



FTA DRUG & ALCOHOL

Prevention of Alcohol Misuse and Prohibited Drug Use in Transit Operations

REGULATORY UPDATES, ISSUES & REQUIREMENTS

US DOT / Volpe Center

NTICC

Chandler, AZ

September 23, 2025



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration



Disclaimer

This guidance document is not legally binding in its own right and the Federal Transit Administration will not rely upon it as a separate basis for affirmative enforcement actions or other administrative penalty. Conformity with this document (as distinct from existing statutes and regulations) is voluntary only, and nonconformity will not affect rights and obligations under existing statutes and regulations.

Trainer

Michael Redington

Michael.Redington@dot.gov

(617) 494-2197 (W)

(617) 549-5085 (C)

USDOT/Volpe Center
Cambridge, MA



Contacts



- Lyon Rosario – FTA Drug & Alcohol Senior Program Manager
 - (202) 366-2010, fta-dapm@dot.gov
- FTA D&A Project Office (U.S. DOT/Volpe Center, Cambridge, MA)
 - **Hotline:** (617) 494-6336, fta.damis@dot.gov
 - Jennifer Gissel: (617) 494-3875, Jennifer.Gissel@dot.gov
 - Lori DeCoste: (617) 494-2379, lori.decoste@dot.gov
 - Felicity Shanahan: (617) 494-3915, felicity.shanahan@dot.gov
 - Alexa D'adamo: (617) 494-2028, alexa.dadamo@dot.gov
 - Michael Redington: (617) 494-2197, michael.redington@dot.gov

Where We Stand



FTA Covered Employers

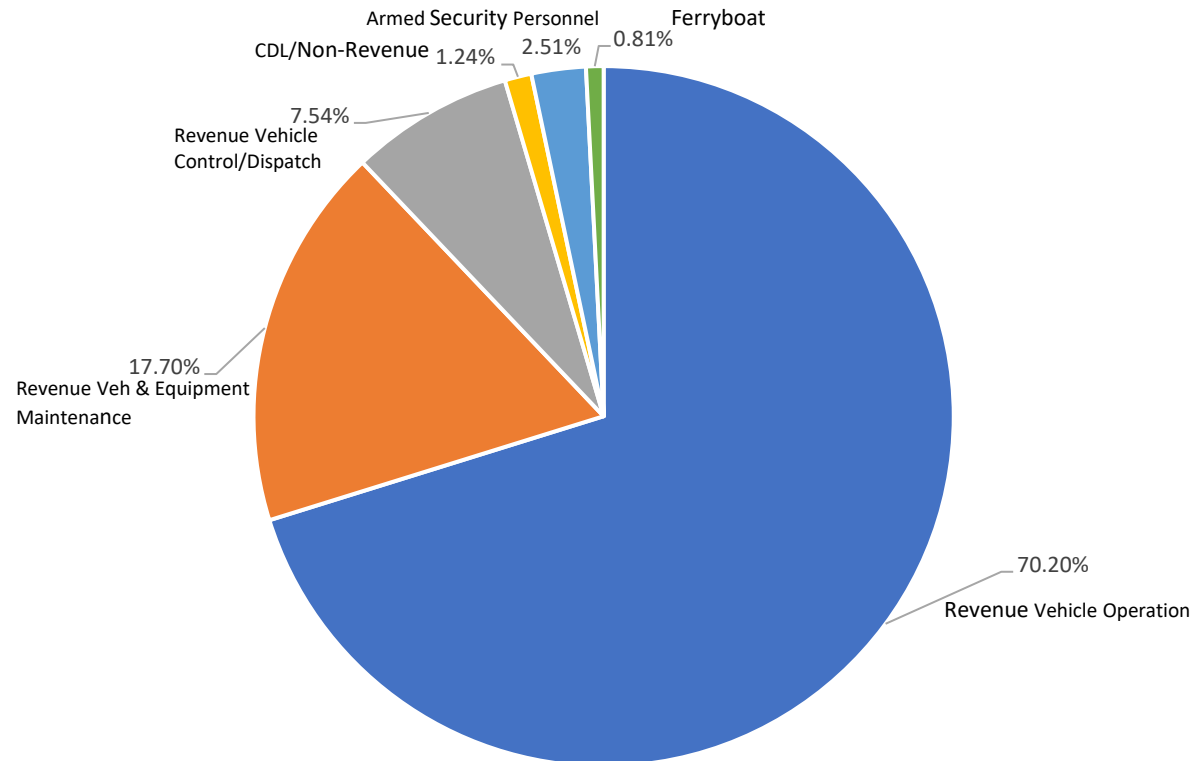
2024 MIS Reporting

- 685 grantees
- 3,363 employers
- 307,760 safety-sensitive employees

• Tribal

- 62 employers
- 1,246 safety-sensitive employees

Covered Employees by Category



FTA Covered Employers

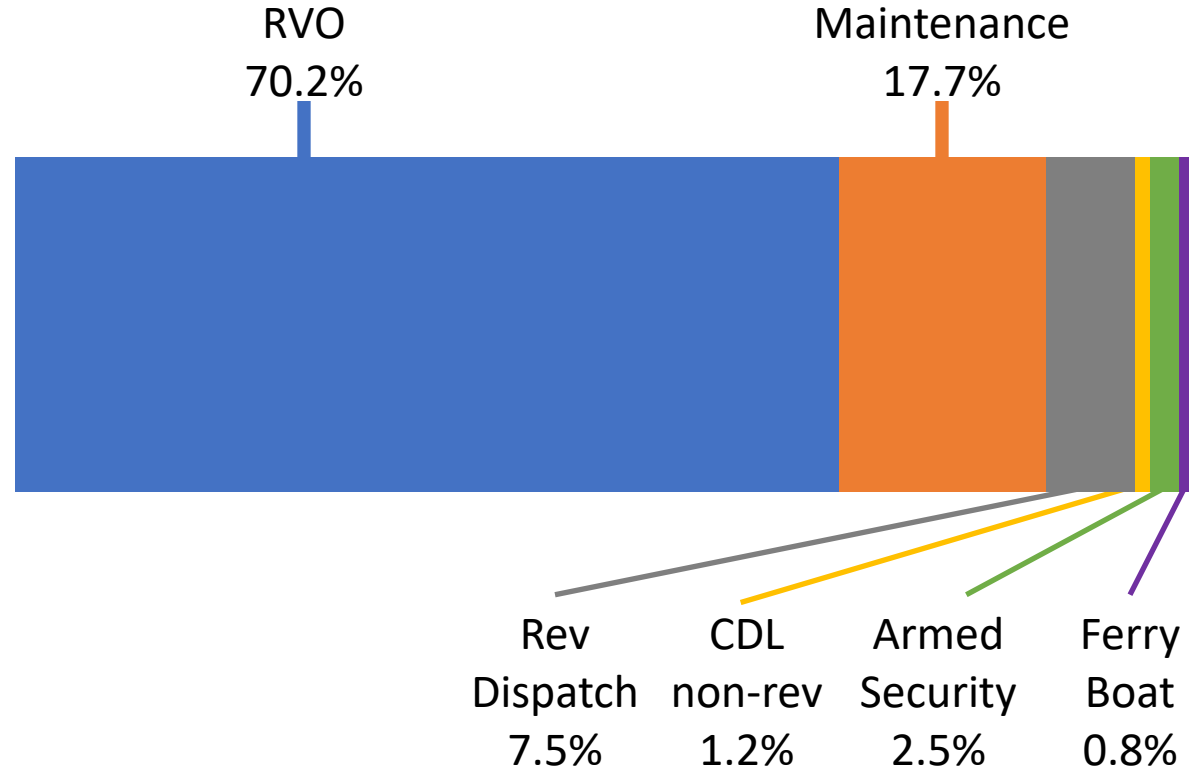
Revenue Vehicle Operation and Maintenance
comprise almost 88% of all Covered Employees

2024 MIS Reporting

- 685 grantees
- 3,363 employers
- 307,760 safety-sensitive employees

• Tribal

- 62 employers
- 1,246 safety-sensitive employees



Required:

