

LEGISLATIVE BILL 1361

Approved by the Governor April 13, 2000

Introduced by Bromm, 23

AN ACT relating to transportation; to amend sections 60-625, 60-680, 60-6,133, 60-6,232, 60-6,289, 60-6,290, 60-6,294, 60-6,298, and 60-6,301, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and sections 60-6,288, 75-363, and 75-364, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1999; to change provisions relating to the Nebraska Rules of the Road, motor carrier safety regulations, and hazardous material regulations; to prohibit the use of engine brakes and change passing requirements as prescribed; to change and eliminate size, weight, and length limitations, overload exceptions, and permit provisions; to define a term; to change effective dates; to harmonize provisions; and to repeal the original sections.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Nebraska,

Section 1. Section 60-625, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-625. Implement of husbandry shall mean every vehicle or implement designed and adapted exclusively for agricultural, horticultural, or livestock-raising operations or for lifting or carrying an implement of husbandry and ~~in either case usually primarily used primarily~~ off ~~of~~ any highway.

Sec. 2. Section 60-680, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-680. (1) Any local authority with respect to highways under its jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of the police power may:

- (a) Regulate or prohibit stopping, standing, or parking;
- (b) Regulate traffic by means of peace officers or traffic control devices;
- (c) Regulate or prohibit processions or assemblages on the highways;
- (d) Designate highways or roadways for use by traffic moving in one direction;
- (e) Establish speed limits for vehicles in public parks;
- (f) Designate any highway as a through highway or designate any intersection as a stop or yield intersection;
- (g) Restrict the use of highways as authorized in section 60-681;
- (h) Regulate operation of bicycles and require registration and inspection of such, including requirement of a registration fee;
- (i) Regulate or prohibit the turning of vehicles or specified types of vehicles;
- (j) Alter or establish speed limits authorized in the Nebraska Rules of the Road;
- (k) Designate no-passing zones;
- (l) Prohibit or regulate use of controlled-access highways by any class or kind of traffic except those highways which are a part of the state highway system;
- (m) Prohibit or regulate use of heavily traveled highways by any class or kind of traffic it finds to be incompatible with the normal and safe movement of traffic, except that such regulations shall not be effective on any highway which is part of the state highway system unless authorized by the Department of Roads;
- (n) Establish minimum speed limits as authorized in the rules;
- (o) Designate hazardous railroad grade crossings as authorized in the rules;
- (p) Designate and regulate traffic on play streets;
- (q) Prohibit pedestrians from crossing a roadway in a business district or any designated highway except in a crosswalk as authorized in the rules;
- (r) Restrict pedestrian crossings at unmarked crosswalks as authorized in the rules;
- (s) Regulate persons propelling push carts;
- (t) Regulate persons upon skates, coasters, sleds, and other toy vehicles;
- (u) Adopt and enforce an ordinance or resolution prohibiting the use of engine brakes on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways that has a grade of less than five degrees within its jurisdiction. For purposes of this subdivision, engine brake means a device that converts a

power producing engine into a power-absorbing air compressor, resulting in a net energy loss;

(v) Adopt and enforce such temporary or experimental regulations as may be necessary to cover emergencies or special conditions; and

(w) ~~(v)~~ Adopt other traffic regulations except as prohibited by state law or contrary to state law.

(2) No local authority, except an incorporated city with more than forty thousand inhabitants, shall erect or maintain any traffic control device at any location so as to require the traffic on any state highway or state-maintained freeway to stop before entering or crossing any intersecting highway unless approval in writing has first been obtained from the Department of Roads.

(3) No ordinance or regulation enacted under subdivision (1)(d), (e), (f), (g), (i), (j), (k), (l), (m), (o), (p), or (r) of this section shall be effective until traffic control devices giving notice of such local traffic regulations are erected upon or at the entrances to such affected highway or part thereof affected as may be most appropriate.

Sec. 3. Section 60-6,133, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-6,133. Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction:

(1) The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall first give a visible signal of his or her intention and shall pass to the left of the other vehicle at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle; and

(2) The driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle and shall not increase the speed of his or her vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle. ~~+~~ and

~~(3) The driver of a vehicle outside the corporate limits of any incorporated city or village, when overtaking implements of husbandry proceeding in the same direction, shall give an audible signal of his or her intention to pass from one hundred to three hundred feet from the implement and then pass without giving another audible signal.~~

Sec. 4. Section 60-6,232, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-6,232. A rotating or flashing amber light or lights shall be displayed on the roof of any motor vehicle being operated by any rural mail carrier outside the corporate limits of any municipality in this state on or near any highway in the process of delivering mail.

A rotating or flashing amber light or lights may be displayed on (1) any vehicle of the Military Department while on any state emergency mission, (2) any motor vehicle being operated by any public utility, vehicle service, or towing service or any publicly or privately owned construction or maintenance vehicle while performing its duties on or near any highway, (3) any motor vehicle being operated by any member of the Civil Air Patrol, (4) any pilot vehicle escorting an overdimensional load, or (5) any vehicle while actually engaged in the moving of houses, buildings, or other objects of extraordinary bulk, including unbaled livestock forage as authorized by subdivision ~~(2)(g)~~ (2)(f) of section 60-6,288.

