



Commercial Vehicle Compliance

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Regional Safety Advisory Committee
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Commercial Vehicle Regulations Overview

Regulations	How it's Implemented?	Who is Implementing?
Motor Carrier Safety	Annual Safety Inspection	Texas Department of Public Safety
Weight and Size Laws	Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Pullover, Weigh Stations	Local Law Enforcement, US Department of Transportation, Texas Department of Public Safety
Hazardous Material	Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Pullover, Weigh Stations	Local Law Enforcement, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration
Registration	Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Pullover, Weigh Stations	Local Government, US Department of Transportation, Texas Department of Public Safety
Traffic Laws	Local Law Enforcement Pullovers	Local Law Enforcement
Criminal Laws	Law Enforcement Pullovers	Local Law Enforcement
Engine Emissions Standards	State: None	Not Enforced

What is a Commercial Motor Vehicle?

Generally, a commercial motor vehicle is defined as a self-propelled or towed vehicle used on a public highway to carry passengers or cargo that meets at least one of these conditions:

- Weighs or is rated/registered at more than 26,000 pounds
- Is designed or used to carry more than 15 people, including the driver
- Transports enough hazardous material to require placarding
- Vehicle used primarily for compensation

A farm vehicle weighing or rated at less than 48,000 pounds is excluded from this definition

Note: state and federal rules may differ slightly, exceptions apply



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Commercial Vehicle Enforcement

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement (CVE) Officers

Specialized and certified officers operate either individually or in multijurisdictional events

CVE officers can perform random roadside inspections and coordinate with other agencies on safety regulation enforcement

Objectives

Protect roadways from damage by ensuring compliance with laws regulating commercial vehicle weight

Enforce registration laws to ensure fair payment of commercial vehicle fees and protect public rights and safety on highways

Ensure compliance with traffic laws and regulations

Commercial Vehicle Enforcement (cont.)

Roadside Inspections Process

Coordinated enforcement efforts with Texas Department of Public Safety (TXDPS) and other local law enforcement agencies

Trucks are identified and pulled over safely on roadway or into designated parking lots or offroad areas

Truck drives over weigh scales

CVE officers inspect trucks for brake system, coupling devices, head lamps, lamps on projecting loads, safe loading, steering mechanism, suspension, tires

CVE officers inspect drivers license, registration, hours of service, etc.

Citations issued as determined by inspection violations; Repairs made before operating



Examples of Truck Safety Defects



Cracked Frame

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Loose Axle



Tire Blowout

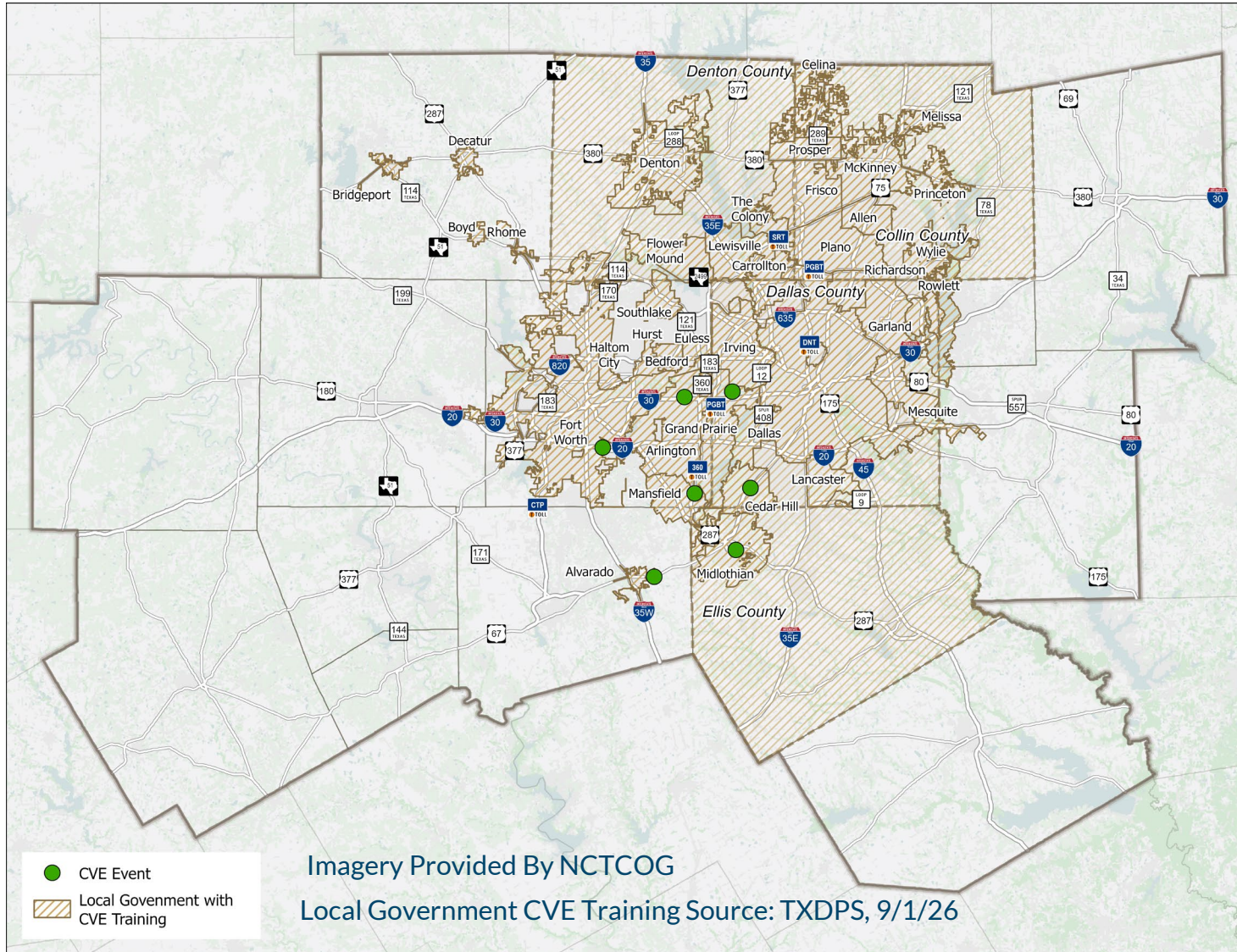
Others:
Lights
Brakes
Driver Violation
Cargo Securement