10% Random Alcohol

Total Alcohol Tests

117,232



Total Tribal Alcohol Tests

334

50% Random Drug

Total Drug Tests

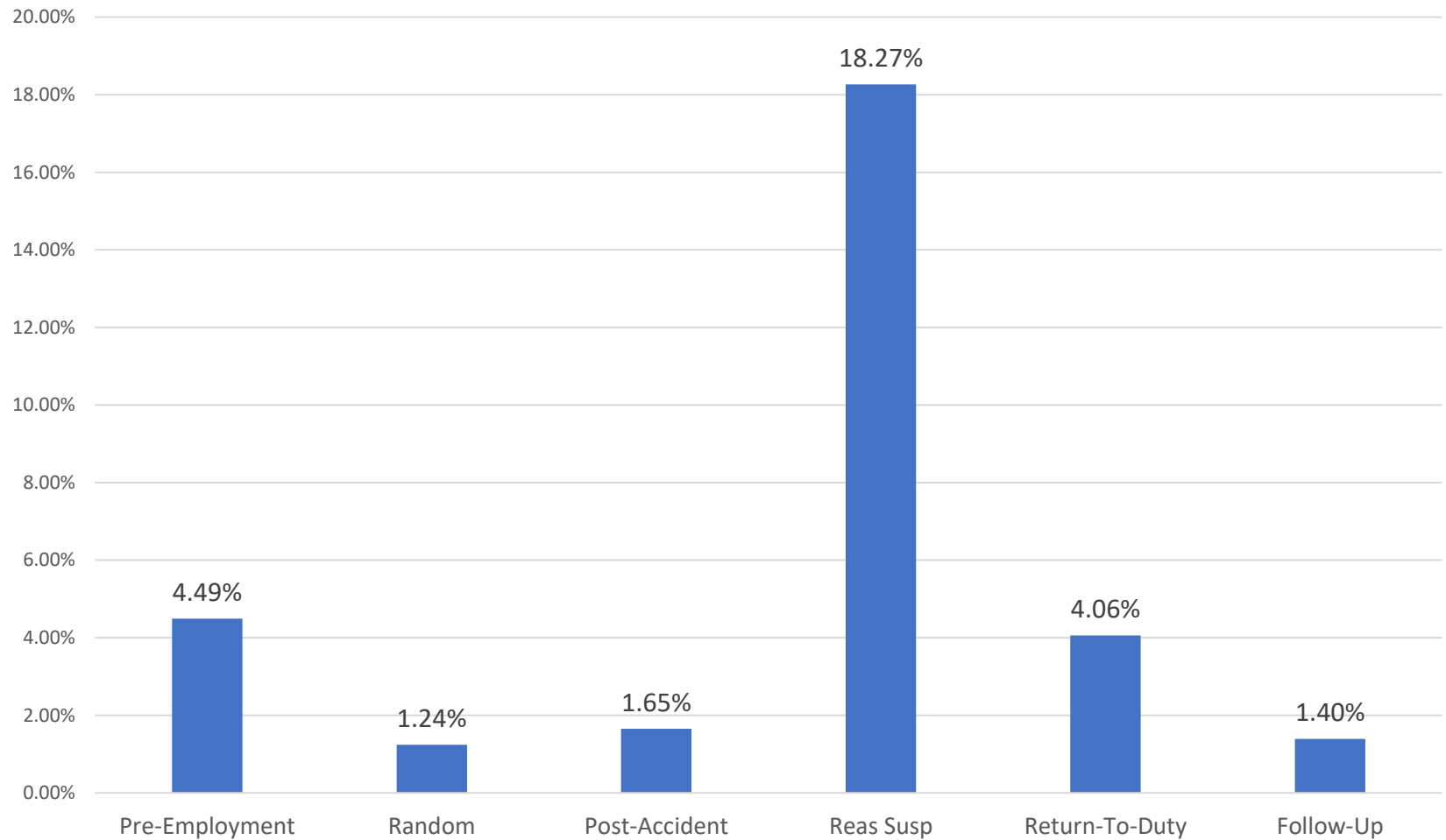
354,332



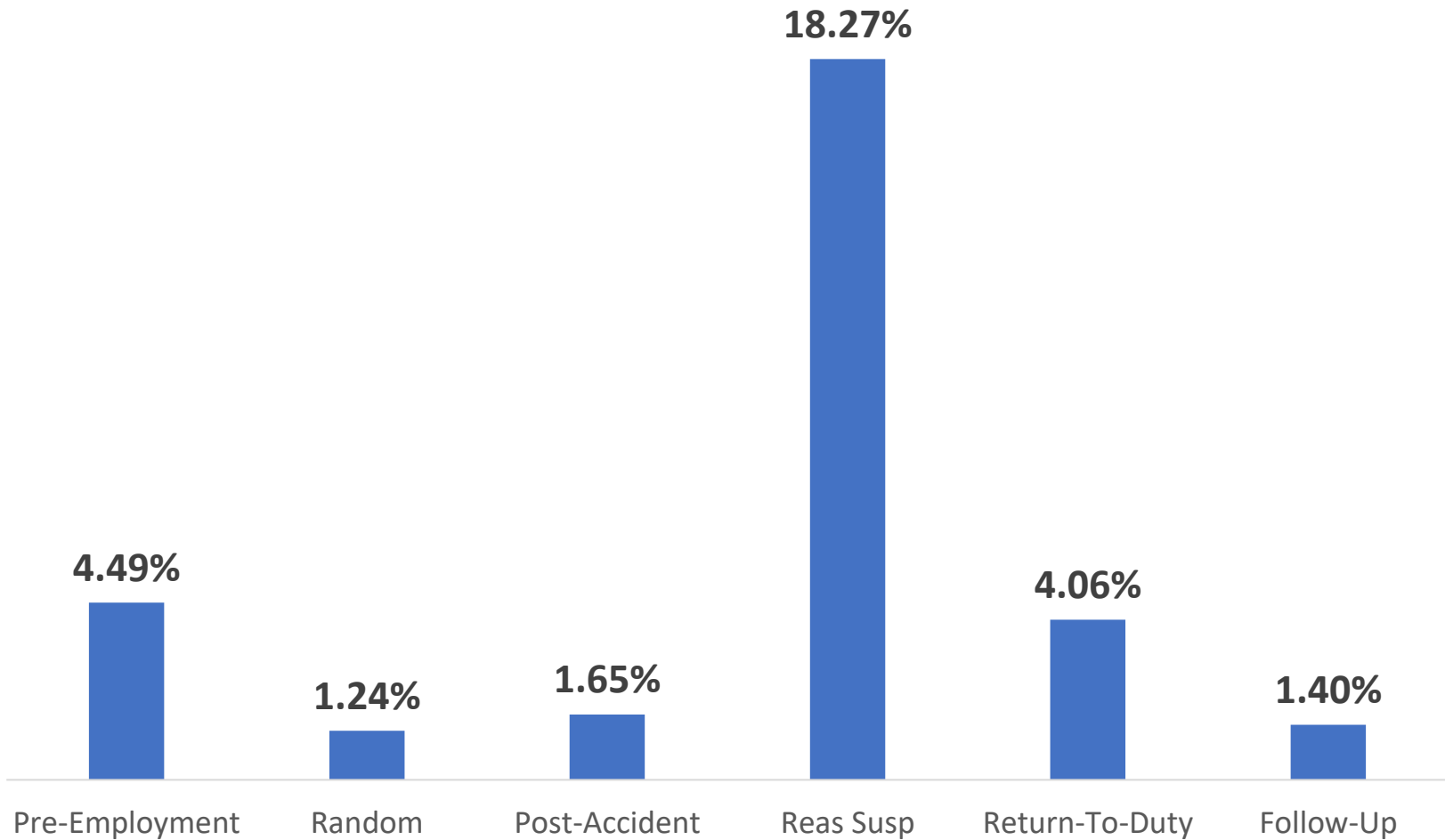
Total Tribal Drug Tests

1,240

Drug Positive Rate - Test Type (2024)

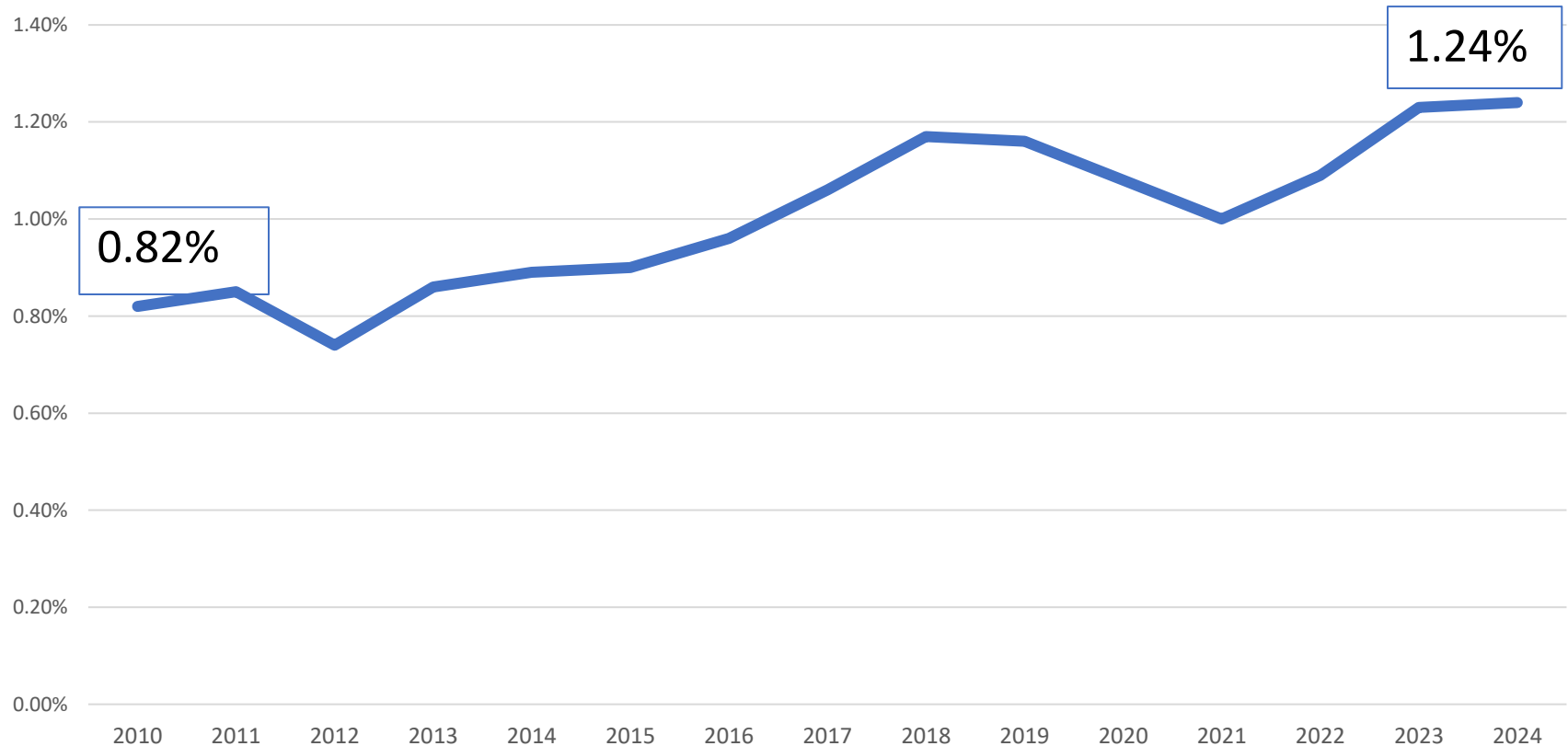


Drug Positive Rate - Test Type (2024)



