Maryland, right from permit to licensure. What are the minimum physical requirements set forth by the state of Maryland, which are listed below. Age: You
must be at least 18 years old to apply for an intrastate CDL and at least 21 years of age to drive between states. Valid driver's license: You must provide a valid Medical Examiner's Certificate. Proof of citizenship or Maryland legal residency: Please provide a
valid U.S. passport, birth certificate, or permanent resident card. Clean driving record: A good driving record is required, with no accidents or serious moving violations and DUIs. FMCSA approved program: Complete Entry Level Driver Training (ELDT). Vision test: 20/40 or better in each eye, not color blind. Obtain a CLP - Commercial Learner's
Permit to take skills tests. How to get CDL in Maryland How to get a CDL in Maryland? Getting a CDL in Maryland involves several steps to test your knowledge and skills in handling commercial vehicles. Let us go through each stage of this process. Take the CDL written knowledge test Before acquiring the actual CDL, drivers have to pass one or
more knowledge tests to acquire a Commercial Learner's Permit. The test covers information that is vital in driving a commercial knowledge test is the minimum required for any class of CDL. It covers general
knowledge areas such as: Traffic laws Safe driving Vehicle inspection Accident prevention, among others Operation of commercial vehicles. You must answer at least 40 questions correctly in 50 multiple choice questions in total to pass this test before you may obtain your Commercial Learner's Permit and proceed further through the CDL process.
Endorsement test (if applicable) In addition to the General knowledge test, there are other test varieties regarding endorsements required by the type of commercial vehicle operated. If you want to drive a tanker, transport passengers, or carry hazardous materials, for example, you will need to take additional tests related to those endorsements.
Each endorsement test will test the knowledge and skills you need to handle these types of vehicles or materials 30 24 Passenger Transport 20 16 Doubles/Triples 20 16 Air brakes test (if applicable) The air brakes test is a part of the
CDL written knowledge test that you must take in case you want to drive a vehicle with air brake systems: The components will include the compressor, air tanks, valves, and brake chambers. How air brakes work: The insight into the
physics that drives air brakes involves how the procedure, how air brakes and functioning properly before driving. Braking distance and lag: To understand how air brakes affect stopping distance and delay with such
brakes. Pass the test to receive the proper endorsement for driving a commercial vehicle so that it would be equipped with air brakes. Combination vehicles, such as tractor-trailers. This test is important for drivers wanting a Class A CDL
Some of the critical things that one should be able to get from this test include the following topics: Load distribution and weight management: Knowledge of the performance of trailers in a variety of driving situations and how
trailers react to trailer sway. Safety regulations and best practices: Knowledge of the laws and safety practices that pertain to the operation of accidents. Successfully passing your knowledge tests means a Commercial Learner's Permit (CLP) is issued and you have to wait for 14 days to take the final step:
skills tests. Take the Maryland CDL practice test now! Take the CDL skill test You are eligible to take the CDL skills test after you have held your CLP for at least 14 days. This three-part test has been designed to judge your practical driving ability in a commercial vehicle. Pre-trip inspection You will be asked to make a pre-trip inspection before you
begin driving. This will test your knowledge of what to check on your vehicle's safety systems before you start driving, including brakes, lights, tires, and mirrors. Basic vehicle control In this section, you are to demonstrate basic vehicle control skills: maneuvering, parking, and making turns in a controlled environment. On-road driving Lastly, the
driving test will introduce you to an on-road drive on public roads. You'll be tested on your ability to follow the rules of the road, manage the vehicle in various situations, and perform your driving defensively. Receive the actual license Once you have passed both the knowledge and skills testing, you will be issued your CDL. You may pick up your new
license at your local Maryland Motor Vehicle Administration office. What you will need to bring with you: Proof of Identity Proof of Maryland Residency Medical Examiner's Certificate Commercial Learner's Permit (CLP) Once all of the documentation is cleared, you will have to pay for the issuance fee of the CDL, which in most cases runs around $50-
$60 in the state of Maryland, depending on endorsements and type (Class A, B, or C). At this time, you will be issued an actual CDL that will allow you to start driving commercially. FAQs 1. How to get class A CDL in Maryland? To get a class A CDL in Maryland, depending on endorsements and type (Class A, B, or C).
you will need to first take and pass the general knowledge test and a combination vehicles test, then the skills test. You may also need to take additional testing depending on the vehicle you will be driving, to obtain double/triple trailers, tankers, or hazardous materials endorsements. 2. How to get a CDL permit in Maryland? As part of your
application, you will need to pass the written knowledge test. A CLP gives you a great opportunity to start practicing driving a commercial vehicle under the supervision of a qualified CDL holder. It is necessary to hold your CLP for at least 14 consecutive days before you take the CDL skills test. 3. How much does it cost to get your CDL in Maryland?