Heavily Degraded Tires



Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Coverage



TXDPS trains Texas CVE personnel using Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance course materials

Coverage of CVE training provided by TXDPS

4 County Sheriff Offices
39 City Police Departments

CVE Event represents multi-jurisdictional collaborated pullovers (generally monthly)

Individual CVE operations are conducted daily

Regional Details & Statistics

- Rate of vehicle OOS is concerningly high
- Do not currently receive a detailed breakdown of citations, violations, and reasons for being put OOS
- We are working toward getting more of this information from CVE police departments

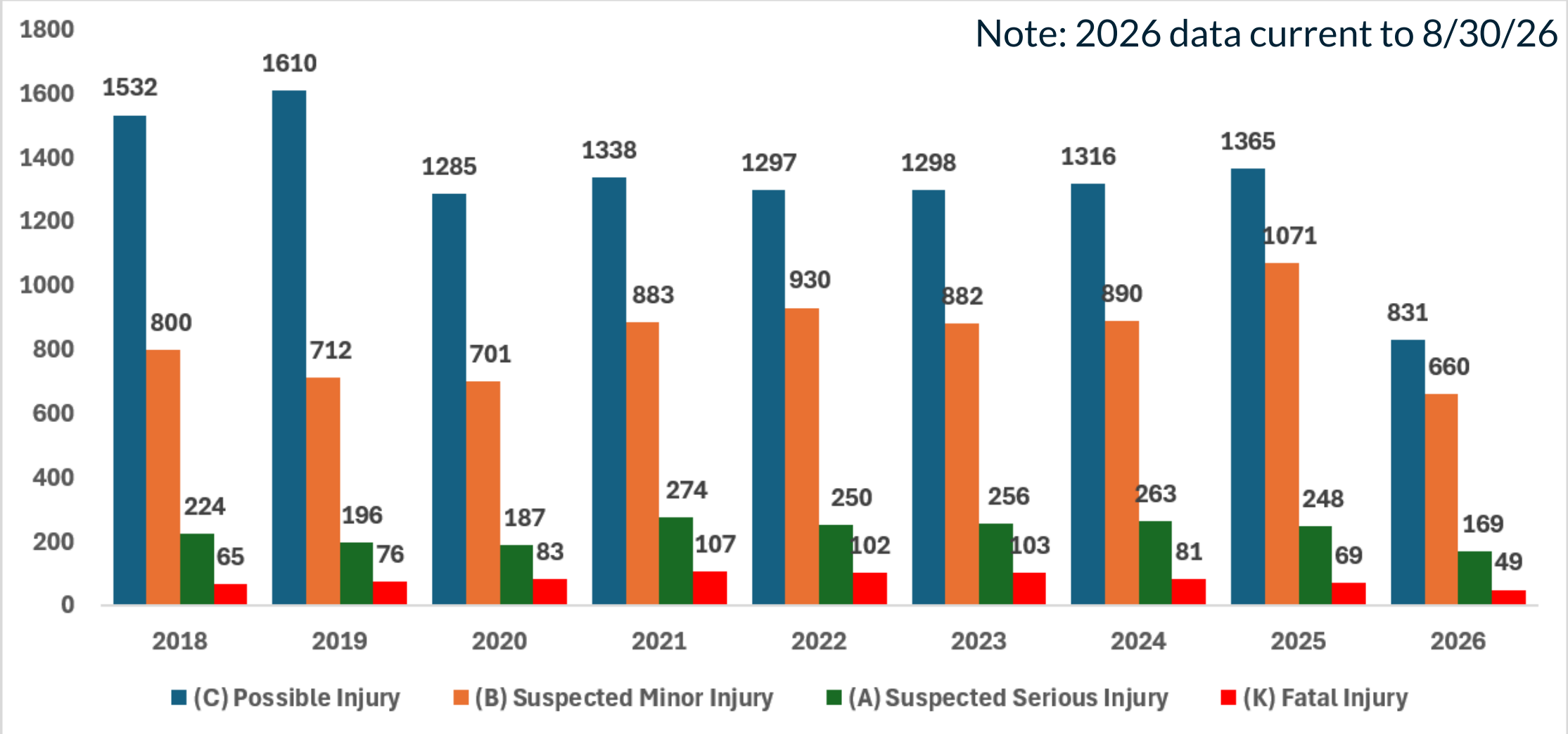
CVE events occur throughout the year as location, weather, and multijurisdictional schedules permit.

