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Title 73
WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND STANDARDS
Part I. Weights and Standards

Chapter 1. Policy and Procedures for Weight Enforcement Field Personnel

§101. General Procedures

A. Accounting Procedures

1. Payrolls. Payrolls shall be filled out by the field supervisor, signed by each employee, certified by the supervisor's signature, and sent to headquarters.

2. Expense Accounts. Expense accounts shall be filled out and signed by the person submitting the claim for reimbursement of official expenditures. Any receipt required for expenditures claimed must be transmitted also. Expense accounts will be checked for accuracy by the headquarters office and signed by the section head.

3. Violation Tickets

a. All violation tickets shall be accounted for. Books of tickets and violation ticket book receipt cards will be sent to each field supervisor from headquarters. Upon issuing a violation ticket book to an officer, the supervisor shall sign and have the officer sign the corresponding receipt card and return the card to headquarters. None other than the officer to whom the book is issued shall write in a violation ticket book. In the event that a ticket is lost or spoiled, the proper form shall be filled out, as outlined in Part IX, Forms. These forms shall be signed by both the officer and the supervisor.

b. Distribution of Violation Tickets

i. Original shall be given to the driver.

ii. Pink and yellow copies shall be mailed to the enforcement and truck permits administrator daily.

iii. Fourth copy shall be kept on file at the unit.

4. Driver's License Receipt Forms

a. All driver's license receipt forms shall be accounted for. Only one book of driver's license receipt forms shall be in use at a unit at a time (except for double installations where conditions make it necessary for each installation to have a book). The unit supervisor shall sign the receipt for driver's license receipt book cards and return them to headquarters. The shift supervisor shall see that the driver's license receipts are issued consecutively.

b. Distribution of Driver's License Receipt Form

i. Original shall be given to the driver.

ii. Second copy shall be given to the driver with instructions to take it to Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD) headquarters in Baton Rouge within 30 days, or mail within 14 days, with the payment, to secure the return of the license.

iii. Third or fourth copies shall be mailed to the headquarters office, with the confiscated license, daily.

5. Control Permit Forms. All control permit forms issued at a unit shall be noted on the register of C-Forms, noting the form numbers and disposition.

6. Temporary 48-Hour Permits. All temporary 48-hour permits shall be accounted for. Upon receipt of a supply of these permits from headquarters, the unit supervisor shall check to make sure all permits in the numerical sequence are there. If any permit is missing, the unit supervisor shall fill out a missing temporary 48-hour permit form and return it to headquarters. The unit supervisor shall sign and return to headquarters the receipt for temporary 48-hour permits card for the permits received.

7. Cash Receipts. Cash receipts forms, the cash reconciliation form, and the register of cash receipts shall be filled out for cash collected at the unit.

8. Collecting Payment of Fines. Accept certified or cashier's checks or money orders made payable to Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development, Master Charge, or Visa. If a company appears on the list of "Companies Which Have Posted Overweight and Oversize Penalty Bonds," the fine will be charged to the bond. Write "Paid by Posted Bond" in the Remarks section of the violation ticket, and release the truck without collecting the driver's license. It is not permissible to accept personal or company checks when collecting fines, unless the violator has a posted bond.

9. Payment of fines is to be made immediately, except that any driver, of any vehicle registered in Louisiana, who lawfully possesses a valid Louisiana operator's license may deposit that license with the officer in lieu of the fine. A driver's license receipt form shall be issued when any operator's license is retained by an officer.

B. Maintaining Records and Keeping Manuals Current

1. Violation Tickets. The fourth copy of each violation ticket issued shall be filed in consecutive order at the unit.

2. Register of Violation Tickets. Each unit supervisor shall maintain this ledger, noting each day all the information required for each ticket on the register of violation tickets ledger sheet, as outlined in the supervisor's instructions in Part IX, Forms.

3. Register of Control Forms and Register of Temporary 48-Hour Permits. Each unit supervisor shall maintain this information, as outlined in the supervisor's instructions in Part IX, Forms.

4. The supervisor shall maintain an up-to-date list of vehicle license plates to be confiscated, as provided by the headquarters office.

5. The supervisor shall instruct the officers on their duties and responsibilities, have them initial all memoranda pertaining to their jobs, and ascertain that all manuals are kept current. The memoranda transmitting manual revisions shall be initialed by all personnel, and the supervisor shall be responsible for ensuring that all unit personnel understand the revisions.

C. Supervisory Reports

1. Summary Report of Weighing Operations. The unit supervisor shall submit a summary report of weighing operations to the enforcement and truck permits administrator with his copies of the day's violation tickets, driver's license receipt forms, confiscated operator's licenses, and monies collected daily. This report shall contain the hours of operation of each shift, the officers on duty, the number of trucks weighed per shift, number of overloaded vehicles, overloads and permits penalized, number of tickets issued, and number required to reduce load and shift load. In addition, mobile units shall note the hours of operation for that day and which highways they cruised.

2. Log of Scale Calibrations and Repairs. The unit supervisor shall maintain a scale calibration and repair log, noting the date and time of every scale calibration and repair. In addition, the mobile unit supervisor shall note the above information for each individual portable scale. In the interim, if any discrepancy in the scales is noticed by an officer, he shall report it to his supervisor, who shall immediately contact the section head and request a scale calibration or repair. This verbal request shall be followed up in writing.

D. Personal Conduct and Behavior

1. Dress and Decorum. All personnel shall at all times be properly attired in the furnished uniform, which they shall keep clean and neatly pressed. Employees shall at all times be courteous, patient, and respectful in dealing with the public. All conversations shall be conducted in a courteous and even-tempered manner.

2. Supporting Fellow Employees. Employees shall cooperate with, support, and assist each other in all ethical endeavors at every opportunity and shall not publicly criticize the work or the manner of performance of duty of any other employee to anyone except the supervisor.

3. Threatening or Insulting Language. Employees shall not use threatening or insulting language or mannerisms when dealing with the public.

4. Relations with the Press. Officers shall be courteous to the press, but the release of any statement to the news media shall be made by the secretary or by an authority delegated by him.

5. Conflicting Employment. No employee may be engaged in any gainful outside employment when this would affect in any way the normal competency of the individual in the regular performance of his job responsibilities. No full time employee of DOTD may be engaged in the private escorting of vehicles.

6. Duty of Employees to Keep Informed. Employees are held responsible for thoroughly understanding the laws and policies they are charged with enforcing, and all policies and procedures published for the section.

7. Soliciting, Accepting Gifts, Gratuities

a. No employee shall, directly or indirectly, accept, receive, seek or solicit anything of value as a gift, loan, gratuity or favor from any person or firm, or any officer, employee, or agent thereof, who has or is seeking to obtain contractual or other business or financial relationships with the department, or who has interests which may be substantially affected by such employee's performance or nonperformance of official duty. The duty of any employee to the department must supersede any private contractual obligation of the employee to any third parties; no employee shall incur any contractual obligation which could interfere with or influence the performance of his duties to the department.

b. Any employee that is observed accepting a gift or anything of value from any member of the trucking industry shall be immediately instructed by the supervisor to leave the DOTD premises. Details of the incident shall be reported to the chief of the Weights and Standards Police Force.

8. Unauthorized Disclosure of Information. Employees shall not disclose any confidential section work schedules.

9. Drugs and Alcohol. There are a number of restrictions on drugs and alcohol which must be observed by all employees. The use of either is prohibited during working hours as such use can limit efficiency and increases the chance of injury to oneself or others. Specific departmental policy prohibits the possession, storage, serving or consumption of alcoholic beverages on state property. The same restrictions hold for mind-altering drugs and other controlled substances including but not limited to marijuana, amphetamines, cocaine, LSD and certain stimulants, barbiturates and tranquilizers when not prescribed by a physician. An employee found under the influence of any such substance or alcohol, or in violation of any of the regulations mentioned shall be subject to immediate disciplinary action not excluding dismissal. Any employee in a potentially hazardous classification or any employee operating state vehicles shall notify his supervisor when he must take prescribed medication that could alter his work performance in any way or jeopardize his safety or that of others.

10. Origin of Allegations and/or Charges. A citizen who verbally lodges a complaint or charge against an employee shall be requested to document same by letter to the unit supervisor or section head. Serious charges must be reported to the enforcement and truck permits administrator, in writing without delay.

11. Violation of Section Regulations or Authority. No employee shall fail to abide by or to conform with any authorized instructions, oral or written (including an unexcused absence). No employee shall abuse his or her authority by the mistreatment of fellow employees or the general public, or by threatening to do so by the following means: extortion, blackmail, or bribery. An employee may be suspended or dismissed for violations of any of the above-mentioned regulations.

12. Department Telephones. Telephone courtesy is an elementary, yet important, means of enhancing the professional image of the department. Telephones should be answered promptly, calmly, and in a businesslike manner reflecting courteous efficiency. An employee answering department telephones shall announce his unit location and his name.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979).

§103. Field Procedures for Enforcing Weight and Size Limitations

A. Procedures for Weighing Vehicles. When a vehicle presents itself at the unit, it is for the purpose of checking the weight, width, length, height, permit, and vehicle registration and license to determine if the requirements governing the control of vehicles using state highways have been violated. The Weights and Standards Police Office may require the driver to present proof of ownership or lease and any other information which may be required with regards to the vehicle or type of load being transported.

1. Weighing Vehicles on Stationary Scales. The officer shall have the driver position his vehicle on the scales so that all axles can be properly weighed. Caution shall be exercised by the officers to prevent vehicles from lining up beyond the scale approach lanes and blocking traffic lanes and to insure the safety of the motoring public.

2. Weighing Vehicles on Mobile Scales. The officer shall position the scales so that each axle or each set of tandem axles can be properly weighed. Caution shall be exercised by the officers in selecting a safe place to weigh a vehicle to insure the safety of the motoring public.

B. Procedures for Enforcing the Weight Law and Impounding Vehicles

1. Shifting the Load. In order to conform with the policy of Louisiana State Police (Mobile Weight Enforcement Police), drivers will not be allowed to shift the loads carried by their vehicles after being weighed in order to qualify for a second weighing and a lesser fine amount. The loads may be required to be shifted by weight enforcement police after weighting and before proceeding.

2. Vehicles in violation of weight, size or permit regulations shall be impounded until the fine is paid or the driver's Louisiana operator's license is deposited with the officer.

3. All loads that are not indivisible, perishable, or dangerous will be ticketed as required and may be permitted to proceed without reducing the load as stipulated in §103.B.3.a and b.

a. Vehicles shall not ordinarily be impounded on shoulders less than 10 feet in width or when the traffic volume is such that even with wide shoulders a hazardous condition would be created.

b. Unloading of excess weight shall not be done on highways regardless of shoulder width. The driver shall be instructed to do this at a suitable location within a reasonable distance from the point of violation.