The cost of getting a CDL varies in Maryland. Here is a breakdown: CDL Permit Fee: $90 Skills Test Fee: $50 per attempt Endorsements, for instance, HazMat: Additional fees might be required. Overall, be prepared to pay roughly $150-$200 for your CDL. 4. How long does it take to get a CDL in Maryland? The timeline for getting a CDL largely
depends on how soon you can undertake the necessary training and actually take the tests. On average, though, it takes anywhere from 4 to 8 weeks, depending on your availability and preparation. 5. What are the requirements to get a CDL in Maryland? The main requirements are listed below: Be at least 18 for intrastate driving, and 21 for
interstate. Have a valid Class D driver's license. Pass a medical exam and provide proof of U.S. residency or citizenship. Have a clean driving record. Explore the details needed to get CDL in Maryland gross anywhere between $50,000
to $65,000 per year depending on experience, endorsements, and company differences. Specialization, such as HazMat or over-the-road drivers, might make even more money. 7. What are the CDL disqualifications in Maryland. These include serious
traffic violations, convictions of DUI or DWI, leaving the scene of an accident, using a vehicle in the commission of a felony, and driving a commercial vehicle with a suspended or revoked license. Second or more serious offenses may lead to permanent disqualification. 8. Can you get a CDL with 2 DUI in Maryland? No, you are likely going to be
disqualified for life in getting a CDL if you have two DUI convictions in Maryland. Maryland enforces very strict policies regarding DUI offenses, particularly for those licensed to operate commercially. 9. Can I get a CDL with a single DUI conviction if you serve any period of
suspension or disqualification. 10. Can you get a CDL with 2 DWI in Maryland? No, you may be disqualified for life from getting a CDL in Maryland if you have two DWI convictions. The state has very stringent regulations with regard to second alcohol-related violations, much like when one commits a DUI offense. 11. Can you get a CDL with a felony
in Maryland? It depends. Not all felonies will prevent you from obtaining a CDL, but those that involve using a commercial vehicle during or in the commission of a felony are subject to permanent disqualification. Non-violent felonies do not automatically disqualify you, but it can vary depending on the circumstances. Conclusion Knowing how to get a
License and start driving professionally. Safe travels on the journey from permit to professional driver! You may be trying to access this site from a secured browser on the server. Please enable scripts and reload this page. Are you ready to take the first step toward a rewarding trucking career? It all starts with earning your Commercial Learner's
 Permit (CLP), the required license before you can legally train behind the wheel of a commercial vehicle. This guide will walk you through everything you need, and where to practice. Step 1: Make Sure You're Eligible Before applying for a
CDL permit, you must meet the basic eligibility criteria: Be at least 18 years old (21 if you plan to drive across state lines or carry hazardous materials) Have a valid Medical Examiner's Certificate - Form MCSA-5876) Step 2: Gather
Required Documents To apply for your CDL permit, you'll need the following documents: Current Maryland driver's license Social Security card or proof of SSN Proof of Waryland residency (two pieces of mail or ID with your name and Maryland address) DOT Medical Card (valid and up-to-date) Proof of U.S. Citizenship or lawful permanent
residency Step 3: Study the CDL Manual Download and study the Maryland CDL Manual, which covers: General Knowledge (required for all CDL classes) Air Brakes (if your vehicle has them) Combination Vehicles (for Class A applicants) Passenger, School Bus, Hazmat, Tanker, Doubles/Triples (optional endorsements) Click here to download the
Maryland CDL Manual Step 4: Take Practice Exams (Highly Recommended) You'll need to pass the written CDL permit test, which includes: General Knowledge (50 questions, if applicable) For the best results, enroll in our FMCSA-certified CDL Theory Courses — built to
help you pass fast and with confidence. Step 5: Apply at the MVA Visit a Maryland MVA full-service branch (appointments recommended). Let them know you're applying for a Commercial Learner's Permit. Expect to: Pay the application fee (approx. $90 for CLP) Provide all required documents Take your CDL knowledge exams Pass a vision test. Find
a nearby Maryland MVA Branch Step 6: Receive Your CLP Once you pass your written exams, you'll receive your Commercial Learner's Permit (CLP), valid for 6 months. During this time, you can begin Behind-the-Wheel (BTW) training with a licensed CDL trainer. You must hold your CLP for at least 14 days before scheduling your skills (road) test.
Ready to Start Training? At MyCDLCoach, we provide everything you need — from FMCSA-compliant theory courses to behind-the-wheel training Programs Enroll in CDL Training Programs Enroll in C
residency, and medical documents 3 Study the Maryland CDL Manual 4 Practice with online exams 5 Visit MVA and pass written knowledge tests 6 Receive your permit and start training Important Notes: You cannot operate a commercial vehicle solo with only a permit Your CLP is not valid outside Maryland unless you're 21+ and properly
endorsed Your permit does not replace your regular driver's license Take the first step today. Whether you want to drive locally or across the country, your journey starts with your CDL permit — and MyCDLCoach is here to help you every step of the way. Join our mailing list to receive the latest news and updates from our team. Don't worry, your
information will not be shared. We hate SPAM. We will never sell your information, for any reason. You may be trying to access this site from a secured browser on the server. Please enable scripts and reload this page. If you are exchanging an out-of-state license that has been expired for one (1) year or more, you are required to take the knowledge
and skills tests in addition to the vision test. 1 Study the Maryland commercial drivers license manual. You will be tested on the information provided in the Sources section of this article, then click on the "Forms" link toward the top of the web page. Click
line at 1-800-950-1682 Monday through Friday between the hours of 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. 2 Gather personal documents as requested by the MVA. To receive a learner's permit or to transfer your out-of-state license, the MVA will need to see original documents that
proves your age and identity; such as your United States birth certificate or a valid United States passport.[2] Bring 1 document that verifies your Social Security Number (SSN); such as your name and SSN. Bring 2 documents that prove that you
are a Maryland resident; such as your vehicle registration card or title, utility or cable bill, bank statement, or residential rental contract. To view a complete list of documents accepted by the MVA, visit the MVA website provided in the Sources section of this article and click on the link for "sources of proof for required documentation." 3 Obtain a
United States Department of Transportation (DOT) card. The DOT card is required to undergo a physical examination during your visit. If you need a blank DOT form, visit the MVA website listed in the Sources
