

R909. Transportation, Motor Carrier.

R909-2. Utah Size and Weight Rule.

R909-2-1. Purpose and Applicability.

The purpose of this rule is to protect and preserve Utah's highway infrastructure, enhance safety, and facilitate commerce. All commercial motor vehicle operators, and motor carriers engaged in the movement of over dimensional and overweight vehicles and loads must comply with permit conditions as specified in the Utah Size and Weight rule. These conditions apply to all over dimensional vehicles and loads.

R909-2-2. Authority.

This rule is enacted under the authority of Sections 41-1a-231, 41-1a-1206, 72-1-201, 72-7-402, 72-7-404, 72-7-406, 72-7-407, 72-9-301, and 72-9-502.

R909-2-3. Definitions.

- (1) "Appurtenance" as defined in CFR 23-658 and Section 72-7-402.
- (2) "Articulated vehicle" consists of two or more vehicles that are connected by a joint that can pivot.
- (3) "Automobile transporter" is any vehicle combination designed and used for the transport of assembled highway vehicles, including truck camper units. An automobile transporter shall not be prohibited from the transport of cargo or general freight on a backhaul, so long as it complies with weight limitations for a truck tractor and semitrailer combination.
- (4) "Bridge formula" is a bridge protection formula used by federal and state governments to regulate the amount of weight that can be put on each of a vehicle's axles, or the number of axles, and the distance between the axles or group of axles must be to legally carry a given weight.
- (5) "Cargo or cargo carrying length" means the total length of a combination of trailers or load measured from the foremost of the first trailer or load to the rearmost of the last trailer or load including all coupling devices.
- (6) "CSA" means the Compliance, Safety, Accountability program administered by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, where they work together with state partners and industry to further reduce commercial motor vehicle crashes, fatalities, and injuries on our nation's highways.
- (7) "Commercial vehicle" is as defined in Utah Code Section 72-9-102.
- (8) "Daylight" means one-half hour before sunrise and one-half hour after sunset.
- (9) "Department" means the Utah Department of Transportation.
- (10) "Divisible load" a load that can reasonably be dismantled or disassembled and does not meet the definition of non-divisible as defined in this section.
- (11) "Division" means the Motor Carrier Division.
- (12) "Drawbar" means the connection between two vehicles, measured from box to box or frame to frame or actual drawbar, one of which is towing or drawing the other on a highway.
- (13) "Dromedary unit" is a truck-tractor capable of carrying a load independent of a trailer. Units manufactured prior to December 1, 1982 are exempt as a truck-trailer.
- (14) "Emergency vehicle" means a vehicle designed to be used under emergency conditions: to transport personnel and equipment; and to support the suppression of fires and mitigation of other hazardous situations.
- (15) "Fixed axle" means an axle that is not steerable, self-steering or retractable.
- (16) "Flagger" is a person that is trained to direct traffic using signs or flags to aid the over-dimensional load or vehicles in the safe movement along the highway as designated on the over-dimensional load permit.
- (17) "Full trailer" a vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and constructed so that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.
- (18) "High-risk motor carrier" is a carrier that is:
 - (a) above the threshold in the Crash or Fatigue or Unsafe BASIC that is greater than or equal to 85%, plus one other BASIC at or above the "all other" motor carrier threshold; or
 - (b) a motor carrier with any four or more BASIC's at or above the "all other" motor carrier threshold.
- (19) "Highway" any public road, street, alley, lane, court, place, viaduct, tunnel, culvert, bridge, or structure laid out or erected for public use, or dedicated or abandoned to the public, or made public in an action for the partition of real property, including the entire area within the right-of-way.
- (20) "Implement of husbandry" means every vehicle designed or adapted or used exclusively for an agricultural operation and only incidentally operated or moved upon the highways.
- (21) "Incidental" means transportation that occurs occasionally or by chance but does not exceed a distance of 20 miles.
- (22) "Interstate system" means any highway designated as an interstate or freeway. For the purpose of this rule: I-15, I-215, I-80, I-84, and I-70.
- (23) "Laden" means carrying a load.
- (24) "Longer combination vehicle" or an LCV is a combination of truck, truck tractor, semi-trailer and trailers, which exceed legal dimensions and operate on highways by permit for transporting divisible loads.
- (25) "Longer combination vehicle authority" means an authorization given to a specific company to exceed standard permitted length allowances for vehicle configuration on pre-approved routes.

(26) "Manufactured home" a transportable factory-built housing unit constructed on or after June 15, 1976, in one or more sections, and designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, and includes the plumbing, heating, air-conditioning, and electrical systems.

(27) "Manufactured mobile home" means a transportable factory-built housing unit built prior to June 15, 1976, in accordance with a state mobile home code, which existed prior to the Federal Manufactured Housing and Safety Standards Act.

(28) "Motor carrier" as defined in Utah Code Section 72-9-102.

(29) "MVR" means motor vehicle record.

(30) "MUTCD" means Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

(31) "Multi-trip" means two or more daily or a minimum of 10 weekly trips in the proximity of a port-of-entry.

(32) "Natural gas vehicle" means the vehicle's engine is fueled primarily by natural gas.

(33) "Non-divisible" any load or vehicle exceeding applicable length, width, height, or weight limits which, if separated into smaller loads or vehicles would:

(a) compromise the intended use of the load or vehicle;

(b) destroy the value of the load or vehicle; or

(c) require more than eight work hours to dismantle using appropriate equipment. The applicant for a non-divisible load permit has the burden of proof as to the number of work hours required to dismantle the load.

(34) "Out-of-service" is a condition where a motor vehicle, because of mechanical condition or loading, is considered imminently hazardous and likely to cause an accident or breakdown; or where a driver violation renders a commercial vehicle operator unqualified to drive.

(35) "Pole trailer" every vehicle without motive power designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach, or pole, or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and is ordinarily used for transporting long or irregular shaped loads such as poles, pipes, or structural members generally capable of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections.

(36) "Port-of-entry by-pass permit" allows a motor carrier a temporary permit that would allow by-pass of a designated port of entry.

(37) "Quad axle group" means a group of four consecutive fixed axles.

(38) "Recreational vehicle" is a vehicle or vehicles that are driven solely as family or personal conveyances for non-commercial purposes.

(39) "Retractable axle" is an axle which can be mechanically raised and lowered by the driver of the vehicle, but which may not have its weight-bearing capacity mechanically regulated.

(40) "Saddle mount" means a truck or tractor towing other vehicles with the front axle of each towed vehicle mounted on top of the frame of the preceding vehicle or vehicles.

(41) "Secondary highway" is all other routes not designated as interstate or freeway. Two-lane, two-way highways are synonymous with secondary highways.

(42) "Semi trailer" means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and constructed so that some part of its weight and its load rests on or is carried by another vehicle.

(43) "Special event" means the movement of an over-dimensional load or vehicle.

(44) "Special mobile equipment" or an SME means a vehicle or vehicles exempt from registration that is not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property; is not designed to operate in traffic; and is only incidentally operated or moved over the highways.

(45) "Special truck equipment" or STE means a vehicle by nature of design that cannot meet the non-divisible weight allowances such as cement pump trucks, well boring trucks, or cranes with a lift capacity of five or more tons.

(46) "Spread axle" is two single axles that exceed 96 inches apart.

(47) "Tandem axle" means two axles spaced not less than 40 inches nor more than 96 inches apart and having at least one common point of weight suspension.

(48) "Tillerman/Steerman" is an individual who steers any axle of an articulated trailer.

(49) "Towaway trailer transporter combination" means a combination of vehicles consisting of a trailer transporter towing unit and 2 trailers or semitrailers.

(50) "Trailer transporter towing unit" means a power unit that is not used to carry property when operating in a towaway trailer transporter combination.

