

State Hazardous Roadway Restrictions Survey - Updated February 2013*

State/ Jurisdiction	Visibility	Condition	Other	Officer Discretion	Operator Discretion	Comments
AB	500 Ft	Slippery				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. 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. Loads higher than 17'-4" require power line escort. This escort is not available from the power companies during adverse weather conditions.
AK	1,000 Ft	Slippery	Wind			In Alaska we require that they stop operations during "inclement weather" conditions. (18) "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
AZ	500 Ft	Slippery	Wind, debris			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. 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)
CO	1000 Ft	Slippery	Wind, Debris, see comments	Yes	Yes	D. 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
ID	500 Ft	Slippery				IDAHO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE IDAPA 39.03.11 - Rules Governing Overlegal Idaho Transportation Department Permittee Responsibility & Travel Restrictions 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
MO	500 ft	Ice & snow covered	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.
MT	These are put into place when Maintenance personnel feel it is necessary					Extreme caution in the operation of a 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. The driver of any vehicle equipped with vehicular hazard warning lights may activate such lights whenever necessary to warn the operators of following vehicles of the presence of a traffic hazard ahead of the signaling vehicle, or to warn the operators of other vehicles that the signaling vehicle may itself constitute a traffic hazard. When conditions become sufficiently dangerous, the company or the operator shall discontinue operations, and operations shall not be resumed until the vehicle can be safely operated. No travel is allowed when a route has been placed under severe driving conditions as determined by the Department of Transportation.
OK				Yes	Yes	
OR					Yes	
SD	.5 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.

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TX	2/10 mile	slippery	Wind	Yes		<p>Texas' rules used to be much more specific but we found that it was impossible to cover every scenario. Several years ago we changed it to give more discretion to the driver/law enforcement with the thought that they're the ones actually on the road and best equipped to make the call. Current Texas Admin Code:</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(A) visibility of less than 2/10 of one mile; or</p> <p>(B) weather conditions such as wind, rain, ice, sleet, or snow.</p>
WA	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</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/OVERSIZE 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> <p>(a) Snow is falling to a degree that visibility is limited to less than one thousand feet; or</p> <p>(b) Immediately following a severe storm when snow removal equipment is operating; or</p> <p>(c) When fog or rain limits visibility to less than one thousand feet; or</p> <p>(d) When compact snow and ice conditions require the use of chains.</p> <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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UT	1,000 Ft	Slippery	Wind			<p>No carrier shall operate an LCV combination, with a combined trailer length in excess of 81 feet, when the following conditions exist:</p> <p>Wind: In excess of 45 mph for empties, 50 mph when loaded.</p> <p>Snow and Ice: Any accumulation on the roadway.</p> <p>Visibility: Less than 1,000 feet.</p> <p>For Non-divisible oversize loads.</p> <p>Wind: In excess of 45 mph for empties.</p> <p>Snow and Ice: Any accumulation on the roadway.</p> <p>Visibility: Less than 1,000 feet.</p> <p>For Non-divisible overweight we don't put any further restriction other than the Federal Code.</p>
WY		Slippery	Wind, Debris	Yes		<p>We will be adding changes at the next opportunity to update the rule!</p> <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.