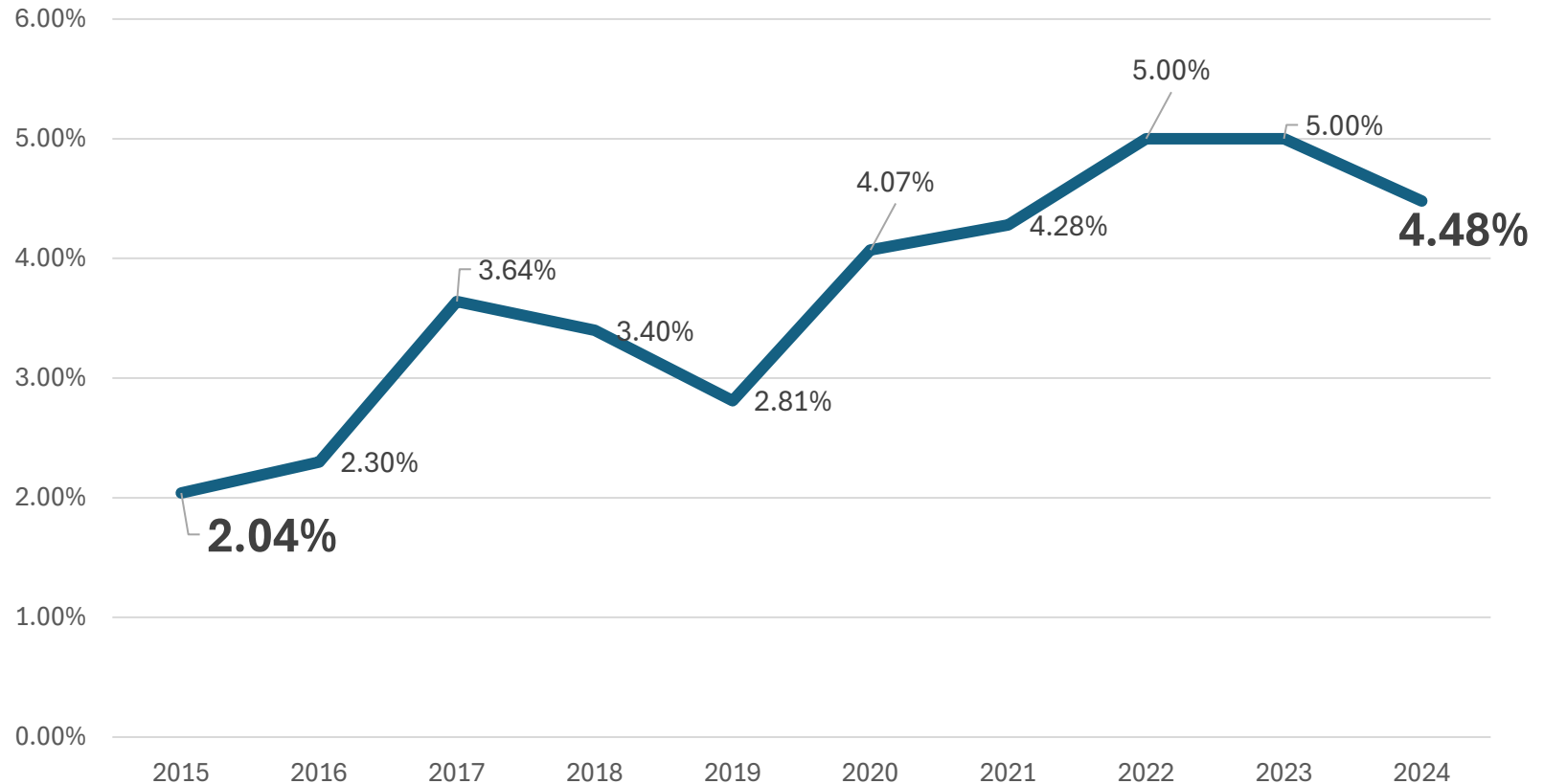
Random Drug Positive Rates (2010 – 2024)

51.2% over 15 years

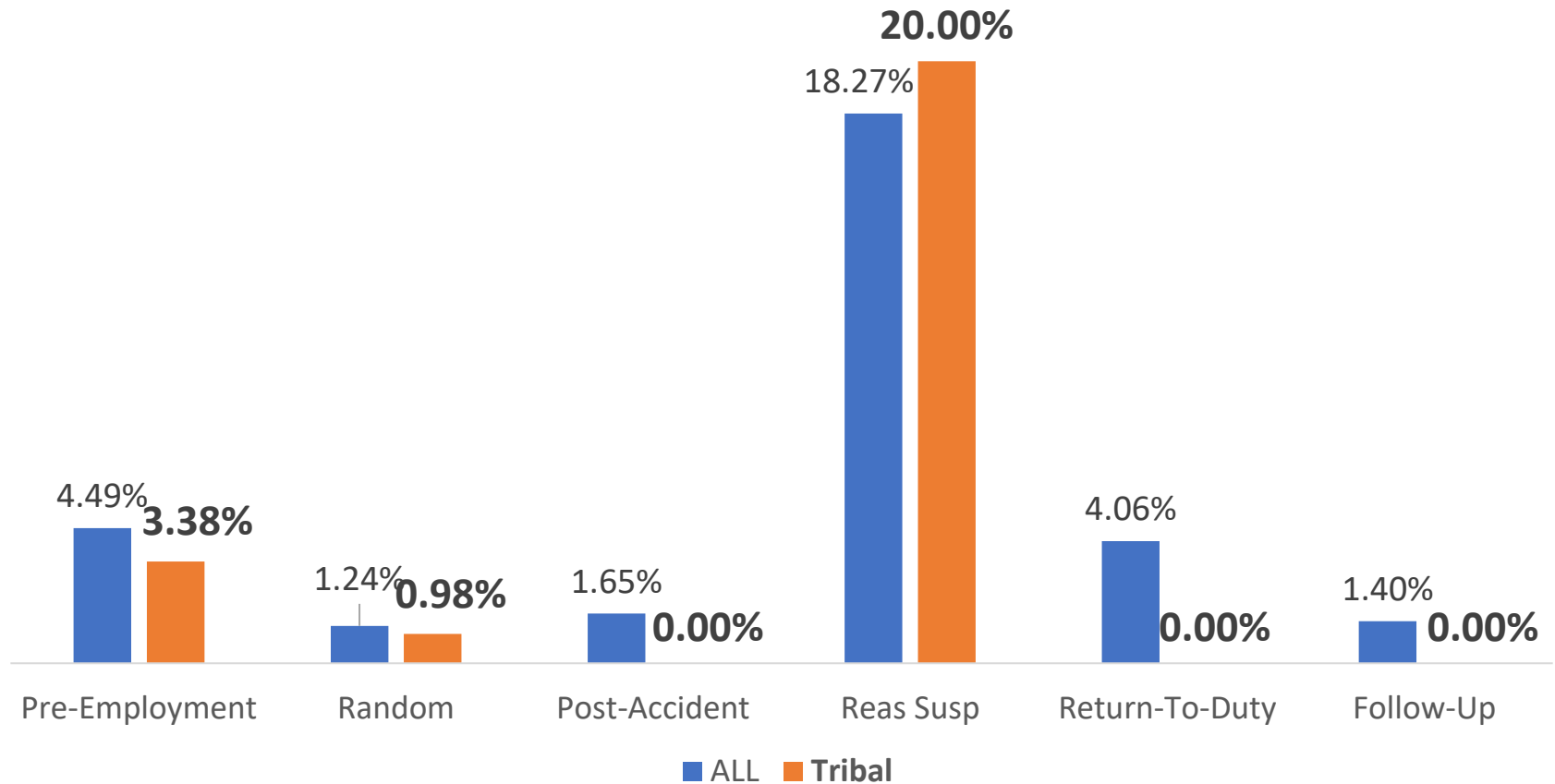


Pre-employment Drug Positive Rates (2015 – 2024)

