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Class b commercial permit

A commercial driver's license (CDL) is a driver's license required to drive a commercial, large, heavy or placardd dangerous goods vehicle in the United States. There are several different types of commercial vehicles (Cmvs) that require a driver with a valid commercial driver's license. To drive a special vehicle, such as a bus or tank truck, or carry dangerous goods, you must apply to the CDL for an appropriate warranty. The endorsement includes a passenger (P) and can carry passengers. Tank (T), you can drive a truck containing liquid cargo. You can drive trucks containing dangerous goods such as H (hazardous materials), flammable liquids, explosives and radioactive materials. To get a recommendation, you need to pass a professional knowledge test and possibly a professional driving skills test. A thorough background check must also be conducted to obtain a school bus (S) recommendation.

CDL License Class Overview (December 2020): License Description Vehicle Type Drive class A CDLRequired required to operate any combination of vehicles with a combined weight rating (GVWR) of 26,001 lbs or more (if the towing vehicle exceeds 10,000 lbs). Tractor trailers (also known as cicadas, big rigs or 18-wheelers), truck and trailer combinations, tanker cars, livestock carriers, flatbeds. Most Class B and Class C vehicles must operate a single vehicle that is not hitched in a trailer (a commercial truck with a taxi and cargo area weighing more than 26,000 pounds, and a truck with a single-family pulled-down cargo vehicle weighing less than 10,000 pounds), depending on warranty requirements. Straight trucks, heavy buses (city buses, tourist buses, school buses), segmented buses, box trucks (including delivery trucks and furniture trucks), dump trucks with small trailers. Some Class C cars with the correct endorsement. You will be required to operate a GVWR under Class C CDL26,001 pounds or another vehicle under £10,000, or a vehicle that transports more than 16 passengers, including drivers. Double/trip trailers, buses, tank trucks and hazmat cars below are a list of all commercial driver's license classes. Class A CDL: A Class A commercial driver's license must operate any combination of vehicles with a combined weight rating (GVWR) of 26,001 pounds or more if the towing vehicle is heavier than 10,000 pounds. Class A CDL and proper recommendations allow you to drive the following types of vehicles: tractor trailer truck and trailer combination tank car tank carrier flatbed tractor semi-truck flatbed trailer image credits with proper endorsement, your CDL Class A can also drive some Class BClass C car. Class B CDL: An A-Class B commercial driver's license is required to drive a single vehicle with a combined weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more, or to tow a vehicle that does not exceed 10,000 pounds. Class B CDL and proper recommendations allow you to drive the following types of vehicles: straight trucks heavy passenger bus segment bus trucks dump trucks with small trailers tractor trailer trailers young guys enter hart passenger buses (image credits) with proper endorsement, your class B CDL also You can operate several Class C cars. What is a Class CCDL? Class C commercial driver's license is required to operate vehicles designed to transport more than 16 occupants (including drivers) or hazardous materials (HazMat), materials classified as dangerous under federal law. Class C CDL and appropriate recommendations allow you to drive the following types of vehicles: small hazmat cars Passenger Vance Sodium hydroxide solution What is a combined vehicle (image credit) commercial driver's license (CDL) not covered by class A or B hazmat tanker truck (image credit)? It is required to drive commercial vehicles (Cmv) such as dump trucks and passenger buses. If you crave a career on the road rather than in the office, you're likely to need a CDL. The CDL has three classes that determine the type of vehicle that is allowed to drive: Class A, Class B, and Class C. CDL classifications, which are also determined by the vehicle's Total Vehicle Weight Assessment (GVWR) and other specific requirements. Operating a commercial vehicle requires highly specialized knowledge and skills. But before 1986, many states allowed anyone with a driver's license to operate a CMV. As a result, many drivers across the country were driving CTV without proper training. On October 27, 1986, the Commercial Vehicle Safety Act was signed into law. The law required all drivers of commercial vehicles to have a CDL. By ensuring that bus drivers and heavy truck operators are highly trained and qualified, the law has greatly improved highway safety. What is a Commercial Learner's Permit (CLP)?A Commercial Learner's Permit (CLP) is a permit granted by your state that allows you to practice driving a commercial vehicle. Getting a CLP is the first step to getting a commercial driver's license. How to get a CDL The minimum age to apply for a CDL is typically 21 years old. However, in some states, drivers between the ages of 18 and 20 can apply for a single-state CDL. The