(51) "Tridem axle" means any three consecutive axles whose extreme centers are not more than 144 inches apart, and are individually attached to or articulated from, or both, a common attachment to the vehicle including a connecting mechanism designed to equalize the load between axles.

(52) "Triple trailer" means a tractor and three trailers of approximately equal length.

(53) "Truck" means any self-propelled motor vehicle, except a truck tractor, designed or used for the transportation of property, laden or un-laden.

(54) "Truck tractor" means a motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not constructed to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load that is drawn.

(55) "Trunnion axle" an axle configuration with two individual axles mounted in the same transverse plane, with four tires on each axle.

(56) "Trunnion axle group" two or more consecutive trunnion axles that are attached to the vehicle by a weight equalizing suspension system and whose consecutive centers are more than 40 inches, but not more than 96 inches apart.

- (57) "UCR" means Unified Carrier Registration.
- (58) "Un-laden" means a vehicle is not carrying a load.
- (59) "Variable load suspension axle" or VLS is an axle that can be adjusted mechanically to various weight bearing capacities and can also be mechanically raised and lowered.
- (60) "Vehicle" every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, except devices used exclusively upon rails or tracks.

R909-2-4. Legal Size Vehicle Dimensions.

- (1) Maximum legal vehicle dimensions, laden and un-laden, that may be operated without special permits on Utah Highways:
- (a) height: 14 feet;
 - (b) width: 8 feet 6 inches; and
 - (c) length: See Table 1 Legal Size Vehicle Dimensions

TABLE 1

Legal Size Vehicle Dimensions

Vehicle	Maximum Length	Comments
Single motor vehicle	45 feet	Measured from bumper to bumper.
Semi-Trailer	53 feet	A trailer may not exceed 53 feet.
Double trailer combinations	61 feet	Measured from the front of the first trailer to the rear of the second trailer, excluding appurtenances. There is no overall length limitation on a truck tractor and double trailer combination when the trailers coupled together measure 61 feet or less.
Stinger-steered Automobile Transporter	80 feet or less	Stinger-steered Automobile transports are measured from bumper to bumper and may have a front overhang of 4 feet or less and a rear overhang of 6 feet or less, with a maximum vehicle length of 80 feet or less (excluding overhangs).
Saddle Mount	97 feet	This will allow a maximum of three saddle mount vehicles, one power unit and one full mount.
Truck trailer combination	65 feet	Measured from bumper to bumper.
Dromedary unit	65 feet	Truck tractor, unloaded box deck and trailer. A dromedary unit is considered a truck trailer configuration whether laden or un-laden.
	75 feet	Dromedary units transporting Class 1 Explosives or munitions related Security materials, as specified by the Department of Defense, are allowed up to 75 feet of overall length on the interstates, US highways and reasonable access routes without requiring a permit. Reasonable access means to the Interstate or US highway system.
All other combinations including recreational vehicles	65 feet	Measured from bumper to bumper.
Overhang	3 feet front	Vehicle may not carry any load extending more than 3 feet beyond

	6 feet rear	the front of the power unit or more than 6 feet beyond the rear of the bed or body of the vehicle.
Drawbar	15 feet	The drawbar or other connection between any two vehicles, one of which is towing or drawing the other on a highway, may not exceed 15 feet in length from one vehicle to the other, measured from box to box or frame to frame, except in the case of a connection between any two vehicles transporting poles, pipe, machinery, or structural material that cannot be dismembered when transported upon a pole trailer.
Commercial delivery of light and medium duty trailers	82 feet or less	Consisting of a trailer transporter towing unit and 2 trailers or semitrailers with a total weight not to exceed 26,000 lbs; and in which the trailers or semitrailers carry no property and constitute inventory property of a manufacturer, distributor, or dealer of such trailers or semitrailers, may have an overall length limitation of 82 feet or less on a towaway trailer transporter combination.

R909-2-5. Legal Weight Limitations.

- (1) The maximum gross and axle weight limitations are noted in Table 2 and may not be operated at more than:

TABLE 2

Maximum Gross and Axle Weight Limitations

Single Wheel	10,500 pounds
Single Axle	20,000 pounds
Tandem Axle	34,000 pounds
Tridem Axle	Must comply with bridge formula
Gross Vehicle Weight	80,000 pounds

(2) An overweight permit must be obtained to authorize any exception to the maximum weight limitations listed in Table 2.

(3) The weight limitation in Table 2 does not apply to a covered heavy-duty tow and recovery vehicle.

(4) Emergency vehicles may exceed the weight limits (up to a maximum gross vehicle weight of 86,000 pounds) of less than - 24,000 pounds on a single steering axle; 33,500 pounds on a single drive axle; 62,000 pounds on a tandem axle; or 52,000 pounds on a tandem rear drive steer axle.

(5) A natural gas vehicle may exceed any vehicle weight limit (up to a maximum gross vehicle weight of 82,000 pounds) by any amount that is equal to the difference between: the weight of the vehicle attributable to the natural gas tank and fueling system carried by that vehicle; and the weight of a comparable diesel tank and fueling system.

R909-2-6. Tire Load Provisions.

1 In circumstances where weight limitations are based on tire width, the manufacturer's size, as indicated on the sidewall will be used to determine maximum tire width:

(a) for non-permitted or legal vehicles, no tire shall exceed 600 pounds per inch of tire width as indicated on the sidewall;

(b) tire loading on vehicles requiring a Divisible overweight permit shall not exceed 500 pounds per inch of tire width for tires 11 inches wide or greater;

(c) tires that are greater than 11 inches but less than 14 inches shall have a weight limit not to exceed 5500 pounds;

(d) tires less than 11 inches wide shall not exceed 450 pounds per inch of tire width; and

(e) except as provided in R909-2-6, single axle loading shall not exceed 20,000 pounds, and tandem axle loading shall not exceed 34,000 pounds.

R909-2-7. Axle Provisions.

(1) no more than three fixed axles shall be allowed in any group;

(2) Vehicles with variable load axles are limited as follows:

(a) retractable or variable load suspension axles installed after January 1990 shall be self-steering, provided however, variable load suspension axles that are within sixty (60) inches of a drive axle or are within (60) inches of a trailer axle, need not be self-steering.;

(i) Non-divisible loads may be exempt from these restrictions upon written approval from the division.

(b) no axle in a group with a retractable or VLS axle shall exceed legal or bridge formula weight requirements, or the manufacturer's tire rating; and

(c) Controls for raising or lowering retractable or VLS axles may be located in the cab of the power unit. The pressure regulator valve shall be positioned outside of the cab and be inaccessible from the driver's compartment.

R909-2-8. General Oversize or Overweight Provisions.

(1) Except when entering on Northbound I-15 at the St. George Port of Entry, Westbound I-80 at the Echo Port of Entry, and Eastbound I-80 at the Wendover Port of Entry, the appropriate permit must be obtained prior to operating within the State of Utah.

(2) Each oversize or overweight permit shall be carried in the vehicle or combination vehicles.

(a) The permit may be in paper or electronic format.

(3) The conditions that must be met to obtain an oversize or overweight permit are:

(a) the motor carrier complies with the financial responsibility obligations;

(b) the vehicle or vehicles must be properly registered;

(c) the driver or drivers are properly licensed with appropriate endorsements;

(d) the motor carrier complies with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations;

(e) the motor carrier complies with the Hazardous Material Regulations; and

(f) the motor carrier complies with the Unified Carrier Registration or UCR as required.

(4) Exception. Length limitations do not apply to combinations of vehicles operated at night by a public utility when required for emergency repair of public service facilities or properties, or when operated with an oversize or overweight permit.