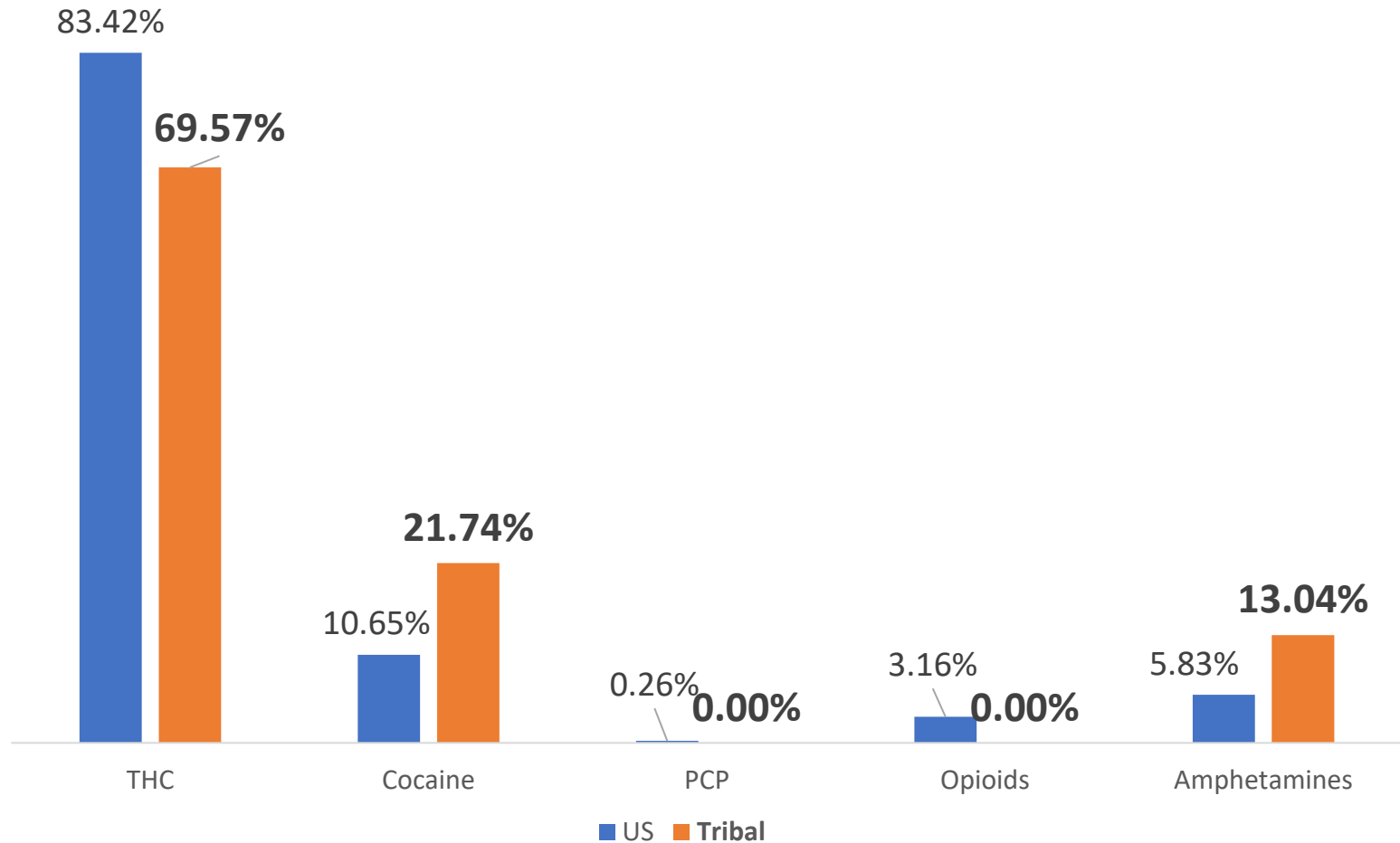
148% increase over 10 years



Drug Positive Rates – All Test Types (ALL vs. TRIBAL)



Drug Type Detected – Positive Drug Tests (All vs. Tribal)





Horizon Issues

- ✓ Adding fentanyl to testing panel
- ✓ THC and state laws
- ✓ FTA minimum testing rates
- ✓ CBD use



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration

Fentanyl – Testing Panel



- July 7, 2025 – HHS with Federal Drug-Free Workplace Program did include testing for drug fentanyl.
 - Federal Register - Notice 1015-00425.
- **September 2, 2025 - DOT – NPRM (proposed)**
 - Add Fentanyl & Norfentanyl to testing panel
 - Authorize biomarker testing
 - Modify analyte nomenclature for marijuana
 - Add 30-day requirement to complete training and mock collections (STT, BAT, Urco)
- **Comment period ends – 10/17/2025**

THC / Marijuana (Medical and Recreational)

- State/Tribal initiatives - no bearing on the USDOT's regulated drug testing program
 - Marijuana remains a Schedule 1 Drug
 - DOT regulations do not authorize marijuana use
 - MRO will not verify drug test as negative based on physician recommended 'medical marijuana'
 - Use of marijuana is never permitted
- Prohibited at all times
 - Off duty
 - Vacation
 - With a Rx



This Photo by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](#)

FTA Minimum Required Random Testing Rates

Remains the same for CY 2026

- 50% - Random Drug
- 10% - Random Alcohol

2024 DOT RANDOM TESTING RATES		
DOT Agency	Drug Testing Rate	Alcohol Testing Rate
FMCSA	50%	10%
FAA	25%	10%
FRA	25% - Covered 25% Maintenance 50% Mechanical	10% - Covered 10% Maintenance 10% Mechanical
FTA	50%	10%
PHMSA	25%	10%

CBD - Cannabidiol



DOT – OFFICE OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY AND COMPLIANCE (ODAPC)

- Issued Notice – February 18, 2020
- Hemp Product up to 0.3% THC... not Controlled Substance
- Any Product $\geq 0.3\%$ THC is a Controlled Substance

DOT Does NOT Test for CBD

- Not Part of DOT 5-Panel Test
- Will Not Test 'POSITIVE' for CBD

DOT Does Test for THC

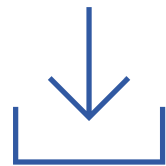
- THC is a Schedule 1 Drug

If use of CBD results in THC Positive... It is a DOT Positive

- No Legitimate Medical Reason

Requirement – 2025 MIS

- Prepare testing results data for Calendar Year (1/1 – 12/31)
 - Based on test date, not result date
- Submit to FTA by March 15th - previous CY testing results
 - CY 2025 Testing Results are Due March 15, 2026
- Must submit only through DAMIS Reporting System
 - <https://DAMIS.DOT.GOV>
- Certify data for accuracy and completeness
- Must retain a copy of MIS for 5 years
 - Paper, pdf, electronic file
 - Grantees should maintain a copy of all contractors / subrecipients



Regulations



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration

The Regulations

49 CFR Part 655 (FTA)

- ***Prevention of Alcohol Misuse and Prohibited Drug Use in Transit Operations***
 - **who** is subject to testing
 - **when** testing is required

<http://transit-safety.fta.dot.gov/drugandalcohol/regulations/regulations/default.aspx>

49 CFR Part 40 (DOT)

- ***Procedures for Transportation Workplace Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs***
 - **how** to conduct testing
 - **how** to return an employee to duty after a violation

Applicability

655.3

What employer must have a FTA
Drug and Alcohol Program?



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration



Applicability

- Recipients (grantees) of FTA transit funds
 - 5307: Urbanized Area Formula
 - 5309: Transit Capital Investment
 - 5339: Buses and Bus Facilities
 - 5311: Formula Grants for Rural Areas
- Subrecipients and Contractors of FTA Grantee, when Grantee uses the subrecipient/contractor to provide some or all its safety-sensitive activities

Exemptions from Part 655



Maintenance contractors performing services:

for 5311 grantees
(rural)

for 5307, 5309, or
5339 grantees serving
areas with a
population less than
200,000

on a one-time or
limited, ad-hoc basis



Ferryboat Operators

Covered mostly by
United States Coast
Guard (USCG)

Need FTA Random
Alcohol Testing



“Taxicab Exception”

Taxi operator/ TNC
does not provide
service under an
arrangement with an
FTA recipient but is
chosen at random by
the passenger



Railroads

Covered primarily
under FRA
Commuter rail

5310 Funding Frequently Asked Questions

- **Q:** Do FTA drug and alcohol program rules apply to recipients and subrecipients that receive funds only from the Enhanced Mobility and Seniors & Individuals with Disabilities Program (49 U.S.C. § 5310) (Section 5310)?
- **A: No.** Recipients or subrecipients that receive only Section 5310 assistance are not subject to FTA's drug and alcohol program rules at 49 CFR Part 655.
- However, such recipients and subrecipients may be required to comply with other drug and alcohol rules, such as the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) rules, which cover employees required to hold a commercial driver's license (49 CFR Part 382).

5310 Funding Frequently Asked Questions

- **Q:** Are recipients or subrecipients of Section 5310 funds receiving federal assistance under 49 U.S.C. §§ 5307, 5309, or 5311 required to comply with the FTA drug and alcohol program rules?
- **A: Yes.** The FTA drug and alcohol program rules apply to recipients and subrecipients of the Urbanized Area Program (49 U.S.C. § 5307), Capital Investment Grants Program (49 U.S.C. § 5309), and Rural Area Program (49 U.S.C. § 5311) funds, as well as their contractors and subcontractors. Therefore, recipients and subrecipients of Section 5310 funding that also receive funding under one or more of the covered FTA programs (Section 5307, 5309, or 5311) must include any safety-sensitive employees funded under the Section 5310 program in their DOT/FTA testing program.
- Employers do not need to create a separate testing program for employees funded under Section 5310. Those employees may be included in the existing testing program.

5310 Funding Frequently Asked Questions

- **Q:** If the State or designated recipient of Section 5310 funds also is a direct recipient of Section 5307, Section 5309, or Section 5311 funds but provides only Section 5310 funds to a subrecipient, is the subrecipient covered by the FTA drug and alcohol rules?
- **A:** No. Subrecipients that receive only Section 5310 assistance are not subject to FTA's drug and alcohol program rules.
- **Q:** Can a recipient of Section 5307, 5309, or 5311 funds separate the transportation services provided under Section 5310 from the transportation services funded by one of the other covered FTA programs so that the Section 5310 service is not subject to the FTA drug and alcohol program rules?
- **A:** No. Because recipients and subrecipients of assistance under FTA's Section 5307, 5309, and 5311 grant programs are covered by the FTA drug and alcohol program rules, all operations, including those funded under Section 5310, are subject to FTA drug and alcohol program rules.
- Employers don't need to create a separate testing program for employees funded under Section 5310. Those employees may be included in the existing testing program.