single-state CDL allows the driver to operate the commercial vehicle only within the driver's residence (in-state operation). When the driver is 21, the limit is automatically removed. You can applyUse the CDL in the local DMV office. There are strict federal guidelines for obtaining a CDL, and each state has its own requirements that must be met. You need to pass both written knowledge tests and driving skills tests designed by your condition. This article requires additional citations for validation. Improve this article by adding citations to trusted sources. Unso supplied materials may be challenged and removed. Find sources: Commercial Driver's License – News, Newspapers, Books and Scholars · JSTOR (April 2017) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) A commercial driver's license is required to operate a commercial tractor-trailer. A commercial driver's license (CDL) is a driver's license required to operate a commercial, large, heavy or placardd dangerous goods vehicle. In the United States, the Commercial Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 established minimum requirements that states must meet when issuing CDL. [1] It specifies the following types of licenses: Class A - GVWR/GVWW (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating / Total Vehicle Weight) Any combination of vehicles weighing more than 26,001 lbs (11,794 kg) if the GVWR/GVW of the vehicle being pulled up exceeds 10,000 lbs (4,536 kg). Class A holders are also allowed to drive commercial vehicles included in Class B and C with appropriate warranties. Class B - A single vehicle with a GVWR/GVW of more than 26,001 lbs (11,794 kg) or a vehicle towing a vehicle that does not exceed 10,000 pounds (4,536 kg). Class B holders are also allowed to drive commercial vehicles included in Class C if they have the appropriate warranty. Class C - any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, does not meet the definition of Class A or B, but is designed to transport more than 16 passengers, including drivers, or 49 U.C.5 You are transporting materials that are designated as hazardous under 103 and need to be placardd under subpart F of 49 CFR Part 172, or transport any amount of material listed in Cin73. [2] In the United States, the minimum age to apply for a commercial driver's license is 18, while in New York, the minimum age for Class B and CDL is 18, and the minimum age for class ACDL is 21. The minimum age in Hawaii is 21. Federal law requires all CDL licensees to be at least 21 years old to drive commercial vehicles for inter-state commerce (crossing state lines), transport dangerous goods (also known as HAZMAT) and operate school buses. The remaining age requirements are determined at the state level. All states (except Hawaii) have children aged 18, 19 and 20But they can only drive commercial commercial vehicles in the state (operating within state boundaries). In some states, CDL Licensors under the age of 21 restrict the transportation of passengers (excluding school bus operations) is not required by the federal government. In 2018, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration launched a pilot program to allow CDL licensees under the age of 21 who have refores in the U.S. military and acquired proper commercial vehicle training to drive commercial vehicles for inter-commerce. As of 2020, the administration proposed allowing CDL licensees aged 18, 19 and 20 with no military experience and expanding the pilot program to allow them to operate between states with acceptable driving records and training requirements. A decision is expected by the end of December 2020. [5] A pre-1992 regulatory change, driving a commercial vehicle (Cmv), primarily a tractor-trailer (or long combination vehicle), required more advanced skills and knowledge than was required to drive a car or other lightweight car. Before the introduction of commercial driver's licenses (CDL) in 1992, licensing requirements for driving large vehicles and buses varied from state to state. This lack of training has resulted in a large number of preventable traffic deaths and accidents. In 1992, when the law became law, all drivers were required to have a CDL to drive commercial vehicles. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has developed licensing testing standards for drivers. U.S. states can issue CdL only after written practical testing has been given by the state or approved test facilities. The driver must have a CDL if the vehicle meets one of the following definitions for commercial vehicles (CMVs) described above: [8] Depending on the condition, a driver with a CDL may be required to legally operate certain other vehicles. Drivers licensed in New Jersey must have a CDL to legally drive buses, limousines and vans designed to transport eight to 15 passengers. Drivers licensed in New York must have a CDL to legally transport passengers on school buses and other vehicles listed in Section 19 of the state's Vehicles and Transportation Act. A licensed driver's license in California must have a CDL if the primary hire is driving, regardless of whether they are driving a commercial vehicle or not. California defines commercial