section of this article and click on "Medical Examination Report" to print the DOT form from your Internet browser.[3] 4 Gather the fees required by the MVA to receive the license. Bring 90 dollars (65 euros) for a learner's permit, or 65 dollars (47 euros) if you are converting your out-of-state commercial drivers license to the state of Maryland.[4] 5
Take your fees and documents to a full-service MVA office. [5] During your visit, you will be required to complete the commercial drivers application and take the vision screening and written tests if you are applying for a learner's permit. 6 Schedule an appointment for your skills test. After you have practiced driving a commercial vehicle with your
learner's permit, you can take the skills test to receive your commercial drivers license. Visit the MVA website listed in the Sources section of this article, then click on "Scheduling Appointments" on the left, then follow
the on-screen prompts to make your appointment for the skills test. If you cannot make an appointment on the Internet, call the MVA's main customer service department at 1-800-950-1682 to schedule an appointment over the phone. You may have testing anxiety for the driving exam. So prepare yourself by previewing the testing area and the testing
instrument. Practice with someone with whom you do not usually drive. It will give you a mock experience of what it will feel like when the examiner sits next to you in the vehicle. 7 Attend your skills test appointment. The vehicle inspection part of the test will take up to 45 minutes, the road test will take up to 40 minutes, and the skills maneuvering
test will take up to 10 minutes for each maneuvering task you are assigned. Bring your learner's permit, and a commercial vehicle that has been registered and insured with the state of Maryland. After you have passed the skills test, the MVA will issue you the commercial drivers license. Add New Question How do I get practice time in a
commercial vehicle? Your best option would be to enroll in a training program at a technical school, or you could go through one of the community colleges. Ask a Question This article was co-authored by Jacqueline Regev. Jacquel
education experience, she specializes in encouraging people to develop their skills to become safe and courteous drivers. Jacqueline earned a Bachelor's Degree from UCLA and an MA from Chapman University. She is also pursuing a PhD from UC Santa Barbara. This article has been viewed 44,138 times. Co-authors: 10 Updated: December 5, 2022
Views: 44,138 Thanks to all authors for creating a page that has been read 44,138 times. Thinking of becoming a commercial driver in Maryland? Wondering how to get started? Well, we're here to give you all the details — from beginning to end. We'll show you what CDL class you need, the steps and requirements to get a CDL, as well as the
endorsements. We'll even include an FAQ section. So welcome to your complete guide to the Maryland CDL requirements. Commercial driver's licenses are classified into 3 categories: Class A CDL Class B CDL Class 
vehicle do you want to operate? To help you decide, let's explain each class. The Class A CDL is for combination commercial motor vehicles (CMV) with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of 10,000 pounds or more. A Class B CDL is for
combination and single CMVs with a GVWR of 26,001 pounds. The unit it's towing a unit, it should weigh less than 10,000 pounds. The unit it's towing should not exceed a GVWR of 10,000 pounds. The Class C CDL is also for commercial
drivers that operate vehicles that are designed to transport 16 or more passengers (including the driver) and vehicles designed to transport hazardous materials and substances. So you've determined which CDL class you need. But wait... Are you even eligible to get a CDL in Maryland? Let's look at the basic requirements: At least 18 years old if
driving a CMV intrastate At least 21 years old if driving a CMV interstate or if carrying hazardous materials Have proof of age and identity (e.g. birth certificate, valid IDs) Have proof of Maryland residence Have a valid driver's license If you can meet the age
requirements and provide all these documents, then go ahead and start working towards your CDL. Just like a regular driver's license, you will need to start with a permit — in this case, a commercial learner's permit (CLP). So let's look at the requirements and steps. To get a CLP in Maryland, follow these steps: Prepare documents proving your
the documents. Pass the CDL written test. If you're getting an endorsement, you might need to take additional knowledge exams (more on endorsements below). NOTE: to prepare for the application and the tests. You can now practice driving your
CMV. Of course, like a regular learner's permit, you always have to have a commercial licensed driver, at least 21 years old, on the passenger seat. Another thing, the one accompanying you must be in the same CDL class or higher as yours. And here are the steps to getting a CDL in Maryland: Hold your CLP for at least 14 days. Complete an Entry
Level Driver Training (ELDT) program if: Applying for a Class A or B CDL for the first time Upgrading a Class B CDL to Class A CDL Applying for an S, P, or H endorsement Schedule an appointment for your road test. Bring the following
documents: Pass the CDL road test. This consists of: Pre-Trip Inspection Test Basic Control Skills Test Public Road Test Wait for your CDL to be mailed to you within 7 days. And there you have it! You are now officially a licensed commercial driver in the state. Congrats! Apart from CDL classes, there are also endorsements placed on your CDL to
indicate that you're allowed to operate certain types of commercial vehicles. In Maryland, there are 6 endorsement types, namely: T - double and triple trailers P - vehicles capable of carrying 16 or more passengers including the driver H - trucks that carry hazardous materials found on the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act X - tank vehicles
and trucks that carry hazardous materials Now, you can add 2 endorsements to your CLP, while the other 4 can only be added to your CDL. Here is a table to give you a clear idea about the endorsements in the state. Source: mva.maryland.gov Got some questions about the CDL process in Maryland? Here are some FAQs that may answer your
questions. The CDL knowledge exam has 25 questions. You need to get a passing score of 80% to earn your CLP. Your CLP is only valid for 6 months. If you're ready to take the road test, you can apply as early as 14 days after having your CLP. On average, a CDL course takes 1-2 months. If you're studying part-time, it may take longer. You can
expect to pay around $4,500 for the whole CDL application. The bulk of this cost is the CDL school, which is at least $4,000. Other fees include endorsement knowledge exams and retake exams. Getting a citation or a moving violation when you have a driver's license or a CLP disqualifies you
from getting a CDL. On average, the annual salary of a CDL driver in Maryland is $84,000. And those were the Maryland CDL requirements. The whole process is simple enough, although it might take some time (around a few months) before you can get hold of your CDL. But with this complete guide, you just need to follow the steps one by one time (around a few months) before you can get hold of your CDL. But with this complete guide, you just need to follow the steps one by one time (around a few months) before you can get hold of your CDL.