Covered Employees

655.4



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration



Safety-Sensitive Functions – Part 655

What functions are defined by FTA as being “safety-sensitive”



Part 655 applies to employees who perform or will perform a safety-sensitive function

Functions performed – not job title



Safety-sensitive function

- any of the duties on the following slides
- when performed by employees of recipients, subrecipients, operators, or contractors

(1) Revenue Vehicle Operator (RVO)

Operating a revenue service vehicle, including when not in revenue service



- **“revenue service vehicle”**
 - public transit vehicles used in providing transit service for passengers
 - carries passengers that directly pay fares, are subsidized by public policy, or provide payment through some contractual arrangement
 - includes vehicles operated in 'free fare' service, which carry passengers
- **“not in revenue service”**
 - operate on private or transit property
 - move buses through the yard
 - move buses through the bus wash
- **Possession of a CDL does not mean you automatically meet the definition of safety-sensitive**

(2) Operating a nonrevenue service vehicle when required to be operated by a holder of a CDL



- a vehicle used in connection with keeping revenue vehicles in operation, such as a **tow truck** or a **snowplow**
- non-revenue vehicle operators are safety-sensitive when those operators are required to hold a CDL in order to legally operate the non-revenue service vehicle

(3) Controlling dispatch or movement of a revenue service vehicle

“controlling movement”

- Includes communication concerning specific, detailed, and contemporaneous route/turn instruction to individual operators



(4) Maintaining a revenue service vehicle or equipment used in revenue service (RVEM)



- Includes repairs, overhaul, rebuilding, preventative maintenance
- Maintenance on lift and other accessible features
- Maintenance on communication systems
 - “turn the wrench or screwdriver”

(5) Carrying a firearm for security purposes

- Provide security at transit facilities and carries a firearm
- What About - Transit Police, Private Security Firms?
 - Always covered
- Local Police?
 - If their duties are determined by transit employer – directed by transit



FTA “Safety-Sensitive” Employee



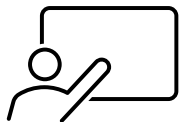
Must have a verified negative DOT Pre-Employment Drug Test Result prior to performance



Must be in a DOT/FTA Random Testing Pool



Are subject to DOT/FTA Random, Post-Accident, and Reasonable Suspicion Testing



Must receive 60-minutes training –
effects and consequences of prohibited drug use
and signs and symptoms that may indicate
prohibited drug use

Part 655: Program Requirements

1. FTA Drug & Alcohol Policy
2. Education and Training
3. Drug and Alcohol Testing Program
4. Record Retention



FTA Drug & Alcohol Policy

655.15-16

- ✓ What is it?
- ✓ Requirements
- ✓ How do I get one?



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration

D&A Policy: What is it?

Statement describing the employer's policy on prohibited drug use and alcohol misuse in the workplace

- Provides clear, concise guidelines to employees regarding the DOT/FTA anti-drug and alcohol misuse program
 - Informs employees of actions that are prohibited by FTA/DOT
 - Describes circumstances for testing
 - Defines consequences for rule violations
 - Should be easily read and understood
- Provides a program implementation guide for the DAPM

Education and Training

655.14

- ✓ Display and distribution of materials
- ✓ 60 minutes for all SS employees
- ✓ 120 minutes for supervisors



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration

Education & Training (1): All Safety-Sensitive Employees

Minimum of 60 minutes on drugs - §655.14(b)

- Effects and consequences of prohibited drug use on personal health, safety, and the work environment
- Signs and symptoms that may indicate prohibited drug use

FTA has a video:

- <https://transit-safety.fta.dot.gov/DrugAndAlcohol/Tools/DrugAwarenessVideo/Default.aspx>

Additional training outside of drugs (policy, alcohol, etc.) **does not** count towards 60-minute requirement

★ One time requirement – no retraining requirement

Education & Training (2): Reasonable Suspicion

- §655.14(b)(2): Supervisors and/or other company officers authorized to make reasonable suspicion determinations must receive:
 - Minimum of **60 minutes** on physical, behavioral, and performance indicators of probable drug use
 - Minimum of **60 minutes** on physical, behavioral, speech, and performance indicators of probable alcohol use
- Training must occur prior to making any reasonable suspicion referrals §655.43(b)
- Document – date/time/duration, how training was provided
 - Training class – attendance list, trainer
 - Must retain documentation – 2 years (655.71(b))
 - Best Practice – length of employment

★ One time requirement

DOT TESTING

Drug and Alcohol Testing

- ✓ Prohibited drug use
- ✓ Prohibited alcohol use



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration



What is a DOT Drug Test?

Methodology – Urine or Oral Fluid

Form – Federal Custody and Control Form (CCF)

DOT Qualified Collector

Split Specimen – Urine – 45mL (30mL & 15mL)

Oral fluid – 2mL (1mL & 1 mL)

DHHS Lab - 5 Panel Test – Screen for 5 Substances

THC, Cocaine, PCP, Opioids, Amphetamines

Lab Result is reviewed by a Medical Review Officer (MRO)

What is NOT Allowed?

Blood Test

'Quick test' or 'rapid test'

Single specimen

Screening for additional substances – fentanyl, benzodiazepines
7-Panel Test, 9-Panel Test

Use of non-DOT form

DOT Drug Test – When?

Drug Test – Anytime a **safety-sensitive** employee is **on-duty**.

- If seasonal/intermittent – may only test during that time.
- May test when not performing a safety-sensitive function.
- May not require an employee to go ‘on-duty’ for the purpose of performing a DOT drug test.

Prohibited Substances: Drugs

Drugs and drug metabolites tested by DOT:

- Marijuana
 - Cocaine
 - Phencyclidine (PCP)
 - Opioids
 - Codeine, morphine, 6-AM
 - Added in 2018 - hydrocodone, oxycodone, hydromorphone, oxymorphone (semi-synthetic)
 - Common Names: OxyContin®, Percodan®, Percocet®, Vicodin®, Lortab®, Norco®, Dilaudid®, Exalgo®
 - Amphetamines
 - Amphetamines & methamphetamines
- 
- Fentanyl**

Laboratory Positive – Reviewed by MRO

What is a DOT Alcohol Test?

Methodology (1) (Initial Screening Test) - Saliva or Breath

Methodology (2) (Confirmation Test) - Breath

DOT Qualified - Screening Test Technician (STT), Breath Alcohol Technician (BAT)

Device – Alcohol Screening Device (ASD), Evidential Breath Testing (EBT)

Device - Maintained per Quality Assurance Plan (QAP)

Form – DOT Alcohol Testing Form (ATF)

What is NOT Allowed?

Device other than EBT for confirmation test (must print)

Device not on Conforming Products List (CPL)

Blood test

Law Enforcement Test – Unless DOT Trained

Wait time less than 15 minutes between screening and confirmation

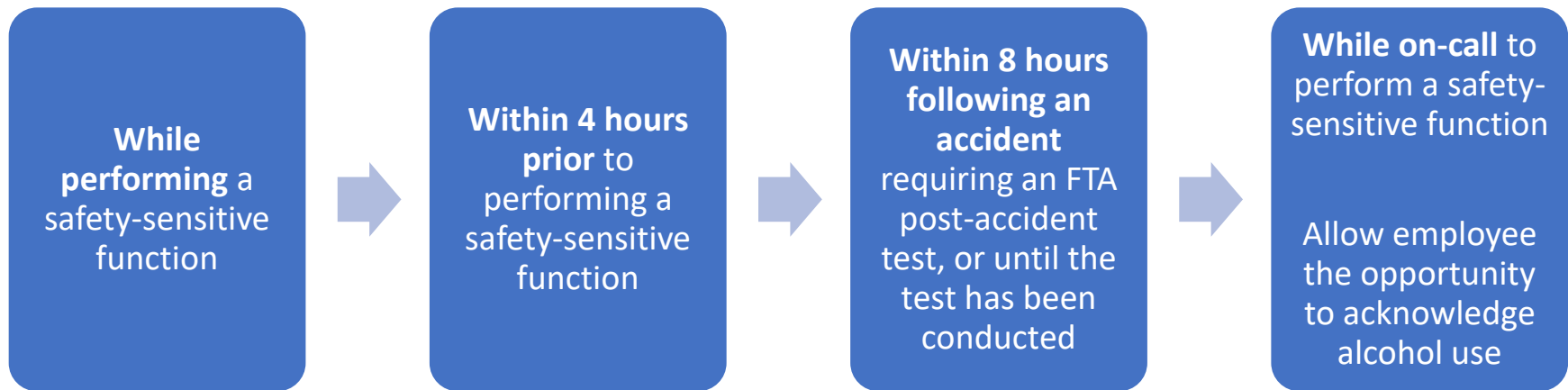
DOT ALCOHOL TESTING - WHEN

Alcohol Test – Just before, just after or while performing a safety-sensitive function.

