



## Changes Affecting Commercial Driver's Licenses (CDLs) For 2010

2009 Wisconsin Act 28 (the biennial budget bill) included several legislative changes related to CDL's to improve Wisconsin's compliance with the federal regulations. *All of the changes below took effect January 1, 2010.*

### Failure to Appear/Failure to Comply/

#### Failure to Pay:

A two year disqualification will be imposed for Wisconsin CDL drivers if the department receives notice from another jurisdiction for failing to appear to contest a citation, failure to pay a judgment entered against the person, or failing to comply with the penalties imposed by a court. Disqualifications will be reduced to 30 days when notice of compliance is received.

#### New Residents Applying for a CDL:

If a person is convicted of a disqualifying offense in another jurisdiction while they are not a resident of Wisconsin, and the other jurisdiction imposed a disqualification for that offense and the disqualification period has expired, Wisconsin will not impose a new disqualification as a result of that conviction.

### Administrative Suspensions:

- Administrative suspensions involving blood alcohol content (BAC) in any driving circumstance will now be treated as convictions.
- If a person is found innocent of the subsequent Operating While Intoxicated (OWI) or Prohibited Alcohol Concentration (PAC), the administrative suspension will not be purged without a court order.
- Credit for time served on the administrative suspension will be given for the disqualification arising out of the same incident.
- For Wisconsin CDL drivers, disqualifications will be imposed for out-of-state administrative suspensions.

### Out-of-Service Orders:

- Disqualification periods for violating out-of-service orders increase. A disqualification of two years will be imposed for two out-of-service violations (one year previously), and a disqualification of three years will result for three or more out-of-service violations (two years previously).
- Disqualifications will be imposed for out-of-service violations that are received out of state.
- Forfeitures for operating while ordered out-of-service increase to \$2,500 for the first offense and \$5,000 for the second and subsequent offense within 10 years (\$1,100 and \$2,750 previously). ▲

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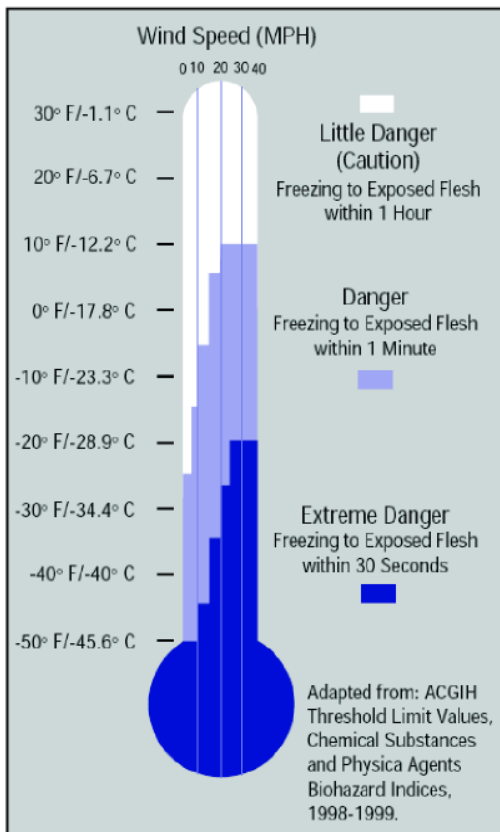
# WORKING IN COLD WEATHER

When the body is unable to warm itself, serious cold related illnesses and injuries may occur, and permanent tissue damage and death may result. Employees can lose dexterity as well as slip and fall as result of wearing additional clothing.



## Workers Are At Most Risk When

- They have predisposing health conditions such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and hypertension.
- They take certain medication (check with your doctor, nurse, or pharmacy and ask if any medicines you are taking affect you while working in cold environments).



## How to Protect Workers

- Recognize the environmental and workplace conditions that lead to potential cold-induced illnesses and injuries.
- Learn the signs and symptoms of cold-induced illnesses/injuries and what to do to help the worker.
- Train the workforce about cold-induced illnesses and injuries.
- Select proper clothing for cold, wet, and windy conditions. Layer clothing to adjust to changing environmental temperatures. Wear a hat and gloves, in addition to underwear that will keep water away from the skin (polypropylene).
- Take frequent short breaks in warm dry shelters to allow the body to warm up.
- Perform work during the warmest part of the day.
- Avoid exhaustion or fatigue because energy is needed to keep muscles warm.
- Use the buddy system (work in pairs).
- Drink warm, sweet beverages (sugar water, sports-type drinks). Avoid drinks with caffeine (coffee, tea, or hot chocolate) or alcohol.
- Eat warm, high-calorie foods like hot pasta dishes.

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