and you'll get there soon enough. So go ahead and pick your CDL class. Best of luck! License to operate large or heavy vehicles This article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Commercial driver's
license" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (April 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message) A commercial driver's license is required to operate a tractor-trailer for commercial driver's license is required to operate a tractor-trailer for commercial driver's license (CDL) is a driver's license is required to operate a tractor-trailer for commercial driver's license is required to operate large and heavy vehicles (including trucks, buses, b
and trailers) or a vehicle of any size that transports hazardous materials or more than 15 passengers (including the driver).[1] In the United States, the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 established minimum requirements that must be met when a state issues a CDL.[2] While recreational vehicles and farm vehicles are exempt from
requiring a CDL, federal law allows states to require a CDL for these vehicles. However, such vehicles are federally exempt from having to obtain a CDL. The following types of CDL licenses are:[3] Class A - Any combination of vehicles that has a gross combination weight rating or gross combination weight of 26,001 pounds (11,794 kilograms) or
more inclusive of a towed unit(s) with a gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of 26,001 pounds (4,536 kilograms). [4] Class B - Any single vehicle weight rating or gross v
or gross vehicle weight that does not exceed 10,000 pounds (4,536 kilograms).[3] Class C - Any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, that does not meet the definition of Class A or Class B, but is either designed to transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver or is transporting 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 is transporting any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR Part 73.[3] The minimum age for a CDL to be issued with
the exception of Hawaii where the minimum age is 21.[5] The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) requires drivers to be 21 years or over to drive a commercial vehicle in interstate commerce (to move goods across state lines) and transport hazardous materials when placards are required. The FMCSA allows states to issue a CDL to
drivers under 21 providing they only drive a commercial vehicle within the state where the CDL was issued, i.e. intrastate commerce. Additional age restrictions vary by state law. For example, New York Governor Kathy Hochul signed
legislation to lower the minimum age for a CDL Class A from 21 to 18.[7] Previously, New York State only allowed 18 to 20-year-olds to apply for a CDL Class B or C, but not for a CDL Class A until they turn 21.[8] The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act signed into law on 15 November 2021 by President Joe Biden established the "safe driver
apprenticeship pilot program" that would allow qualified 18 to 20-year-olds with a CDL to operate in interstate commerce after successful completion of supervised training with an older and experienced driver.[9] This program aims to help alleviate the national truck driver shortage by removing the barrier for 18, 19, and 20-year-olds to become
professional bus and truck drivers by exempting them from the age requirement for interstate commerce provided they meet all other requirements as drivers age 21 and over.[10] Before 1992, driving commercial motor vehicles (CMVs), which are primarily tractor-trailers (or Longer Combination Vehicles (LCVs)),[11] required advanced skills and truck drivers age 21 and over.[10] Before 1992, driving commercial motor vehicles (CMVs), which are primarily tractor-trailers (or Longer Combination Vehicles (LCVs)),[11] required advanced skills and truck drivers age 21 and over.[10] Before 1992, driving commercial motor vehicles (LCVs), which are primarily tractor-trailers (or Longer Combination Vehicles (LCVs)),[11] required advanced skills and truck drivers age 21 and over.[10] Before 1992, driving commercial motor vehicles (LCVs), [11] required advanced skills and truck drivers age 21 and over.[10] Before 1992, driving commercial motor vehicles (LCVs), [11] required advanced skills and truck drivers age 21 and over.[10] Before 1992, driving commercial motor vehicles (LCVs), [11] required advanced skills and truck drivers age 21 and over.[10] Before 1992, driving commercial motor vehicles (LCVs), [11] required advanced skills and truck drivers age 21 and over.[10] Before 1992, driving commercial motor vehicles (LCVs), [11] required advanced skills and truck drivers age 21 and truck drivers age 22 and truck drivers age 23 and truck drivers age 24 and truck drivers age 25 and truck drivers age 25 and truck drivers age 25 and truck drivers age 27 and truck drivers age 28 and truck d
knowledge above and beyond those required to drive a car or other lightweight vehicle. Before the implementation of the commercial driver's license (CDL) in 1992, licensing requirements for driving larger vehicles and buses varied from state to state. This lack of training resulted in a large number of preventable traffic deaths and accidents.[2] In
1992, when the Act became law, all drivers were required to have a CDL in order to drive a Commercial Motor Vehicle. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has developed testing standards for licensing drivers. U.S. states are able to issue CDLs only after a written and practical test have been given by the State or approved testing facility. A
driver needs a CDL if the vehicle meets one of the definitions of a Commercial Motor Vehicle (CMV) listed above.[12] A state may also require a driver to have a CDL to operate certain other vehicles. For example, a driver licensed in New Jersey must have a CDL to operate certain other vehicles. For example, a driver licensed in New Jersey must have a CDL to operate certain other vehicles. For example, a driver licensed in New Jersey must have a CDL to operate certain other vehicles.
passengers. [13] A driver licensed in New York must have a CDL to legally transport passengers in school buses and other vehicles listed in Article 19-A of the state's Vehicle and Traffic Law. [14] Drivers licensed in California must have a CDL if their primary employment is driving, whether or not they actually drive a commercial vehicle. California
defines a commercial vehicle as one that transports for hire either people or products. [15] In addition, possession of a CDL in California changes the threshold for a Driving Under the Influence citation from 0.08% to 0.04% blood alcohol content.
[17] In most states, a driver's license (for cars) is required before a Commercial Driver's License can be issued. The following endorsements at the state level. For example, in New York State, a W endorsement is required to operate a tow truck. Endorsement Letter Required
Test(s) Class A? Class B? Class B? Class C? Notes Doubles and triples T Knowledge Test Yes No No Required to pull two or three trailers, Only 14 states allow triple trailers, Wortana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Ohio and Utah. In
all other states, only two trailers can be hauled thus triples are not permitted. [18] Furthermore, STAA doubles are permitted in all 50 states; Alaska allows triple 53' trailers, Kansas and Oklahoma allow turnpike doubles (double 48' trailers) other combinations are restricted in various states. Passenger vehicle P Knowledge and Skills Test Yes Yes Yes Yes
Required to drive a bus or any vehicle that will transport 16 or more passengers. In most states, a CDL is not required if the driver will only transport family members for non-commercial purposes unless the vehicle weighs more than 26,000 pounds GVWR. School bus S Knowledge and Skills Test Yes Yes Yes Required to drive a school bus and/or to
transport school students to or from school. A Passenger endorsement is required for this endorsement. Tank vehicle N Knowledge Test Yes Yes Required to transport hazardous materials in commerce. This
endorsement, by federal law, requires the driver to be at least 21 years of age, pass a medical background test, and be fingerprinted for any prior criminal conviction. Combination of H and N endorsements that replaces them. These are
optional endorsements that do not carry an endorsement code, but may be required for certain CDL holders: Endorsement Required for Restrictions, indicating they are forbidden from operating any commercial motor
vehicle equipped with air brakes. Combination vehicles Any combination vehicles. This endorsement is mandatory for all Class A applicants. Ineligible for the Class A CDL. Though, applicants may still apply for a Class B or Class A combination vehicles.