Sec. 5. Section 60-6,288, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1999, is amended to read:

60-6,288. (1) No vehicle which exceeds a total outside width of one hundred two inches, including any load but excluding designated safety devices, shall be permitted on any portion of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. The Director-State Engineer shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations, consistent with federal requirements, designating safety devices which shall be excluded in determining vehicle width.

(2) No vehicle which exceeds a total outside width of one hundred two inches, including any load but excluding designated safety devices, shall be permitted on any highway which is not a portion of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, except that such prohibition shall not apply to:

(a) Farm equipment in temporary movement, during daylight hours or during hours of darkness when the clearance light requirements of section 60-6,235 are fully complied with, in the normal course of farm operations;

(b) Combines eighteen feet or less in width, while in the normal course of farm operations and while being driven during daylight hours or during hours of darkness when the clearance light requirements of section 60-6,235 are fully complied with;

(c) Combines in excess of eighteen feet in width, while in the normal course of farm operations, while being driven during daylight hours for distances of twenty-five miles or less on highways and while preceded by a well-lighted pilot vehicle or flagperson, except that such combines may be driven on highways while in the normal course of farm operations for distances of twenty-five miles or less and while preceded by a well-lighted pilot vehicle or flagperson during hours of darkness when the clearance light requirements of section 60-6,235 are fully complied with;

(d) Combines and vehicles used in transporting combines, and only when transporting combines, to be engaged in harvesting, while being transported into or through the state during daylight hours, when the total width including the width of the combine being transported does not exceed fifteen feet, except that vehicles used in transporting combines may, when necessary to the harvesting operation, travel unloaded for distances not to exceed twenty-five miles, while the combine to be transported is engaged in a harvesting operation;

(e) Farm equipment dealers hauling, driving, delivering, or picking up farm equipment, including portable livestock buildings not exceeding fourteen feet in width, or implements of husbandry during daylight hours;

~~(f) Alfalfa harvesting machinery in temporary movement during daylight hours and hours of darkness when (i) the clearance light requirements of section 60-6,235 are fully complied with, (ii) there is, on the front vehicle and above the line of the regular lights of such vehicle, a flashing, amber-colored light at least four inches in diameter and clearly visible to traffic approaching from any direction, and (iii) there is a well-lighted pilot vehicle or flagperson at least three hundred feet in advance of such vehicles to give warning of the approach of overwidth equipment, and such prohibition shall not apply to equipment of thirteen feet or less in width to be used in highway or other public construction or in agricultural land treatment in temporary movement during daylight hours on roads other than dustless-surfaced state highways and for necessary access to points on such highways;~~

~~(g) (f) Livestock forage vehicles loaded or unloaded that comply with subsection (2) of section 60-6,305;~~

~~(h) (g) During daylight hours only, vehicles en route to pick up, delivering, or returning unloaded from delivery of baled livestock forage which, including the load if any, may be twelve feet in width;~~

~~(i) (h) Mobile homes or prefabricated livestock buildings not exceeding sixteen feet in width and with an outside tire width dimension not exceeding one hundred twenty inches moving during daylight hours;~~

~~(j) (i) A rubber-tired crane with a fixed load when:~~

(i) The crane will be transported on a state highway, excluding any portion of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, on a city street, or on a road within the corporate limits of a city;

(ii) The city in which the crane is intended to be transported has authorized a permit pursuant to section 60-6,298 for the transportation of the crane, specifying the route to be used and the hours during which the crane can be transported, except that no permit shall be issued by a city for travel on a state highway containing a bridge or structure which is structurally inadequate to carry the crane as determined by the Department of Roads;

(iii) The crane's gross weight does not exceed ninety-four thousand pounds, if a four-axle crane, or seventy-two thousand pounds, if a three-axle crane; and

(iv) If a four-axle crane, the maximum weight on each set of tandem axles does not exceed forty-seven thousand pounds, or if a three-axle crane, the maximum weight on the front axle does not exceed twenty-five thousand pounds and the total maximum weight on the rear tandem axles does not exceed forty-seven thousand pounds; or

~~(k) (j) Vehicles which have been issued a permit pursuant to section 60-6,299.~~

(3) The Director-State Engineer, with respect to highways under his or her jurisdiction, may designate certain highways upon which vehicles of no more than ninety-six inches in width may be permitted to travel. Highways so designated shall be limited to one or more of the following:

(a) Highways with traffic lanes of ten feet or less;

(b) Highways upon which are located narrow bridges; and

(c) Highways which because of sight distance, surfacing, unusual curves, topographic conditions, or other unusual circumstances would not in the opinion of the Director-State Engineer safely accommodate vehicles of more than ninety-six inches in width.