4. All indivisible loads and all perishable products will be ticketed in accordance with DOTD regulations and permitted to proceed to a suitable place to reduce the load.

a. Perishable Products. (Include the following, but may not be limited to these; check with headquarters personnel if in doubt.) All agricultural products; hot mix asphalt; concrete; all seafood; products requiring refrigeration or those transported in insulated vehicles; dairy products or poultry and associated products, meat, pork, livestock, live animals; and all other loads that would lose their value or be damaged to such a degree that they would not be suitable for their intended use in commerce if delayed in transit.

b. Indivisible Loads. (Those that are divisible but became indivisible once loaded because of the nature of loading or equipment required for unloading and include the following, but are not limited to these. Check with headquarters personnel if in doubt.) All forest products; flammable, dangerous or toxic liquids, solids and gases such as gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, acids, liquefied petroleum gas, caustic materials, explosives, chlorine, or irritants; containerized cargo; pipe; prestressed or steel girders or large structural components or fabricated or unfabricated materials of indivisible nature that would require specialized equipment to unload or shift; or any load that would create a traffic hazard or danger to either the motoring public or the surrounding area if unloaded adjacent to the highway.

5. Checking Tandem, Tridum and Quadrum Axles. The law requires reasonable distribution of the load on various axles of a set of tandem, tridum and quadrum axles. Therefore, the following criteria shall be used to determine uniform distribution.

a. Tandem Axles. Each individual axle of a tandem axle shall be considered acceptable if the load on both axles does not exceed 34,000 pounds and neither individual axle carries more than 20,000 pounds on the interstate. On noninterstate highways a tandem axle may not exceed 37,000 pounds, and neither individual axle may carry more than 21,500 pounds. On permit loads neither axle shall carry more than 60 percent nor less than 40 percent of the load shown on the approved permit.

b. Tridum Axles. Each individual axle of a tridum axle shall be considered acceptable if the load on all three axles does not exceed 42,000 pounds and none of the axles carries more than 16,000 pounds on interstate highways. On

noninterstate highways a tridum axle may not exceed 45,000 pounds, and neither individual axle may carry more than 17,000 pounds. On permit loads no axle shall carry more than 40 percent or less than 25 percent of the load shown on the approved permit.

c. Quadrum Axles. Each individual axle of a quadrum axle shall be considered acceptable if the load on all four axles does not exceed 50,000 pounds and none of the axles carries more than 14,500 pounds on interstate highways. On noninterstate highways a quadrum axle may not exceed 53,000 pounds, and neither individual axle may carry more than 30 percent or less than 20 percent of the load shown on the approved permit.

d. When these regulations are violated, a violation ticket shall be issued and a fine of $100 assessed, unless there are other violations, in which case the violation resulting in the highest fine will be used. The fines shall not be cumulative.

6. Whenever an officer stops a vehicle that is not entering into or completing a turn and an add-on axle equipped with an air bag or hydraulic system is in the raised position and the axle load is within legal limits for the number of axles including the add-on axle, the vehicle will be ticketed for improper distribution of the load and fined $100. In the event the axle load exceeds the legal limitations for the configuration, including the add-on axle, the vehicle will be ticketed for the excess weight over and above legal limits.

7. Posted Bridges. Violation tickets for crossing bridges posted with regulatory weight limits shall not be issued unless a truck is observed crossing a bridge. Tickets shall be issued only after the offense is committed. All obviously overweight vehicles shall be directed to turn back when they are seen approaching a bridge posted with a regulatory weight limit. No violation tickets shall be issued for crossing bridges posted with advisory weight limits; however, drivers are urged to use their own discretion in crossing these bridges with heavy loads.

8.a. All vehicles are required to stop at DOTD stationary enforcement units except the following:

i. automobiles, including those towing another vehicle;

ii. pickup trucks, if they are not towing another vehicle;

iii. vans, if they have less than a 1-ton capacity;

iv. recreational vehicles, if they are not oversize or overweight;

v. buses;

vi. trucks which belong to law enforcement agencies and are not normally used for load-carrying purposes, fire trucks, and ambulances;

vii. empty garbage trucks;

viii. wreckers, if they are not towing a vehicle which would be required to stop at the scales.

b. Any vehicle which is required to stop at the scales and fails to do so shall be cited for failure to stop and for any other violation which has occurred.

9. National Guard Convoys. These may proceed without stopping at the stationary scales for weighing purposes, provided overweight and oversize permits are obtained in advance for all vehicles requiring permits and that the lead vehicle stops at the weighing station and advises the supervisor in charge of the permit vehicles in the convoy. In the event one of these vehicles is later stopped by a portable unit and requires ticketing, have the driver sign the violation ticket, but do not give him a copy. Include the original with the other copies you mail to headquarters. Do not detain or impound the truck, and do not collect the driver's license.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 and 32:386.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:28 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 24:1517 (August 1998).

§105. Registration and Licensing Requirements for Vehicles Operating in Louisiana

A. Registration Requirements for Intrastate Haulers. A vehicle is operating intrastate when it is hauling any load which both originates and terminates in Louisiana. The vehicle must be either full plated for Louisiana or apportioned for Louisiana, or must have a 48-hour temporary permit. If the vehicle is owned and operated in Louisiana, it must be licensed and titled in Louisiana.

B. Reciprocity for Interstate Haulers. Louisiana has reciprocal agreements with most other states that are not members of the International Registration Plan (IRP) to recognize each state's license plates. These vehicles, if lawfully owned and registered by a resident of one of these states, are not required to have Louisiana plates to operate interstate in Louisiana (to pass through or to only originate or only terminate loads in Louisiana). These foreign plated interstate haulers are allowed the Louisiana weight limits, if their state has lower limitations, provided that the gross vehicle weight, including the steering axle, does not exceed the amount for which the vehicle is registered in its home state. If the home state weight limits are greater than the Louisiana weight limits, then the vehicle will have to abide by the Louisiana weight limits.

C. Temporary 48-Hour Permits. Occasionally a hauler who is not licensed to operate in this state will want to operate in Louisiana. In these cases it is more advantageous for him to purchase a temporary 48-hour permit rather than full plate or apportion with Louisiana. The hauler must secure this $25 permit from the Vehicle Registration Bureau, a DOTD port-of-entry location, or a wire service. This temporary permit allows the vehicle to operate in Louisiana for a period of 48 continuous hours. Under no condition is a vehicle allowed to operate within the state (intrastate) without either having Louisiana plates, or a temporary 48-hour permit, or being apportioned for Louisiana. Temporary 48-hour permits apply to these types of vehicles:

1. those properly registered in a state which does belong to the IRP and the vehicle is not apportioned for Louisiana. A hauler in this situation must purchase a temporary 48-hour permit to operate either interstate or intrastate. The officer must check the cab card on all vehicles bearing apportioned tags for Louisiana;

2. those properly registered in a state which does not belong to the IRP but does have a reciprocal agreement with Louisiana. A hauler in this situation must purchase a temporary 48-hour permit to operate intrastate in Louisiana, if he doesn't want to purchase Louisiana plates. The reciprocity clause allows him to operate interstate without having to purchase a permit or Louisiana tags. Unless otherwise notified, consider any state that is not in the IRP as having a reciprocal agreement with Louisiana.

D. International Registration Plan. Any single motor vehicle having three or more axles, regardless of weight, or any vehicle or combination of vehicles weighing 26,000 pounds or more may be licensed under the International Registration Plan, if the home state is a member. A vehicle from a member state may operate interstate or intrastate in Louisiana if the cab card shows that the vehicle is apportioned for Louisiana. If the vehicle is not apportioned for Louisiana, the driver must obtain a temporary 48-hour permit to operate either interstate or intrastate. Officers shall check the proration registration cab card. At all times this card must accompany the vehicle for which it was issued. If this card is altered or defaced or used in any other vehicle except the one described thereon, it shall be considered null and void and the Louisiana registration license requirements shall apply. An apportioned license plate must also be displayed on the front of the vehicle, and the cab card must show the weights and the states for which the vehicle is apportioned.

E. Notes

1. Some states which soon will be coming into the IRP have pro-rate and bilateral agreements with Louisiana. Handle these situations just as you would IRP members. These vehicles will have a cab card similar to the IRP cab card.

2. Trailers. Any state's trailer license tag is to be honored, as long as the truck-tractor is properly registered and licensed.

3. Restricted Plates. We honor all states' farm, forest, and public plates, U.S. Government plates, and Texas machinery plates, as long as the vehicle is properly licensed and registered and is hauling the commodity or equipment for which the license was issued. Public and government plates do not have expiration dates, so no violations shall be written for expired public or government plates.

4. Vehicles Which Have a Higher Registration than that Required for the Commodity Being Transported. When a vehicle is registered for a class such as common carrier, forest products, etc., which has a higher registration fee tax than that required for the commodity being transported, it will be considered properly registered. Specifically, if a truck is registered in the state of Mississippi for common and contract carrier class and transports forest products, since Louisiana has an agreement with Mississippi for trucks registered for forest products, this truck should be considered properly registered to travel in Louisiana without a trip permit or being apportioned as long as he is transporting forest products. This policy is applicable to all classes of registration for vehicles registered in all states which have agreements with Louisiana to accept each other's registration in specified classes.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:29 (February 1979).

§107. Procedures for Enforcing Vehicle Registration and Licensing Laws

A. Louisiana Vehicles Which Are Improperly Licensed or Unlawfully Registered. This includes vehicles operating with the wrong class of license (the classes are described in R.S. 47:462), a vehicle whose serial number doesn't match the serial number on the registration certificate, a vehicle which exceeds its licensed weight (but does not exceed the legal weight for that type of vehicle).

1. Louisiana vehicles are allowed a 10 percent tolerance on licensed weight. If the vehicle is not more than 10 percent over its licensed weight and does not exceed the legal maximum allowable weight for that type of vehicle, no violation has occurred. The officer should advise the driver of the proper licensed weight for that vehicle.

2. For those vehicles which exceed the 10 percent tolerance on licensed weight, the officer shall write a "no fine" violation ticket, citing R.S. 47:516, and impound the vehicle until the driver either purchases the proper registration or deposits the license plate with the officer.

3. When the driver appears at the Vehicle Registration Bureau to purchase the proper plates, he will be charged an additional 25 percent of the cost of the new plates as a penalty.

4. If the vehicle's license plate is confiscated, the officer shall note this on the violation ticket, together with the number of the plate, and "Must secure proper license by (date)." The date noted shall be five working days from date of offense. The violation ticket serves as a receipt for the license plate collected by the officer and is considered a temporary license plate for five working days.

5. The unit supervisor shall then mail the license plate to the Weights and Standards Headquarters Office for processing to the Weights and Standards Headquarters Office for processing to the Department of Public Safety, Office of Motor Vehicles.

6. If a vehicle in this situation also exceeds the legal weight limitations, the officer shall issue another violation ticket citing R.S. 32:386 and fine the vehicle for the weight in excess of the legal weight, according to the overweight penalty chart.

B. Louisiana Vehicles with an Expired License and Registration or No License and Registration

1. In these situations the officer shall write a "no fine" violation ticket citing R.S. 47:516, and impound the vehicle until the driver either purchases the proper registration or deposits his valid Louisiana driver's license with the officer. The officer shall also remove the expired license plate.