(5) Liability of permittee. The applicant or permittee, as a condition for obtaining an oversize permit, shall assume all responsibility for crashes, including injury to any persons or damage to public or private property caused by their operations.

(6) Indemnity clause. The applicant or permittee must agree to indemnify and hold harmless the department from any and all claims resulting directly or indirectly from the operation and transportation of vehicles or combination of vehicles operating under an oversize or overweight permit.

R909-2-9. Transfer or Replacement of Permits.

(1) Division personnel may transfer permits from one vehicle to another up to two times per permit for a fee under the following conditions:

(a) annual and semi-annual permits may be transferred to another unit within the same company;

(b) the customer has sold or purchased a vehicle;

(c) lease changes from one company to another by providing evidence of permit ownership; or

(d) the vehicle has become disabled.

(2) A transfer permit will be issued with the same expiration date as the original permit.

R909-2-10. Permit Revocation, Suspension and Confiscation.

(1) Violations of any permit that may result in the revocation, suspension or confiscation of the permit include, but are not limited to:

(a) speeding or driving faster than the posted speed limit or the speed indicated on the permit;

(b) lane travel;

(c) weather;

(d) load securement;

(e) violations of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations; and

(f) violations of the Hazardous Material Regulations.

(2) Before a vehicle can be moved, it must be made legal, properly permitted and all the out-of-service violations corrected.

(3) Patterns of non-compliance at a carrier level may result in the following actions:

(a) civil penalties;

(b) suspension or revocation of permit privileges; or

(c) an order to cease and desist operations.

R909-2-11. Weather Travel Restrictions.

(1) No carrier shall operate a longer combination vehicle (LCV), a tractor trailer combination more than 81 feet cargo carrying length, or a truck and two-trailer combination more than 92 feet measured bumper to bumper, when the following conditions exist:

(a) wind more than 45 m.p.h.;

(b) any accumulation of snow and ice on the roadway; or

(c) visibility less than 1,000 feet.

(2) No carrier shall operate an oversize vehicle or load more than 10 feet wide, 105 feet long, 10 feet front or rear overhang when the following conditions exist:

- (a) any accumulation of snow and ice on the roadway; or
- (b) visibility less than 1,000 feet.

R909-2-12. Curfew Congestion Restrictions.

(1) Unless otherwise authorized, travel is prohibited for loads or vehicles more than 10 feet wide, 105 feet overall length, and 14 feet 6 inches in height, Monday thru Friday between 6 a.m. and 9 a.m. and between 3:30 p.m. and 6 p.m. mountain time on the following highways:

- (a) all highways south of Perry Willard Interchange, I-15, Exit #357;
 - (b) all highways in Weber, Davis, and Salt Lake Counties;
 - (c) all highways in Utah County north of I-15, Exit #261;
 - (d) SR 68, North of mile post 16 in Utah County;
 - (e) I-80 East side of Salt Lake County mile post 139 to mile post 101 on the West side of Salt Lake County; and
 - (f) I-84 west of mile post 91.
- (2) The division may authorize exceptions to the curfew congestion restrictions based on mitigating circumstances.

R909-2-13. Holiday Travel Restrictions.

(1) Travel is prohibited for loads more than 10 feet wide, 105 feet overall length, and 14 feet 6 inches in height during the following holidays:

- (a) Christmas Day;
- (b) New Year's Day;
- (c) Memorial Day;
- (d) Independence Day;
- (e) Labor Day; and
- (f) Thanksgiving Day.

(2) Holiday restrictions begin at 2:00 p.m. the day before the holiday and extend to sunrise the day after the holiday.

(3) Monday holidays and Monday observed holiday restrictions begin at 2:00 p.m. through midnight on the Friday prior to the holiday. Normal travel may resume from sunrise on Saturday through Sunday at midnight. Monday holiday restriction continues at 12:01 a.m. on Monday and ends Tuesday at sunrise.

(4) The division may authorize exceptions to the holiday travel restriction based on mitigating circumstances.

(5) The division may prohibit movement of oversize loads during days of anticipated high traffic volume such as those that occur during other holidays, weather conditions, or special events.

R909-2-14. Night-Time Restrictions.

(1) Loads exceeding the following dimensions are restricted to daylight hours except as provided in R909-2-15:

- (a) 14 feet 6 inches high;
- (b) 10 feet wide;
- (c) 105 feet in length; or
- (d) front or rear overhang of more than 10 feet.

R909-2-15. Night-Time Travel Provisions.

(1) The movement of oversize loads at night will be allowed under the following conditions:

(a) loads may not exceed 12 feet wide on secondary highways, 14 feet wide on interstates, or 14 feet 6 inches high on all roadways;

(b) loads exceeding 10 feet wide, 105 feet overall length, or 10 feet front or rear overhang are required to have one certified pilot escort on interstate highways and two on all secondary highways;

(i) Exception. A tow truck towing vehicles with a total length of up to 120 feet or 10 feet wide may travel during hours of darkness and does not require a pilot escort.

(c) loads exceeding 92 feet overall length are required to have proper lighting every 25 feet, with amber lights to the front and sides of the load marking extreme width, and red to the rear; and

(d) night-time travel authorization does not supersede adverse weather conditions.

(2) The division may authorize exceptions to the night-time travel provisions based on mitigating circumstances.

R909-2-16. Oversize Divisible Load Provisions.

(1) An oversize permit may be issued for moving a combination of vehicles and loads exceeding the legal limits under the following conditions:

(a) the height of the combination or load does not exceed 14 feet 6 inches;

(b) the width of the combination or load does not exceed 8 feet 6 inches;

(c) in multiple trailer combinations, a lighter trailer may not be placed in front of a heavier trailer when the weight difference is greater than 4000 pounds; and

(d) drawbars exceeding 15 feet in length shall be marked with retro-reflective tape on half of the entire length of the drawbar on both the left and right side of the drawbar.

(i) The drawbar shall display an amber light visible from both the right and left side of the drawbar located near the center of the drawbar.

R909-2-17. Oversize Non-Divisible Load Provisions.

- (1) Permitted vehicles must comply with the following conditions:
 - (a) all vehicles and loads shall be reduced to the minimum practical dimensions;
 - (b) semi-annual and annual permits may be issued for dimensions up to, but not exceeding:
 - (i) 14 feet 6 inches in height,
 - (ii) 14 feet 6 inches in width, and
 - (iii) 105 feet in length.
 - (2) Exceptions may be granted by the division for annual permitted loads that exceed the dimensions identified in this section.
 - (3) Bulldozer blades, loader buckets or similar equipment exceeding 16 feet in width shall be removed for transport and may be hauled on the same load with the machinery after removal.
 - (4) Loads exceeding 17 feet in width on two-lane routes, 20 feet in width on interstates, or 17 feet 6 inches in height on all public highways may be allowed under the following terms and conditions:
 - (a) the permittee shall notify the division by submitting a permit application online, of the dimensions of the oversize vehicle or load and the proposed route to be used;
 - (b) the division will notify the department region or district permit official affected by the proposed route, and will obtain authorization for the move;
 - (c) permittee must request authorization through the online system at least 48 hours in advance of the movement;
 - (d) permit is not valid until the permittee has assumed the cost and responsibility to obtain utility company authorizations and clearances; and
 - (e) the permittee will assume all costs when a certified police escort or escorts are required.
 - (5) Tow trucks may purchase a semi-annual or annual non-divisible oversize permit up to 10 feet wide and 165 feet in length.
 - (a) Loads exceeding 10 feet wide and 165 feet long shall purchase a single trip permit.

R909-2-18. Oversize Non-Divisible Load Provisions Requiring Pilot Escort Vehicles.