vehicles as vehicles that are transported to hire people and products. [11] Possession of CDL in California also changes the threshold for drunk driving citations from 0.08% to 0.04% blood alcohol. [12] Prospective licenses should review cdl requirements by referring to their state-specific CDL documentation. [13] Most states require a driver's license (for cars).A driver's license can be issued. Endorsements The following endorsements listed are endorsements at the federal level. States are free to enact support at the state level. For example, in New York State, an endorsement of W is required to operate a tow car. Letter of Recommendation Minimum Age Class A?Class B?Class C?Note Doubles and Triple T 18 (21 in New York and Hawaii) are triple trailers including Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota and Utah (three cargoes) allowed to drive. In all other states, triples are not allowed because only two trailers can be carried. [14] In addition, the STAA double is the only type of double allowed in all 50 states. Other combinations are limited in a variety of states. Passenger Car P 18 (Hawaii 21) Yes Yes Yes Yes This endorsement requires road testing. School Bus S 21 Yes Yes Yes In accordance with federal regulations, for this endorsement the owner must be at least 21 years old. Cdl holders who plan to become school bus drivers also need to recommend passenger cars (P), background checks by the Transportation Security Administration, and background checks on sex offenders. This endorsement requires a load test. According to federal regulations with some small exceptions yes tank vehicle N 18 yes, containers carrying more than 1,000 pounds (450 kg) require this endorsement. Dangerous goods H 21 Yes Yes, in accordance with federal regulations, for this warranty, the owner must be at least 21 years old. Background checks are required for the combination of transport security management of tank vehicles and dangerous goods. X 21 Yes Yes Yes A combination of H and N endorsements that replace them. Uncoded endorsements are optional endorsements that do not have endorsement codes, but may be required for certain CDL holders: required endorsements: restrictions (if not taken): commercial vehicles with air brake air brakes. CDL holders issue an L with regard to restrictions indicating that they are prohibited from driving commercial vehicles with air brakes. Combination vehicle Any combination vehicle. This endorsement is mandatory for all Class A applicants. Not eligible for class A CDL. However, applicants can apply for class B or class CDL without this approval. Limits M, X, E, K, L, V, N, O, and Z are federal limits. Other restrictions are promulgated at the state level. Prerequisites for training education vary from state to state. For example, some states, such as Ohio, require 160 hours of classroom and road training. Training is obtained by completing a qualified CDL training program through a DMV certified truck driving school. These training programs specialize in teaching potential truck drivers the skills they need.Operate trucks properly and safely, including map reading, travel planning, compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation laws, assistance, turning, trailer hooks, and road driving. The overall purpose of these training schools is not only for truckers to pass CDL knowledge and skills tests, but also to support advanced driving techniques such as skid avoidance and recovery, as well as other emergency actions against situations such as break-off trailers and hydro planning. These classes go far beyond the training typical non-commercial drivers receive, such as educating drivers typically offered in high school. There are many licensed CDL training schools throughout the United States, and many trucking companies operate their own schools. Each test state may add additional restrictions, but there are country requirements such as: Future drivers will have to pass written tests on highway safety and tests on different parts of the track with a minimum of 30 questions about the test. To pass this knowledge test, the student driver must correctly answer at least 80% of the questions. To pass the driving skills test, the student driver must successfully perform the required set of driving operations. Driving skills tests must be performed on vehicles that the driver is driving or scheduled to drive. Certain warranties, such as air (pneumatic) brakes, require vehicles with such equipment to take driving skills tests. You should also show the characteristics of a driver that is actually aware and fully working. This does not eliminate a specific failure, but it must meet the standard requirements required by the safety operator. Employers, training facilities, state, government departments and private institutions may be allowed to manage state knowledge and driving tests. The test must be the same as the state test that issues the CDL, and the instructor must meet the same professional certifications as the state instructor. States must conduct inspections of test facilities and evaluate the program by undergoing actual tests as if they were testing drivers at least once a year, or