2. When the driver appears at the Vehicle Registration Bureau to purchase the proper plates, he will be charged an additional 25 percent of the cost of the license as a penalty.

3. If the driver's license is collected in lieu of immediate impoundment, the officer shall note this on the violation ticket, together with the number of the driver's license, the number of the temporary operator's license issued, and "must secure proper registration by (date)." The date noted shall be five working days from date of offense. The temporary operator's license serves as a valid driver's license for 30 days.

4. The unit supervisor shall mail the confiscated driver's license and expired license plate to the Weights and Standards Headquarters Office. Upon notification that the proper registration and license have been purchased, the department will return the driver's license to the address listed on the violation ticket.

5. If a vehicle in this situation also exceeds the legal weight limitations, the officer shall issue another violation ticket citing R.S. 32:386 and fine the vehicle for the weight in excess of the legal weight, according to the overweight penalty chart.

C. Out-of-State Vehicles with an Expired License and Registration or No License and Registration

1. These vehicles may not operate at all in Louisiana (neither interstate nor intrastate) without purchasing a temporary 48-hour permit either prior to entering Louisiana or at a port of entry.

2. If a vehicle in this situation is stopped and the driver does not have a temporary permit, the officer shall issue a violation ticket citing R.S. 47:511.1, assess a fine of $200, require the driver to purchase a $25 temporary 48-hour permit, and impound the vehicle until the fine is paid and the permit is purchased. The expired license plate is not to be removed.

D. Out-of-State Vehicles Which Are Improperly Licensed

1. If a vehicle domiciled outside Louisiana has a current license but the actual weight of the vehicle exceeds the weight for which it is licensed and does not exceed the legal weight for that type vehicle, the officer shall issue a violation ticket citing R.S. 32:388. The fine is $100 and the vehicle is to be impounded until the fine is paid. The license plate is not to be removed.

2. If the vehicle exceeds both the licensed weight and the Louisiana legal weight for that type of vehicle, it shall be fined $100 or according to the overweight penalty chart, whichever amount is greater. if the officer fines according to the overweight penalty chart, he shall cite R.S. 32:386. When fining according to the overweight penalty chart, compute the amount of pounds overweight by subtracting the legal Louisiana weight for that type of vehicle from the actual weight of the vehicle.

E. Vehicles Which Require Temporary 48-Hour Permits

1. Officers at port-of-entry locations (Greenwood, Slidell, Starks, Baptist, Kentwood, and Toomey) may sell an out-of-state or apportioned vehicle a temporary 48-hour permit if the driver so requests. (No violation has occurred.) Temporary permits may also be purchased from the Vehicle Registration Bureau or one of the wire services, if the vehicle is eligible for such a permit.

2. The cost of a temporary 48-hour permit is $25. It is valid for 48 continuous hours.

3. If a vehicle is required to have a temporary permit and does not possess one, the officer shall issue a violation ticket citing R.S. 47:511.1, assess a fine of $200, and impound the vehicle until the fine is paid and the temporary permit is purchased.

4. Officers at other than port-of-entry locations may sell temporary permits without issuing a violation ticket or assessing the fine if the driver requests the permit prior to movement of the vehicle (must be before the officer stops the vehicle).

5. Cash may be accepted as payment for the temporary permit if a fine is not also incurred.

6. If a vehicle is stopped and found to exceed the time limit of a temporary permit, a fine of $200 shall be assessed and the driver required to purchase another permit.

F. Procedures for Issuing Temporary 48-Hour Permits

1. Fill out the form completely, printing with ballpoint pen.

a. First fill out "Issue Date," noting date and time of day.

b. Then fill out "This Permit Expires" with the same time of day as the time of issuance, whether a.m. or p.m., and the date two days from the date of issuance.

c. "Effective Date" is for the first day for which the permit is valid, normally the same as the issue date.

2. Sign under "Issued by" and note your scale location number.

3. In the space beside "$25" write "Pd. by" and the type of payment (for example: Am. Exp. M.O., BK. of Abbeville Ca. DK., U.S. Postal M.O., Republic M.O., BK. of La. Cert. Ck., etc.) and the check or money order number. If the driver pays with cash, write "Pd. by CASH."

4. Fill in the owner's name; operator's name; owner's address, the vehicle identification number (VIN), year, body style and make; the state where registered; the city where registered; and the current license number of the vehicle.

5. Give the driver the original and retain the other two copies.

6. Write the temporary 48-hour permit number on any violation ticket which required the purchase of the temporary permit.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:30 (February 1979).

§109. Procedures for Enforcing Fuel Tax Laws

A. Authority of Weights and Standards Police

1. Weights and Standards Police (WASP) officers shall assist the Department of Revenue and Taxation in enforcing fuel tax laws. The Department of Revenue and Taxation is the final authority on fuel tax laws.

a. Office hours at the Department of Revenue and Taxation are, Monday through Friday, 7:45 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

b. In emergencies which occur when the Department of Revenue and Taxation is closed, call the after-hours number at the Weight Enforcement Office, (225) 343-2345.

c. The telephone number at the Department of Revenue and Taxation is (225) 342-6148. Questions dealing with which companies are on the bonding list should be directed to (225) 342-6020.

d. Any questions dealing with DOTD procedures for writing violation tickets, etc., should be directed to the Weight Enforcement Office.

2. Fuel Use. WASP officers have the authority to enforce fuel tax laws only when the vehicle is not fully licensed in Louisiana and is domiciled outside Louisiana.

a. The state of domicile shall be determined by the name and address on the cab doors.

b. License plates from another state which are apportioned for Louisiana have not been fully licensed in Louisiana. Vehicles with these plates may be checked if the vehicle is domiciled outside Louisiana.

3. Bulk Transports. WASP officers have the authority to enforce fuel tax laws on all bulk transports of taxable fuels.

B. Bonding

1. A number of vehicles which operate on taxable fuels belong to companies which are bonded with the Department of Revenue and Taxation. These companies file monthly reports with the Department of Revenue and Taxation and pay any fuel tax due at that time.

2. Most bulk transports belong to companies which are required to be bonded with the Department of Revenue and Taxation.

3. Lists of bonded companies will be provided to each unit. Names on the lists will be updated weekly. The following lists will be provided:

a. list of "Gasoline Bonded Users;"

b. list of "Gasoline Bonded Jobbers;"

c. list of "Gasoline Bonded Dealers;"

d. list of "Bonded Special Fuels Users."

C. Motor Vehicles Using Gasoline for Fuel

1. Vehicles which are not fully licensed in Louisiana and are domiciled outside Louisiana shall be checked as they leave Louisiana to insure that the driver has purchased enough gasoline in Louisiana to cover the miles traveled in Louisiana.

a. Vehicles using gasoline shall not be checked at enforcement units which are not at points of exit from Louisiana.

b. Vehicles using gasoline shall not be checked at any enforcement unit if the company is on the list of "Gasoline Bonded Users."

2. The fuel tax assessment form shall be used to determine if any tax is due.

a. Examine bills of lading, manifests, or loading tickets to find the origin and destination of the vehicle and the route that it has traveled in Louisiana.

b. Find the miles traveled in Louisiana from point of entry into Louisiana to point of exit from Louisiana using official DOTD maps.

c. Ask the driver how many miles per gallon the vehicle gets. If the driver is unsure of the correct figure, use the following chart. (Types are the same as licensing types.)

Gasoline Type	Miles per Gallon
1	7
2	5
3	5
4	4
5	4
6	3.5
7	3.5
8	3.5
9	4
10	3.5
11	3.5
12	3
13	3
14	3
15	4
18	4
19	3
20	4

d. Divide the miles per gallon into the miles traveled in Louisiana to get the gallons needed to travel through Louisiana.

e. Use the purchase invoice to find the gallons of fuel purchased in Louisiana. Unbonded gasoline users are required to have a legitimate service station invoice, and an invoice which does not have the following information on it is considered an improper invoice:

i. the name and address of the seller (dealer), either printed or rubber-stamped on;

ii. the name and address of the purchaser (user);

iii. the number of gallons purchased;

iv. the total dollar amount of the purchase;

f. Subtract the gallons of fuel purchased in Louisiana from the gallons of fuel needed to travel through Louisiana to get the gallons of fuel brought into Louisiana (imported).

g. Gasoline tax is $0.08 per gallon. This tax is included in the cost of gasoline which the user purchased in Louisiana.

h. Multiply the gallons brought into Louisiana by $0.08 to get the tax due on the fuel imported into Louisiana.

D. Motor Vehicles Using Special Fuels

1. Special fuels are all fuels used by motor vehicles except gasoline. Special fuels include distillate fuels (e.g., diesel or kerosene) and also liquefied petroleum gases (e.g., butane or propane).

2. Vehicles using special fuels are required to have a working speedometer, odometer, or hub meter. Compare the speedometer, odometer, or hub meter reading with the reading on the special fuels invoice. If the readings are the same, the mileage indicator is not working.

3. Vehicles using special fuels are also required to have the name and address of the company on both cab doors in letters at least 2 inches high. The name and address must be legible for 25 feet.

4. Vehicles which are not fully licensed in Louisiana and are domiciled outside Louisiana shall be checked as they leave Louisiana to insure that the driver has purchased enough fuel in Louisiana to cover the miles traveled in Louisiana.

a. At enforcement units which are not at points of exit from Louisiana, vehicles using special fuels shall not be checked for special fuels invoices or for working speedometers, odometers, or hub meters. Fuel tax assessment forms shall not be filled out. These vehicles shall be checked for the company's name and address on the cab doors.

b. If the company is on the list of "Bonded Special Fuels Users," vehicles shall not be checked for special fuels invoices or for working speedometers, odometers, or hub meters at any enforcement unit. Fuel tax assessment forms shall not be filled out. These vehicles may be checked for the company's name and address on the cab doors.

c. Vehicles which are exempt from licensing (such as farm equipment and off-road equipment) shall not be checked at any enforcement unit for special fuels invoices; working speedometers, odometers, or hub meters; or for the company's name and address on the cab doors. No fuel tax assessment form shall be filled out. These vehicles are exempt from the tax on special fuels.

5. The fuel tax assessment form shall be used to determine if any special fuels tax is due.

a. Examine bills of lading, manifests, or loading tickets to fine the origin and destination of the vehicle and the route that it has traveled in Louisiana.

b. Find the miles traveled in Louisiana from point of entry into Louisiana to point of exit from Louisiana using official DOTD maps.

c. Ask the drivers how many miles per gallon the vehicle gets. If the driver is unsure of the correct figure, use the following chart (types are the same as licensing types).