- (1) One pilot vehicle is required for vehicles or loads that exceed the following dimensional conditions:
 - (a) 12 feet in width on secondary highways for non-interstate, and 14 feet in width on divided highways for interstates;
 - (b) 105 feet in length on secondary highways and 120 feet in length on divided highways;
 - (c) tow trucks that measure in excess of 165 feet or more in length; and
 - (d) overhangs of more than 20 feet shall have a pilot escort vehicle positioned to the front for front overhangs and to the rear for rear overhangs.
- (2) Two pilot escort vehicles are required for vehicles or loads which exceed the following dimensional conditions:
 - (a) 14 feet in width on secondary highways;
 - (b) 16 feet in width on divided highways;
 - (i) mobile and manufactured homes with eaves greater than 12 inches shall be measured for overall width including eaves and pilot escort vehicles assigned as specified; or
 - (c) 120 feet in length on secondary highways;
 - (d) 16 feet in height on all highways; or
 - (e) when otherwise required by the division.

R909-2-19. Oversize Non-Divisible Load Provisions Requiring Police Escorts.

- (1) Police escorts are required for vehicles with loads which exceed:
 - (a) 17 feet wide or 17 feet 6 inches high on secondary highways; or
 - (b) 20 feet wide or 17 feet 6 inches high on all highways; or
 - (c) All loads more than 175 feet in length must have a minimum of two police escorts;
 - (d) All loads more than 200 feet in length will require a minimum of three police escorts.
- (2) The division may authorize exemptions to this rule in coordination with the Utah Highway Patrol.

R909-2-20. Oversize Non-Divisible Load Lighting, Signing and Flag Requirements.

- (1) Oversize non-divisible load lighting:
 - (a) warning lights required when headlights are necessary;
 - (b) front overhang of more than three feet shall be marked with a steady, amber marker light and red flag;
 - (c) rear overhang exceeding four feet shall be marked with red clearance lights for night travel;
 - (d) vehicles with front or rear overhang exceeding 20 feet from the front or rear bumper of a vehicle, or from the center of the closest axle in the absence of a bumper, a rotating or flashing beacon visible from a minimum of 500 feet, and shall be displayed at a minimum height of four feet above ground;
 - (e) tow vehicle headlights shall be operated on low beam, day or night, as an additional warning to traffic; and

(f) night-time travel, when authorized by the division, may be permitted with marker lights indicating extreme width using amber lights front and center, and red lights to the rear.

(2) Oversize non-divisible load sign requirements. Non-divisible oversize loads exceeding 10 feet in width, 14 feet 6 inches in height and 105 feet in length shall display an "OVERSIZE LOAD" sign, to warn the motoring public that extra-large vehicles are in operation. Signs must:

- (a) be 7 feet by 18 inches;
 - (b) have a yellow background with 10-inch-high black letters that are painted with 1 5/8 inches wide stroke to read: "OVERSIZE LOAD";
 - (c) be impervious to moisture;
 - (d) have front signs mounted on front bumper or on top of vehicle cab with letters presented toward the front of the vehicle;
 - (e) have rear signs positioned at the rear most part of the Vehicle or load as feasible, ensuring in all cases that the load does not obstruct the view of the sign;
 - (f) if possible, have the bottom edge of the sign be positioned not more than 5 feet above the road surface;
 - (g) be mounted with adequate supporting anchorage, constructed, maintained, and displayed so that they are always clearly legible;
 - (h) be covered, removed or placed face down when the vehicle is not engaged in an oversize movement; and
 - (i) oversize loads signs are not required on LCVs.
- (3) Oversize non-divisible load flag requirements. Red or orange flags must be affixed on all extremities when:
- (a) any time a vehicle having a load that extends beyond its sides;
 - (b) loads on a vehicle exceeding three feet to the front or four feet to the rear of the bed or body while in operation;
 - (c) flags shall be completely clean and not torn, faded, or worn out and shall be fastened to wave freely; and
 - (d) over dimensional flagging is not required on LCVs.
- (4) Tow trucks that exceed 120 feet in length are required to:
- (a) display one sign on rear most of towed vehicle.
 - (i) the sign must have a yellow background with-10-inch high black letters that are painted with 1 5/8 inches wide stroke to read: "IN-TOW LONG LOAD"; and
 - (ii) be 4 feet by 2 feet minimum.

R909-2-21. Convoys.

(1) The movement of more than one permitted vehicle is allowed provided prior authorization is obtained from the division with the following conditions:

- (a) the number of permitted vehicles in the convoy shall not exceed two;
- (b) loads may not exceed 12 feet wide or 150 feet overall length;
- (c) distance between vehicles shall not be less than 500 feet or more than 700 feet;
- (d) distance between convoys shall be a minimum of one mile;
- (e) all convoys shall have a certified pilot escort in the front and rear with proper signs;
- (f) police escorts or department personnel may be required;
- (g) convoys must meet all lighting requirements;
- (h) convoys are restricted to freeway and interstate systems; and
- (i) approval for convoys or night time travel may be obtained by contacting the division, and exceptions may be granted by the division on a case by case basis.

R909-2-22. Trailers More Than 53 to 57 Feet in Length.

Trailers exceeding 53 feet but not to exceed 57 feet may acquire a single trip, semiannual or annual permit.

R909-2-23. Longer Combination Vehicles.

(1) Motor Carriers operating longer combination vehicles or LCV's must apply and be approved to operate on designated routes on Utah's interstate system.

(a) In addition to Utah's interstate systems, routes also authorized for LVC's, US 89 between I-84 and I-15 and SR 201 between I-15 and I-80.

(2) Authorized motor carriers may operate interstate LCV's with a cargo or cargo carrying length as follows:

- (a) a tractor and two-trailer or tractor and three-trailer combination more than 81 feet not to exceed 95 feet cargo or cargo carrying length; or
- (b) a truck and two-trailer combination more than 92 feet not to exceed 95 feet in length, 14 feet 6 inches in height, or 8 feet 6 inches in width.

(3) LCV conditions for operation:

- (a) non-divisible dimensions with a width greater than 8 feet 6 inches or height greater than 14 feet 6 inches, may not be transported on LCV's; and
- (b) acceptable travel conditions exist in accordance with hazardous conditions for loads more than 81 feet cargo or cargo carrying length.

- (4) A truck and single trailer exceeding legal length may be permitted up to 88 feet but requires LCV authority when exceeding 88 feet up to 92 feet.
- (5) A dromedary unit when exceeding legal length may be permitted up to 88 feet.
- (6) LCV's and double trailers exceeding 81 feet cargo carrying length may not operate on secondary highways other than those pre-approved by the division.

R909-2-24. Overweight Divisible Load Provisions.

- (1) An overweight divisible load permit may be issued for moving a combination of vehicles and loads exceeding the legal limits under the following conditions:
 - (a) The vehicle or combination of vehicles is properly registered for 78,001 to 80,000 pounds;
 - (b) The width of the vehicle does not exceed 8 feet 6 inches wide or 14 feet 6 inches high;
 - (c) All axles weighing more than 11,000 pounds are required to have at least four tires per axle except for steering axles, self-steering variable load suspension or retractable axles, or wide base single tires, that are 14 inches or greater as indicated by the manufacturer's sidewall rating.
- (2) Overweight divisible load options are:
 - (a) dual tires on all axles;
 - (b) super wide single tires that are 14 inches wide or greater;
 - (c) not to exceed 11,000 pounds per axle;
 - (d) the axle, groups of axles, and GVW do not exceed the bridge formula $W = 500(LN/(N-1) + 12N+36)$; and
 - (e) all axles in the group must be duals or super singles to be allowed maximum authorized weight.
- (3) The combination unit will conform to the bridge formula and the legal axle and gross vehicle weight limits.
- (4) A divisible load permit may not be used to transport a non-divisible load.
 - (a) Exception. An overweight non-divisible load may operate with a divisible overweight permit provided the axle, gross and bridge limitations do not exceed those specified on the permit.