promulgated at the state level. Educational prerequisites vary by state. Some states, such as Ohio, for example require 160 hours of classroom and on the road training programs specialize in teaching potential
truck drivers the necessary skills and knowledge to properly and safely operate a truck, including map reading, trip planning, and compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation laws, as well as backing, turning, hooking a trailer, and road driving. The overall purpose of these training schools is to help truckers-to-be pass the CDL knowledge and
skills tests as well as advanced driving techniques such as skid avoidance and recovery and other emergency actions for situations such as a breakaway trailer and hydroplaning. These classes usually go well beyond the training the typical non-commercial driver receives, such as the driver's education provided in high school. There are a number of
licensed CDL training schools around the United States and many trucking companies operate their own schools as well.[19] Although each state may add additional restrictions, there are national requirements which are as follows.[20] A prospective driver must pass a series of written exams for a learner permit, or to add endorsements. The General
Knowledge Test, required for a commercial learner permit, consists of 50 questions, where 80 percent of questions must be answered correctly to pass. The CDL skills Test must be passed for the applicant to obtain their CDL license. It includes three different sections: The first is the Pre-Trip Inspection where the applicant must inspect their vehicle
and describe what they would inspect and why. The second is a written test on highway safety and a test about different parts of a truck with a minimum of 30 questions on the test. To pass this knowledge test, student drivers must answer at least 80 percent of the questions on the test. To pass this knowledge test, student drivers must answer at least 80 percent of the questions on the test. To pass this knowledge test, student drivers must answer at least 80 percent of the questions on the test.
student driver must successfully perform a set of required driving skill test must be taken in a vehicle equipped with such equipment. If the test is done in a vehicle equipped
with an automatic transmission, a restriction of E will be placed on the license prohibiting the driver from operating a vehicle with a manual transmission. The student driver also needs to show they do in fact show the characteristics of an aware and fully operative driver. This does not exclude certain disabilities; however, standard requirements
required by the safety operators must be met. Employers, training facilities, states, governmental departments, and private institutions may be permitted to administer knowledge and driving test for the state. The test must be the same professional certification as
state instructors. States are required to conduct an inspection of any testing facility and evaluates the programs by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year, or by taking an actual test as if they were testing driver at least once a year.
must allow the FMCSA and the State to conduct random examinations, inspections, and audits without notice. In 2014, the law regarding drivers in pursuit of a CDL was modified and now requires a DOT medical examiner to authorize a driver
to obtain a CDL.[21] Most CMV drivers must prove they are healthy enough to safely drive a truck. A valid medical Examiners at the conclusion of an extensive physical exam, with a copy provided to the state Bureau (or Department) of Motor
Vehicles compliance unit. Some examples of an impairment which disqualifies a driver include the inability to grasp a steering wheel or operate foot pedals, insulin use, certain cardiac and respiratory problems, markedly elevated blood pressure, epilepsy, some severe psychiatric disorders, certain cardiac and respiratory problems, markedly elevated blood pressure, epilepsy, some severe psychiatric disorders, certain cardiac and respiratory problems, markedly elevated blood pressure, epilepsy, some severe psychiatric disorders, certain cardiac and respiratory problems, markedly elevated blood pressure, epilepsy, some severe psychiatric disorders, certain cardiac and respiratory problems, markedly elevated blood pressure, epilepsy, some severe psychiatric disorders, certain cardiac and respiratory problems, markedly elevated blood pressure, epilepsy, some severe psychiatric disorders, certain cardiac and respiratory problems, markedly elevated blood pressure, epilepsy, some severe psychiatric disorders, certain cardiac and respiratory problems, markedly elevated blood pressure, epilepsy, some severe psychiatric disorders, and the contract and the
 (worse than 20/40), bilateral hearing loss, active alcoholism, and other conditions which significantly increase the risk of a medical emergency behind the wheel. See Physical qualifications for drivers page of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Not all medical providers are able to test and complete the medical certification form. A CDL
must contain the following information: (a)(1) The prominent statement that the license is a "commercial driver's license is as specified in §383.153(b); (a)(2) The full name, signature, and mailing address of the person including
date of birth (month, day, and year), sex, and height; (a)(4) Color photograph of the driver; (a)(5) The date of expiration of the license; (a)(6) The group or groups of commercial motor vehicle(s) that the driver is authorized to
operate, indicated as follows: (a)(8)(ii) A for Combination Vehicle; (a)(9)(iii) B for Heavy Straight Vehicle; (a)(9)(iii) P for gassenger; (a)(9)(iii) P for passenger; (a)(9)(iii) N for tank vehicle; (a)(9)(iv) H for hazardous
materials (which includes most all fireworks); (a)(9)(v) X for a combination of the State, additional groupings of endorsements; (a)(9)(vi) S for school bus; and (a)(9)(vii) At the discretionary code is fully explained on the front or back of the
CDL document. (b) If the CDL is a nonresident CDL, it shall contain the prominent statement that the license or "conspicuously and unmistakably displayed, but may be noncontiguous with the words "Commercial Driver's License" or "CDL." (c) If the
State has issued the applicant an air (pneumatic) brake restriction as specified in §383.95, that restriction must be indicated on the license. [22] The Commercial Driver's License Information on traffic convictions and driver disgualifications of commercial drivers. States
have to use both CDLIS and NDR to check a driver's record before a CDL can be issued. Trucking companies can use a commercial service that has clearance for providing this information as a means of screening prospective employees. Driving without a CDL, or suspended CDL, incurs a civil penalty of up to $2,500 or, in aggravated cases, criminal