(for Random, Follow-up and Reasonable Suspicion)

- May not require an employee to go 'on-duty' for the purpose of performing a DOT alcohol test

Prohibited Alcohol Use



PREVIOUS EMPLOYER CHECKS

✓ 40.25

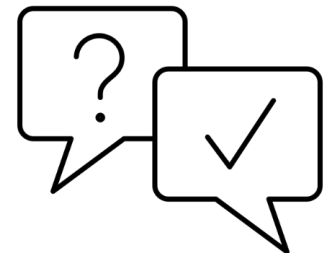
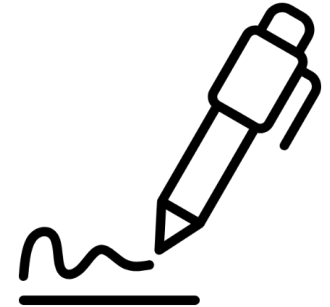


U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration

Previous Employer Records Check

As a potential employer, you must:

- Obtain written consent from applicants to obtain drug and alcohol testing information from previous **2 years**
 - Consent must be 'wet' signature (rulemaking underway to amend this requirement)
 - No photocopied or stylus signature
- Contact previous employers – written consent must accompany the request
- Also ask applicant whether he or she has tested positive or refused a DOT pre-employment test in the previous two years - **§40.25(j)**



Previous Employer Records Check

40.25(b)

Request the following information from any previous DOT employers:

- Alcohol test results 0.04 or higher
- Verified positive drug tests
- Test refusals
- Other violations of the DOT drug and alcohol regulation
- If appropriate, documentation of successful completion of return-to-duty process

Random Testing

655.45

- ✓ Who is subject to random testing
- ✓ Minimum testing rates
- ✓ Random selection
- ✓ Consortiums
- ✓ Random testing
- ✓ Records Review



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration



Random Testing (DOT)

Who is subject to random testing?



Only DOT Covered Employees in DOT Random Pool

- **Federal Transit Administration (FTA)**
- **Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)**
- **Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)**
- **Federal Railroad Administration (FRA)**
- **Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA)**
- **United States Coast Guard (USCG)**

May not mix DOT with non-DOT

Random Testing - Notification

When notified – employee must proceed immediately to the test site

- If employee is performing safety-sensitive function – must cease and proceed to test site
- Do not supply employee with ‘arrival time’ – must proceed immediately
 - Instruction to employee = “proceed immediately”

Employer must ensure that employee arrives in a timely manner

- Do not provide a set time to arrive
- Collection site will record time of arrival/check-in
- Employer may accompany employee – not required

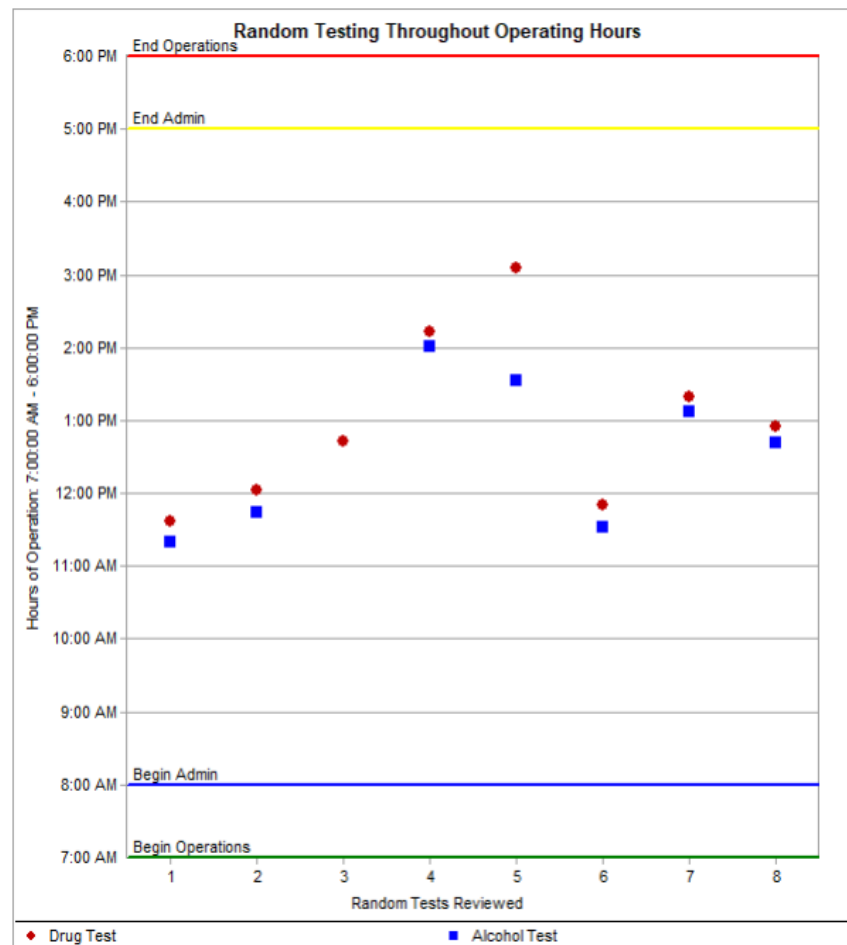
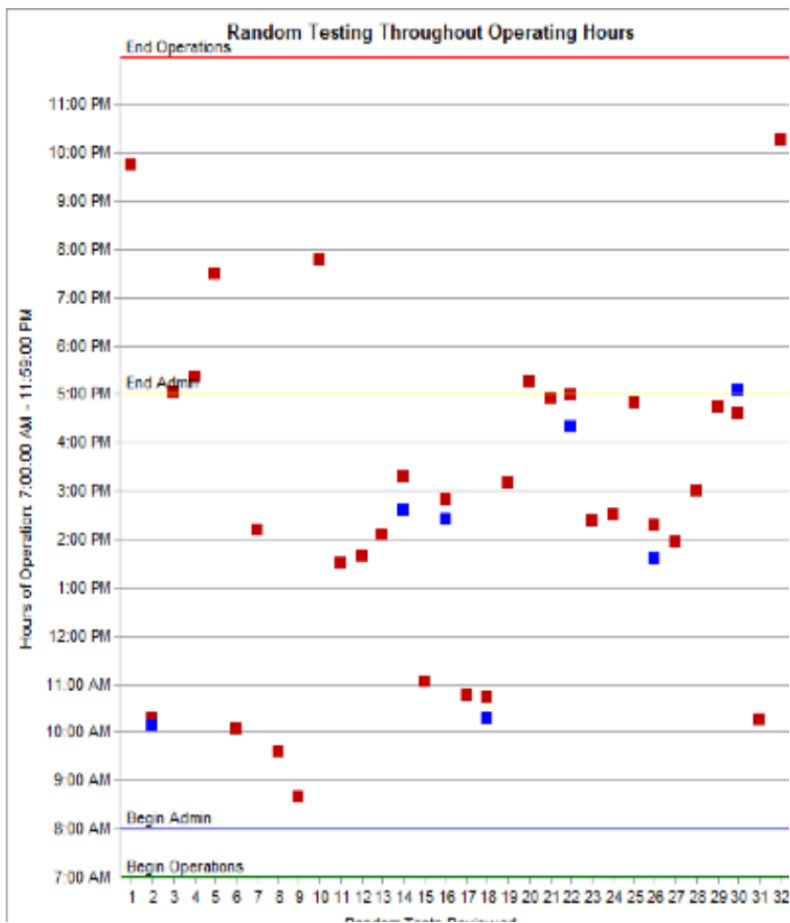
If employee does not proceed directly – may be a refusal to test

- Refusal – employer decision

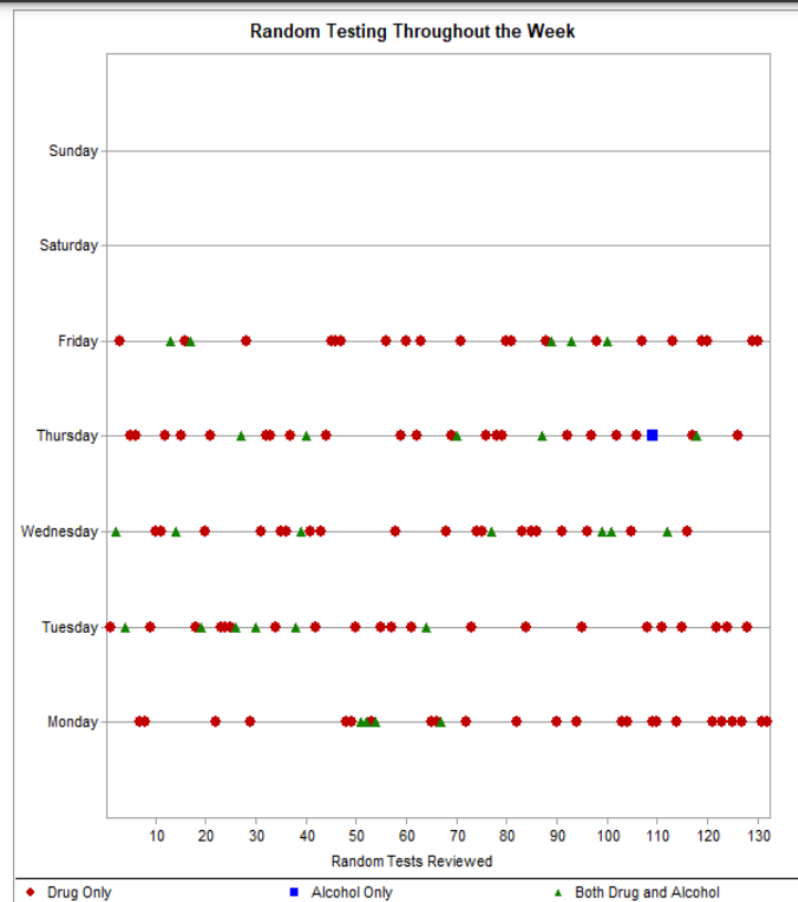
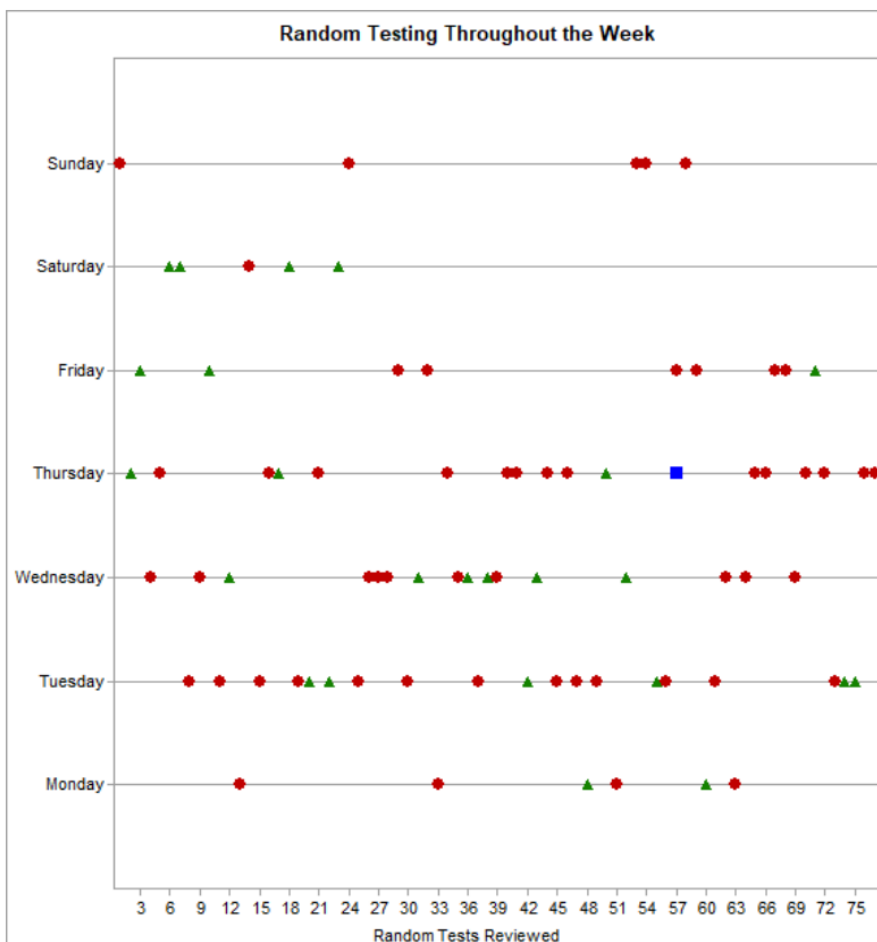
Random Testing