R909-2-25. Overweight Non-Divisible Load Provisions.

- (1) Permitted vehicles must comply with the following conditions:
 - (a) all vehicles and loads shall be reduced to the minimum practical dimensions; and
 - (b) the vehicle or combination of vehicles is properly registered for 78,001 to 80,000 pounds or the total gross weight of the vehicle.
- (2) Actual weight must comply with the bridge table formula $\sim 1.47 \times 500 (LN/N-1 + 12N + 36)$.
- (3) A permit for a non-divisible load may not be used to transport a divisible load.
- (4) Vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of less than 125,000 may be permitted on a single trip, semiannual trip, or annual trip basis as described in Table 3:

TABLE 3

Single Trip, Semi-Annual, Annual, Permits allowed up to:

Single Axle	29,500 pounds
Tandem Axle	50,000 pounds
Tridem Axle	61,750 pounds
Trunnion Axle	60,000 pounds
Gross Weight	125,000 pounds

- (5) Tow trucks must be properly registered to purchase annual, semi-annual or single trip permits if they exceed legal weight limitations.
 - (a) The properly registered and/or permitted weight of the towed vehicle is not calculated in the tow trucks towed vehicles gross combined weight.
 - (b) Tow trucks must be properly registered and permitted for weight of tow truck and any additional weight placed upon it.
 - (c) If the towed weight is not properly registered and/or permitted, the towing vehicle will be responsible for the permitting and registration requirements of the towed vehicle.
 - (6) Vehicles transporting milk products may exceed the gross weight limit of 80,000 pounds or the maximum weight allowed by the Federal Bridge Formula. This requires an appropriate non-divisible permit issued by the Department.
 - (a) Milk products being carried using multiple trailers will be required to abide by divisible requirements and do not get the non-divisible exception.

R909-2-26. Overweight Non-Divisible Loads Exceeding 125,000 Pounds Gross or Axle Weights.

- (1) Loads exceeding 125,000 pounds gross, or axle weights in R909-2-24, may only purchase single trip permits.
- (2) Axle, bridge, and gross weight allowances will be determined based on the non-divisible bridge table formula $\sim 1.47 \times 500 (LN/N-1 + 12N + 36)$ or in accordance with the bridge table.
- (3) 9 feet wide axles are allowed 7.5% more weight than 8 feet wide axles.
- (4) 10 feet wide axles are allowed 15% more weight than 8 feet wide axles.

- (5) When using an axle equipped with eight tires, rather than four, add 10% to the weight authorized for an 8-foot-wide axle group.
- (6) All tires shall comply with the manufacturer's tire load rating as indicated on the tire side wall.
- (7) All STE operations must have a STE profile sheet when the axle limitations specified in Table 3 or bridge table are exceeded.

R909-2-27. Mobile and Manufactured Homes.

- (1) Mobile and manufactured homes exceeding 14 feet 6 inches to 16 feet in wall-to-wall width, transported on their own running gear, may be issued a single trip permit under the following conditions:
 - (a) all trailer axles shall be equipped with operational brakes; and
 - (b) axle and suspensions shall not exceed manufacturer's capacity rating.
- (2) Paneling requirements of the open sides of a mobile manufactured home:
 - (a) a rigid material of 0.5-millimeter plastic sheathing backed by a rigid grillwork not exceeding squares of four feet to prevent billowing must fully enclose the open sides of the units in transit.
 - (3) Rear mounted stop and turn signal lights shall be a minimum 6 inches in diameter with a type 35 red reflector lens.
 - (a) The lens shall be mounted not more than 18 inches from the outer edge of the unit and not less than 15 inches or more than 8 feet above the road surface.
 - (b) Houses, buildings, and structures not manufactured or built to be transported, will not require tail, brake, or signal lights mounted on the structures as certified pilot and police escort vehicles provide sufficient warning of the intent to brake, turn or stop.
 - (4) Two safety chains shall be used, one each on the right and left sides but separate from the coupling mechanism connecting the tow vehicle and the mobile and manufactured home while in transit.
 - (5) Tow vehicles shall comply with the following minimum requirements:
 - (a) conventional or cab-forward configuration shall have a minimum wheelbase of 120 inches;
 - (b) cab-over engine tow vehicles shall have a minimum wheelbase of 89 inches;
 - (c) have a minimum of four rear tires; and
 - (d) mirrors on each side of the tow vehicle shall be arranged so that the driver can see the entire length of both sides of the towed unit.
 - (6) Trailer brake requirements:
 - (a) mobile manufactured homes more than 8 feet 6 inches wide, up to 12 feet wide and equipped with one axle, must have operational brakes; and
 - (b) a minimum of two axles equipped with operative brake assemblies is required on each mobile manufactured home unit more than 12 feet wide.

R909-2-28. Pilot Escort Requirements and Certification Program.

- (1) Pilot escort driver requirements. Individuals who operate a pilot escort vehicle must meet the following requirements:
 - (a) must be a minimum of 18 years of age;
 - (b) must possess a valid driver's license for the state jurisdiction in which the driver resides;
 - (c) must obtain a certification card by an authorized qualified certification program as outlined in this section, and shall have it in their possession at all times while in pilot escort operations;
 - (d) within 30 days pilot escort drivers must provide a current Motor Vehicle Record (MVR) certification to the qualified certification program at the time of the course;
 - (e) no passengers under 16 years of age are allowed in pilot escort vehicles during movement of oversize loads;
 - (f) a pilot escort driver may not perform as a tillerman/steerman while performing pilot escort operations; and
 - (g) a pilot escort driver must meet the requirements of 49 CFR 391.11 if using a vehicle for escort operations that weighs more than 10,000 lbs.
- (2) Driver certification process.
 - (a) Drivers domiciled in Utah must complete a Utah pilot escort certification course authorized by the division. A list of authorized instructors may be obtained by contacting (801) 965-4892.
 - (b) Pilot escort drivers domiciled outside of Utah may operate as a certified pilot escort driver with another state's certification credential, provided the course meets the minimum requirements outlined in the Pilot Escort Training Manual - Best Practices Guidelines as endorsed by the Specialized Carriers and Rigging Association, Federal Highway Administration, and the Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance.
 - (c) The department may enter into a reciprocal agreement with other states provided they can demonstrate that course materials are comprehensive and meet minimum requirements outlined by the department.
 - (i) A current listing of reciprocity states may be obtained by contacting the division at 801-965-4892.
 - (d) The pilot escort driver's initial certification expires four years from the date issued, and it is the responsibility of the driver to maintain certification.
 - (i) One additional four-year certification may be obtained through a mail-in or on-line re-certification process provided by a qualified pilot escort training entity.
 - (3) Suspensions and revocations.

(a) Pilot escort drivers may have their certification denied, suspended, or revoked by the division if it is determined that a disqualifying offense has occurred within the previous four years.

(b) Drivers convicted of serious traffic violations such as excessive speed, reckless driving and driving maneuvers reserved for emergency vehicles, driving under the influence of alcohol or controlled substances may have their certification denied, suspended, or revoked by the division.

(c) The division may suspend for first offenses up to one year. Subsequent offenses may result in permanent revocation of driver certification.

(d) When a driver is denied pilot escort driving privileges for reasons other than the conditions set forth in this rule, the individual may file an appeal.

(i) The appeals shall be handled by a steering committee created by the division.

(e) The steering committee shall have the powers granted to the deputy director in R907-1-3 for appeals from other division administrative actions. This committee's decision, if adopted by the director of the division, will be considered a final agency order under Administrative Procedures in R907-1.