Distillate Fuel (Diesel/Kerosene)	
Type	**Miles per Gallon**
1	8
2	6
3	6
4	5
5	5
6	4
7	4
8	4
9	5
10	4
11	4
12	4
13	4
14	3.5
15	5
18	5
19	4
20	4

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (Butane/Propane)	
Type	**Miles per Gallon**
1	6
2	5
3	5
4	3
5	3
6	2.5
7	2.5
8	2.5
9	3
10	2.5
11	2.5
12	2.5
13	2.5
14	2
15	2.5
18	3.5
19	2.5
20	2.5

d. Divide the miles per gallon into the miles traveled in Louisiana to get the gallons needed to travel through Louisiana.

e. Use the special fuels invoice to find the gallons of fuel purchased in Louisiana. Unbonded special fuels users are required to have a special fuels invoice. Credit card invoices are only acceptable when they are from truck stops which provide spaces for all the required information on their credit card invoices. Special fuels invoices which do not have the following information on them are considered improper invoices:

i. a serial number;

ii. the name and address of the seller (supplier), either printed or rubber-stamped on;

iii. the name and address of the purchaser (user);

iv. the date of delivery into the vehicle;

v. the license plate number of the motor vehicle;

vi. the speedometer, odometer, or hub meter reading;

vii. the kind of special fuel purchased;

viii. the number of gallons purchased;

ix. the total dollar amount of the purchase.

f. When there is doubt whether a special fuels invoice is the invoice covering the fuel in the fuel supply tank, ask the driver for the gallon capacity of the fuel tank. Multiply this by five miles per gallon. Add this figure to the mileage reading on the invoice. If the final figure is less than the reading on the speedometer, odometer, or hub meter; then the invoice does not cover the last fuel purchase.

g. Subtract the gallons of fuel purchased in Louisiana from the gallons of fuel needed to travel through Louisiana to get the gallons of fuel brought into Louisiana (imported).

h. Special fuels tax is $0.08 per gallon. This tax is included in the cost of all taxable special fuels purchased by the user in Louisiana.

i. Multiply the gallons brought into Louisiana by $0.08 to get the tax due on the fuel imported into Louisiana.

E. Bulk Gasoline Transports

1. The drivers of all bulk gasoline transports are required to have a currently dated invoice, bill of lading, or manifest showing the following information:

a. the seller's and purchaser's names and addresses;

b. the origin and destination of the gasoline;

c. the authorized routes to be followed (this applies only to gasoline going to or coming from Texas);

d. the quantity of gasoline.

2.a. Vehicles transporting bulk gasoline to or from Texas must have an authorization card issued by the Department of Revenue and Taxation. This card may not be transferred from one company to another.

b. The name on the card shall agree with the name on the vehicle. The vehicle must be on a route specified on the authorization card. (Check especially bulk vehicles with Texas apportioned plates for these cards and routes.)

3. Bulk fuel transports shall be checked at all enforcement units by WASP officers.

a. Vehicles operated by common or contract carriers licensed by the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Louisiana Public Service Commission shall not be checked. (They may be checked, however, for the fuel they use to operate.)

b. Vehicles operated by companies on the list of "Bonded Gasoline Jobbers" or "Bonded Gasoline Dealers" shall be checked for the required information on the invoice, bill of lading, or manifest. If the gasoline is going to or coming from Texas, the vehicle shall be checked for the proper authorization card and proper route. (These vehicles shall also be checked for the fuel they use to operate.)

F. Bulk Special Fuels Transports. All vehicles transporting bulk special fuels shall be allowed to proceed. (These vehicles shall, however, be checked for the fuel they use to operate.)

G. Fuel Tax Violations

1. Users of Gasoline and Special Fuels

a. If an unbonded gasoline or special fuels user has a proper fuel invoice, but has not purchased enough fuel to cover all the miles traveled in Louisiana, then the officer shall assess the fuel tax, but no violation ticket shall be written.

b. If an unbonded gasoline or special fuels user has an improper fuel invoice or no fuel invoice, then the officer shall issue a violation ticket and assess a fine of $25. Fuel tax shall be assessed in addition to the fine.

c. If a user of special fuels does not have a working speedometer, odometer, or hub meter, the officer shall issue a violation ticket and assess a fine of $25.

d. If a user of special fuels does not have the name and address of the company on both cab doors, the officer shall issue a violation ticket and assess a fine of $25. If the company's name and address is on only one door, the driver should be warned not to return to Louisiana with the same violation. No ticket shall be issued. However, if corrections have not been made within five days, a violation ticket for $25 shall be issued.

e. No ticket shall be issued on any new transient vehicles or any new vehicle with less than 2,000 miles on the mileage indicator.

f. Fuel tax violations are cumulative. For example, a special fuels user may be fined for not having a working speedometer, not having the company's name and address on the cab doors, and not having a special fuels invoice. In addition, the user may also be assessed fuel tax.

g. Vehicles in violation shall be impounded until all fines and taxes are paid.

h. Special Instructions for Officers at the East-Bound Slidell Unit

i. When a fuel user has not purchased enough fuel in Louisiana to cover the miles traveled or has purchased no fuel at all, a fuel tax assessment form shall be filled out and a copy given to the driver. The fuel tax assessment form shall be noted "Fuel Tax Not Collected." No violation ticket shall be issued. The driver shall be warned that fuel must be purchased at service stations between the unit and the Louisiana state line. The driver must give the fuel tax assessment form to the service station. (The station mails the form directly to the Weight Enforcement Office along with the fuel invoice for the purchase.)

ii. Violation tickets shall be issued for not having the company's name and address on the cab doors or not having a working speedometer, odometer, or hub meter. Violation tickets shall also be issued if fuel was purchased, but the fuel invoice does not have all the required information.

2. Bulk Gasoline Transports

a. All vehicles importing bulk gasoline that are not common or contract carriers or are not on the lists of "Bonded Gasoline Jobbers" or "Bonded Gasoline Dealers" shall be impounded.

b. All vehicles transporting bulk gasoline to or from Texas which do not have an authorization card from the Department of Revenue and Taxation or which are not on the specified route shall be impounded.

c. All vehicles transporting bulk gasoline whose invoice, bill of lading, or manifest does not have all the required information shall be impounded.

d. The Department of Revenue and Taxation shall be contacted for the disposition of all impounded bulk gasoline transports.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:31 (February 1979).

§111. Procedures for Citing Violators

A. Issuing Violation Tickets

1. Write all violation tickets with a ball point pen only.

2. Fill out each ticket in its entirety, printing or writing clearly all information required on the ticket.

3. On the line for "Location" write the highway, parish, and the side (North, South, East, West) on which the citation is being issued. On the line for "Violation" write the specific violation. On the line for "Statute" write the number of the statute that was violated.

Statute	Violation	Fine
32:380	Overwidth	$100
32:381	Overheight	$100
32:382	Overlength, Overhand, Twin Trailer Combination	$100
32:383	Dropping, Shifting or Leaking Load	$100
32:384	Trailer and Towed Vehicle Violations	$100
32:385	Farm Vehicle and Equipment Violations	$100
32:386	Over Legal Gross Vehicle Weight or Over Legal Axle Weight	(see chart)
32:386	Improper Distribution of Axle Weight	$100
32:387	Over Permitted Weight	(see chart)
32:387	Violating Terms or Conditions of Permit Issuance—Other than Weight	$100
32:387	Permit Not in Vehicle	$ 25
32:388	Over Licensed Weight	$100
32:388	Failure to Stop at Stationary Scale	$100
47:511.1	No Temporary 48-Hour Permit	$200
47:516	Improper, Expired or No License and Registration	(No fine by DOTD)
47:718	Nonpayment of Gasoline Tax	$ 25
47:812A	Cargo Tank Connected to Carburetor	$ 25
47:812B	Nonoperating Speedometer, Odometer, or Hub Meter	$ 25
47:812C	Owner's Name and Address Not on Outside of Cab Doors	$25
47:812D	Nonpayment of Special Fuels Tax (No Invoice)	$ 25

4. Assess the penalty required for the violation, and write in the amount on the line for "Fine." The fines for violations of Title 32 are not cumulative, but a violator may be assessed more than one fine for violations of Title 47 or for violating both Title 32 and Title 47.

5. When the fine payment is collected by the officer, write the violation ticket number on the check or money order and write the check or money order number in the "Remarks" section of the violation ticket. If the driver's license is deposited in lieu of fine payment, issue the driver a driver's license receipt and record the receipt number in the appropriate blank on the ticket. If a permit is required, write the permit number in the "Remarks" section of the violation ticket.

6. If the vehicle is overweight, record the weights in the spaces indicated on the ticket.

7. Note the contents of the load in the space for "Commodity," sign the ticket; have the driver read the information on the back of the ticket, indicate whether or not he intends to protest, and sign the ticket. Give the driver the original.

8. For a violation of R.S. 47:516 (improper, expired or no license and registration), where DOTD does not assess the fine, instruct the driver to report to the nearest Vehicle Registration Bureau of the Department of Public Safety to secure the proper registration and license within five days. In the "Remarks" section of the violation ticket, "Owner to secure proper license and reg. by (date)." Note the date five working days from the date of offense. On the line for "Fine" draw a horizontal line.

B. Collecting Drivers' Licenses

1. If the vehicle in violation is registered in Louisiana, either full plated or apportioned, and if the driver lawfully possesses a valid Louisiana operator's license, he may deposit that license with the officer in lieu of immediate payment of the fine for a violation or in lieu of impoundment for improper, expired or no license or registration.

2. Upon collecting the operator's license, issue the driver a receipt for driver's license and temporary operator's permit. Write the information required from the operator's license, the date issued, amount of the fine, and violation ticket number in the spaces provided; sign the form; and have the driver read the form and sign it in the space provided.

3. Give the driver the original and the second copy, with instructions to pay the fine in Baton Rouge within 30 days or to mail in the second copy with his payment within 14 days to the address stated on the form. Instruct him to retain the original, as it will serve as a temporary operator's license for 30 days. For improper, expired or no license and registration, the owner must secure the proper license and registration within five working days; and the receipt serves as a temporary operator's license for the driver for 30 days.

4. If the driver possesses, in place of his driver's license, a temporary operator's permit issued by any police agency in the state, including the Louisiana State Police and the DOTD Weights and Standards police force, accept it in lieu of immediate payment of the fine, and issue the driver another receipt for driver's license and temporary operator's permit.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:33 (February 1979).

§113. Procedures for Collecting Cash and Credit Card Payments

A. General Procedures

1. Cash may be accepted only as payment for a temporary 48-hour permit (when a fine is not also incurred), and for payment of gasoline and special fuels taxes and the $25 fines for violations of R.S. 47:718 and R.S. 47:812. The petty cash fund at each port-of-entry stationary unit at the out-of-state bound installation is for the purpose of making change while collecting gasoline and special fuels taxes. A locked cash box will be used for keeping the $25 fines, the tax collections, and the matching cash receipt forms.

2. The in-state bound port-of-entry installations will use a locked cash box to keep the collections from the sale of temporary 48-hour permits. The driver can use cash or a money order, certified check, cashier's check, Master Charge, Visa (BankAmericard), or department charge account (established when a bond has been posted for fines). The only cash fines accepted will be the $25 fines. Any time cash is received, a cash receipt shall be filled out in triplicate: the original for the driver, second copy to be mailed to headquarters, and third copy for the enforcement unit.