by take samples of drivers tested by third parties and comparing pass/fail rates. In addition, a national agreement with a third-party testing center must allow the FMCSA and the state to conduct random inspections, inspections and audits without notice. Medical Certification In 2014, the law on drivers pursuing CDL was changed to require DOT medical examiners to allow people with medical problems to drive. Before the change, private doctors could give drivers the authority to obtain a CDL. Most CMV drivers must prove they are healthy enough to drive the truck safely. A valid medical statement must be filled outUse copies provided to the state department (or department) of the Automotive Compliance Unit by medical professionals listed on the National Register of Certified Physicians at the end of extensive physical examinations. Examples of disorders that disqualify the driver include the inability to hold the steering wheel or operate the pedals of the foot, insulin use, certain heart and respiratory problems, significantly increased blood pressure, epilepsy, some severe mental illness, certain color vision, corrected vision of either eye (worse than 20/40), hearing loss on both sides, active alcoholism, and other conditions. See the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's Driver Physical Qualifications page. Not all healthcare providers can test and complete medical certification forms. Content A CDL must contain the following information: (a)(1) a prominent statement that the license is a commercial driver's license or CDL, unless specified in §383.153(b). (a) (2) The name, signature, and mailing address of the person issuing the license. (a) (3) Physical information and other information to identify and describe the person, including date of birth (month, day, year), gender, and height (a) (4) driver's color photo (a) (5) driver's license number (a) (6) name of the country in which the license was issued (a) (a) 7) Expiration date of issue date and license (a) (8) Group of commercial vehicles authorized by the driver to drive (a) (8) (i) A (for combination vehicles) (a) (8) (ii) B for heavy straight cars; (a) (8) (iii) C for small cars. (a) (9) Driver-certified warranty (if) indicates: (a) (9) (i) double/triple trailer (a) (9) (ii) P(a)(9)(iii) N for tank vehicles. (a) (9) (iv) in the case of dangerous goods (including most fireworks) (a) (9) (v) X for the combination of tank vehicles and endorsement of dangerous goods; (a) (9) (vi) S; (a) (9) (vii) for school buses, additional code for additional grouping of endorsements, as long as such discretion codes are fully described in the front or back of cdl documents, at the discretion of the state. (b) If the CDL is a non-resident CDL, it shall contain a prominent statement that the license is a non-resident commercial driver's license or non-resident CDL. The word non-resident should be prominently and unmistakably displayed, but it can be discontinuous with the word commercial driver's license or CDL. (c) If the state issues the air (pneumatic) brake limit specified in §383.95 to the applicant, the restriction must be indicated in the license. [17] CDLIS ClearinghouseThe Driver's License Information System (CDLIS) and National Driving Registration (NDR) exchange information about traffic beliefs and the disqualification of commercial driver drivers. Before publishing a CDL, you must check the driver's records using both CDLIS and NDR in the state. To gain access to the CDLIS and NDR databases, you must visit the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) technical support website for instructions on how to access this information and who can access it. Trucking companies may use commercial services with clearance to provide this information as a means of screening future employees. A conviction for driving without a CDL, or suspended CDL, carries a civil penalty of up to US\$2,500 or a criminal penalty of up to US\$5,000 if aggravated and carries a maximum penalty of 90 days in prison. Employers will be penalized up to

US\$10,000 for knowingly allowing drivers to operate CMVs without a valid CDL. Suspensions of 90 days to five years, within three years of two or more serious traffic violations, including excessive speeding, reckless driving, improper or erratic lane changes, too close to the vehicle ahead, and traffic violations related to fatal traffic accidents. One or more violations of a car declared out of service within 10 years: a one-year suspension. Drive under the influence of a restricted substance or alcohol, leave the scene of an accident, or commit a felony using a CMV: a three-year suspension. Either a one-year crime while operating a CMV for dangerous goods or a second offense on any of the crimes for one or three years, or committing a felony charge, including the manufacture, distribution, or distribution of a restricted substance using a CMV: life suspension. States can reduce certain lifetime disqualifications to a minimum disqualification period of 10 years if a driver completes a driver rehabilitation program approved by the state. Not all states do this: It's available in Idaho[8] and New York[10], but not California [11] or