Sec. 6. Section 60-6,289, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-6,289. (1) No vehicle unladen or with load shall exceed a height of fourteen feet, six inches, except:

(a) Combines or vehicles used in transporting combines, to be engaged in harvesting within or without the state, moving into or through the state during daylight hours when the overall height does not exceed fifteen feet, six inches;

(b) Livestock forage vehicles with or without load that comply with subsection (2) of section 60-6,305;

(c) Farm equipment or implements of husbandry being driven, picked up, or delivered during daylight hours by farm equipment dealers shall not exceed fifteen feet, six inches;

(d) A rubber-tired crane with a fixed load when the requirements of subdivision ~~(2)(j)~~ (2)(i) of section 60-6,288 are met; or

(e) Vehicles which have been issued a permit pursuant to section 60-6,299.

(2) No person shall be required to raise, alter, construct, or reconstruct any underpass, bridge, wire, or other structure to permit the passage of any vehicle having a height, unladen or with load, in excess of twelve feet, six inches. The owners, lessees, and operators, jointly and severally, of vehicles exceeding twelve feet, six inches, in height shall assume the risk of loss to the vehicle or its load and shall be liable for any damages that result to overhead obstructions from operation of a vehicle exceeding twelve feet, six inches, in height.

Sec. 7. Section 60-6,290, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-6,290. (1)(a) No vehicle shall exceed a length of forty feet, extreme overall dimensions, inclusive of front and rear bumpers including load, except that:

(i) A bus may exceed the forty-foot limitation but shall not exceed a length of forty-five feet;

(ii) A truck-tractor may exceed the forty-foot limitation;

(iii) A semitrailer operating in a truck-tractor single semitrailer combination, which semitrailer was actually and lawfully operating in the State of Nebraska on December 1, 1982, may exceed the forty-foot limitation; and

(iv) A semitrailer operating in a truck-tractor single semitrailer combination, which semitrailer was not actually and lawfully operating in the State of Nebraska on December 1, 1982, may exceed the forty-foot limitation but shall not exceed a length of fifty-three feet including load.

(b) No combination of vehicles shall exceed a length of sixty-five feet, extreme overall dimensions, inclusive of front and rear bumpers and including load, except:

(i) One truck and one trailer, loaded or unloaded, used in transporting a ~~combine~~ implements of husbandry to be engaged in harvesting, while being transported into or through the state during daylight hours if the total length does not exceed seventy-five feet including load;

(ii) A truck-tractor single semitrailer combination;

(iii) A truck-tractor semitrailer trailer combination, but the semitrailer portion of such combination shall not exceed sixty-five feet inclusive of connective devices; and

(iv) A driveaway saddlemount vehicle transporter combination and driveaway saddlemount with fullmount vehicle transporter combination, but the total overall length shall not exceed seventy-five feet.

(c) A truck shall be construed to be one vehicle for the purpose of determining length.

(d) A trailer shall be construed to be one vehicle for the purpose of determining length.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to:

(a) Extra-long vehicles which have been issued a permit pursuant to section 60-6,292;

(b) Vehicles which have been issued a permit pursuant to section 60-6,299;

(c) The temporary moving of farm machinery during daylight hours in the normal course of farm operations;

(d) The movement of unbaled livestock forage vehicles, loaded or unloaded;

(e) The movement of public utility or other construction and maintenance material and equipment at any time;

(f) Farm equipment dealers hauling, driving, delivering, or picking up farm equipment or implements of husbandry within the county in which the dealer maintains his or her place of business, or in any adjoining county or counties, and return;

(g) The overhang of any motor vehicle being hauled upon any lawful combination of vehicles, but such overhang shall not exceed the distance from the rear axle of the hauled motor vehicle to the closest bumper thereof;

(h) The overhang of a combine to be engaged in harvesting, while being transported into or through the state driven during daylight hours by a truck-tractor semitrailer combination, but the length of the semitrailer, including overhang, shall not exceed sixty-three feet and the maximum semitrailer length shall not exceed fifty-three feet; or

(i) Any rubber-tired crane with a fixed load when the requirements of subdivision ~~(2)(j)~~ (2)(i) of section 60-6,288 are met.

(3) The length limitations of this section shall be exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices such as rearview mirrors, turnsignal lights, marker lights, steps and handholds for entry and egress, flexible fender extensions, mudflaps and splash and spray suppressant devices, load-induced tire bulge, refrigeration units or air compressors, and other devices necessary for safe and efficient operation of commercial motor vehicles, except that no device excluded from the limitations of this section shall have by its design or use the capability to carry cargo.

Sec. 8. Section 60-6,294, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-6,294. (1) Every vehicle, whether operated singly or in a combination of vehicles, and every combination of vehicles shall comply with subsections (2) and (3) of this section except as provided in sections 60-6,294.01 and 60-6,297. The limitations imposed by this section shall be supplemental to all other provisions imposing limitations upon the size and weight of vehicles.

(2) No wheel of a vehicle or trailer equipped with pneumatic or solid rubber tires shall carry a gross load in excess of ten thousand pounds on any highway nor shall any axle carry a gross load in excess of twenty thousand pounds on any highway. An axle load shall be defined as the total load transmitted to the highway by all wheels the centers of which may be included between two parallel transverse vertical planes forty inches apart extending across the full width of the vehicle.