	Inspections	Citations	Violations	Vehicles OOS	Vehicles OOS %	Drivers OOS	Drivers OOS %
Total	1,205	505	4,066	590	N/A	65	N/A
Average	45	30	226	24	53%	3	7%

Events occurred from 04/27/2021 through 07/30/2026

Resources Provided By Local CVE Officers

Vehicle Crash Injuries Involving Commercial Vehicles: 1/1/2018 – 8/30/2026



Heavy Duty Diesel Emissions

No diesel vehicles are subject to emissions testing in Texas

EPA suggests significant emissions control tampering

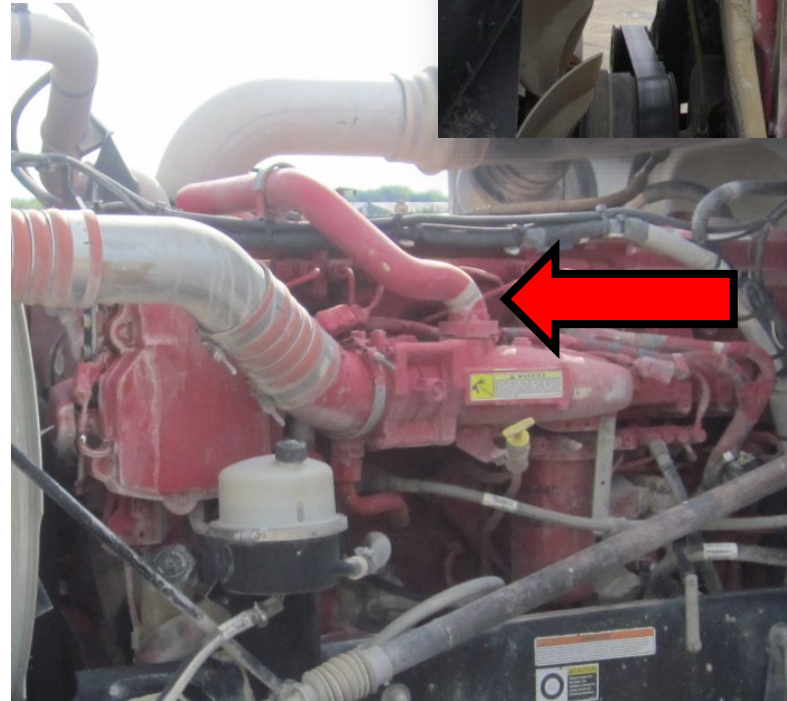
No tampering assumptions are made in emissions inventory modeling

Types of Heavy-Duty Diesel Emissions Tampering*	
Physical Tampering	Software-Based Tampering
Exhaust Gas Recirculation Removal	Exhaust Gas Recirculation Disable
Diesel Particulate Filter Removal	Selective Catalyst Reduction Disable
	Air/Fuel Ratio Tuning
	Ignition Timing Tuning

*Tampering = under the Clean Air Act, removing or making inoperable any system or device used to control emissions from a motor vehicle engine. [U.S.C. Title 42 - THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE](#)

Next Steps

- Continue attending CVE events
- Collect truck data (device)
- Visually inspect for tampering
- Collection of truck emissions data (laboratory)
- Analyze Safety Inspection Correlations
- Analyze Crash Data Correlations
- Facilitate regional working group
- Future CVE support
 - o Training
 - o Personnel
 - o Equipment
 - o Expansion



*Exhaust Gas
Recirculation Intact*

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Contact Us



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