New Jersey. If a CDL holder loses cmv operational qualifications, CDL cannot issue a conditional or hardship CDL, but can continue to operate non-commercial vehicles. Convictions are reported to the state and federal road offices in the driver's home, and these convictions are treated in the same way as convictions for violations made in the home state. The commercial driver's license program collects all beliefs received by the driver and transmits that data to the home state so that disqualification or suspension can be applied. FHWA has established a blood alcohol level (BAC) level of 0.04% for CMV drivers who are considered to be driving under the influence of alcohol and are eligible to lose CDL. In addition, operatorsIf any detectable amount of BAC above 0.0% occurs, the service will be unavailable for a minimum of 24 hours. Drivers are required to report their driving conviction to their employer within 30 days, excluding parking, regardless of the nature of the offence. If your driver's license is suspended, revoked or revoked, you must notify your employer. Notifications must be made by the end of the next business day after receiving notice of suspension, cancellation, cancellation, lost privilege or disqualification. Employers may not use drivers who have multiple licenses or who have a driver's license that has been suspended, revoked or cancelled, or who are not eligible to drive. Violating this requirement can result in civil or criminal penalties. Occupational Outlook The Bureau of Labor Statistics and additional publications have identified the future need for more than 90,000 truck drivers in the United States over the next decade. To improve the shortage, full scholarships have been awarded to military personnel from CDL-A schools and trucking companies. [19] In the UK, a PCV licence (PCV stands for Passenger Transport Vehicle) allows owners to drive buses and/or minibuses according to the type of practical driving tests that licence holders go through. The Category C+E vehicle weighs more than 3,500 kilograms (7,700 pounds) and features a trailer that is also known as the normal weight of a large vehicle at 44,000 kilograms (97,000 pounds). 17. If you meet certain requirements regarding 17 troops & now 18 CPC (Certificate of Professional Ability) Category D1 allows owners to drive vehicles between 9 and 16 passenger seats in trailers with a maximum allowable mass of 750 kilograms (1,650 pounds). Category D1+E is the maximum of trailers As long as the allowable mass does not exceed the uno integral mass of the vehicle in the run and the maximum licensed mass of both the vehicle and trailer exceeds 12,000 kilograms (26,000 pounds), the vehicle can be driven in the passenger seat of 9 to 16 people with a trailer weighing more than 750 kilograms (1,650 pounds). For example, if the unst accumulated mass is 2,650 kg (5,840 lb), the MAM is 4,005 kg (8,830 lb), and the trailer MAM is 2,200 kg (4,900 lb), the total MA It is acceptable because the M is 6,205 kilograms (13,680 pounds) - and the unladen mass of the vehicle being driven (2,650 kilograms (5,840 pounds) is larger than the trailer's MAM (2,200 kilograms (4,900 pounds). However, in a vehicle with a load capacity of 2,650 kilograms (5,840 pounds) and a MAM of 4,005 kilograms (8,830 pounds), the trailer MAM is 2,700 kilograms (6). .000 pounds) gives 6,705 kilograms (14,782 pounds) of MAM - but the trailer's MAM (2,700 kilograms (6,000 pounds)The [weight] of the vehicle being driven (2,650 kilograms (5,840 pounds) requires a Category D+E license to drive that vehicle. Category D can drive vehicles with eight or more passenger seats with a maximum allowable mass of up to 750 kilograms (1,650 pounds). Category D+E allows holders to drive vehicles with 8 or more passenger seats in trailers weighing more than 750 kilograms (1,650 pounds). All places in Australia have almost similar driver's license systems, but they may change from state to state or region (for example, classes of licenses are available). Australian License Class C Car: The Class C license covers vehicles up to a total vehicle mass (GVM) GVM of up to 4.5 tons (4.4 long tons, 5.0 short tons) and is the maximum recommended weight possible when the vehicle is loaded. The Class C license allows holders to drive implementations such as cars, utilities, vans, some light trucks, car-based motor tricycles, tractors and graders. Vehicles with up to 12 adults, including drivers, can also be driven. R Rider: Motorcycle riders must have a Class R license. LR Light Rigid: The Class LR covers rigid vehicles with GVMs of 4.5 tons (4.4 long tons, 5.0 short tons) or more, but exceeds 8 tons (7.9 long tons, 8.8 short tons). Any pull-out trailer should not weigh more than 9 tons (8.9 long tons; 9.9 short tons) GVM. The class also includes vehicles with GVMs up to 8 tons (7.9 long tons, 8.8 short tons) and carries more than a dozen adults, including class 'C' drivers and vehicles. MR Medium Rigid: The Class MR covers rigid vehicles with two axles and more than 8 tons (7.9 long tons, 8.8 short tons) of GVM. Any pull-out trailer should not weigh more than 9 tons (8.9 long tons; 9.9 short tons) GVM. This class also