



Highlights of [GAO-08-826](#), a report to congressional requesters

Why GAO Did This Study

Millions of drivers hold commercial driver licenses (CDL), allowing them to operate commercial vehicles. The Department of Transportation (DOT) established regulations requiring medical examiners to certify that these drivers are medically fit to operate their vehicles and provides oversight of their implementation. Little is known on the extent to which individuals with serious medical conditions hold CDLs. GAO was asked to (1) examine the extent to which individuals holding a current CDL have serious medical conditions and (2) provide examples of commercial drivers with medical conditions that should disqualify them from receiving a CDL.

To examine the extent to which individuals holding CDLs have serious medical conditions, GAO identified those who were in both DOT’s CDL database and selected federal disability databases of the Social Security Administration, Office of Personnel Management, and Departments of Veterans Affairs and Labor and have been identified as 100 percent disabled according to the program’s criteria. Because DOT’s data also include inactive licenses, GAO obtained current CDL data from 12 selected states based primarily on the size of CDL population. To provide case study examples, GAO focused on four states—Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, and Virginia. For 15 drivers identified from data mining, GAO interviewed, as appropriate, the driver, driver’s employer, and driver’s physician. GAO is not making any recommendations.

To view the full product, including the scope and methodology, click on [GAO-08-826](#). For more information, contact Greg Kutz at (202) 512-6722 or kutzg@gao.gov.

COMMERCIAL DRIVERS

Certification Process for Drivers with Serious Medical Conditions

What GAO Found

Commercial drivers with serious medical conditions can still meet DOT medical fitness requirements to safely operate a commercial vehicle and thus hold CDLs. However, there is general agreement that careful medical evaluations are necessary to ensure that serious medical conditions do not preclude the safe operation of a commercial vehicle. Because medical determinations rely in large part on subjective factors that are not captured in databases, it is impossible to determine from data matching and mining alone the extent to which commercial drivers have medical conditions that preclude them from safely driving a commercial vehicle and therefore if the certification process is effective. GAO’s analysis provides a starting point for exploring the effectiveness of the current CDL medical certification process.

Our analysis of commercial license data from DOT and medical disability data from the Social Security Administration, Office of Personnel Management, and Departments of Veterans Affairs and Labor found that about 563,000 of such individuals had commercial driver licenses and were determined by the federal government to be eligible for full disability benefits. This represented over 4 percent of all commercial driver licenses in the DOT database. Our analysis of 12 selected states indicates that most of these commercial drivers still have active licenses. Specifically, for these 12 selected states, about 85 percent had a current CDL even though they had a medical condition from which they received full federal disability benefits. The majority of these drivers were issued a CDL after the driver was approved for full federal disability benefit.

Our investigations detail examples of 15 cases where careful medical evaluations did not occur on commercial drivers who were receiving full disability benefits for serious medical conditions. The following table details some of the more egregious examples from our investigation.

Examples of Commercial Drivers with Serious Medical Conditions

Type of driver	State	Medical condition
Bus	Florida	Driver receives disability benefits due to breathing insufficiency, for which he uses three daily inhalers. He stated that he “occasionally blacks out and forgets things,” but continues to hold a CDL and be hired as a substitute bus driver, despite not having the required medical certificate.
Bus	Minnesota	Driver receives disability benefits due to epilepsy. He also suffers from headaches, sleep apnea, asthma, and high blood pressure. Driver and medical examiner agreed that if the driver felt “loopy” he would not drive a commercial vehicle.
Truck	Florida	Driver receives disability benefits for multiple sclerosis, which causes fatigue. Driver hauls circus equipment to various shows, despite not having the required medical certificate.
Truck	Maryland	Driver receives disability benefits for complete deafness. Medical examiner acknowledged error in certifying medical fitness of driver.

Source: GAO.