penalties of up to $5,000 in fines and/or up to 90 days in prison. A conviction for driving while using an electronic device incurs a $2750 fine for the employer. An employer is also subject to a penalty of up to $10,000 if they knowingly permit a driver to operate a CMV without a valid CDL. Two or more serious traffic
violations, including excessive speeding, reckless driving, improper or erratic lane changes, following the vehicle ahead too closely, and traffic accidents, within a 10-year period:
one-year suspension. [23] Driving under the influence of a controlled substance or alcohol, or leaving the scene of an accident, or using a CMV to
commit a felony involving manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing controlled substances: life suspension. States can reduce certain lifetime disqualification program approved by the State. Not all states do this: it is available in Idaho[12] and New York
State[14] but not California[15] or New Jersey.[13] If a CDL holder is disqualified from operating a CMV they cannot be issued a "conditional" or "hardship" CDL, but can continue to drive non-commercial vehicles. Any convictions are treated the same
as convictions for violations that are committed in the home State so that any disqualification or suspension can be applied. The FHWA has established 0.04% as the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level at or
above which a CMV driver is deemed to be driving under the influence of alcohol and subject to lose his/her CDL. Additionally, an operator of a CMV that is found to have 'any detectable amount of BAC above 0.0%' will be put out of service for a minimum of 24 hours. A driver must report any driving conviction within 30 days, except parking, to their
employer regardless of the nature of the violation. [24] Employers must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the end of the notification must be made by the notification must be ma
circumstances use a driver who has more than one license or whose license 
than the average growth rate of 4% across all professions, [26] Scholarships are being awarded to military veterans at CDL-A schools and truck driving companies, [27][28] In the United Kingdom the PCV Licence (PCV stands for Passenger Carrying Vehicle) enables the holder to drive buses and/or minibuses, subject to what kind of Practical Driving
Test the licence holder passes. Category C+E Vehicles over 3,500 kilograms (7,700 lb) with a trailer over 750 kilograms (97,000 lb): minimum age 21. 17 if in the Armed Forces and now 18 if the driver meets certain requirements regarding CPC (Certificate of
Professional Competence). Category D1 allows the holder to drive a vehicle with between nine and sixteen passenger seats with a trailer over 750 kilograms (1,650 lb) maximum authorised mass. Category D1+E allows the holder to drive a vehicle with between nine and sixteen passenger seats with a trailer over 750 kilograms (1,650 lb) maximum
authorised mass, provided that the maximum authorised mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the vehicle and trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the vehicle and trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen mass of the trailer does not exceed the unladen 
4,005 kilograms (8,830 lb), with a trailer MAM of 2,200 kilograms (4,900 lb) will give a combined MAM of 6,205 kilograms (4,900 lb) and the unladen mass of 2,650 kilograms (4,900 lb) so is acceptable. However, a vehicle with an unladen mass of 2,650 kilograms (5,840 lb) and the unladen mass of 2,650 kilograms (4,900 lb) will give a combined MAM of 6,205 kilograms (4,900 lb) and the unladen mass of 2,650 kilograms (4,900 lb) are combined MAM of 6,205 kilograms (4,900 lb) are combined MAM of 
kilograms (5,840 lb) and a MAM of 4,005 kilograms (6,000 lb), with a trailer MAM of 6,705 kilograms (6,000 lb), with a trailer (2,700 kilograms (6,000 lb)) exceeds the unladen weight of the vehicle being driven (2,650 kilograms (5,840 lb)), a Category D+E licence is
needed to drive that vehicle. Category D allows the holder to drive a vehicle with more than eight passenger seats with a trailer over 750 kilograms (1,650 lb) maximum authorised mass. [29] Category D+E allows the holder to drive a vehicle with more than eight passenger seats with a trailer over 750 kilograms (1,650 lb) maximum authorised mass.
[29] In India, commercial drivers must obtain a Commercial Driving License (CDL) issued by the Regional Transport Office (RTO).[30] The process generally includes: Eligibility: Applicants must be at least 18 years old and hold a valid non-commercial driving license for a minimum period, usually a year. Medical Fitness: Applicants must undergo a
medical fitness examination to ensure they meet health standards necessary for commercial driving. Knowledge Test: A written test covering traffic rules, road signs, and vehicle operation must be passed. Skills Test: A practical driving test evaluates the applicant's ability to operate a commercial vehicle safely under various road and traffic
conditions. Endorsements: Additional endorsements may be required for specific vehicle types or hazardous materials transport. Application and Issuance: Successful applicants receive a CDL issued by the RTO, specifying the types of vehicles they are authorised to drive and any endorsements held. Regulatory Framework Countries regulate
commercial driving licenses to ensure safety, efficiency, and compliance with national and international transport standards. Licensing requirements may include age restrictions, medical examinations, knowledge and skills testing, and ongoing professional development to enhance driver competence and road safety. All places in Australia have a
mostly similar driver licence system, although some things can change in each state or territory (e.g. what classes of license are available). C Car: A 'Class C' Licence covers vehicle mass (GVM) GVM is the maximum recommended weight a vehicle can be when loaded. A 'Class C' Licence
allows the holder to drive cars, utilities, vans, some light trucks, car-based motor tricycles, tractors and implements such as graders. You can also drive vehicles that seat up to 12 adults, including the driver. R Rider: Motorcycle riders require a 'Class R' licence. LR Light Rigid: 'Class LR' covers a rigid vehicle with a GVM of more than 4.5 tonnes (4.4)
long tons; 5.0 short tons) but not more than 8 tonnes (7.9 long tons; 8.8 short tons) which carry more than 12 adults including the driver and vehicles in class 'C'. MR
Medium Rigid: 'Class MR' covers a rigid vehicle with 2 axles and a GVM of more than 8 tonnes (8.9 long tons; 8.8 short tons). Any towed trailer must not weigh more than 9 tonnes (8.9 long tons; 9.9 short tons). Any towed trailer must not weigh more than 9 tonnes (8.9 long tons; 9.9 short tons).
