

State/Jurisdiction Hazardous Roadway Restrictions

State or Jurisdiction	Visibility	Condition	Other	Officer Discretion	Operator Discretion	Comments
Alberta, Canada	500 ft	Slippery				<p>FOR MOVEMENT DURING ADVERSE WEATHER: For loads exceeding 4.45m (14.5 feet) in width or 5.3m (17'-4") in height Vehicles shall not operate during adverse weather conditions when: (e) the visibility due to snow or fog is less than 150 metres (500 feet) (f) the roadway is covered with snow, sleet, or ice which impedes the driver's or other motorists ability to drive in a safe manner. *The carrier is required to make a reasonable effort to determine the driving conditions on the route. Vehicles must not be dispatched when adverse conditions are known to exist on the route. *Drivers encountering unexpected adverse conditions must stop at the next safe location (or as directed by an authorized Alberta Transportation staff member or a peace officer) and wait for the adverse conditions to abate.</p> <p>Wide loads must not stop on the side of a highway such that part of the load extends into a driving lane or shoulder. *The term "reasonable effort" means checking weather conditions and forecasts and checking road conditions through the AMA. *The AMA provides web and telephone service to the public for weather information. *Loads higher than 17'-4" require power line escort. This escort is not available from the power companies during adverse weather conditions.</p> <p>The permit condition in Alberta for adverse weather conditions is: For loads exceeding 4.45m (14.5 feet) in width or 5.3m (17'-4") in height - Vehicles shall not operate during adverse weather conditions when: (e) the visibility due to snow or fog is less than 150 metres (500 feet), (f) the roadway is covered with snow, sleet, or ice which impedes the driver's or other motorists ability to drive in a safe manner. The carrier is required to make a reasonable effort to determine the driving conditions on the route. Vehicles must not be dispatched when adverse conditions are known to exist on the route. Drivers encountering unexpected adverse conditions must stop at the next safe location (or as directed by an authorized Alberta Transportation staff member or a peace officer) and wait for the adverse conditions to abate.</p> <p>Wide loads must not stop on the side of a highway such that part of the load extends into a driving lane or shoulder. The term "reasonable effort" means checking weather conditions and forecasts and and checking road conditions through the AMA. Loads higher than 17'-4" require power line escort. This escort is not available from the power companies during adverse weather conditions.</p>
Alaska	1,000 Ft	Slippery	Wind			In Alaska we require that they stop operations during "inclement weather" conditions. 17 AAC 25.900 (18) states "inclement weather" means: (A) fog, rain, or snow conditions that restrict visibility to less than 1,000 feet; (B) wind conditions that render a vehicle unable to maintain directional control within one driving lane; or (C) an accumulation of ice, snow, or freezing rain upon a roadway that render a vehicle unable to maintain traction.
Arizona	500 Ft	Slippery	Wind, debris			<p>R17-6-403. Weather Restriction A. Responsibility. 1. A permitted vehicle driver shall determine an unsafe roadway condition from criteria prescribed under subsection (B). 2. A permitted vehicle driver shall comply with any official agency weather-related travel advisory prohibiting overdimensional transport.</p> <p>B. Determining conditions. Overdimensional load transport shall not occur according to the following criteria: Driver visibility range becomes less than 500 feet (blowing dust, falling snow, fog, heavy rain) Road surface condition reduces normal traction (snow, ice, flooding) A load destabilizing condition endangers road surface or traffic (high winds, falling objects)</p>
Arizona - Scottsdale						No oversize or overweight vehicle or load shall move on a public roadway or through a construction site during inclement weather when such weather conditions could cause such movement to become a hazard to traffic or to damage the roadways, traffic signals utility structures, or other property. Should such conditions develop during the movement, the driver shall stop movement of the vehicle or load, and proceed when conditions have cleared.
Colorado		Slippery	Wind, Debris	Yes		HAZARDS: An Extra-legal Vehicle or Load is prohibited from travel when: 1. The Department, State Patrol, or other peace officer determines and provides public notice by any available means that a hazardous road condition exists for an Extra-legal Vehicle or Load; or 2. The Permittee knows that a hazardous road condition exists for an Extra-legal Vehicle or Load. Hazardous road conditions may include: a. Water, ice, snow, mud, wind, or rocks on the Highway. b. Debris from an accident, natural disaster, or Emergency on the Highway.