3. The portable units will have locked cash boxes bolted into the units for the purpose of collecting gasoline and special fuels taxes and the $25 dollar fines. If the sale of a temporary 48-hour permit also requires assessment of the $200 fine, the total amount shall be remitted by the driver in the form of a money order, certified check, cashier's check, Master Charge, Visa (BankAmericard), or DOTD charge account. If the driver has a valid Louisiana driver's license, he can surrender this in lieu of the fine and pay for the permit.

4. As cash is received, the officer shall note on the register of cash receipts the cash receipt number; amount of cash; whether for a temporary 48-hour permit, or fuel tax, or fuel tax and fine; the 48-hour permit number, or the amount of fuel tax and amount of fine, if any. Use the "Remarks" column to note the violation ticket number if a fine was assessed.

B. Reconciling Cash and Cash Receipts at the End of each Shift. At the end of each shift at the stationary locations both the officer going off duty and the officer coming on duty shall count the money in the petty cash fund, and both shall verify the amount. The monies in the cash box shall also be counted by both officers and checked with the matching cash receipt forms to make sure the monies collected are equal to the cash receipt forms written. Both officers shall stay on duty until the money and cash receipt forms are reconciled and a reconciliation form for that shift is made out in duplicate; one copy to be kept at the unit and a copy to be mailed to headquarters. Then both shall sign the reconciliation form verifying the monies and cash receipt forms.

C. Submission of Monies and Reports by Unit Supervisors

1. The unit supervisor shall remit the monies and a copy of the reconciliation form for the previous 24 hours to headquarters daily. The daily mailing to headquarters shall contain a copy of the summary report of daily weighing operations, a copy the reconciliation form, a copy of all the tickets written, all monies collected and a copy of all cash receipt forms issued for the previous 24 hours. All monies and cash receipt forms shall be verified and reconciled, with no errors or omissions, and the supervisor shall sign the reconciliation form. One copy of the form shall be retained at the enforcement unit.

2. A money order shall be purchased to cover the amount of cash collected for the 24-hour period with the money order being purchased by the supervisor or designated representative. The cost of the money order shall be taken out of the petty cash fund and copies of all receipts for money orders shall be attached to the request for reimbursement of petty cash.

3. Portable unit supervisors shall reconcile the monies and cash receipt forms at the end of the day's shift, and both officers shall be responsible for verifying and reconciling the receipts. The supervisor shall purchase a money order and transmit a copy of the reconciliation form to headquarters after each shift and before going home. The cost of the money orders shall be taken from the petty cash fund as described in §113.C.2.

4. If no receipts are collected for a particular day at either a stationary or portable unit, a form from that unit showing the hours of operation and "no receipts collected" shall be sent to headquarters.

D. Procedures for Handling Credit Card Payments

1. The officer shall check the expiration date and the name on the Master Charge or Visa (BankAmericard) and verify that it is valid and current. Under no circumstances may an officer use a card which has expired.

2. If the amount to be charged is over $50, the officer shall call the toll free number for an authorization code (1-800-362-6742). When calling for the authorization code, give the type card (Master Charge or Visa), the card number, the expiration date, the total amount of the charge, and the merchant's account number. The merchant's account number is on the plate of your imprinter (01106747).

3. Use the imprinter to impress the card on the charge slip.

4. Fill in the following information:

a. date;

b. department—your unit number;

c. authorization code—the authorization number given you when you call the toll free number on amounts over $50. If the amount is less than $50, draw a horizontal line through that blank;

d. clerk—your initials;

e. description—use a separate line for each item (violation ticket, temporary 48-hour permit, DOTD permit) and the corresponding number of the forms and accounts; and give the total (see examples).

5. Have the driver (or whoever actually presents the credit card) sign it. His or her name, or the name of the company, should be on the card.

6. Give the individual the credit card and the original copy of the charge slip. Attach the yellow copy and the white hard copy to the headquarters copies of the violation ticket.

7. In the "Remarks" section of the violation ticket write the credit card number. (Example: Paid by Master Charge Number 813419839)

8. The charge slips are numbered. These numbers do not serve any purpose. In the event an error is made, destroy the charge slip in the presence of the individual and use another slip.

9. In some instances the individual will not actually have the credit card but will be able to supply the account number. In all such instances, call the toll free number (1-800-363-6742) for approval, regardless of the amount involved. Write in the information normally imprinted by the credit card, and this information should include the expiration date if possible.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:34 (February 1979).

§115. Forms for Supervisory Personnel

A. Receipt Cards. The top of this form will be filled out at the headquarters office and placed in side each book or set of forms sent to the field. Upon placing the book or set of forms in use, the supervisor shall verify that all the forms in the set are in consecutive numerical order and that none are missing, sign the card, and note the unit number. Violation ticket books and control permit forms shall be verified by the officer to whom the book or the forms were issued, and the officer shall also sign the card. The supervisor shall send the card to headquarters in the daily mailing.

B. Lost or Missing Form. In the rare event that a form is lost or found to be missing, the supervisor shall fill out two copies of a lost or missing form, noting the type of form, unit number, date, form number, and reason. Where applicable the officer responsible for the missing form shall sign, and the supervisor shall sign the form and send the original to headquarters in the daily mailing. The second copy shall be filed at the unit in place of the missing form.

C. Spoiled Form. When a mistake that cannot be easily corrected is made on a form and a new form has to be filled out, or when a form is filled out in error and has to be canceled, the officer shall fill out two copies of the spoiled form, noting the type of form, unit number, date, form number, reason, and cross reference to the corrected form (if any). The officer and the supervisor shall sign the form. The original shall be attached to the headquarters copy of the form that was spoiled and the copy attached to the unit's copy of the spoiled form.

D. Register of Violation Tickets. A ledger containing a register of violation tickets sheet for each book of tickets issued is to be maintained by each unit supervisor. The information required on the form shall be kept current on a daily basis.

E. Daily Report of Weighing Operations. This report shall be filled out by the officer weighing vehicles. All vehicles crossing the scales shall be counted with a mechanical counter, and only overweight and permit loads shall be logged on the daily report. The unit supervisor shall mail the original to headquarters daily and keep a copy on file at the unit.

F. Summary Report of Daily Weighing Operations. The unit supervisors of stationary units shall fill out this report daily, noting the information required on the form. They shall mail one copy with the day's tickets, receipts, and

monies collected to the enforcement and truck permits administrator and retain a copy of the report at the unit. The supervisors of both stationary and portable units shall also use this form to submit a monthly summary report of daily weighing operations.

G. Register of Control Permit Forms. A register of "C" forms issued, in consecutive order, shall be maintained. NOTE:

1. the "C" form number;

2. the number of the violation ticket that required the purchase of the permit;

3. the number of the permit issued by the permit office for that "C" form;

4. the cost of the permit;

5. the customer's method of payment (type of money order or check, etc.);

6. the money order, check or cash receipt number; and

7. the date mailed to headquarters.

H. Register of Temporary 48-Hour Permits. A register of temporary 48-hour permits sold, in consecutive order, shall be maintained. NOTE:

1. the temporary permit number;

2. the corresponding violation ticket number issued (if any);

3. the customer's method of payment (type of money order or check, etc.);

4. the money order, check or cash receipt number;

5. the date mailed to headquarters.

I. Register of Cash Receipts (Stationary Units Only). A register of cash receipts shall be maintained for all cash payments collected during a shift.

1. NOTE:

a. the cash receipt number issued;

b. the total amount of cash received;

c. what the cash was collected for (whether for 48-hour permit, fuel tax, etc.);

d. the 48-hour permit number, if any;

e. the amount of the permit;

f. the amount of fuel tax, if any;

g. the amount of the fine, if any; and

h. the date mailed to headquarters.

2. Total columns 2, 5, 6, and 7 at the bottom of the sheet.

3. Add the totals of columns 5, 6, and 7 together. This grand total should match the total of Column 2 and the actual amount of cash collected during the shift.

4. This form is to be used by the supervisor when filling out the cash reconciliation form.

J. Cash Reconciliation Form (Stationary Units Only). The supervisor shall tally and verify all cash received and items sold at the end of each 24-hour period, purchase a money order to cover the cash received, and send one copy of the cash reconciliation form and the money order with the daily mailing to headquarters. Retain one copy of the form at the unit.

K. Daily Activity Report. This form is to be used by the mobile units only. It is a combination summary report of daily weighing operations, cash reconciliations, and register of cash receipts.

1. The unit supervisor shall:

a. follow the instructions in preceding §115.F, J, and I;

b. send the original to headquarters daily; and

c. retain a copy in the unit files.

2. However, use the summary report of daily weighing operations form to submit the monthly summary.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979).

Chapter 3. Oversize and Overweight Permit

§301. General Information

A. Permit Policies

1. Vehicles or loads which exceed the legal size or weight, but which cannot be easily divided, broken, or dismantled, are called indivisible vehicles or indivisible loads. Drivers of these vehicles are eligible to purchase oversize or overweight permits. These permits will allow oversize or overweight vehicles to travel on state-maintained highways.

2. Some vehicles transporting divisible loads are eligible to obtain permits. These are:

a. vehicles transporting pipe loaded across a vehicle, rather than lengthwise, are eligible for overwidth permits as long as the width of the vehicle and load does not exceed 8 feet, 8 inches;

b. vehicles transporting up to three bundles of pre-packaged or strapped oil field pipe are eligible for overwidth permits if the load does not exceed 10 feet in width;

c. vehicles transporting pulpwood or plywood bolts loaded across a vehicle, rather than lengthwise, are eligible for forest product permits;

d. vehicles transporting farm products in their natural state are eligible for harvest season permits;

e. waste disposal trucks transporting divisible loads are eligible for waste disposal truck permits and steering axle permits;

f. when all parts which have been or can be easily divided or dismantled from a shipment weigh altogether 500 pounds or less, these parts may moved along with indivisible part of the shipment as one load.

3. Federal, state, and local government agencies are required to have oversize and overweight permits. They shall not be charged for oversize permits but shall be charged for overweight permits. Only vehicles with federal or public license plates and identification numbers which are being used for official business are eligible for the oversize permit fee exemption.

a. The Louisiana National Guard shall not be charged for overweight permits through June 30, 1979. Beginning July 1, 1979, the National Guard shall be charged for overweight permits.

b. Government-owned utility companies cannot get the oversize permit fee exemption.

4. Authorization for check weights must be confirmed by the truck permit office before the vehicle arrives at a stationary enforcement unit. The truck permit office will also provide the license number or serial number of the vehicle and the overweight permit number. The vehicle must have a valid overweight permit for at least the minimum permitted weight. If the vehicle is both oversize and overweight, the vehicle must have a valid oversize and overweight permit. If the vehicle arrives at the scale without authorization, if the vehicle does not match the license number or serial number provided by the truck permit office, or if the overweight permit number does not agree with the number provided; then the vehicle shall be fined by the usual procedure.

5. Permits must be obtained before movement of an oversize or overweight vehicle or load begins or before the vehicle enters Louisiana.

6. The original of a permit must be in the vehicle for which it was issued; Xerox copies are not acceptable except in the case of permits transmitted through the wire services. Permits should always be filled out in ink.