- Must have ability to **conduct** a DOT random test **anytime** a safety-sensitive function is performed
(COMMON AUDIT FINDING)
 - Early morning, weekend, late night, holiday, etc.
- Must spread random tests “reasonably” across:
 - Year
 - Days of Week – Weekend, Holiday Testing
 - Hours in which safety-sensitive functions are performed
- Random tests – proportional to level of service
- Unannounced and Unpredictable – when random test will occur – no pattern

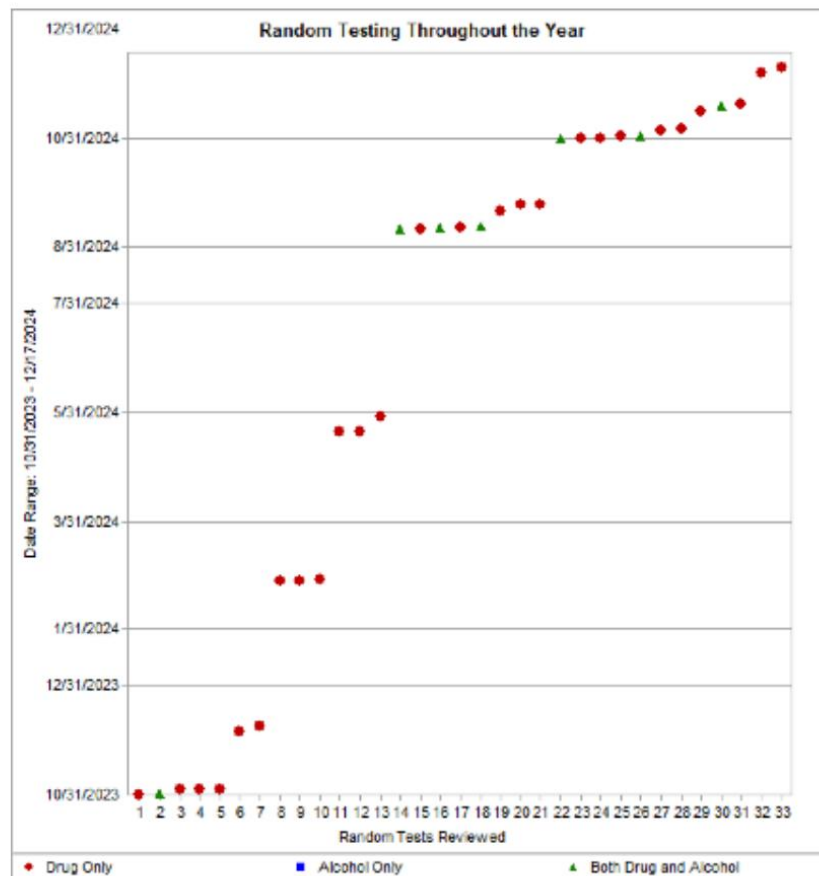
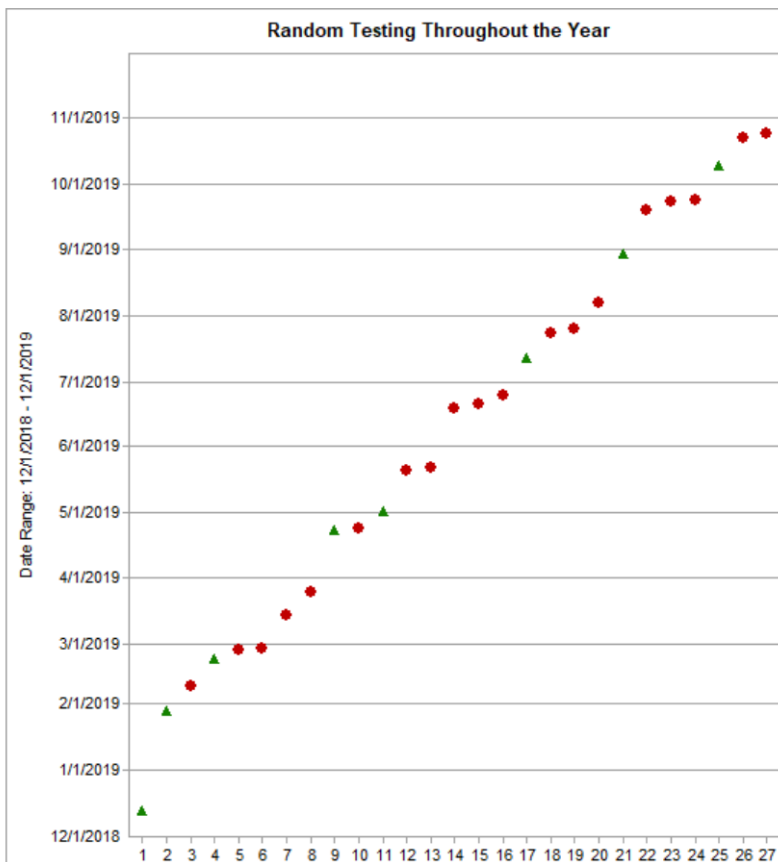
Reasonable Spread – Across the Day



Reasonable Spread – Across the Week



Reasonable Spread – Across the Year



Post-accident Testing

655.44

- ✓ What is an accident?
- ✓ Testing decision
- ✓ Who to test?
- ✓ When to test?



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration



What is an 'Accident' – § 655.4

FTA defines an **accident** as...

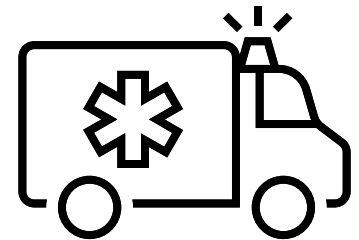
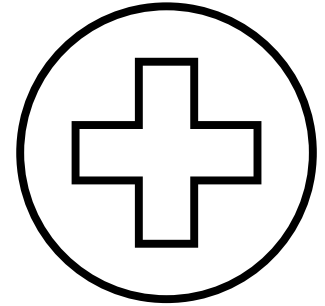
- an occurrence associated with the operation of a vehicle in which one or more of the following occur:
 - An individual **dies**
 - An individual suffers a bodily injury and immediately **receives medical treatment away from the scene**
 - An occurrence in which the public transit vehicle involved is a bus, electric bus, van, or automobile, one or more vehicles incurs **disabling damage** and such vehicle(s) are transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle

*** If the public transit vehicle is a rail car, trolley car or trolley bus, or vessel, and is **removed from operation** ***

Post-Accident Testing Criteria – medical treatment

Decision based on the employer's determination, using the best available information at time of determination

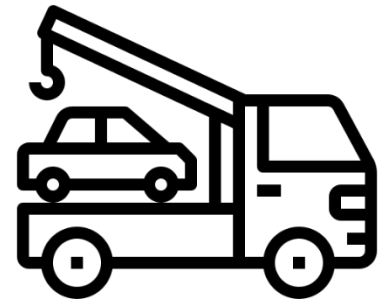
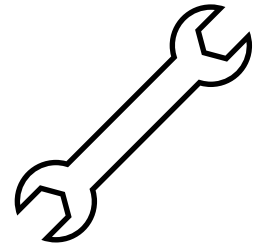
- What is **medical treatment away from the scene**?
 - Any individual goes directly from the scene to receive medical treatment
 - Transported by any means
 - Does not require verification by the employer



Post-Accident Testing Criteria – disabling damage

What is **disabling damage**?