(3) No group of two or more consecutive axles shall carry a load in pounds in excess of the value given in the following table corresponding to the distance in feet between the extreme axles of the group, measured longitudinally to the nearest foot, except that the maximum load carried on any group of two or more axles shall not exceed eighty thousand pounds on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways unless the Director-State Engineer pursuant to section 60-6,295 authorizes a greater weight.

Distance in feet between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axles	Maximum load in pounds carried on any group of two or more consecutive axles					
	Two Axles	Three Axles	Four Axles	Five Axles	Six Axles	Seven Axles
4	34,000					
5	34,000					
6	34,000					
7	34,000					
8	34,000	42,000				
9	39,000	42,500				
10	40,000	43,500				
11		44,000				
12		45,000	50,000			
13		45,500	50,500			
14		46,500	51,500			
15		47,000	52,000			
16		48,000	52,500	58,000		
17		48,500	53,500	58,500		
18		49,500	54,000	59,000		
19		50,000	54,500	60,000		
20		51,000	55,500	60,500		
21		51,500	56,000	61,000		
22		52,500	56,500	61,500		
23		53,000	57,500	62,500		
24		54,000	58,000	63,000		
25		54,500	58,500	63,500	69,000	
26		55,500	59,500	64,000	69,500	
27		56,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	
28		57,000	60,500	65,500	71,000	

29	57,500	61,500	66,000	71,500	
30	58,500	62,000	66,500	72,000	
31	59,000	62,500	67,500	72,500	
32	60,000	63,500	68,000	73,000	
33		64,000	68,500	74,000	
34		64,500	69,000	74,500	
35		65,500	70,000	75,000	
36		66,000	70,500	75,500	
37		66,500	71,000	76,000	81,500
38		67,500	72,000	77,000	82,000
39		68,000	72,500	77,500	82,500
40		68,500	73,000	78,000	83,500
41		69,500	73,500	78,500	84,000
42		70,000	74,000	79,000	84,500
43		70,500	75,000	80,000	85,000
44		71,500	75,500	80,500	85,500
45		72,000	76,000	81,000	86,000
46		72,500	76,500	81,500	87,000
47		73,500	77,500	82,000	87,500
48		74,000	78,000	83,000	88,000
49		74,500	78,500	83,500	88,500
50		75,500	79,000	84,000	89,000
51		76,000	80,000	84,500	89,500
52		76,500	80,500	85,000	90,500
53		77,500	81,000	86,000	91,000
54		78,000	81,500	86,500	91,500
55		78,500	82,500	87,000	92,000
56		79,500	83,000	87,500	92,500
57		80,000	83,500	88,000	93,000
58			84,000	89,000	94,000
59			85,000	89,500	94,500
60			85,500	90,000	95,000

(4) The distance between axles shall be measured to the nearest foot. When a fraction is exactly one-half foot, the next larger whole number shall be used, except that:

(a) Any group of three axles shall be restricted to a maximum load of thirty-four thousand pounds unless the distance between the extremes of the first and third axles is at least ninety-six inches in fact; and

(b) The maximum gross load on any group of two axles, the distance between the extremes of which is more than eight feet but less than eight feet six inches, shall be thirty-eight thousand pounds.

(5) The limitations of subsections (2) through (4) of this section shall apply as stated to all main, rural, and intercity highways but shall not be construed as inhibiting heavier axle loads in metropolitan areas, except on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, if such loads are not prohibited by city ordinance.

(6) The weight limitations of wheel and axle loads as defined in subsections (2) through (4) of this section shall be restricted to the extent deemed necessary by the Department of Roads for a reasonable period when road subgrades or pavements are weak or are materially weakened by climatic conditions.

(7) Two consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a gross load of thirty-four thousand pounds each when the overall distance between the first and last axles of such consecutive sets of tandem axles is thirty-six, thirty-seven, or thirty-eight feet except as provided in section 60-6,297. Such vehicles shall be subject to section 60-6,301.

(8) If any vehicle crosses a bridge with a total gross load in excess of the posted capacity of such bridge and as a result of such crossing any damage results to the bridge, the owner of such vehicle shall be responsible for all of such damage.

(9) Vehicles equipped with a greater number of axles than provided in the tables in subsection (3) of this section shall be legal if they do not exceed the maximum load upon any wheel or axle, the maximum load upon any group of two or more consecutive axles, and the total gross weight, or any of such weights as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

(10) Subsections (1) through (9) of this section shall not apply to a vehicle which has been issued a permit pursuant to section 60-6,299 or to a rubber-tired crane with a fixed load when the requirements of subdivision ~~(2)(j)~~ (2)(i) of section 60-6,288 are met.

(11) Any two consecutive axles the centers of which are more than forty inches and not more than ninety-six inches apart, measured to the nearest inch between any two adjacent axles in the series, shall be defined as

tandem axles, and the gross weight transmitted to the road surface through such series shall not exceed thirty-four thousand pounds. No axle of the series shall exceed the maximum weight permitted under this section for a single axle.

(12) Dummy axles shall be disregarded in determining the lawful weight of a vehicle or vehicle combination for operation on the highway. Dummy axle shall mean an axle attached to a vehicle or vehicle combination in a manner so that it does not articulate or substantially equalize the load and does not carry at least the lesser of eight thousand pounds or eight percent of the gross weight of the vehicle or vehicle combination.