7. The types of acceptable payment for oversize and overweight permits can be found in §307.B.3.

B. Permit Authority

1. Permits are issued at the truck permit office, and officials at this office have final authority on which vehicles or loads will be granted permits. The truck permit office also has the final authority on the disposition of any vehicles or loads which have or require a permit.

2. Hours at the truck permit office are: Monday through Friday, 5 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Saturday, 5 a.m. to 12 noon; Sunday and holidays, closed.

3. Routine permits are not issued after office hours.

4. The WATS telephone number of the truck permit office will be provided to all WASP officers. In emergencies which occur when the office is closed, use (225) 343-2345.

5. The Office of State Police and state police troop commanders have the authority to prohibit the movement of vehicles with permits or override permit office instructions in hazardous driving conditions or in emergencies. This may be done by radio contact.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:35 (February 1979).

§303. Types of Permits

A. Oversize Permits. These permits are for vehicles and loads which exceed the legal limitations on width, height, length, or projecting loads. The fee is $8 for a single trip if the trip lasts less than one day or $8 for a single day if the trip lasts more than one day. Oversize permits may be issued on regular permit forms (P-forms), transmitted forms (telecopies), control permit forms (C-forms), or prepaid permit forms (A-forms).

B. Overweight Permits. These permits are for vehicles and loads which exceed the legal limitations on axle weight or gross vehicle weight. They may be valid for vehicles or loads which are both oversize and overweight if the dimensions are noted on the permit. These permits are valid for a single trip; the fee is based on weight and the distance to be traveled. If a vehicle and load is both oversize and overweight, only the overweight fee is charged. Overweight permits may be issued on regular forms (P-forms), transmitted forms (telecopies), or control forms (C-forms).

C. Monthly Oversize Permits. These permits are for vehicles and loads which exceed the legal limitations on width, height, length, or projecting loads; but which do not exceed the legal weight limitations. Vehicles and loads may not be more than 12 feet wide; more than 14 feet, 4 inches high; or more than 90 feet long. Monthly oversize permits may be valid for as long as 12 months and may be issued for Monday through Friday only, Monday through Saturday only, or for every day of the week (except holidays when requested). The fee is $8 for each day that the permit is valid. These permits may be issued on regular forms (P-forms), transmitted forms (telecopies), or control forms (C-forms).

D. Forest Product Permits. These permits are for vehicles transporting plywood bolts or pulp-wood which exceeds the legal limitations on width. The permits allow a maximum width of 9 feet when the pulpwood or plywood bolts are transported across the vehicle, rather than lengthwise. They are valid for a year, but may be used only on noninterstate highways. On interstate highways oversize permits must be obtained on a daily basis. The fee is $5 a year. Vehicles with forest product permits are not prohibited from traveling during moderate weather, on Sundays after 1 p.m., or on holidays; but they are prohibited from traveling at night. Forest product permits may be issued on regular forms (P-forms), transmitted forms (telecopies), or control forms (C-forms).

E. Forest Management Equipment Permits. These permits are for forest management equipment which exceeds the legal limitations on width. These permits will allow a maximum width of 10 feet. General construction equipment (bulldozers, draglines, graders, etc.) is excluded from this permit; included are rubber-tired and tracktype skidders, tree shears, feller bunchers, tree planting equipment, log loaders, shredders, yarders, tractors, chippers, portable chippers, drum choppers, pre-haulers, and fire plows. These permits are valid for a year, but only on noninterstate highways. Oversize permits must be obtained for travel on interstate highways. The fee is $5 a year. Vehicles with forest management equipment permits are not prohibited from traveling on Sundays after 1 p.m., on holidays, or during moderate weather, but are prohibited from traveling at night. Forest management equipment permits may be issued on regular forms (P-forms), transmitted forms (telecopies), or control forms (C-forms).

F. Utility Vehicle Permits. These permits are for vehicles transporting utility poles which exceed the legal limitations on length and projecting loads. These permits will allow a maximum length of 90 feet as long as the poles are at least 2 feet above the roadway. These permits may be purchased only by utility companies, but may be used by contractors working for these companies. Utility vehicle permits are valid for 24 hours from the effective date and time of day shown on the permit. The fee is $8 for 24 hours. Once they are filled out in ink, they may be used without calling the truck permit office for activation. Vehicles with valid utility vehicle permits are not prohibited from traveling at night, during severe weather, on Sundays after 1 p.m., or on holidays. Utility vehicle permits are issued on the U-form.

G. Waste Disposal Truck Permits. These permits are for waste disposal trucks which have single axles on the rear and which exceed the legal limitations for axle weight on the rear axle. A waste disposal truck permit will allow a maximum of 23,000 pounds on the rear axle. The overweight rear axle must be equipped with dual-mounted tires, and tires on the overweight axle must have a width of 10.00 or larger. These trucks must have been in actual use in Louisiana by January 1, 1977; trucks purchased after this date do not qualify and must meet the legal limitations. Waste disposal truck permits are valid only on noninterstate highways. These vehicles must be of legal weight on interstate highways. These permits are valid for a year, and the fee is $5 a year. Vehicles with waste disposal truck permits are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate weather, on Sundays after 1 p.m., or on holidays. Waste disposal truck permits may be issued on regular forms (P-forms), transmitted forms (telecopies), or on control forms (C-forms).

H. Steering Axle Permits. These permits are for equipment which is primarily used off-road, which only occasionally uses the state-maintained highway system, and which exceeds the legal axle weight on the steering axle, due to its design. (Rig-up trucks may obtain a steering axle permit if their length does not exceed 45 feet and their width does not exceed 10 feet. No load may be carried by a rig-up truck with a steering axle permit, and another vehicle may not be towed by the truck). A vehicle with a steering axle permit must be equipped with tires of 10.00 width or larger. These permits are valid for a year, but only on noninterstate highways. On interstate highways overweight permits must be purchased on a single-trip basis. The fee is $15 a year. If a waste disposal truck requires both a waste disposal truck permit and a steering axle permit, only the fee for the steering axle permit shall be charged. Vehicles with valid steering axle permits are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate weather, on Sundays after 1 p.m., or on holidays. Steering axle permits may be issued on regular forms (P-forms), transmitted forms (telecopies), or on control forms (C-forms).

I. Harvest Season Permits

1. These permits are for vehicles which haul farm products in their natural state and which exceed the legal limitations on gross vehicle weight or axle weight. (A 500-pound variance shall be added to the permitted axle weight as long as the permitted gross vehicle weight is not exceeded.)

2. On noninterstate highways the maximum weights are:

a. gross vehicle weight—83,400 pounds;

b. single axles—20,700 pounds (500 pounds variance = 21,200 pounds);

c. tandem axles—354,200 pounds (500 pounds variance = 35,700 pounds).

3. On interstate highways the maximum weights are:

a. gross vehicle weight—83,000 pounds;

b. single axles—19,800 pounds (500 pounds variance = 20,300 pounds);

c. tandem axles—354,200 pounds x 500 pounds variance = 35,700 pounds).

4. These permits are valid for a year, and the fee is $5 a year. Vehicles with harvest season permits are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate rain, on Sundays after 1 p.m., or on holidays. Harvest season permits are issued on the F-form.

J. Oil Field Equipment Permits. These permits are for lowboys which are designed to transport oil field equipment and which exceed the legal length and width limitations. These permits allow a lowboy combination to have a maximum length of 70 feet and a maximum width of 10 feet. Oil field equipment permits are valid only on noninterstate highways and only when no load is being carried. Oversize or overweight permits must be obtained when the vehicle is carrying a load or when the vehicle is traveling on interstate highways. The fee is $15 for a month. Vehicles with oil field equipment permits are not prohibited from traveling on Sundays after 1 p.m., on holidays, at night, or during moderate rain. Oil field equipment permits may be issued on regular forms (P-forms), transmitted forms (telecopies), or control forms (C-forms).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:36 (February 1979).

§305. Types of Permit Forms

A. Regular Permit Forms (P-Forms)

1. These forms are available through the mail or by appearing in person at the truck permit office.

2. These forms have a number preceded by a "P" in their upper right corner. The name of the permit issuing official must be written on the line at the lower right corner of the form.

3. Regular permit forms may be used for oversize permits, overweight permits, monthly oversize permits, forest product permits, forest management equipment permits, waste disposal truck permits, steering axle permits, and oil field equipment permits.

B. Transmitted Permit Forms (Telecopies)

1. These forms are transmitted by the wire services.

2. Some of the forms look like a Xerox copy of a regular permit form; others are typed by a teletype machine.

3. Transmitted permit forms may be used for oversize permits, overweight permits, monthly oversize permits, forest product permits, forest management equipment permits, waste disposal truck permits, steering axle permits, and oil field equipment permits.

C. Control Permit Forms (C-Forms)

1. These forms are available at the truck permit office only to charge customers. WASP officers may use these forms for any customer who has been fined and requires a permit (if they have acceptable payment).

2. These forms are purchased blank at the truck permit office and used when needed by the permittee. Before they can be used, all information which the permittee has filled out on the form must be phoned in to the truck permit office.

3. These forms have a C-number which is printed in the lower left corner of the form. To be valid, the forms must have a P-number written in the upper right corner. This number is given out by the permit issuing official when the form is activated. The permit official's name must be written on the line at the bottom right of the form.

4. Control permit forms may be used for oversize permits, overweight permits, monthly oversize permits, forest product permits, forest management equipment permits, waste disposal truck permits, steering axle permits, and oil field equipment permits.

D. Prepaid Permit Forms (A-Forms)

1. These forms are available through the mail or by appearing in person at the truck permit office for those customers who wish to pay the $8 fee in advance of using the forms.

2. These forms may be used when needed by the permittee as long as the information on the form is phoned in to the truck permit office.

3. These forms are printed with an A-number in the lower left corner and also have "Prepaid $8.00" on them. To be valid, the form must have a P-number in the upper right corner. This number is given out by the permit issuing official when the form is activated. The permit issuing official's name must also be written on the line at the bottom right of the form.

4. Prepaid permit forms may only be used for oversize permits and only for a single trip on a single day. Overweight vehicles and loads may not be moved with prepaid permit forms.

E. Harvest Season Permit Forms (F-Forms)

1. These forms are available through the mail or by appearing in person at the truck permit office.

2. These forms have an F-number in the upper right corner. The permit issuing official's name must be written on the line at the bottom right of the form.

3. Harvest season permit forms may only be used for harvest season permits.

F. Utility Vehicle Permit Forms (U-Forms)

1. These forms are available through the mail or by appearing in person at the truck permit office, but are available only to utility companies. Contractors may use this form if it is purchased by the utility company.

2. These forms must be filled out in ink by customers since they do not have to call the permit office before movement begins.

3. These forms have a U-number in the upper right corner.

4. Utility vehicle permit forms may only be used for utility vehicle permits.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:37 (February 1979).

§307. Obtaining Permits

A. General Procedures

1. A permit should have been obtained before the movement of the vehicle began or the vehicle entered Louisiana. Permits may be sold by WASP officers only when a fine has been incurred.