(4) Pilot escort vehicle standards.

(a) Certification inspections are valid for up to one year.

(b) Pilot escort vehicles may be either a passenger vehicle or a two-axle truck with a 95 inch minimum wheelbase and a maximum gross vehicle weight of 12,000 lbs. and properly registered and licensed as required under Utah Code Sections 41-1a-201 and 41-1a-401.

(c) Equipment shall not reduce visibility or mobility of pilot escort vehicle while in operation.

(d) Trailers may not be towed at any time while in pilot escort operations.

(e) Pilot escort vehicles shall be equipped with a two-way radio capable of transmitting and receiving voice messages over a minimum distance of one-half mile.

(i) Radio communications must be compatible with accompanying pilot escort vehicles, utility company vehicles, permitted vehicle operator and police escort, when necessary.

(ii) When operating with police escorts a CB radio is required.

(f) Pilot escort vehicles may not carry a load.

(5) Pilot escort vehicle signing requirements. Sign requirements on pilot escort vehicles are as follows:

(a) pilot escort vehicles must display an "OVERSIZE LOAD" sign, which must be mounted on the top of the pilot escort vehicle;

(b) signs must be a minimum of 5 feet wide by 10 inches high visible surface space, with a solid yellow background and 8-inch-high by 1-inch wide black letters. Solid is defined as when being viewed from the front or rear at a 90-degree angle, no light can transmit through;

(c) the sign for the front pilot escort vehicle shall be displayed so it is always clearly legible and readable by oncoming traffic; and

(d) the rear pilot escort vehicle shall display its sign so it is readable by traffic overtaking from the rear and clearly legible at all times.

(6) Pilot escort vehicle lighting requirements. Two methods of lighting are authorized by the division. Requirements are as follows:

(a) two AAMVA approved amber flashing lights mounted with one on each side of the required sign. These shall be a minimum of six inches in diameter with a capacity of 60 flashes per minute with warning lights illuminated at all times during operation;

(b) an AAMVA approved amber rotating, oscillating, or flashing beacon or light bar mounted on top of the pilot escort vehicle. This beacon light bar must be unobstructed and visible for 360 degrees with warning lights illuminated at all times during operation; and

(c) incandescent, strobe or diode lights may be used provided they meet the above criteria.

(7) Pilot escort vehicle equipment requirements. Pilot escort vehicles shall be equipped with the following safety items:

(a) standard 18-inch or 24-inch red and white "STOP" and black and orange "SLOW" paddle signs. For nighttime travel moves, signs must be reflective in accordance with MUTCD standards;

(b) nine reflective triangles or 18-inch reflective orange traffic cones, not to replace or be replaced by items (c) or (d);

(c) eight red-burning flares, glow sticks or equivalent illumination device approved by the division;

(d) three orange 18-inch-high cones;

(e) a flashlight with a minimum 1 1/2-inch lens diameter, with extra batteries or charger. An emergency type shake or crank flashlight will not be allowed;

(f) 6-inch minimum length red or orange cone or traffic wand for use when directing traffic;

(g) an orange hardhat and class 2 safety vest for personnel involved in pilot escort operations. Class 3 safety vests are required for nighttime travel moves;

(h) a height-measuring pole made of a non-conductive, non-destructive, flexible or frangible material, only required when escorting a load exceeding 16 feet in height;

(i) a fire extinguisher - one 5 lb. B:C or two 4 lb. B:C or more, and must be designed, constructed, and maintained so that visual determination of whether the extinguisher is fully charged or not is possible;

(j) a first aid kit that is clearly marked;

- (k) one spare "OVERSIZE LOAD" sign, 7 feet by 18 inches;
 - (l) one serviceable spare tire, tire jack and lug wrench;
 - (m) a handheld two-way simplex radio or other compatible form of communication for operations outside pilot escort vehicles; and
 - (n) vehicles shall not have unauthorized equipment on the vehicle such as those generally reserved for law enforcement personnel.
- (8) Police escort vehicle equipment and safety requirements. Police escort vehicles shall be equipped with the following safety items:
- (a) all officers must have a CB radio to communicate with the pilot and transport vehicles;
 - (b) officers shall complete a Utah Law Enforcement Check List and Reporting Criteria Form;
 - (c) officers shall verify that all pilot escorts are in possession of current pilot escort inspections, or they shall complete an inspection prior to load movement;
 - (d) police vehicles must be clearly marked with emergency lighting visible 360 degrees; and
 - (e) officers shall be in uniform while conducting police escort moves.
- (9) Insurance for pilot escort vehicles.
- (a) Driver shall possess a current certificate of insurance or endorsement which indicates that the operator, or the operator's employer, has in full force and effect not less than \$750,000 combined single limit coverage for bodily injury and property damage as a result of the operation of the escort vehicle, the escort vehicle operator, or both causing the bodily injury and property damage arising out of an act or omission by the pilot escort vehicle operator of the escort duties required by the regulations. Such insurance or endorsement, as applicable, must always be maintained during the term of the pilot escort certification.
 - (b) Pilot escort vehicles shall have a minimum amount of \$750,000 liability. This is not a cumulative amount.
- (10) Pre-trip planning and coordination requirements. A co-ordination and planning meeting shall be held prior to load movement. The drivers carrying or pulling the oversize loads, the pilot escort vehicle drivers, law enforcement officers, department personnel, and public utility company representatives shall attend as required. When police escorts are present, a Utah Law Enforcement Check List and Reporting Criteria Form must be completed. This meeting shall include discussion and coordination on the conduct of the move, including at least the following topics:
- (a) the person designated as being in charge such as a department representative or a law enforcement officer;
 - (b) all documentation for authorized routing and permit conditions is distributed to all appropriate individuals involved in the move;
 - (c) communication and signals coordination;
 - (d) permitted dimensions will be verified with measurement of load dimensions; and
 - (e) copies of permit and routing documents shall be provided to all parties involved with the permitted load movement.
- (11) Permitted vehicle restrictions on certain highways. Certified pilot escort operators must refer to highway restrictions specified in the secondary highway restrictions prior to all load movements.
- (12) Flagging requirements. During the movement of an over-dimensional load or vehicle, the pilot escort driver, in the performance of the flagging duties required by R909-2-28, may control and direct traffic to stop, slow or proceed in any situations where it is deemed necessary to protect the motoring public from the hazards associated with the movement of the over-dimensional load or vehicle. The pilot escort driver, acting as a flagger, may aid the over-dimensional load or vehicle in the safe movement along the highway designated on the over-dimensional load permit and shall:
- (a) assume the proper flagger position outside the pilot escort vehicle, and as a minimum standard, have in use the necessary safety equipment as defined in 6E.1 of the MUTCD;
 - (b) use "STOP" and "SLOW" paddles or a 24-inch red or florescent orange or red square flag to indicate emergency situations, and other equipment as described in 6E.1 of the MUTCD; and
 - (c) comply with the flagging procedures and requirements as set forth in the MUTCD and the Utah Department of Transportation Flagger Training Handbook.

R909-2-29. Requirements for Pilot Escort Qualified Training and Certification Programs.