Georgia	600 feet		Ground wind exceeds 25 mph			No oversize or overweight load movement is allowed during inclement weather...as defined in Department. Permitted loads for weight up to 125,000 pounds without any dimensions exceeding legal limits, may have continuous movement, or during snow or icy conditions... Permitted loads in excess of twelve (12) feet wide shall not travel when visibility is less than six hundred (600) feet or when the ground wind exceeds twenty-five (25) miles per hour. When such conditions exist, the driver shall proceed to the first area where the load can be safely removed from the roadway.
Idaho	500 Ft	Slippery				<p>IDAHO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE IDAPA 39.03.11 - Rules Governing Overlegal Idaho Transportation Department Permittee Responsibility & Travel Restrictions</p> <p>07. Hazardous Travel Conditions Restrictions. Extreme caution in the operation of permitted vehicle combinations shall be exercised when hazardous conditions exist. The movement of overlegal vehicles and/or loads by overlegal permit shall be prohibited and otherwise valid permits shall automatically become invalid enroute when travel conditions become hazardous due to ice, snow or frost; when visibility is restricted to less than five hundred (500) feet by fog, dust, smoke or smog or other atmospheric conditions. (3-10-05) Here is the complete rule for your viewing: http://adm.idaho.gov/adminrules/rules/idapa39/0311.pdf</p>

State/Jurisdiction Hazardous Roadway Restrictions

Missouri	500 ft	Ice & snow	Wind	Yes	Yes	NO movement is allowed when road conditions are hazardous such as snow and ice covered or when hazardous cross winds affect the movement or when weather conditions are such to limit the visibility to less than five hundred feet (500'). It is determined by driver and patrol.
Nebraska	1/2 mile		MH - 25 mph			<p>003.15 Movement by special permit may at any time be delayed when traffic, weather or other conditions on the State highways are determined to constitute a hazard by the Nebraska State Patrol or the Department's personnel.</p> <p>003.15A Wet pavement, light drizzle, or wind less than 25 miles per hour is not considered inclement weather for purposes of permit movements. If adverse weather or road conditions are encountered during operation, the permitted vehicle must proceed to the next available safe place off the roadway and park until conditions improve. Nebraska State Patrol Officers or local law enforcement officers or the Department's personnel may further restrict or prohibit operation of permitted vehicles during periods when, in their judgment, weather or other hazardous conditions make continued operation unsafe.</p> <p>003.15B Terms and conditions for restrictions due to weather will be set out on the individual permit. Single Trip and Manufactured Housing restrictions due to weather are defined as follows:</p> <p>003.15C Single Trip: Travel for overweight single trip permits "ONLY" is not restricted due to weather conditions. Travel for overdimensional single trip permits is prohibited if any of the following adverse or inclement weather conditions exist:</p> <p>003.15C1 Winds cause a hazard to movement. 003.15C2 Visibility is less than one-half mile. 003.15C3 Rain, sleet or snow. 003.15C4 Highway surfaces are slippery due to ice, snow, packed snow, slush or frost. 003.14C5 Debris from an accident, natural disaster, or emergency on the highway.</p> <p>003.15D Manufactured Housing: Permit travel is prohibited if any of the following adverse or inclement weather conditions exist: 003.15D1 Winds velocity exceeds 25 miles per hour. 003.15D2 Visibility is less than one-half mile. 003.15D3 Rain, sleet or snow. 003.15D4 Highway surfaces are slippery due to ice, snow, packed snow, slush, or frost. 003.15D5 Debris from an accident, natural disaster, or emergency on the highway.</p>
New Mexico	1,000 Ft					<p>Inclement Weather: A. Inclement weather may include any one or all of the following: (1) snow; (2) ice; (3) fog, rain, dust or other weather condition which limits visibility to less than one thousand feet (1000') (approximately 2/10 mile); or (4) any weather condition which is determined by the department, the State Highway and Transportation Department, the state police, or other law enforcement official to create a safety hazard.</p> <p>B. Any one of the above conditions warrants the prohibiting of oversize load movement on the highways. Movement during such inclement weather is a violation of the permit and is cause for the cancellation of the permit. Permit vehicles encountering such conditions will immediately move the load to a safe stopping place, and will clear the highway until unfavorable conditions cease to exist and movement may be resumed under safe operating conditions. No movement of a manufactured home shall occur during inclement weather.</p>
North Dakota						Rule is quite vague...No travel if visibility, highway is slippery, or in inclement weather.
