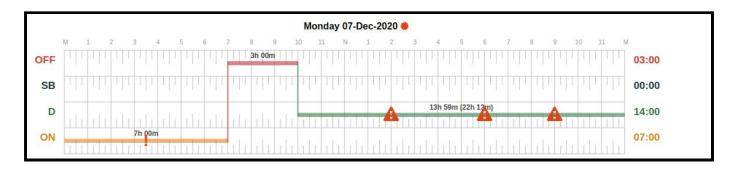
## Split sleeper berth provision

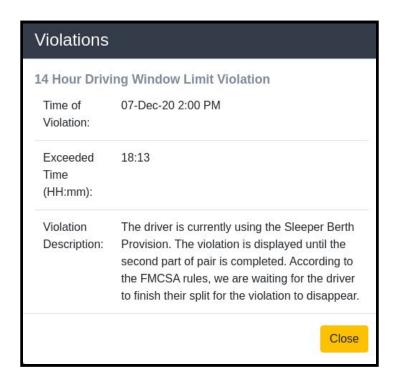
According to the FMCSA, 'Sleeper Berth Provision modifies the sleeper berth exception to allow a driver to meet the 10-hour minimum off-duty requirement by spending at least 7 hours of that period in the berth combined with a minimum off-duty period of at least 2 hours spent inside or outside the berth, provided the two periods total at least 10 hours. When used together as specified, neither qualify period counts against the 14-hour driving window.'

So as they state - both parts should be excluded only if they are paired appropriately. For your convenience, when a driver takes a longer period of sleeper split - we exclude it from the shift right away. However, when drivers take the shorter period of sleeper split, we only exclude it after it has been properly paired.

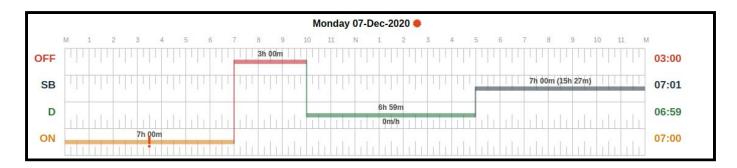
For instance, a driver would start their work shift after 10 consecutive hours off-duty at midnight. After 7 hours on duty, they would take a consecutive 3 hours rest break in the Off Duty status, after which they would spend 6 hours driving.



As the pair has not yet been established - we would see a violation at 2 p.m. This violation has a Comment stating that the driver can still work, though the violation will remain until the pair is completed.



As soon as the driver takes at least 7 hours in the Sleeper Berth - the violation will disappear.



<u>Please note</u> that after the second period of the sleeper berth provision, the driver would not regain the full working hours the same way as they would get after the 10 hours of consecutive time off duty. Every part of the split sleep forms a new 'shift' that is counted according to the same rules as the first one.

The driver from our example, after having 7 hours in Sleeper Berth would have only 4 hours of driving and 7 hours on duty left.