includes class 'LR' vehicles. HR Heavy Stiffness: The Class HR covers rigid vehicles with three or more axles and more than 8 tons (7.9 long tons, 8.8 short tons) of GVM. Any pull-out trailer should not weigh more than 9 tons (8.9 long tons; 9.9 short tons) GVM. This class also includes class 'MR' articulated buses and vehicles. HC Heavy Combination: This license covers heavy combination vehicles like primitives towing semi-trailers, or rigid vehicles towing trailers with GVMs of 9 tons or more (8.9 long tons; 9.9 short tons). This class also includes class 'HR' vehicles. MC Multi-Combination: This license covers multi-combination vehicles like road trains and B-double cars. Class 'HC' vehicles are also included. Medical Standards Medical standards for commercial vehicle drivers are set by the National Transportation Commission and Austroad and are described in the Assessment of Fitness to Drive (available from the Austroads website). When applying for license class MR (medium rigid), HR (heavy rigid), HC (heavy combination) or MC for large vehiclescombination), it is strongly recommended that applicants meet medical requirements before starting training or testing heavy vehicle licenses. Pay passengers Drivers of vehicles carrying paying passengers (such as school buses and tourist coaches) must have a proper driver's license and a public passenger car driver's office issued by the Department of Transport. New Zealand In New Zealand, driver's licenses are controlled by the NZ Transport Authority. There are six classes of car licenses [21] and nine license warranties. Class 1 manages vehicles with a GLW (total weight) or GCW (total weight) of less than 6,000 kg, while Class 6 dominates motorcycles. Classes 2-5 manage large vehicles. Class 2 license allows holders to drive: rigid vehicles with GLWs of more than 6,000 kilograms (13,000 pounds), but 12,000 kilograms of GC Any combination vehicle with W less than 18,001 kilograms (39,685 pounds) (26,000 pounds) or less 18,000 kilograms (40,000 pounds) GLW of 18,000 kilograms (40,000 lbs) or more with no more than two vehicles covered by any combination vehicle Class 1 consisting of rigid vehicles towing any rigid vehicle with a light trailer (GLW of 3,500 kilograms (7,700 lbs) or less). Class 3 allows holders to drive: any combination vehicle with a GCW of 12,000 kilograms (26,000 pounds) or more, but any vehicle covered by classes 1 and 2 weighs less than 25,001 kilograms (55,118 pounds). Class 4 allows holders to drive: any rigid vehicle (including any tractor) with a GLW of more than 18,000 kilograms (40,000 pounds) is 18,000 Any combination vehicle consisting of a rigid vehicle with more than 40,000 lbs of GLW, towing a light trailer (GLW 3,500 kg (7,700). But not class 3. Class 5 allows holders to drive: any combination vehicle with a GCW of more than 25,000 kilograms (55,000 pounds) covered by classes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Before obtaining a Class 2 license, the driver must be at least 18 years old and hold an unlimited Class 1 license for at least 6 months. Winning Class 5 does not require you to hold Class 3. If the driver has class 2, it can go directly to classes 4 and 5. Each progression (2-3, 2-4, or 4-5) must hold an unlimited license for the previous class for at least 6 months. Drivers who are 25 years old or exceed the minimum period for holding time without a limit will be reduced to three months or fully exempt up to completion of the approved instruction course. An additional endorsement of the NZ Driving Licence stipulates the provision of special commercial services. The endorsement is: D - Dangerous goods: Transport hazardous materials. Must be renewed every 5 years F - Forklift Operator I - Instructor: The recommendation of I is awarded for a specific class of license, for example: 5-I O - Tester: Driver Assessor P - Passenger: Transport of passengers who pay the fare (bus and taxi driver, Limousine for Hire Driver Service) R - Rollers: Special vehicles equipped with rollers T - Trucks: Trucks V - Vehicle recoveries: Special vehicles with tow trucks W - Wheels: Fire appliances, buses, tractors, vehicle recovery vehicles, or special vehicles with wheels other than trade vehicles. Endorsements of F, R, T, and W are for operating special types of vehicles on the road. Holders are also allowed to drive heavy special vehicles if they have a license for large vehicles (Class 2 or Class 4). Otherwise, a class 1 (6,000 kg (13,000 lb) limit applies. Given an endorsement of I, O, P and/or V, the applicant must go through a fit and proper person check to screen people with criminal convictions or serious driving offences. These endorsements are issued for 1-5 years, with the applicant's option at the time of purchase. Hong Kong In Hong Kong, the Ministry of Transport is responsible for issuing driver's licenses. Private Light Bus (Class 4), Public Light Bus (Class 5), Taxi (Class 6), Private Bus (Class 9), Public Bus (Class 10), Franchise Public Bus (Class 17), Medium Vehicle (Class 18), Heavy Vehicle (Class 19), Articulated Vehicle (Class 19) (Class 20) and special purpose vehicles (Class 21) are vehicles that require a commercial driver's