Sec. 9. Section 60-6,298, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-6,298. (1)(a) The Department of Roads or the Nebraska State Patrol, with respect to highways under its jurisdiction including the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, and local authorities, with respect to highways under their jurisdiction, may in their discretion upon application and good cause being shown therefor issue a special, continuing, or permit ~~or~~ a continuous permit in writing authorizing the applicant or his or her designee:

(i) To operate or move a vehicle, a combination of vehicles, or objects of a size or weight of vehicle or load exceeding the maximum specified by law when such permit is necessary:

(A) To further the national defense or the general welfare;

(B) To permit movement of cost-saving equipment to be used in highway or other public construction or in agricultural land treatment; or

(C) Because of an emergency, an unusual circumstance, or a very special situation;

(ii) To operate vehicles, for a distance up to one hundred twenty miles, loaded up to fifteen percent greater than the maximum weight specified by law, up to ten percent greater than the maximum length specified by law, except that for a truck-tractor semitrailer trailer combination utilized to transport sugar beets which may be up to twenty-five percent greater than the maximum length specified by law, or both, when carrying grain or other seasonally harvested products from the field where such grain or products are harvested to storage, market, or stockpile in the field or from stockpile to market or factory when failure to move such grain or products in abundant quantities would cause an economic loss to the person or persons whose grain or products are being transported or when failure to move such grain or products in as large quantities as possible would not be in the best interests of the national defense or general welfare. The distance limitation may be waived for vehicles when carrying dry beans from the field where harvested to storage or market when dry beans are not normally stored, purchased, or used within the permittee's local area and must be transported more than one hundred twenty miles to an available marketing or storage destination. ~~Except for farm trucks as provided in subdivision (b) of this subsection, no~~ NO permit shall authorize a weight greater than twenty thousand pounds on any single axle; or

(iii) To transport an implement of husbandry which does not exceed twelve and one-half feet in width during daylight hours, except that the permit shall not allow transport on holidays.

~~(b) Any farm truck as defined in section 60-301 with not more than two axles may operate with a special permit for a distance of up to forty miles with an excess axle load of not more than five percent in excess of the maximum load permitted for a single axle by section 60-6,294 when such truck is being used for carrying grain or other seasonally harvested products from the field where such grain or products are harvested to storage, market, or stockpile in the field, except that such truck shall not operate on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways.~~

~~(c)~~ No permit shall be issued under subdivision (a)(i) of this subsection for a vehicle carrying a load unless such vehicle is loaded with an object which exceeds the size or weight limitations, which cannot be dismantled or reduced in size or weight without great difficulty, and which of necessity must be moved over the highways to reach its intended destination. No permit shall be required for the temporary movement on highways other than dustless-surfaced state highways and for necessary access to points on such highways during daylight hours of cost-saving equipment to be used in highway or other public construction or in agricultural land treatment when such temporary movement is necessary and for a reasonable distance.

(2) The application for any such permit shall specifically describe the vehicle, the load to be operated or moved, whenever possible the particular highways for which permit to operate is requested, and whether such permit is requested for a single trip or for continuous or continuing

operation.

(3) The department or local authority is authorized to issue or withhold such permit at its discretion or, if such permit is issued, to limit the number of days during which the permit is valid, to limit the number of trips, to establish seasonal or other time limitations within which the vehicles described may be operated on the highways indicated, or to issue a continuous or continuing permit for use on all highways, including the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways. The permits are subject to reasonable conditions as to periodic renewal of such permit and as to operation or movement of such vehicles. The department or local authority may otherwise limit or prescribe conditions of operation of such vehicle or vehicles, when necessary to assure against undue damage to the road foundations, surfaces, or structures or undue danger to the public safety. The department or local authority may require such undertaking or other security as may be deemed necessary to compensate for any injury to any roadway or road structure.

(4) Every such permit shall be carried in the vehicle to which it refers and shall be open to inspection by any peace officer, carrier enforcement officer, or authorized agent of any authority granting such permit. Each such permit shall state the maximum weight permissible on a single axle or combination of axles and the total gross weight allowed. No person shall violate any of the terms or conditions of such special permit. In case of any violation, the permit shall be deemed automatically revoked and the penalty of the original limitations shall be applied unless:

(a) The violation consists solely of exceeding the size or weight specified by the permit, in which case only the penalty of the original size or weight limitation exceeded shall be applied; or

(b) The total gross load is within the maximum authorized by the permit, no axle is more than ten percent in excess of the maximum load for such axle or group of axles authorized by the permit, and such load can be shifted to meet the weight limitations of wheel and axle loads authorized by such permit. Such shift may be made without penalty if it is made at the state or commercial scale designated in the permit. The vehicle may travel from its point of origin to such designated scale without penalty, and a scale ticket from such scale, showing the vehicle to be properly loaded and within the gross and axle weights authorized by the permit, shall be reasonable evidence of compliance with the terms of the permit.

(5) The department or local authority issuing a permit as provided in this section may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations with respect to the issuance of permits provided for in this section.

(6) The department shall make available applications for permits authorized pursuant to subdivisions (1)(a)(ii), and (1)(a)(iii), and ~~(1)(b)~~ of this section in the office of each county treasurer. The department may make available applications for all other permits authorized by this section to the office of the county treasurer and may make available applications for all permits authorized by this section to any other location chosen by the department.

(7) The department or local authority issuing a permit may require a permit fee of not to exceed ~~ten~~ twenty-five dollars, except that:

(a) The fee for a continuous or continuing permit may not exceed twenty-five dollars for a ninety-day period, fifty dollars for a one-hundred-eighty-day period, or one hundred dollars for a one-year period; and

(b) The fee for permits issued pursuant to ~~subdivisions~~ subdivision (1)(a)(ii) and ~~(1)(b)~~ of this section shall be twenty-five dollars for a thirty-day permit and fifty dollars for a sixty-day permit. Permits issued pursuant to such ~~subdivisions~~ subdivision shall be valid for thirty days or sixty days and shall be renewable for a total number of days not to exceed one hundred and twenty days per year.

A vehicle or combination of vehicles for which an application for a permit is requested pursuant to this section shall be registered under section 60-305.09 or 60-331 for the maximum gross vehicle weight that is permitted pursuant to section 60-6,294 before a permit shall be issued. ~~except as provided in subdivision (1)(b) of this section.~~

Sec. 10. Section 60-6,301, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-6,301. When any motor vehicle, semitrailer, or trailer is operated upon the highways of this state carrying a load in excess of the maximum weight permitted by section 60-6,294, the load shall be reduced or shifted to within such maximum tolerance before being permitted to operate on any public highway of this state, except that:

(1) If any motor vehicle, semitrailer, or trailer exceeds the

maximum load on only one axle, only one tandem axle, or only one group of axles when (a) the distance between the first and last axle of such group of axles is twelve feet or less, (b) the excess axle load is no more than five percent in excess of the maximum load for such axle, tandem axle, or group of axles permitted by such section, while the vehicle or combination of vehicles is within the maximum gross load, and (c) the load on such vehicle is such that it can be shifted or the configuration of the vehicle can be changed so that all axles, tandem axle, or groups of axles are within the maximum permissible limit for such axle, tandem axle, or group of axles, such shift or change of configuration may be made without penalty;

(2) Any motor vehicle, semitrailer, or trailer carrying only a load of livestock may exceed the maximum load as permitted by such section on only one axle, only one tandem axle, or only one group of axles when the distance between the first and last axle of the group of axles is six feet or less if the excess load on the axle, tandem axle, or group of axles is caused by a shifting of the weight of the livestock by the livestock and if the vehicle or combination of vehicles is within the maximum gross load as permitted by such section;

(3) With a permit issued by the Department of Roads or the Nebraska State Patrol, a truck with an enclosed body and a compacting mechanism, designed and used exclusively for the collection and transportation of garbage or refuse, may exceed the maximum load as permitted by such section by no more than twenty percent on only one axle, only one tandem axle, or only one group of axles when the vehicle is laden with garbage or refuse if the vehicle is within the maximum gross load as permitted by such section. There shall be a permit fee of ten dollars per month or one hundred dollars per year. The permit may be issued for one or more months up to one year, and the term of applicability shall be stated on the permit; ~~and~~

(4) Any motor vehicle, semitrailer, or trailer carrying any kind of a load, including livestock, which exceeds the legal maximum gross load by five percent or less may proceed on its itinerary and unload the cargo carried thereon to the maximum legal gross weight at the first unloading facility on the itinerary where the cargo can be properly protected. All material so unloaded shall be cared for by the owner or operator of such vehicle at the risk of such owner or operator; ~~and~~

(5) Any motor vehicle, semitrailer, or trailer carrying grain or other seasonally harvested products may operate from the field where such grain or products are harvested to storage, market, or stockpile in the field or from stockpile to market or factory up to seventy miles with a load that exceeds the maximum load permitted by section 60-6,294 by fifteen percent on any tandem axle, group of axles, and gross weight. The owner or a representative of the owner of the agricultural product shall furnish the driver of the loaded vehicle a signed statement of origin and destination.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit to be operated on the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways any vehicle or combination of vehicles which exceeds any of the weight limitations applicable to such system as contained in section 60-6,294.

If the maximum legal gross weight or axle weight of any vehicle is exceeded by five percent or less and the arresting peace officer or carrier enforcement officer has reason to believe that such excessive weight is caused by snow, ice, or rain, the officer may issue a warning citation to the operator.

Sec. 11. Section 75-363, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1999, is amended to read:

75-363. (1) The parts of the federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations, 49 C.F.R., as modified in this section and any other parts referred to by such parts, in existence and effective as of January 1, ~~1999~~ 2000, are adopted as Nebraska law. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the regulations shall be applicable to all carriers, drivers, and vehicles to which the federal regulations apply, to all vehicles of intrastate motor carriers with a gross vehicle weight rating, gross combination weight rating, gross vehicle weight, or gross combination weight over ten thousand pounds, to all intrastate motor carriers in the operation of vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating, gross combination weight rating, gross vehicle weight, or gross combination weight over ten thousand pounds, and to all drivers of such vehicles if the drivers are operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 60-465 which requires a commercial driver's license. The Legislature hereby adopts, as modified in this section:

- (a) Part 382 -- Controlled Substances And Alcohol Use And Testing;
- (b) Part 385 -- Safety Fitness Procedures;
- (c) Part 390 -- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations: General;
- (d) Part 391 -- Qualifications Of Drivers;

- (e) Part 392 -- Driving Of Motor Vehicles;
- (f) Part 393 -- Parts And Accessories Necessary For Safe Operations;
- (g) Part 395 -- Hours Of Service Of Drivers;
- (h) Part 396 -- Inspection, Repair And Maintenance;
- (i) Part 397 -- Transportation Of Hazardous Materials; Driving And Parking Rules; and
- (j) Part 398 -- Transportation Of Migrant Workers.

(2) The provisions of subpart E, Physical Qualifications And Examinations, of 49 C.F.R. part 391, Qualifications Of Drivers, shall not apply to any driver subject to this section who: (a) Operates a commercial motor vehicle exclusively in intrastate commerce; and (b) holds, or has held, a commercial driver's license issued by this state prior to July 30, 1996.

(3) The regulations adopted in subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to farm trucks registered pursuant to section 60-330 with a gross weight of sixteen tons or less or to fertilizer and agricultural chemical application and distribution equipment transported in units with a capacity of three thousand five hundred gallons or less if the equipment is not required to be placarded pursuant to section 75-364. The following parts and sections of the federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations shall not apply to drivers of farm trucks registered pursuant to section 60-330 and operated solely in intrastate commerce:

- (a) All of part 391;
- (b) Section 395.8 of part 395; and
- (c) Section 396.11 of part 396.

(4) For purposes of this section, intrastate motor carriers shall not include any motor carrier or driver excepted from the federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations by section 390.3(f) of part 390 or any nonprofit entity, operating solely in intrastate commerce, organized for the purpose of furnishing electric service.

(5) Part 395 -- Hours Of Service Of Drivers shall apply to motor carriers and drivers who engage in intrastate commerce as defined in section 75-302, except that no motor carrier who engages in intrastate commerce shall permit or require any driver used by it to drive nor shall any driver drive:

- (a) More than twelve hours following eight consecutive hours off duty; or
- (b) For any period after having been on duty sixteen hours following eight consecutive hours off duty.

No motor carrier who engages in intrastate commerce shall permit or require a driver of a commercial motor vehicle, regardless of the number of motor carriers using the driver's services, to drive, nor shall any driver of a commercial motor vehicle drive, for any period after:

- (i) Having been on duty seventy hours in any seven consecutive days if the employing motor carrier does not operate every day of the week; or
- (ii) Having been on duty eighty hours in any period of eight consecutive days if the employing motor carrier operates motor vehicles every day of the week.

(6) Part 395 -- Hours Of Service Of Drivers, as adopted in subsections (1) and (5) of this section relating to maximum driving and on-duty time for drivers, shall not apply to drivers transporting agricultural commodities or farm supplies for agricultural purposes when the transportation of such commodities or supplies occurs within a one-hundred-air-mile radius of the source of the commodities or the distribution point for the supplies when such transportation occurs during the period beginning on February 15 up to and including December 15 of each calendar year.

(7) Section 390.21 of part 390 -- Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations: General, 49 C.F.R. 390.21 -- Marking Of Commercial Motor Vehicles, shall not apply to farm trucks and farm truck-tractors registered pursuant to section 60-330 and operated solely in intrastate commerce.

Sec. 12. Section 75-364, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1999, is amended to read:

75-364. (1) The parts of the federal Hazardous Material Regulations, 49 C.F.R., listed below or any other parts referred to by such parts, in existence and effective as of January 1, ~~1999~~ 2000, are adopted as part of Nebraska law and, except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, shall be applicable to all private, common, and contract motor vehicle carriers, drivers of such carriers, and vehicles of such carriers whether engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce:

- (a) Part 171 -- General Information, Regulations, And Definitions;
- (b) Part 172 -- Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements;
- (c) Part 173 -- Shippers--General Requirements For Shipments And

Packagings;

- (d) Part 177 -- Carriage By Public Highway;
- (e) Part 178 -- Specifications For Packagings; and
- (f) Part 180 -- Continuing Qualification And Maintenance Of Packagings.

(2) Agricultural operations exceptions:

(a) The transportation of an agricultural product other than a Class 2 material (Compressed Gases), over roads, other than the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, between fields of the same farm, is excepted from subsection (1) of this section when:

(i) The agricultural product is transported by a farmer who is an intrastate private motor carrier; and

(ii) The movement of the agricultural product conforms to all other laws in effect on or before July 1, 1998, and 49 C.F.R. 173.24, 173.24a, and 173.24b;

(b) The transportation of an agricultural product to or from a farm, within one hundred fifty miles of the farm, is excepted from the requirements in 49 C.F.R. part 172, subparts G (emergency response information) and H (training requirements) when:

(i) The agricultural product is transported by a farmer who is an intrastate private motor carrier;

(ii) The total amount of agricultural product being transported on a single vehicle does not exceed:

(A) Sixteen thousand ninety-four pounds of ammonium nitrate fertilizer properly classed as Division 5.1, PGIII, in a bulk packaging; or

(B) Five hundred two gallons for liquids or gases, or five thousand seventy pounds for solids, of any other agricultural product;

(iii) The packaging conforms to the requirements of state law and is specifically authorized for transportation of the agricultural product by state law and such state law has been in effect on or before July 1, 1998; and

(iv)(A) Each person having any responsibility for transporting the agricultural product or preparing the agricultural product for shipment has been instructed in the applicable requirements of 49 C.F.R. adopted in this section; and

(B) Instruction by the Department of Agriculture required pursuant to the Pesticide Act shall be sufficient for instruction under subdivision (2)(b)(iv)(A) of this section, if it has been approved for that purpose by the carrier enforcement division of the Nebraska State Patrol; and

(c) Formulated liquid agricultural products in specification packagings of fifty-eight-gallon capacity or less, with closures manifolded to a closed mixing system and equipped with positive dry disconnect devices, may be transported by a private motor carrier between a final distribution point and an ultimate point of application or for loading aboard an airplane for aerial application.

(3) Exceptions for nonspecification packagings used in intrastate transportation:

(a) Nonspecification bulk packagings: Notwithstanding requirements for specification packagings in 49 C.F.R. part 173, subpart F, and 49 C.F.R. parts 178 and 180, of the hazardous material regulations, a nonspecification bulk packaging may be used for transportation of a hazardous material by an intrastate motor carrier until July 1, 2000, in accordance with subdivision (d) of this subsection;

(b) Nonspecification cargo tanks for petroleum products: Notwithstanding requirements for specification packagings in 49 C.F.R. part 173, subpart F, and 49 C.F.R. parts 178 and 180, a nonspecification metal tank permanently secured to a transport vehicle and protected against leakage or damage in the event of a turnover, having a capacity of less than three thousand five hundred gallons, may be used by an intrastate motor carrier for transportation of a flammable liquid petroleum product in accordance with subdivision (d) of this subsection;

(c) Permanently secured nonbulk tanks for petroleum products: Notwithstanding requirements for specification packagings in 49 C.F.R. part 173, subpart F, and 49 C.F.R. parts 178 and 180, a nonspecification metal tank permanently secured to a transport vehicle and protected against leakage or damage in the event of a turnover, having a capacity of less than one hundred nineteen gallons, may be used by an intrastate motor carrier for transportation of a flammable liquid petroleum product in accordance with subdivision (d) of this subsection; and

(d) Additional requirements: A packaging used pursuant to subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection must:

(i) Be operated by an intrastate motor carrier and in use as a packaging for hazardous material before July 1, 1998;

(ii) Be operated in conformance with the requirements of the State of Nebraska;

(iii) Be specifically authorized by state law in effect before July 1, 1998, for use as a packaging for the hazardous material being transported and by 49 C.F.R. 173.24, 173.24a, and 173.24b;

(iv) Be offered for transportation and transported in conformance with all other applicable requirements of the hazardous material regulations;

(v) Not be used to transport a flammable cryogenic liquid, hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or marine pollutant; and

(vi) On and after July 1, 2000, for a tank authorized under subdivision (b) or (c) of this subsection, conform to all requirements in 49 C.F.R. part 180, except for 49 C.F.R. 180.405(g) of the hazardous material regulations, in the same manner as required for a United States Department of Transportation specification MC306 cargo tank motor vehicle.

(4) For purposes of this section:

(a) Agricultural product means a hazardous material, other than a hazardous waste, whose end use directly supports the production of an agricultural commodity, including, but not limited to, a fertilizer, pesticide, soil amendment, or fuel. An agricultural product is limited to a material in Class 3 (Flammable Liquids), Class 8 (Corrosives), or Class 9 (Miscellaneous), Division 2.1 (Flammable Gas), Class 2.2 (Nonflammable Gas), Class 5.1 (Oxidizers), or 6.1 (Poisons), or an ORM-D material (Consumer Commodity);

(b) Bulk package means a packaging, including a transport vehicle or freight container, in which hazardous materials are loaded with no other intermediate form of containment and which has:

(i) A maximum capacity greater than one hundred nineteen gallons as a receptacle for a liquid;

(ii) A maximum net mass greater than eight hundred eighty-two pounds and a maximum capacity greater than one hundred nineteen gallons as a receptacle for a solid; or

(iii) A water capacity greater than one thousand pounds as a receptacle for a gas as defined in 49 C.F.R. 173.315;

(c) Farmer means a person engaged in the production or raising of crops, poultry, or livestock; and

(d) Private motor carrier means a person or persons engaged in the transportation of persons or product while in commerce, but not for hire.

Sec. 13. Original sections 60-625, 60-680, 60-6,133, 60-6,232, 60-6,289, 60-6,290, 60-6,294, 60-6,298, and 60-6,301, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, and sections 60-6,288, 75-363, and 75-364, Revised Statutes Supplement, 1999, are repealed.