2. Vehicles and loads requiring a permit shall be impounded until a proper permit has been obtained and both the permit fee and the fine have been paid. If the driver must leave the scales to obtain a permit or fine payment, then the driver may take a truck-tractor or any other vehicle which is of legal size and weight.

3. The violation ticket number shall be noted on the permit and the permit number shall be noted on the violation ticket.

4. If possible, officers should be prepared with all information before calling the truck permit office, since the permit office is able to allow only three minutes for each call.

5. The truck permit office does not issue routine permits after office hours.

6. Each of the control permit forms (C-Forms) which have been checked out to a unit shall be recorded on a register of control permit forms as it is used. Spoiled, lost or missing control permit forms shall also be recorded.

B. Assisting the Driver. There are four ways for officers to assist drivers in obtaining proper permits.

1. Customers who have DOTD permit charge accounts may obtain a permit from a weight and standards police officer and have the fee charged to their account. The officer shall use one of the control forms (C-Forms) which have been checked out to the unit. The officer shall fill out the form completely; then call the truck permit office, relay the information from the form, and request a permit number (P-number). The P-number must be written in the upper right corner of the permit. The line for "Issuing Official" must be filled in with the name of the person at the truck permit office who issues the permit number. The officer shall sign the form below the line for "Issuing Official." The officer shall sign the form below the line for "Issuing Official." The officer shall give the white and pink copies to the driver. The supervisor shall mail the yellow copy along with the attached violation ticket to the enforcement and truck permits administrator.

2. Drivers who have their own blanks of either control forms or prepaid forms may also be assisted. The officer shall complete the form and call the truck permit office as described in §307.B.1. The control forms must be charged to an authorized charge account. The officer shall give the white and pink copies to the driver. The supervisor shall mail the yellow copy and the attached violation ticket to the enforcement and truck permits administrator.

3. Drivers may also obtain a permit from an enforcement officer by paying the permit fee with an acceptable method of payment. The officer shall fill out one of the control forms (C-Forms) which have been checked out to the unit and call the truck permit office as described in Paragraph 1 above. The permit number shall be noted on the cashier's check, certified check, money order, or cash receipt; and the cashier's check, certified check, money order, or cash receipt number shall be noted on the permit. The officer shall give the white and pink copies of the form to the driver. The supervisor shall mail the fee payment, the yellow copy, and the attached violation ticket to the enforcement and truck permits administrator.

4. If a customer does not have an acceptable method of payment, the officer may recommend the wire services to the driver. The location of the nearest office of each company can be obtained from the telephone book. If no listing is available in the phone book, the following toll-free numbers may be called to obtain the nearest local office: Instacom, 1-800-527-6161; Mid Continent, 1-800-643-8650; Transceiver, 1-800-537-7740; Western Union, 1-800-851-2300. After a location has been obtained, the officer shall telephone the truck permit office to request a permit and request that the permit be transmitted to that wire service location.

5. If a driver wishes to obtain a permit without assistance, the officer shall provide the driver with the public telephone number of the truck permit office, (225) 343-2345. The toll-free WATS number is for the use of weights and standards police officers only, and calls from drivers on that line will not be accepted by the truck permit office.

C. Increasing Permitted Weight

1. If a vehicle needs to increase its permitted weight, officers may assist the driver by the methods described in §307.B.

2. The incorrect permit form may be reused and changed if the customer has an established permit charge account or if acceptable payment is made.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:38 (February 1979).

§309. Permit Restriction

A. Enforcing Permit Restrictions

1. The truck permit office has the authority to put additional restrictions on a permit. These restrictions will be noted on the "Restrictions" or "Remarks" sections of the permit.

2. The WASP officer shall see that all restrictions shown on the permit have been followed before a vehicle is allowed to proceed, unless directed otherwise by the truck permit office.

3. If an officer suspects that a normal restriction has been omitted from the permit (for example, a load 100 feet long without an escort), the truck permit office shall be contacted for verification. No ticket shall be issued for restrictions which were overlooked by the permit office; however, the vehicle shall be delayed until necessary restrictions have been met.

B. Escorts

1. Private escorts are required for all vehicles and loads:

a. over 12 feet wide and up to 16 feet wide;

b. over 90 feet long and up to 125 feet long.

2. State police escorts are normally required for vehicles and loads:

a. over 16 feet in width;

b. over 125 feet in length;

c. on any vehicle or load deemed necessary by the department.

3. An escort vehicle may escort two overlength vehicles or loads, but only one overwidth vehicle or load.

4. An escort vehicle must be behind overlength vehicles and loads. On a multilane highway it must be behind an overwidth vehicle or load and on a two-lane highway it must be in front of an overwidth vehicle or load.

5. The DOTD District Maintenance Engineer must approve all movements over 18 feet wide, such as houses. This may be done by a letter which grants permission for the movement or by sending a representative from the district office to escort the movement. Either the letter or the representative must be present before the movement can proceed.

C. Interstate Movement

1. Vehicles and loads with forest product permits, forest management equipment permits, oil field equipment permits, and steering axle permits are prohibited from moving on interstate highways.

2. Vehicles and loads over 14 feet wide are prohibited from moving on interstate highways.

D. Night, Inclement Weather, and Holiday Movement

1. Most vehicles and loads requiring a permit will be prohibited from moving at night, in inclement weather, and on certain designated holidays by the truck permit office. The state police may override the truck permit office for safety reasons.

2. WASP officers shall not allow vehicles requiring oversize permits to cross either of the Mississippi River Bridges in New Orleans from 6:30 to 9 a.m. and from 3:30 to 6 p.m. Except in emergencies, these vehicles cannot be parked within 75 feet of the highway if they are within two miles of the bridges. Vehicles with valid utility vehicle permits are exempt from these restrictions if they are being operated by a public utility. Vehicles in violation shall be reported to the state police.

3. The primary concern is the safety of the motoring public. Permitted vehicles traveling during inclement weather or at night shall be impounded if they are not equipped with all necessary safety lights.

4. The truck permit office does not prohibit the following vehicles and loads from traveling on Sundays after 1 p.m., on holidays, or at night:

a. vehicles with valid waste disposal truck permits, steering axles permits, harvest season permits, utility vehicle permits, and oil field equipment permits;

b. vehicles with valid oversize and overweight permits:

i. if the load does not project beyond the boundaries of the vehicle;

ii. if the width of the vehicle and load does not exceed 8 feet;

iii. if the height of the vehicle and load does not exceed 14 feet, 4 inches; and

iv. if the weight of the vehicle and load does not exceed 120,000 pounds.

5. The truck permit office does not prohibit the following vehicles and loads from traveling on Sundays after 1 p.m. or on holidays, but it does prohibit them from traveling at night:

a. vehicles with valid forest product permits or forest management equipment permits;

b. vehicles with valid oversize permits which are transporting pipe loaded across the vehicle (rather than lengthwise) and which do not exceed 8 feet, 8 inches in width (including the pipe).

6. In the field the WASP officer shall be responsible for determining the intensity of inclement weather (severe, moderate, or mild) unless the state police determine otherwise.

7. Severe Weather. Vehicles and loads requiring a permit are prohibited from traveling during weather which is physically severe, such as extremely heavy rain, heavy fog, icy road conditions, heavy snow, or any continuous condition which creates low visibility for drivers or hazardous driving conditions. However, vehicles with valid utility vehicle permits are not prohibited from traveling in severe weather.

8. Moderate Weather. Some vehicles with permits may travel at the option of the driver if the officer considers the weather to be moderate and if the vehicle has not been prohibited by the truck permit office from traveling during moderate weather. In general, the following vehicles and loads are not prohibited by the truck permit office from traveling during moderate weather:

a. vehicles with valid forest product permits, forest management equipment permits, utility vehicle permits, waste disposal permits, steering axle permits, harvest season permits, and oil field equipment permits;

b. vehicles with valid oversize and overweight permits:

i. if the load does not project beyond the boundaries of the vehicle;

ii. if the width of the vehicle and load does not exceed 8 feet;

iii. if the height of the vehicle and load does not exceed 14 feet, 4 inches; and

iv. if the weight of the vehicle and load does not exceed 120,000 pounds;

c. vehicles with valid oversize permits which are transporting pipe loaded across the vehicle (rather then lengthwise) and which do not exceed 8 feet, 8 inches in width (including pipe).

9. Mild Weather. Wet pavement, light drizzle, and wind are not considered inclement weather for the purposes of permit movement. Permit movements are not prohibited from traveling during these milder weather conditions unless the movement would create a traffic hazard; for example, movement of a load 14 feet wide during rain or movement of mobile homes in wind.

10. If a vehicle has been prohibited from moving in moderate or severe weather is underway when such weather occurs, the vehicle is required to proceed to a safe place off the roadway and park until the weather clears. During inclement weather officers at stationary location shall delay such vehicles until the weather clears, and officers on mobile units shall escort such vehicles to a safe place for parking until the weather clears. If the vehicle is observed traveling after being directed to stop, a violation ticket shall be issued.

E. Red Warning Flags

1. In general, flags are required by the truck permit office on vehicles and loads which exceed the legal width. There must be flags at the following points.

a. Four flags, two on the front edges and two on the rear edges, must be attached at the widest points on the part of the vehicle or load which exceeds the legal width.

b. If a load projects only to one side of a vehicle of legal width, one flag on the front edge of the load and one flag on the rear edge of the load will be sufficient.

c. If a projecting load does not exceed 3 feet from front to back, one flag on each side will be sufficient.

d. Flags must be attached on any other portion of the vehicle which is wider than the flagged front or rear edges.

2. Generally, red flags are also required by the truck permit office on vehicles and loads which exceed the legal length or which have a rear end overhang of more than 4 feet. (If the overhang clears the pavement by 6 feet or more, red flags are not required.) There must be flags at the following points.

a. If the overlength or projecting portion is 2 feet wide or less, one flag must be located at the extreme rear end of the load.

b. If the overlength or projection portion is wider than 2 feet, two flags at the extreme rear end of the load must be located to indicate maximum width.

3. All warning flags must be red and at least 18 inches square. Flags must either be securely fastened by at least one corner or securely mounted on a staff which keeps the flag upright.

F. Warning Signs

1. Vehicles and loads exceeding 10 feet in width must display two signs with the wording "OVERSIZE LOAD." One sign must be on the front of the vehicle. The other must be on the rear of the load; however, if the sign cannot be attached or clearly read in this position, then the sign must be on the rear of the vehicle itself.

2. Vehicles and loads exceeding 75 feet in length or the legal rear end overhang must display two signs with the wording "OVERSIZE LOAD." These signs must be on the sides of the overhanging part of the load; however, if the signs cannot be attached or clearly read in this position, then the signs must be on the sides of the vehicle. If the rear end overhang clears the pavement by 6 feet or more, no sign is required on the overhang.

3. Vehicles and loads exceeding the legal front end overhang must display one sign with the wording "OVERSIZE LOAD." This sign must be on the front of the vehicle. If the overhang clears the pavement by 6 feet or more, no sign is required.