- A vehicle cannot proceed under its own power without further damage
- A vehicle cannot be easily repaired at the scene (headlights/taillights, turn signals, horn, tires, etc.)
- Requires towing or transport away from the scene by another vehicle
 - Operating vehicle would further damage the vehicle



Tow truck icons created by itim2101 - Flaticon

Post-Accident Testing Criteria – removed from operation

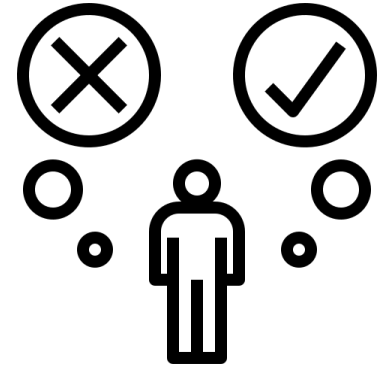


- Rail/vessel only
- Rail car, trolley car, trolley bus
 - Unauthorized passing of a stop signal – Stop Signal Overrun
 - Catenary Failure or Overhead Line Equipment Failure
- Vessel
 - ‘Hard’ docking
 - Collision
 - Grounding (aground)

Post-Accident Testing Decision

Decision to test/not to test

- Made by employer (company official, supervisor) **at the scene**
- Use **best information available** at the time
 - any and all information on-site
 - do not 'reverse' decision based on facts that may emerge later
- Document decision-making process



Decide icons created by Nualnoi Kinkaeo – Flaticon
Document icons created by Freepik - Flaticon

Technical Assistance

1. TRAININGS
2. NEWSLETTER
3. TOOLS & RESOURCES
4. HOTLINE

<https://transit-safety.fta.dot.gov/DrugAndAlcohol>



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration



Trainings



Full-day & partial day training available

- In-person or virtual
- Special sessions (Random, Post-Accident, etc.)
- Schedule at <https://transit-safety.fta.dot.gov/drugandalcohol/training>

Trainings

Interested in Hosting?

Contact: Jennifer Gissel (US DOT / Volpe Center)

Jennifer.Gissel@DOT.GOV

(617) 494-3875

FTA Drug and Alcohol Hotline

FTA.DAMIS@DOT.GOV

(617) 494-6336

We also take suggestions for session topics!

Scheduled Trainings

Virtual

October 1st, 2025

Handling Shy Bladder

11:00 – 12:30 (EST)

12:00 – 1:30 (CST)

We also take suggestions for session topics!

Upcoming Trainings

Virtual

Look for three '**How to Complete your MIS**' sessions
From December – March
Date/Time; TBD

Conference

FTA Drug & Alcohol National Conference
Spring 2026
More information to come!

Newsletter

- Regulatory clarifications
 - Interpretations
 - Upcoming events
 - Announcements
 - Back Issues
- Sign up to receive the FTA Drug and Alcohol Regulation Updates Newsletter -
<https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDOTFTA/subscriber/new>

FTA Drug and Alcohol REGULATION UPDATES

September 2024

Issue 82

Post-Accident Testing Thresholds

Post-accident drug and alcohol tests can only be done under FTA authority if the following thresholds are met:

- An individual dies;
- An individual suffers bodily injury and immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident, and the employee's performance cannot be completely discounted as a contributing factor to the accident;
- A vehicle (including a non-transit vehicle) incurs disabling damage as the result of the occurrence, in which the public transportation vehicle involved is a bus, electric bus, van, or automobile, and is transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other vehicle, and the employee's performance cannot be completely discounted as a contributing factor to the accident; or
- A railcar, trolley car, trolley bus, or vessel is removed from operation, and the employee's performance cannot be completely discounted as a contributing factor to the accident.

Other criteria, such as the dollar amount of damages,



law enforcement direction, or insurance agency requirements do not meet the thresholds for FTA post-accident testing. Employers may only conduct FTA post-accident testing if a situation meets one of the above criteria. Employers may set their own standards for post-accident testing, however, these tests are not FTA-authorized post-accident tests unless a threshold is met, and must be conducted under employer authority. It is critical the employee(s) responsible for determining whether to test documents the decision-making process for drug and alcohol testing records.

For more information about FTA post-accident testing,

please visit the [Tools and Resources](#) page.

In this Issue

- 2 [Random Testing Spread Requirements](#)
- 5 [Collection Sites and DER Information](#)
- 7 [Ask the Experts](#)



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration

D&A Program Website: Tools & Resources



Drug Abuse Awareness Video

Meets §655.14
training
requirement:

60-min on effects
and consequences
of prohibited drug
use



Drug and Alcohol Policy Builder

Most frequently
used tool on the
website



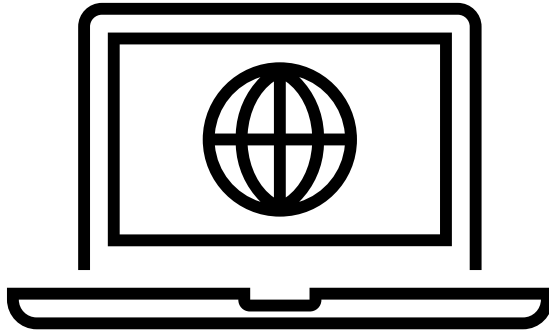
Sample forms and checklists for DAPMs



Reasonable Suspicion Video

Recently updated
Meets 120-minute
requirement –
655.14(b)(2)

Technical Assistance: D&A Program Website

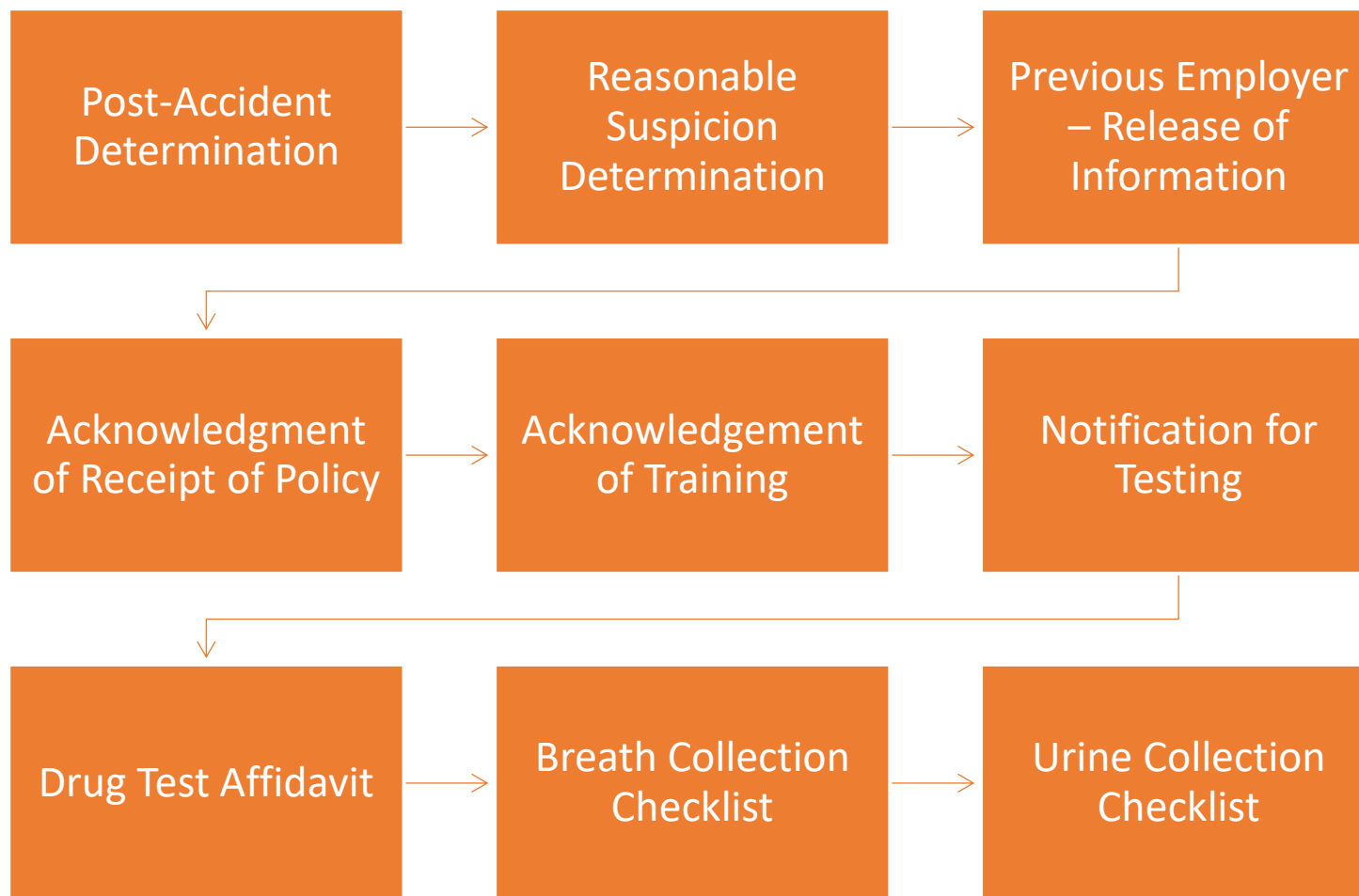


<https://transit-safety.fta.dot.gov>



- Regulations and official interpretations
- Quarterly newsletters
- Training information
- MIS reporting guidance
- Tools and Resources to facilitate compliance

Sample Forms



Thank you!

We are always here to help:

**FTA D&A Project Office
(U.S. DOT/Volpe Center,
Cambridge, MA)**

**Hotline: (617) 494-6336,
fta.damis@dot.gov**

Stay Safe!



FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION