



U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Aviation
Administration**

Office of Aerospace Medicine
Drug Abatement Division
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PART 145 REPAIR STATION WITH ACTIVE A449

As an individual or company that intends to provide safety-sensitive services by contract to a regulated employer¹, you have opted to have your own FAA-mandated drug and alcohol testing program. In doing so, you must comply with the following drug and alcohol testing Federal Regulations:

- Title 49 CFR part 40, Procedures for Transportation Drug and Alcohol Testing Programs, which establishes the collection and testing process, and
- Title 14 CFR part 120, Drug and Alcohol Testing Program, which defines who is covered and the types of testing, training, and reporting requirements.

To initiate your testing program, you must obtain the drug and alcohol paragraph (A449) in your Operations Specification by contacting your FAA Principal Maintenance Inspector. Once your A449 is active, you must implement your FAA-mandated testing program no later than the date you start performing safety-sensitive functions for an employer.

When implementing your testing program, you must ensure that all individuals performing safety-sensitive functions (including aircraft maintenance or preventive maintenance duties), directly or by contract (including subcontract at any tier), are subject to testing. The full list of safety-sensitive functions is included in §§ 120.105 and 120.215².

If you hire a contract employee and rely on the contractor to conduct its own testing under an A449 or program registration, the employee must be working within the scope of employment with the contractor. You are responsible for ensuring your contractors have an active program; therefore, it is a best practice to obtain a copy of the A449 and/or registration (if a part 145 certificate holder is part of a registered program). As a part 145 repair station, you will also be asked to provide program documentation (e.g., a copy of your A449 and/or program registration) and we strongly encourage you to make it a common practice. You must ensure that any employees who are performing safety-sensitive functions are subject to the following types of drug and alcohol testing in accordance with 14 CFR §§ 120.109 and 120.217:

- pre-employment,
- reasonable cause/suspicion,
- random,
- post-accident,
- return-to-duty, and
- follow-up.

¹ An employer is defined in 14 CFR part 120 as a part 119 certificate holder with authority to operate under parts 121 and/or 135, an air tour operator as defined under 14 CFR part 91, § 91.147, or an air traffic control facility not operated by the FAA or by or under contract to the U.S. military.

² Each employer is responsible for evaluating the duties of its own employees to determine if the work being performed is a safety-sensitive function listed in part 120. Refer to the FAA's Safety-Sensitive Job Categories Guidance Alert for help in making your evaluations.

When developing your FAA-mandated drug and alcohol testing program, you must:

- Conduct a pre-employment drug test and obtain a verified negative pre-employment drug test result prior to hiring any individual or transferring an employee into a safety-sensitive function in accordance with 14 CFR § 120.109(a). Pre-employment alcohol testing is not required, however, may be implemented according to § 120.217(a).
- Check on the drug and alcohol records of employees you intend to use to perform safety-sensitive functions in accordance with 49 CFR § 40.25. For a sample form, visit http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/avs/offices/aam/drug_alcohol/forms/.
- Educate and train your employees on the effects and consequences of drug abuse and alcohol misuse, as well as your supervisors who will make determinations of whether reasonable cause/suspicion testing is necessary. More information about the education and training requirements are explained in 14 CFR §§ 120.115 and 120.223. For a sample policy, visit http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/avs/offices/aam/drug_alcohol/forms/drug_policies/.
- Ensure your safety-sensitive employees are subject to random testing and have an equal chance of being tested each time selections are made. You must conduct annual random testing at the minimum testing rates described by the FAA Administrator in accordance with 14 CFR §§ 120.109(b) and 120.217(c). The FAA publishes the random testing rates annually on their regulations web page at https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/avs/offices/aam/drug_alcohol/regulations. More information regarding random testing is available in the FAA's Random Testing Guidance Alert (at https://www.faa.gov/sites/faa.gov/files/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/avs/FINAL-Guidance-Alert-on-Random-Testing.pdf) or the DOT's Best Practices for Random Testing (available on their Employer web page at <https://www.transportation.gov/odapc/employer>).

It is critical to the success of your program and aviation safety that you review both regulations in their entirety. Copies of the regulations, additional guidance materials, and many resources are available at <http://www.faa.gov/go/drugabatement> and <https://www.transportation.gov/odapc>.

The FAA's web site has a Designated Employer Representative (DER) awareness page that includes a video series, compliance brochure, and several posters to use in your facility or office. We encourage you to subscribe to updates when information becomes available online. You may subscribe on our main page. If you have any questions, please contact the FAA's Drug Abatement Division directly at (202) 267-8442 or drugabatement@faa.gov.

The Drug Abatement Division strives to provide quality service. We invite you to complete a feedback form at http://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/avs/stakeholder_feedback/aam/aam800/.