license[22], while private vehicles (Class 1), Mini Vehicles (Class 2), Motorcycles (Class 3), and Motor Tricycles (Class 22) are considered non-commercial vehicles. To apply for a commercial driver's license, you must apply for a driver's license: - Age 21 or older. - You have obtained a full driver's license for a private car or light vehicle for at least 3 years immediately before application (2 years if converted from a trial license). - You are a permanent resident of Hong Kong or are not subject to any conditions other than stay restrictions. - No convictions have been made for serious driving offences as specified by law within five years before application. Take a driving test for the class of vehicle the driver is trying to apply. In Hong Kong, driver's licenses are issued for each class of vehicle and printed on the license, but once passing the heavy vehicle driving test, the driver is automatically given the right to apply for the corresponding light vehicle: 6 (taxi) - only a written test, including traffic regulations, taxi regulations and location. 4 (private light bus), 5 (public light bus) - Passenger car with 8 to 19 seats. Both driving tests are the same, but only class 4 (private light bus) licenses can be applied after passing.To apply for a Class 5 (Public Light Bus) license, drivers must take additional pre-service training courses for public light bus drivers before submitting passenger cars with applications 9 (private buses), 10 (public buses) - 20 seats or more. Both driving tests are the same, and class 4 (private light bus) licenses are automatically issued at the same time when applying class 9, 10 licenses after passing the test. Also, class 5 (public light bus) licenses can be applied after taking additional pre-service training courses for public light bus drivers. 17 (Franchise Public Bus) - This is obtained through training within a franchise bus company, for example, a Kowloon motor bus. The requirements for driving tests are the same as for public buses (Class 10) and are retained with historical interest. Drivers who pass the test on franchise buses are issued classes 4, 9 and 10 in addition to 17 and 5 after taking additional pre-service training courses for public light bus drivers and can drive public buses, while driver holding class 10 (public bus) licenses can also drive franchise public buses. Class 17 could only drive franchise public buses because the government had to protect the interests of franchise bus companies, so drivers previously trained by franchise bus companies could only obtain Class 17 licenses, while other public buses could not. This will be relaxed to allow drivers who pass the test on franchise public buses to get classes 9 and 10 in addition to Class 17, and the original drivers holding Class 17 without class 9, 10 can also apply for free without taking the test. 18 (Medium Vehicle) - A commodity vehicle who has a maximum total weight of more than 5.5 tons (5.4 long tons, 6.1 tons of short tons) and does not exceed 24 tons (24 long tons, 26 tons of short tons). Class 2 (light vehicle) licenses are issued in addition to Class 18 after passing the exam. 19 (Heavy Vehicle) - A product vehicle who has a maximum total weight of more than 24 tons (24 long tons, 26 tons of short tons) and does not exceed 38 tons (37 long tons, 42 short tons). Class 2 (light vehicle) and class 18 (medium car) licenses will be issued in addition to Class 19 after passing the exam. 20 (articulated vehicle) - usually refers to the vehicle in the form of a combination of truck and trailer (and therefore not including articulated, towed vehicles), a total weight between 38 tons and 44 tons (37 and 43 long tons, 42 and 49 short tons). Drivers must obtain a full Class 18 (medium car) license at least before applying. Class 19 (heavy vehicle) licenses are issued in addition to Class 20 after passing the test. 21 (special purpose vehicles) - includes street wash vehicles, arrow cars, road maintenance vehicles, ice cream cars, etc. The driver must apply and hold on recommendation from his/her companyFull license for Class 2 (light vehicle), 18 (medium car) or 19 (heavy vehicle). Class 21 licenses must be used in combination with Class 2, 18 or 19 licenses, allowing drivers to drive special purpose vehicles with a maximum gross weight up to the license of the goods vehicle held by the driver. The U.S. Driver's License Information System Truck Classification Truck also refers to the Commercial Driver's License Program from the Independent Drivers Association of the United States. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. Archived from the original in 2009-03-13. Acquired 2009-03-15. ^ Driver. Fmcsa.dot.gov. Archived from the original in 2017-05-10. Acquired 2017-04-06. ^ ^ ^ ^ Part 391: Driver and Long Combination Vehicle (LCV) Driver Instructor Qualification (Subpart 391.65). Federal Motor Carrier Safety Association (FMCSA). Archived from the original in 2009-04-08. Acquired 2009-03-12. ^ Commercial Driver's License (CDL) Program. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA). Archived from the original in 2009-03-13. 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