- (1) Application process. Application to become a third-party pilot escort trainer or instructor shall be made on a form furnished by the division, and shall include the following:
- (a) name and address of entity;
 - (b) list of instructors;
 - (c) resumes of each instructor outlining related experience in the pilot escort, heavy haul, academia, or commercial vehicle enforcement fields;
 - (d) a copy of entity's business license;
 - (e) sample of digital image certification card that will be issued to students upon completion of the course;
 - (f) sample of "Flagger" certification card that will be issued to students upon completion of the course;
 - (g) procedural guidelines that outline security measures implemented to safeguard student's personal information; and
 - (h) copies of all course curriculum and testing materials. Course materials will be reviewed and approved by the division to ensure that all requirements are met.
- (2) Course curriculum requirements. An extensive course curriculum description and information can be obtained by contacting the UDOT Motor Carrier Division Customer Service/Superload team at (801) 965-4892. Course curriculum to certify pilot escort drivers to operate in Utah must cover the following topics:

- (a) division rules governing over-size load movements;
 - (b) pilot escort operations;
 - (c) flagging maneuvers for over dimensional loads;
 - (d) oversize or overweight load movement, coordination, planning and communication requirements and best practices;
 - (e) pilot escort vehicle positioning and situational training;
 - (f) rail grade crossing safety;
 - (g) routing techniques, including pre-trip surveys; and
 - (h) insurance coverage requirements and liability issues.
- (3) Testing procedures.

Testing materials shall be submitted to the division for approval. Tests should be structured with a minimum of 40 questions per exam. A minimum of two different examinations shall be submitted and used randomly during the instruction of the course and structured as follows:

- (a) 12 Fill in the blank;
 - (b) 12 Multiple choice;
 - (c) 12 true and false questions;
 - (d) one to six questions dealing with safety equipment;
 - (e) one to four questions dealing with the duties of pilot escort drivers;
 - (f) one to six questions dealing with maintenance of equipment; and
 - (g) one to six questions dealing with items that must be collected in a route survey.
- (4) Grading of examinations. Entity must provide an explanation of how the test will be administered.
- (5) Students must pass with an 80% score to be certified.
- (6) Students receiving less than 80% score will be allowed to attend one additional class without additional cost except for reimbursement of any additional materials and postage costs.
- (7) When a contract is terminated with the third-party pilot and escort trainer, it will be the responsibility of the entity to provide an electronic database to the division, of all students that have completed the course.
- (8) Applicant Recertification Procedures.
- (a) Entity shall provide means in which an individual may be re-certified either by mail or the internet.
 - (b) Entity shall submit written procedures documenting the process for the examination that will allow the applicant re-certification. The examination shall not be a duplicate of the examination used during the initial certification process and should be constructed as to educate the student on updates pertaining to pilot escort certification and legal requirements.
 - (c) Re-certification tests shall be structured as outlined in R909-2-29.
 - (d) Applicant's receiving less than 80% score will be allowed to retake the certification exam one additional time at no additional class without additional cost except for reimbursement of any additional materials and postage costs.
 - (e) Students receiving less than 80% score will be allowed to attend one additional class or certify by mail or online without additional cost except for reimbursement of any additional materials and postage costs.
- (9) Training costs. Costs associated with providing classroom instruction, materials, testing and credentialing will be the responsibility of the authorized training entity.
- (a) These costs may be passed on to the students for certification in the form of tuition determined by the training entity based on business model and expenses.
 - (b) Cost proposal and course fees must be submitted to the division for approval as part of the application process.
- (10) Suspensions and revocations of pilot escort training entities.
- (a) The division may suspend or revoke the entity's ability to provide services if the entity fails to meet conditions and requirements set forth in R909-2-29.
 - (b) If an entity has its authority to provide services revoked or suspended, the entity may appeal the decision.
 - (i) The appeals shall be handled by a steering committee created by the division.
 - (ii) The steering committee shall have the powers granted to the department's deputy director for appeals from other division administrative actions.
 - (iii) This committee's decision, if adopted by the director of the division, will be considered a final agency order under the Utah Administrative Procedures Act.
- (11) The division has the right to review:
- (a) rates;
 - (b) fees;
 - (c) procedures; and
 - (d) the certification process established by the entity whenever the division deems it necessary to ensure compliance with this rule.
- (12) Record retention and data management requirements. Authorized pilot escort qualified training and certification entities or institutions shall maintain the following certification and recertification records for a period of eight years:
- (a) student's name, address, and contact information;
 - (b) driver's license number, original MVR and original proof of insurance information from insurance provider;
 - (c) copy of each student's written exam;
 - (d) digital copy of certification flagger card, including photo;
 - (e) training and expiration dates on all students;

- (f) re-certification and expiration dates; and
 - (g) list of instructors, proctors, administrators, and a copy of their resumes and date of classroom instruction and recertification dates providing services.
- (13) Records may be scanned and kept electronically provided entity has necessary data backup and retrieval procedures.
- (a) The division has the right to review any records retained and may observe the instruction given both in the classroom and through the re-certification process whenever the division deems it necessary to ensure compliance with this rule.
 - (b) The loss, mutilation or destruction of any records which an entity is required to maintain, must be immediately reported by the entity by affidavit stating the date such records were lost, mutilated, or destroyed, and the circumstances involving such loss, mutilation, or destruction.
 - (c) All records must be retained by the entity for eight years, except for the computerized file, which is to be kept permanently, during which time the entity shall be subject to inspection by the division during reasonable business hours. If the entity goes out-of-business, the permanent record shall be submitted by the entity to the division.
 - (d) It is the responsibility of the entity to provide a list of applicants that have successfully re-certified along with the corresponding grade to the division at the end of each quarter of each calendar year.
 - (e) All records, including computerized records, must be provided to the division when requested for an audit or review of the entities records. Failure to provide all records as requested by the division is a violation of this rule.
 - (f) Entities shall maintain accurate, up to date records.

R909-2-30. Farmers, Implements of Husbandry and Agricultural Operations.

- (1) Vehicle combinations for hay truck operations may transport two rolls or bales of hay side by side when:
 - (a) the two rolls or bales are 10 feet or less in combined width;
 - (b) the load is being operated with a valid non-divisible oversize permit;
 - (c) oversize loads exceeding 8 feet 6 inches may not be transported on double trailers exceeding 61 feet cargo or cargo carrying length;
 - (d) the load must meet all other divisible load requirements in R909-2-24; and
 - (e) loads are properly secured.
- (2) Implements of husbandry moved by a farmer, rancher, or his employees in connection with an agricultural operation must comply with:
 - (a) every farm tractor and towed farm equipment, towed or self-propelled implements of husbandry, designed for operation at speeds not more than 25 miles per hours, must always be equipped with a slow-moving vehicle emblem mounted on the rear; and
 - (b) every farm tractor and every self-propelled implement of husbandry manufactured or assembled after January 1970 shall be equipped with vehicular hazard warning lights visible from a distance not less than 1,000 feet to the front and rear in normal sunlight, which shall be displayed whenever any such vehicle is operated upon a highway.

R909-2-31. Snow Plow Operations.

- (1) Blades more than 8 feet 6 inches must be equipped with a yellow, rotating beacon warning light.
- (2) Snow plows with up to 12 feet wide blades may operate without oversize permits, when they comply with:
 - (a) lights which provide adequate illumination when the blade is in either the up, or down position;
 - (b) signaling lights shall not be obscured; and
 - (c) blades must be angled so that the minimum width is exposed to oncoming traffic during periods of travel between jobs.

R909-2-32. Parade Floats.

- (1) Parade floats are not required to obtain an overweight or oversize permit, but they must meet the following requirements:
 - (a) all floats must have sufficient proof of insurance;
 - (b) all floats must carry the necessary safety equipment for the safe operation of the vehicle during movement;
 - (c) the float driver must have a clear 360-degree visibility;
 - (d) movement to and from parades should be made only during daylight hours unless the vehicle is adequately lighted and there is minimal congestion; and
 - (e) floats more than 14 feet 6 inches in height, must be routed by the division.

R909-2-33. Transportation of Utility Poles.

