

Additions Only in the Proposed Consolidation of Rules for Commercial Motor Vehicle Permits

39.03.01 - Rules Governing Definitions Regarding ~~Overlegal~~ Special Permits

Change to the definition of non-reducible load for clarification and consistency with the Federal definition that many of our customers abide by.

Longer Combination Vehicle (LVC) was added for clarification purposes.

39.03.02 - Rules Governing Movement of Disabled Vehicles

200.06. Height Restrictions. The disabled vehicle height shall not exceed the height of ~~14' 6"~~ fifteen (15') on the first movement.

This was changed for consistency across the rules. This also adds height to this particular rule instead of referring to the Pilot/Escort Vehicle and Travel Time Requirement Map.

39.03.03 - Rules Governing ~~Overlegal~~ Special Permits - General Conditions and Requirements

085. Hazardous Travel Conditions Restrictions.

Option 1: Extreme caution in the operation of a special-permitted vehicle shall be exercised when hazardous conditions exist. The driver of a permitted vehicle is responsible for checking the conditions of the permitted route before travel. The movement of vehicles or loads operating on valid permits shall automatically become invalid in route when:

1. The Idaho Transportation Department, Idaho State Police, or other law enforcement office determines and provides public notice by any available means that a hazardous road condition exists.
2. The driver reasonably knows that hazardous road conditions exists along route.
3. Whenever a road is marked "Difficult" on 511 or as having a hazardous condition.

Hazardous road conditions may include, but are not limited to:

- a. Loss of traction on roadways due to ice, snow or frost; excessive water, or mud
- b. Whenever a roadway is under conditions of wind over 40mph
- c. Visibility is less than 500 feet due to snow, rain, smoke, dust, or fog

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- d. Whenever a roadway becomes obstructed due to snow, water, mud, rocks, or other debris
- e. Whenever a roadway is subject to a natural disaster, or Emergency

Option 2: A special permitted vehicle or load is prohibited from travel when:

1. The Idaho Transportation Department, Idaho State Police, or other law enforcement office determines and provides public notice by any available means that a hazardous road condition exists for a special permitted vehicle or load.

2. The Permittee knows that a hazardous road condition exists for a special permitted vehicle or load. Hazardous road conditions may include:

- a. Water, ice, snow, mud, wind, visibility less than 500 feet, or rocks on the Highway.
- b. Debris from an accident, natural disaster, or Emergency on the Highway.

Feedback from industry had been received about the current explanation not being clear enough. The Department has provided two options to help clarify the meaning of Hazardous Travel Conditions.

39.03.04 - RULES GOVERNING OVERLEGAL SPECIAL PERMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY AND TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS PERMITS – OVERWEIGHT NON-REDUCIBLE

Single Trip Only: All overweight or oversize/overweight non-reducible permits will be single trip permits only. The annual will no longer be available.

The Department is proposing that all overweight, non-reducible permits be single trip only. By doing so, several benefits will be realized.

In conjunction with the roll out of the new, automated permitting system, ITD will be able to collect data for the routes traveled by heavy haul loads in order to help improve the planning of inspections and use of maintenance dollars. This has a direct impact on the maintenance of the State's bridge system.

Currently, the requirement in §49-1004, Idaho Code, state that quarterly mileage reports must be filed to collect road use fees. The success rate for both filings and trips reported is very low. Having only the single trip permits will allow for collecting the road use fees at issuance of the permits and eliminates the time consuming quarterly report compiling and submission process to ITD. Further, the Department will save taxpayer dollars as there would be a decrease in mailing and postage costs.



Row Labels	Reports w/Miles	Reports w/ 0 Miles	Sum of Total
2016	1208	1285	2493
2017	2250	2531	4781
2018	840	1241	2081
Grand Total	4298	5057	9355

39.03.05 - RULES GOVERNING ~~SAFETY REQUIREMENTS OF OVERLEGAL~~ SPECIAL PERMITS - OVERSIZE NON - REDUCIBLE

300. SIGNING REQUIREMENTS OF TOWING VEHICLES, OVERSIZE VEHICLE AND/OR LOADS.

03. When Signs Are Required. Oversize load signs shall be required on all vehicles and/or loads exceeding legal width or vehicle combinations inclusive of loads that exceed seventy five (75) feet. Signs shall not be displayed when the vehicle is empty and of legal dimensions. (4-5-00)

The statement “or vehicle combinations inclusive of loads that exceed seventy five (75) feet” was included for safety reasons, because vehicles over this length may cross over lanes. Currently, there are oversize loads traveling on two lane roads which may swing out into other lanes while navigating around curves. The oversize load signs will add an alert to oncoming traffic, warning of the danger of potential lane crossovers.