more than 8 tonnes (7.9 long tons; 8.8 short tons). Any towed trailer must not weigh more than 9 tonnes (8.9 long tons; 9.9 short tons) GVM. This class also includes articulated buses and vehicles in class 'MR'. HC Heavy Combination: This licence covers heavy combination vehicles like a prime mover towing a semi-trailer, or rigid vehicles towing a
trailer with a GVM of more than 9 tonnes (8.9 long tons; 9.9 short tons). This class also includes vehicles in class 'HR'. MC Multi-Combination vehicles 'HR
Transport Commission and Austroads, and are set out in 'Assessing Fitness to Drive' (available from the Austroads website). For those applying for heavy vehicle licence classes MR (Medium Rigid), HR (Heavy Rigi
requirements before commencing any training or tests for a heavy vehicle licence and a 'Public Passenger (such as a school bus or tourist coach) requires an appropriate driver licence and a 'Public Passenger (such as a school bus or tourist coach) requires an appropriate driver licence and a 'Public Passenger (such as a school bus or tourist coach) requires an appropriate driver licence and a 'Public Passenger Vehicle Driver Authority' which is issued by the Ministry of Transport. In New Zealand, driver licensing is controlled
by the NZ Transport Agency. There are six classes of motor-vehicle licence [31] and nine licence endorsements. Class 1 governs wehicles with a GLW (gross combined weight) or GCW (gross c
vehicle (including any tractor) with a GLW of more than 6,000 kilograms (13,000 lb) or less any combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) or less towing a light trailer (GLW of 3,500 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) or less towing a light trailer (GLW of 3,500 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) or less towing a light trailer (GLW of 3,500 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) or less towing a light trailer (GLW of 3,500 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) or less towing a light trailer (GLW of 3,500 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) or less towing a light trailer (GLW of 3,500 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 3,500 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilogram (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilogram (40,000 lb) and combination vehicle with a GLW of 18,000 kilogram (40,000 lb) and com
kilograms (7,700 lb) or less) any rigid vehicle with a GLW of more than 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) that has no more than 12,000 kilograms (26,000 lb) but less than 25,001 kilograms (55,118 lb) any vehicle covered in
classes 1 and 2. Class 4 allows the holder to drive: any rigid vehicle (including any tractor) with a GLW of more than 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lb) towing a light trailer (GLW of 3,500 kilograms (7,700 lb) or less) vehicles covered in classes 1 and
2, but not Class 3. Class 5 allows the holder to drive: any combination vehicle with a GCW of more than 25,000 kilograms (55,000 lb) vehicles covered by classes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Before getting a Class 5 is not
dependent on holding a Class 3. Once a driver has a Class 2 they can progress straight through to Class 4 and Class 5. Each progression (2 to 3, 2 to 4, or 4 to 5) requires having held an unrestricted licence of the preceding class for at least six months. For drivers aged 25 or over the minimum period for holding the unrestricted time is reduced to
three months, or waived entirely on completion of an approved course of instruction. Additional endorsements on an NZ driver's licence govern provision of special commercial services. The endorsements are: D - Dangerous Goods: transporting hazardous substances. Must be renewed every five years F - Forklift operator I - Driving Instructor: An "I"
endorsement is awarded for a specific Class of licence P - Passenger: Transport of fare-paying passengers (bus and taxi drivers, and dial-a-driver services) R - Roller: Special vehicle equipped with rollers T - Tracks:
Special vehicle equipped with tracks V - Vehicle recovery: Operating a tow truck W - Wheels: Special vehicle equipped with wheels, other than fire appliances, buses, tractors, vehicle-recovery vehicles on the road. Where the holder also has a heavy vehicle
(Class 2 or Class 4) licence, they are permitted to drive heavy special vehicles. Otherwise the limits for Class 1 (6,000 kilograms (13,000 lb)) apply. Being granted an I, O, P and/or V endorsement requires that the applicant passes a "fit and proper person" check, to screen for people with criminal convictions or serious driving infringements. These
endorsements are issued for one or five years, at the option of the applicant at the time of purchase. In Hong Kong, Transport Department is responsible for issuing driver licences. Private light bus (class 4), public bus (class 5), taxi (class 5), taxi (class 5), taxi (class 5), private bus (class 5), taxi (class 5)
18), heavy goods vehicle (class 19), articulated vehicle (class 20) and special purpose vehicle (class 21) are vehicle (class 2), motorcycle (class 2), and motor tricycle (class 22) are considered non-commercial vehicles. To apply for a commercial driving
licence, a driver must: - be of age 21 or above; - have obtained a private car or light goods vehicle full driving licence for at least 3 years (2 years if converted from probationary licence) immediately before the application; - be a Hong Kong permanent resident or not subject to any condition of stay other than a limit of stay; - have not been convicted of
```

some serious driving offences specified in law within 5 years before the application; and take a driving test of the class of vehicle the driver is going to apply. In Hong Kong, driving licences are issued separately for each class of vehicle and printed on the licence, although passing a driving test of a heavier vehicle automatically gives the driver the right to apply for corresponding lighter vehicles: 6 (Taxi) — Only a written test has to be taken, including traffic regulations, taxi regulations and places. 4 (Private light bus) licence can be applied after passing the test. In order to apply for a class 5 (public light bus) licence, a driver has to take an additional Pre-service Training Course for Public bus) — Passenger vehicles with 20 seats or more. The driving tests for both are the same, and class 4 (private light bus) licence is issued