- (1) Utility poles may be transported up to 120 feet in overall length, including overhangs, with single trip, semi-annual or annual permit in accordance with:
 - (a) oversize load restrictions;
 - (b) pilot escort requirements;
 - (c) travel restrictions; and
 - (d) signing and lighting requirements.
- (2) Permits are issued to the trailer transporting the poles using the trailer registration information.
 - (a) Upon company request, the permit may be issued to the truck or truck tractor.
 - (b) Utility poles exceeding 120 feet shall purchase a single trip, non-divisible oversize permit.

R909-2-34. Special Mobile Equipment.

- (1) Special mobile equipment or SME refers to vehicles:
 - (a) not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property;
 - (b) not designed to operate in traffic; and
 - (c) only incidentally operated or moved over the highways.
- (2) Special mobile equipment exempt from registration includes:
 - (a) farm tractors; and
 - (b) off road motorized construction or maintenance equipment including backhoes, bulldozers, compactors, graders, loaders, road rollers, tractors, trenchers, and ditch digging apparatus.
- (3) Heavy equipment designed for off-highway uses such as scrapers, loaders, off highway cranes, and rock trucks, but not tracked vehicles may be issued single trip permits to operate under their own power, on approved routes other than interstate highways, as follows:
 - (a) the distance traveled shall not generally exceed 20 miles;
 - (b) only daylight operations are authorized, and all oversize restrictions apply;
 - (c) weights must comply with the bridge formula for non-divisible loads;
 - (d) single axles equipped with single tires shall not be authorized to exceed 40,000 pounds;
 - (e) a minimum of one pilot escort vehicle is required; and
 - (f) special mobile equipment shall be routed by the division.
- (4) Special mobile equipment or SME affidavit. All persons who operate or cause to operate an SME exempt from registration shall submit a completed special mobile equipment affidavit to the division.
 - (a) To be deemed complete, an affidavit must be on the form provided by the division and all required fields filled in. Affidavits will be available at all ports of entry. Affidavits shall be turned into a port of entry.
 - (b) Special mobile equipment exempt from registration shall carry a copy of the approved affidavit in the vehicle at all times;
 - (c) Vehicles that are not special mobile equipment shall register with the Utah State Tax Commission prior to operating the vehicle on a public highway.
 - (d) Upon receipt of a denial of special mobile equipment, if the owner or operator wishes to appeal the decision of the division, a petition may be filed with the department, within 30 days.
 - (i) A response to an appeal from the department will be made in writing within 30 days.

R909-2-35. Special Truck Equipment.

- (1) The following vehicle configurations are considered special truck equipment:
 - (a) concrete pumper trucks;
 - (b) cranes or trucks performing crane service with a crane lift capacity of five tons or more; and
 - (c) well boring trucks.
- (2) Vehicles classified as special truck equipment may be issued an oversize or overweight permit when exceeding legal dimensions.
 - (a) An approved profile sheet for special truck equipment shall be carried in the vehicle with the permit, when the axle limitations specified in R909-2-5 Table 2 or actual bridge or gross are exceeded.
 - (b) Must meet the requirements of a non-divisible load as defined in Utah Rule 909-2-3(33).
- (3) Vehicles classified as special truck equipment are eligible for a 50 % registration fee reduction.

R909-2-36. Port-of-Entry By-Pass Permit Provisions.

- (1) A temporary by-pass permit may be issued to accommodate the multi-trip highway transportation needs to motor carriers who meet the following criteria:
 - (a) Motor carriers shall meet the "Multi-trip" definition to receive and maintain by-pass privileges.
 - (i) A motor carrier may receive an exception from this requirement on a case-by-case basis, if the motor carrier is able to demonstrate that denial of a by-pass permit will cause a hardship if the vehicle must be diverted to a port-of-entry.
 - (b) The basis for qualification to participate in the by-pass program is based in part on the carrier's safety history as shown in the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration's Safety Measurement System.
 - (i) A carrier with a CSA basic scores equal to or greater than the intervention thresholds noted in Table 4 for General, HM and Passenger, plus one other BASIC at or above the motor carrier threshold is not eligible to participate in the by-pass program.
 - (ii) A carrier is not eligible for a by-pass permit when the carrier meets the definition of a High-Risk Motor Carrier in Table 4.

TABLE 4

High Risk Motor Carrier Criteria

Basic	General	HM	Passenger
Unsafe Driving	65%	60%	50%
Fatigue Driving (HOS)	65%	60%	50%
Driver Fitness	80%	75%	65%
Controlled Substances and Alcohol	80%	75%	65%

Vehicle Maintenance	80%	75%	65%
Cargo-Related	80%	75%	65%
Crash Indicator	65%	60%	50%

(c) A carrier may become eligible for a by-pass permit after a focused or comprehensive review indicates that the carrier is in compliance.

(d) As a condition of receiving a by-pass permit, a motor carrier is subject to audits, safety assessments, and inspections as the division considers necessary to carry out state and federal law.

(e) Vehicles that obtain by-pass privileges must have a weight ticket, from a scale certified by the Department of Agriculture, available for inspection by law enforcement. Scale tickets must be electronically printed and shall specify the time, date, unit-specific information, and destination.

(2) By-pass applications shall be submitted to the division.

(a) By-pass privilege carriers must re-apply annually.

(b) Subcontractors operating under their own authority must apply for by-pass privileges independently.

(c) Carriers who lease vehicles from a subcontractor must ensure that the established by-pass criterion is met to maintain privileges.

(d) By-pass permit privileges are valid from the approval date and expire at the end of the application year on December 31.

(e) Applications must show routing information including point of origin, destination, and routine routes traveled.

(3) Approved vehicles within a motor carrier's fleet will be issued a by-pass decal, specific to each individual vehicle, and will receive a by-pass certificate that shall be carried in the vehicle.

(4) By-pass privileges may be granted to carriers traversing multiple ports of entry within the same route.

(5) Authorized by-pass routes are allowed for the following Port of Entries:

(a) Daniels Port of Entry on SR 40 with empty vehicles, traveling eastbound only;

(b) Kanab Port of Entry on Highway 89 from Kanab's Main Street to the Kanab Port of Entry, while traveling on Hwy 389 between Las Vegas, Nevada and Page, Arizona, and all vehicles must clear the St. George Port of Entry;

(c) Perry Port of Entry may be by-passed and travel on Highway 89 between Brigham City and Ogden; and

(d) Monticello Port of Entry may be by-passed on US-191 with empty vehicles only.

(6) By-pass privileges may be revoked or suspended should a carrier fail to meet the safety standards as set forth in the:

(a) Compliance, Safety, Accountability (CSA) program of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration;

(b) Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations;

(c) size and weight limitations;

(d) by-pass zone routes; and

(e) out-of-service criteria.

(7) When an application for a by-pass permit is denied the motor carrier may file an appeal.

(a) The appeal shall be handled by the division hearing officer.

(8) The division will notify local law enforcement agencies of those carriers meeting the criteria for by-pass privileges.

R909-2-37. Annual Review of Permit Regulations and Conditions.

(1) During the regularly scheduled Motor Carrier Advisory Board meeting in April of each year, the board will review permit conditions and regulations as needed. The board is not required to review each of these items every year.

(2) This meeting will provide a forum for interested parties to provide evidence in support of regulation or permit condition modification.

(3) All interested parties must notify the division of these issues by March 1st of each year to ensure placement on the agenda.

(4) Any approved changes to permit conditions or regulations will be incorporated into this rule.

KEY: permits, safety regulations, size and weight, trucks

Date of Enactment or Last Substantive Amendment: November 12, 2020

Notice of Continuation: May 22, 2019

Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 72-1-201; 72-7-406; 72-9-303; 41-1a-102; 41-1a-231; 41-1a-1206; 72-7-402; 72-7-404; 72-7-407; 72-9-301; 72-9-502