400. PILOT/ESCORT VEHICLES.

Pilot/escort vehicle(s) shall be furnished by the permittee and shall be either passenger car(s), ~~light~~ truck(s) or vehicles authorized by the ~~Vehicle Size & Weight Specialist~~ Special Permit Office, however shall not exceed sixteen (16,000) pounds. The ~~light~~ truck(s) used as pilot/escort vehicle(s) shall not be loaded in such a manner as to cause confusion to the public as to which vehicle is the one under escort. Vehicles towing trailers shall not qualify as pilot/escort vehicles. (4-5-00)

This proposed change is intended to ensure the front pilot car is differentiated from the permitted load.

01. Loads Over 16’ Feet High. Height poles are required in the front of the pilot/escort vehicles leading all loads over sixteen (16) feet with a non-metallic height pole deployed.

These safety improvements were recommended by the pilot car industry. Putting the pole in the front rather than the rear makes it easier to determine if the over height vehicle will strike an overhead structure. Language was also included that the pole tip must be flexible to reduce



possible damage to overhead structures.

03. Light Bars. Light bars, when in use shall display amber colored lights meeting the minimum visibility requirements, found in IDAPA 39.03.03.70.

This modification was suggested by industry to reflect the increased usage of light bars on pilot/escort vehicles.

04. Pilot/Escort Lights On During Movement of Escorted Load. The pilot/escort vehicle’s headlights and taillights shall be on while escorting the permitted load.

These changes were made to increase visibility of pilot/escort vehicles during the movement of an escorted load.

700403. PILOT/ESCORT VEHICLE EQUIPMENT.

01. **Required Equipment to Be Carried in a Pilot/Escort Vehicle.** A pilot/escort vehicle shall carry the following items of equipment when piloting/escorting an ~~overlegal~~ over dimensional vehicle and/or load.

(4-5-00)

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d. ~~An reflectorized orange~~ ANSI Class 2 or 3 safety vest, shirt, or jacket either orange or yellow, which must be worn by the operator when working out of the vehicle during daylight hours. An ANSI Class 3 safety vest, shirt or jacket either orange or yellow, which must be worn by the operator when working out of the vehicle during nighttime hours. (4-5-00)

e. ~~Carry two (2) spare additional~~ oversize load signs for escorted loads meeting the size requirements of IDAPA 39.03.05.300. (4-5-00)

Clarification of what loads require extra signs to be carried with the escorted load.

f. Non-conductive ~~N-non-metallic-destructive~~ Hheight Ppole with a flexible tip on the front of the pilot/escort vehicle for determining vertical clearances (when required). (4-5-00)

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i. Hardhat.

j. Flashlight (operable).

k. First Aid Kit.

The above three items are being added to pilot/escort vehicle equipment requirements needed for safety to bring the State in alignment with FMCSA's best practices guide.

39.03.06 - Rules Governing ~~Overlegal~~ Special Permits for Extra-Length, ~~and~~ Excess Weight, ~~and~~ Up to 129,000 Pound Vehicle Combinations

Three permits were combined into the extra length/excess weight permit up to one hundred twenty-nine thousand (129,000) pounds permit.

Idaho was added in front of the off-track form "Idaho off-track" for clarification.

39.03.07 – RULES GOVERNING OVERSIZE SPECIAL PERMITS FOR NON-REDUCIBLE VEHICLES AND/OR LOADS

200.02. Reducible Height Loads. ~~Overlegal~~ Special permits may be issued to allow the transportation of reducible loads in excess of fourteen (14) feet high but not in excess of ~~fourteen~~ fifteen (1415) feet ~~nine (9) inches~~ high on designated highways. The vehicle height must not exceed fourteen (14) feet. A map listing the vertical clearances is available at the Idaho Transportation Department Special Permit Office and online at <http://www.itd.idaho.gov/dmv/poe/poe.htm> itd.idaho.gov.

(3-29-12)

Increased the reducible height loads from 14'9" to 15' for consistency across rules.

39.03.08 - RULES GOVERNING SELF-PROPELLED SNOWPLOWS

100.026. Visibility Requirements. Flashing identification lights on snow removal equipment must be amber or red colored, and mounted on the cab or truck bed. They shall be mounted so as to be visible from the front ,amber only in color, and rear, red or amber in color, regardless of vehicle configuration, for example, when the truck bed is raised. Flashing lights shall be visible from a distance of not less than one thousand (1,000) feet in normal sunlight, and not less than two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet under average visibility conditions at night.

(9-4-91)

Clarification of this rule is being made to match §49-910, Idaho Code, which states amber only to the front and red or amber to the rear.