Oklahoma				Yes	Yes	
Oregon					Yes	
South Dakota	1/2 Mile	Slippery		Yes		70:03:01:20.02. Weather limitations. An oversize permit is not valid when visibility is reduced to one-half mile or less by weather, dust, or smoke. An oversize or overweight permit is not valid when the road surface is slippery because of snow, ice, slush, or frost. Highway patrol officers may further restrict or prohibit operation under any oversize or overweight permit during periods when, in their judgment, weather conditions make continued operation unsafe.
Texas	2/10 Mile	slippery	Wind	Yes		Current Texas Admin Code: (1) Restrictions pertaining to road conditions. Movement of a permitted vehicle is prohibited when road conditions are hazardous based upon the judgement of the operator and law enforcement officials. Law enforcement officials shall make the final determination regarding whether or not conditions are hazardous. Conditions that should be considered hazardous include, but are not limited to: (A) visibility of less than 2/10 of one mile; or (B) weather conditions such as wind, rain, ice, sleet, or snow.
Utah	1,000 Ft	Slippery	Wind			No carrier shall operate an LCV combination, with a combined trailer length in excess of 81 feet, when the following conditions exist: Wind: In excess of 45 mph for empties, 50 mph when loaded. Snow and Ice: Any accumulation on the roadway. Visibility: Less than 1,000 feet. For Non-divisible oversize loads. Wind: In excess of 45 mph for empties. Snow and Ice: Any accumulation on the roadway. Visibility: Less than 1,000 feet. For Non-divisible overweight we don't put any further restriction other than the Federal Code.
Virginia						When road conditions, visibility or unfavorable weather conditions make traveling hazardous to the operator or the traveling public, permitted vehicles are not authorized to operate, unless responding to an emergency. Vehicles which are underway when inclement weather occurs shall exit the road at the first available safe location and park in a safe place until the weather clears or until road conditions improve to allow safe travel conditions. Law enforcement judgment shall prevail in all circumstances.

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Washington	1,000 Ft			Yes	<p>(1) Who has the authority to implement emergency procedures to restrict the movement of a vehicle(s) operating on state highways? RCW 47.48.031 and 46.44.080 provide authority for the chief or another officer of the state patrol, or the secretary of transportation or designee, to restrict vehicle movement by closing or restricting movement on a section(s) of state highway(s) to all vehicles or specific class of vehicles.</p> <p>(2) Under what conditions would a road restriction be put in place? A restriction or closure may be put in place whenever the department or the state patrol believe that weather or other conditions have created a substantial risk to public safety.</p> <p>(3) How are the restrictions maintained? The department and the state patrol shall exchange notices of conditions that require a restriction(s) or closure to be placed on the highway, and notices when conditions change that will allow the restriction to be terminated. Either the department or the state patrol, whichever agency can best respond to the condition, shall manually control traffic as needed until the restriction is terminated or until the department can install traffic control devices.</p> <p>(4) How will the notification of a restriction be communicated to the highway users? The department and the state patrol have a joint responsibility to provide notice of both the placement and removal of highway restrictions/closures. Notices shall be provided to the news media, affected law enforcement agencies, and other appropriate organizations, both public and private. For areas requiring vehicles to apply tire chains, see subsection (8) of this section.</p> <p>(5) At what point does visibility play a factor in the movement of a vehicle operating under special permit? Moves must not be made when visibility is reduced to one thousand feet or less. If visibility is reduced during transport, the vehicle or vehicle combination must clear the highway at the nearest safe location.</p> <p>(6) Can an individual move under special permit be restricted through enforcement intervention? Yes. An enforcement officer, at his/her discretion, may require the driver of the permitted vehicle or vehicle combination to pull off of the highway when weather or other conditions become unsafe for further movement. The enforcement officer may direct or escort the permitted vehicle to a place of safety where it may be parked until the unsafe conditions abate.</p> <p>(7) Do vehicles carrying hazardous or radioactive cargo have greater opportunity of being affected by restrictions? Yes. Due to the potential risks to the public, RCW 47.01.270 and 47.48.050 have provided the department and the state patrol with the specific authority to close a section(s) of the highway(s) to transporters of placarded radioactive or hazardous cargo. The basis for closure is the same as stated in subsection (2) of this section.