automatically at the same time when applying class 9, 10 licences after passing the test. In addition, class 5 (public light bus) incence can be applied after taking an additional Pre-service Training Course for Public Light Bus Drivers. 17 (Franchised public bus) — This is obtained through training within a franchised bus company, for example, Kowloon Motor Bus. The driving test requirement is the same with public bus (class 10), and is only retained with historical interest. A driver passing a test on a franchised bus will be issued classes 4, 9, 10 in addition to 17, and 5 after taking an additional Pre-service Training Course for Public Light Bus Drivers, enabling him/her to drive any public buses, whereas a driver holding class 10 (public bus) licence can also drive franchised public bus. Class 17 exists because the government had to protect the interests of franchised bus companies, in the past, drivers trained by a franchised bus company could only get a class 17 licence, enabling him/her to drive franchised public bus only but not other public buses. This has been relaxed such that a driver passing test on a franchised public bus can get classes 9, 10 in addition to class 17, and original drivers holding class 17 without classes 9, 10 in addition to class 17, and original drivers holding class 17 without classes 9, 10 in addition to class 17, and original drivers holding class 17 without classes 9, 10 in addition to class 17, and original drivers holding class 18 (Medium goods vehicles) — Goods vehicles with maximum gross weight above 5.5 tonnes (5.4 long class 17). tons; 6.1 short tons) and not exceeding 24 tonnes (24 long tons; 26 short tons). Class 2 (light goods vehicles) icence is issued in addition to class 18 after passing the test. 19 (Heavy goods vehicles) with maximum gross weight above 24 tonnes (24 long tons; 26 short tons) and not exceeding 38 tonnes (37 long tons; 42 short tons). Class 2 (light goods vehicles) and class 18 (medium goods vehicles) licences are issued in addition to class 19 after passing the test. 20 (Articulated vehicle) — Usually refers to vehicle in the form of truck and trailer combination (hence articulated, but not include tow vehicle), total weight between 38 and 44 tonnes (37 and 43 long tons; 42 and 49 short tons). The driver has to obtain full licence of class 18 (medium goods vehicles) at least before applying. Class 19 (heavy goods vehicles, arrow vehicles, arrow vehicles, road maintenance vehicles, ice cream vehicles, etc. A driver has to apply with endorsement from his/her company, and holding a full licence of class 2 (light goods vehicles). The company with a class 2, 18 or 19 licence, allowing the driver to drive special purpose vehicles with maximum gross vehicle weight up to the goods vehicles. vehicle licence the driver holds. Commercial Driver's License Information System Truck classification Trucking industry in the United States ^ "Types of CDL Licenses: A, B, and C Licenses Covered". Driving-Tests.org. Retrieved May 7, 2022. ^ a b "Commercial Driver's License Program". Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Archived from the original on March 13, 2009. Retrieved March 15, 2009. ^ a b c "Drivers | FMCSA". ^ "A driver operates a combination vehicle with a GVWR of less than 10,000 pounds. Is this combination a Group A vehicle that requires a driver with a Class A | FMCSA". www.fmcsa.dot.gov. ^ "Requirements for a CDL License in the United States". truckdrivernews.com. June 30, 2023. ^ "NJ MVC | Getting your Commercial Driver License (CDL)". ^ "NY State Senate Bill S5486A". May 21, 2021. ^ "New York DMV | Commercial Driver's License Class A Young Adult Training Program". Dmv.ny.gov. Retrieved September 4, 2022. ^ Valdes, Peter (January 19, 2022). "New rule will allow 18-year-olds to drive semi-trucks". CNN. Retrieved March 21, 2022. ^ "Safe Driver Apprenticeship Pilot Program | FMCSA". ^ "Part 391: Qualifications of drivers and longer combination vehicle (LCV) driver instructors (subpart 391.65)". Federal Motor Carrier Safety Association (FMCSA). Archived from the original on April 8, 2009. Retrieved August 11, 2006. A b "New Jersey Commercial Driver License Manual". State.nj.us. March 8, 2017. Retrieved April 8, 2019. A b "New York State Commercial Driver's Manual". Dmv.cca.gov. Archived from the original on October 9, 2010. Retrieved October 25, 2006. ^ a b "State of California Commercial Driver's Manual" (PDF). Dmv.cca.gov. Archived (PDF) from the original on May 23, 2012. Retrieved June 21, 2012. ^ "Actions Resulting in Loss of License - Alcohol Impairment Charts - Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol and/or Drugs / is illegal" (PDF). Dmv.ca.gov. Archived (PDF) from the original on May 18, 2013. Retrieved September 27, 2012. ^ "Directory of State CDL Manuals". Exam-test.com. Archived from the original on April 17, 2009. Retrieved April 11, 2009. ^ ~:text=The%2013%20states%20that%20allow,Oregon%2C%20South%20Dakota%20and%20Utah [dead link] ^ "10 Tips for Semi-Truck Drivers Obtaining Their CDL License | 5 Star Truck Sales". www.5startrucksales.us. Retrieved June 29, 2024. ^ "US CDL Requirements by State". Findatruckingjob.com. Archived from the original on August 15, 2010. Retrieved August 13, 2010. ^ Vehicles, Department of Motor. "DMV: CDL - Certified Medical Examiners". www.ct.gov. Archived from the original on April 8, 2009. Retrieved March 12, 2009. ^ "49 CFR § 391.15 - Disqualification of drivers". LII / Legal Information Institute. ^ "Section 1: Introduction". California DMV. ^ "Heavy and Tractor-trailer Truck Drivers : Occupational Outlook Handbook: : U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics". Bls.gov. September 16, 2020. Archived from the original on March 5, 2021. Retrieved March 18, 2021. ^ "Swift Transportation - Veterans". Swifttrans.com. Archived from the original on April 7, 2017. Retrieved April 6, 2017. ^ "Scholarship | United Truck Driving School". Unitedtruckschool.net. Archived from the original on April 7, 2017. Retrieved April 6, 2017. ^ "Swift Transportation - Veterans". 7, 2017. Retrieved April 6, 2017. ^ a b "Compare old and new driving licence categories". GOV.UK. ^ "Driving Licence in New Zealand". drivingtests.co.nz. July 27, 2014. Archived from the original on July 1, 2017. Retrieved April 6, 2017. Department of Transport Departme