

## Prohibited Alcohol And Controlled Substance-Related Conduct

- A. Reporting for duty or remaining on duty to perform safety-sensitive functions while having an alcohol concentration in excess of the standard set by the FMCSA.
- B. Being on duty or operating a vehicle while the driver possesses alcohol.
- C. Using alcohol while performing safety-sensitive functions.
- D. When required to take a post-accident alcohol test, using alcohol within eight hours following the accident or prior to undergoing a post-accident alcohol test, whichever comes first.
- E. Refusing to submit to an alcohol or controlled substance test required by post-accident, random, reasonable suspicion, or follow-up testing requirements.
- F. Reporting for duty or remaining on duty when using any controlled substance, except when instructed by a prescribing authority who has advised the driver and the district that the substance does not adversely affect the driver's ability to safely operate a vehicle. Drivers are required to inform the district of any therapeutic drug use, although not the medication that has been prescribed. The use of any medication that could affect a driver's safe job performance is prohibited while working.
- G. Reporting for duty, remaining on duty or driving if the driver tests positive for controlled substances including marijuana (cannabis).

Cross References:      Model Policy 5201              Drug-Free Schools, Community and Workplace

**Management Resources:**

*Policy News, April 2012*

Federal Motor Carrier Safety  
Administration mandated drug and  
alcohol testing program

<i>Policy News</i> , December 2001	Federal Government Amends Bus Driver Drug Testing Rules
<i>Policy News</i> , February 1999	Bus drivers still tested for marijuana