</p> <p>(8) Who has authority to prohibit permitted vehicles from chain/approved traction device control areas, and how is this communicated? The department and the state patrol may prohibit a vehicle, whether moving under special permit for oversize/overweight or not, from entering chain/approved traction device control areas. Prohibitions are put in place when it is determined the vehicle will experience difficulty in safely traveling the area. Traffic control signs will generally communicate prohibitions (i.e., "TRACTION ADVISORY/OVERSIZED VEHICLES PROHIBITED," "CHAINS REQUIRED ON ALL VEHICLES EXCEPT ALL WHEEL DRIVE," "VEHICLES OVER 10,000 GVWR CHAINS REQUIRED," etc.). In addition, specific vehicle combinations may be required to operate with specified traction devices (i.e., "TRACTORS PULLING DOUBLE TRAILERS MUST CHAIN UP"). Also, refer to WAC 204-24-050 (2)(h) for a list of areas where sufficient tire chains must be carried on the vehicle(s) between November 1 and April 1 of each year.</p> <p>(9) What penalties are in place for vehicles moving in prohibited areas? Movement into a restricted area when the vehicle is prohibited, or without the specified traction device, is a violation of the special permit, which is a traffic infraction, and subject to the penalties of RCW 46.44.105.</p> <p>(10) What responsibilities must the operator of a vehicle(s) operating under special permit, during winter road conditions, assume when signs or other traffic control devices are not present? A vehicle, or vehicle combination, operating under special permit for oversize, must stop movement at the nearest safe location during periods when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Snow is falling to a degree that visibility is limited to less than one thousand feet; or (b) Immediately following a severe storm when snow removal equipment is operating; or (c) When fog or rain limits visibility to less than one thousand feet; or (d) When compact snow and ice conditions require the use of chains. <p>Movement must not resume until conditions have abated and clearance obtained from the nearest department or state patrol office. Failure to stop is a violation of the permit and subject to the penalties of RCW 46.44.105.</p>
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State/Jurisdiction Hazardous Roadway Restrictions

Washington, cont.	1,000 Ft				<p>Moves must not be made when visibility is reduced to one thousand feet or less. If visibility is reduced during transport, the vehicle or vehicle combination must clear the highway at the nearest safe location. A vehicle, or vehicle combination, operating under special permit for oversize, must stop movement at the nearest safe location during periods when: (a) Snow is falling to a degree that visibility is limited to less than one thousand feet; or (b) Immediately following a severe storm when snow removal equipment is operating; or (c) When fog or rain limits visibility to less than one thousand feet; or (d) When compact snow and ice conditions require the use of chains</p> <p>Movement by permit on mountain passes is prohibited where any of the following signs are displayed: Traction Advisory/Oversized Vehicles Prohibited. Vehicles over 10,000 GVWR, Chains Required. Chains required on all vehicles except all-wheel drive.</p>
Wyoming		Slippery	Wind, Debris	Yes	<p>D. HAZARDS: An Extra-legal Vehicle or Load is prohibited from travel when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Department, State Patrol, or other peace officer determines and provides public notice by any available means that a hazardous road condition exists for an Extra-legal Vehicle or Load; or 2. The Permittee knows that a hazardous road condition exists for an Extra-legal Vehicle or Load. Hazardous road conditions may include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water, ice, snow, mud, wind, or rocks on the Highway. b. Debris from an accident, natural disaster, or Emergency on the Highway.
§392.14 CFR Hazardous conditions; extreme caution.					<p>Extreme caution in the operation of a commercial motor vehicle shall be exercised when hazardous conditions, such as those caused by snow, ice, sleet, fog, mist, rain, dust, or smoke, adversely affect visibility or traction. Speed shall be reduced when such conditions exist. If conditions become sufficiently dangerous, the operation of the commercial motor vehicle shall be discontinued and shall not be resumed until the commercial motor vehicle can be safely operated. Whenever compliance with the foregoing provisions of this rule increases hazard to passengers, the commercial motor vehicle may be operated to the nearest point at which the safety of passengers is assured.</p>