4. All warning signs must be at least 7 feet long and 18 inches high. The background must be yellow and the lettering black. Letters must be at least 10 inches high with a 1 5/8 inch brush stroke.

G. Warning Lights

1. The truck permit office requires lights at night and during inclement weather on vehicles and loads which exceed the legal width, in the following places.

a. Two amber lights must be attached at the widest points on the front edges of the overwidth part of the vehicle or load, and these lights must be visible from both the front and the side.

b. Two red lights must be attached at the widest points on the rear edges of the overwidth part of the vehicle or load and these lights must be visible from both the rear and the side.

c. An amber light must be attached on any part of the vehicle or load which is wider than the front or rear edges, and this light must be visible from the front, side and rear.

d. A single light on each side, visible from the front, side, and rear, may be used if the overwidth part of the vehicle or load does not exceed 3 feet from front to back. If the overwidth part is at or near the front of the vehicle, this light must be amber. If the overwidth part is at or near the rear of the vehicle, this light must be red.

2. The truck permit office also requires lights at night and during inclement weather on vehicles and loads which are overlength or have rear end overhangs of more than 4 feet, in the following places.

a. Two red lights, one on each side, must be visible from the side and indicate the extreme rear of the vehicle or load.

b. Two red lights, one on each side, and two red reflectors, one on each side, must be visible from the rear, must be located on the rear of the vehicle or load, and must indicate maximum width of the overlength or projecting part. However, if the overlength or projecting part is 2 feet wide or less, one red light and one red reflector are sufficient.

3. Two or more lights may be combined if the resulting light still conforms to the requirements and its effectiveness is not hurt by the combinations.

4. All lights must be of types approved for such use by the Department of Public Safety and must be visible from a distance of 500 feet. (Approval of any nonstandard lights is done by state police troops.)

H. Speed Limits

1. The truck permit office may also restrict the speed of a movement. Permit movements are limited to 45 miles per hour unless otherwise noted on the permit.

2. The state police shall be contacted if any vehicle with a permit appears to be exceeding its permitted speed limit.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:38 (February 1979), amended LR 18:508 (May 1992), amended by the Office of Weights Measures and Standards, LR 20:463 (April 1994).

§311. Checking Permits

A. General Procedures

1. A permit must be carried with the vehicle for which it was issued at all times. Any vehicle requiring a permit which does not have a permit with it shall be fined. (A permit may be carried in an escort vehicle as long as the escort vehicle is not separated from the vehicle requiring the permit.)

2. All permits which have been checked shall be signed by the officer, and the date, time of day, and scale location shall be noted on the permit. If the truck permit office was called for verification, the name of the official at that office shall also be noted next to the changes. All additions or changes which were verified shall be initialed by the officer and also noted again near the officer's signature.

3. When vehicles arrive at the scales with permits which have already been checked by an officer, they do not have to be reverified with the truck permit office if all changes have been initialed by a WASP officer.

4. If a permitted vehicle or load is too large to pass through a stationary unit, a state police escort may radio ahead for authorization to bypass the unit. The permit shall be checked by radio and verified if necessary with the truck permit office. All other oversize and overweight permits shall be actually seen by the officer.

5. No vehicle shall be delayed more than 15 minutes for permit checking.

6. All vehicles or loads which have invalid or improper permits shall be impounded until the correct permit is obtained.

B. Comparing the Permit to the Vehicle or Load. Since officials at the truck permit office do not actually see or physically inspect a vehicle or load before a permit is issued, all information on a permit shall be checked against the vehicle or load by enforcement officers.

1. The name of the mover on the form must be the same as the identification on the cab of the vehicle and the owner on the vehicle registration certificate. If the mover has leased the vehicle and is different from the owner on the cab doors or on the vehicle registration certificate, proof of the lease must be shown to the officer.

2. The load being hauled must agree with the information on the form. A vehicle and load with a permit must always be an indivisible vehicle and load, with the following exceptions:

a. vehicles with forest product permits, waste disposal truck permits, or harvest season permits;

b. vehicles transporting pipe loaded across the vehicle (rather than lengthwise) may have overwidth permits if the width of the vehicle and load does not exceed 8 feet, 8 inches;

c. vehicles transporting up to three bundles of pre-packaged or strapped oil field pipe may have overwidth permits if the load does not exceed 10 feet in width;

d. vehicles transporting up to 500 pounds of small parts which have been or can be easily divided or dismantled from the indivisible part of a vehicle or load may be moved with the main part of the shipment on a single permit.

3. If the vehicle is a mobile home, the serial number on the mobile home must be the same as the number listed on the permit.

4. The vehicle make or model (Mack, International, Peterbilt, etc.) shall be compared to the permit. The license plate on a truck or truck-tractor, serial number on off-road equipment, and license plates on trailers or semi-trailers shall also be checked against the permit.

5. The highway numbers on the permit shall be examined to insure that the movement is following the route described on the permit.

a. The monthly oversize permit is issued from any point to any point.

b. The steering axle permit, oil field equipment permit, forest product permit, and forest management equipment permit are issued for all highways except interstate highways.

6. The date shall be compared to the dates the movement is to begin and end as noted on the permit.

a. Oversize permits are issued at $8 per trip if the trip lasts less than one day and $8 per day if the trip lasts more than one day. Vehicles observed making more than one trip per day with an oversize permit have an invalid permit for the second trip. Anytime the prepaid permit form is used, the permit is valid for only one day and one trip.

b. Monthly oversize permits are issued for Monday through Friday only, Monday through Saturday only, or for every day of the week. (Holidays may be excepted.) The monthly oversize permit may be used for more than one trip per day.

c. Overweight permits are issued for one trip. The number of days allowed for the trip will be indicated by the "Date Movement Begins" and "Date Movement Ends."

d. Waste disposal truck permits, steering axle permits, forest product permits, and forest management equipment permits, which are issued for a year, must have a valid "Date Movement Ends."

e. Harvest season permits, which are issued for a year, must have a valid "Expiration Date."

f. Utility vehicle permits, may only be used for one 24-hour period. Both the date and the time of day shall be checked by the officer. These permits must be filled out in ink.

g. Oil field equipment permits are issued for a month and must have a valid "Date Movement Ends."

7. The number of axles noted on the permit shall be compared to the number and type (tandem, etc.) on the vehicle. The axle weights and the gross vehicle weight on the permit shall be matched against the weights shown on the scales. The scale weights must be equal to or lower than the weights on the permit.

a. Prepaid permit forms may not be used for overweight loads. If a prepaid permit form accompanies an overweight vehicle or load, the vehicle is in violation.

b. Permits on regular forms, transmitted forms, and control forms which are for overweight are also valid for oversize if the dimensions are shown on the permit. This does not apply to waste disposal truck permits or harvest season permits, which have been limited to vehicles and loads which are only overweight.

c. If the gross vehicle weight is under the weight shown on the permit, vehicles with harvest season permits shall be allowed a 500-pound variance on each single axle or axle group (tandem, tridum, or quadrum).

d. No load may be carried by vehicles with oil field equipment permits or by rig-up trucks with steering axle permits.

8. All dimensions on the vehicle or load (width, height, length, front and rear overhang) must be equal to or less than the dimensions listed on the permit.

9. The movement shall also be compared to the "Restrictions" and "Remarks" sections of the permit:

a. night movement;

b. inclement weather movement;

c. Sunday movement;

d. holiday movement;

e. warning flags;

f. warning lights;

g. warning signs;

h. speed;

i. escorts; and

j. any other limitations added to the permit by the truck permit office.

C. Verifying Permits with the Truck Permit Office

1. In some cases it is necessary to call the truck permit office to compare a permit with the master copy at the office. When calling, officers should be prepared with the date of issuance and the permit number (P-number, F-number, or U-number) from the upper right corner of the permit.

2. All information on prepaid forms (A-Forms) and control forms (C-Forms) shall be verified due to the fact that the truck permit office activates these permits over the phone.

3. All date changes shall be verified with the truck permit office.

4. All restrictions which the officer suspects were omitted from the permit shall be verified with the truck permit office.

5. The truck permit office shall also be called about any other unverified additions, changes or suspicious information.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:40 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights Measures and Standards, LR 20:463 (April 1994).

§313. Permit Violations

A. General Procedures

1. If a vehicle or load requires a permit and is operating without a valid permit or violating conditions of a permit, the officer shall issue a violation ticket for the violation which gives the greatest fine.

2. Drivers shall be given the opportunity to shift loads to reduce or eliminate permit fines as long as no part of the load is removed from the vehicle.

3. The axle variance on noninterstate highways shall be allowed for vehicles with oversize permits. Vehicles with overweight permits which have exceeded their permitted axle weight shall not be allowed any additional axle variance. However, vehicles with harvest season permits shall be allowed a 500-pound variance on each single axle or axle group (tandem, tridum, or quadrum) if the gross vehicle weight is under the weight shown on the permit.

B. Handling Permit Violations

1. No Permit, Oversize. If an indivisible vehicle or indivisible load exceeds the legal limitations or department regulations for width, height, length, or projecting loads and is operating without a valid permit when one is required the officer shall issue a violation ticket and assess a fine of $100. The officer shall impound the vehicle or load until a valid permit is obtained and all conditions for the permit have been met.

2. No Permit, Overweight. If an indivisible vehicle or indivisible load exceeds the legal limitations or department regulations for axle weight or gross vehicle weight and is operating without a valid permit when one is required, the officer shall assess a fine from the overweight penalty

schedule. The fine must be based on either the number of pounds over legal gross weight or on the number of pounds over legal axle weight or on the number of pounds over legal axle weight on all overweight axles, whichever results in the greater fine. The officer shall impound the vehicle or load until a valid permit is obtained and all conditions for the permit have been met.

3. With Permit, Oversize. If an indivisible vehicle or indivisible load exceeds the width, height, length, front end overhang, or rear end overhang allowed by a valid permit the officer shall issue a violation ticket and assess a fine of $100. The officer shall impound the vehicle or load until the driver increases the permit's size to the size being carried and meets any additional conditions imposed by the truck permit office.

4. With Permit, Over Axle Weight Only

a. If an indivisible vehicle or indivisible load exceeds the axle weight, but not the gross vehicle weight, allowed by a valid permit; then no ticket shall be issued (except for harvest season permits, waste disposal truck permits, and steering axle permits). The officer shall contact the truck permit office.

i. If the truck permit office requires modification of the hauling equipment or additional dismantling of the vehicle or load, the officer shall impound the vehicle or load until these conditions have been met.

ii. If the truck permit office requires that the vehicle or load be returned to an adjoining state or point of origin in Louisiana, the officer shall release the vehicle or load from impoundment.

b. If a vehicle or combination of vehicles has a harvest season permit, waste disposal truck permit, or steering axle permit and exceeds the axle weight, but not the gross vehicle weight, allowed by a valid permit then the officer shall issue a violation ticket and assess a fine from the overweight penalty schedule. The fine shall be based on all pounds in excess of the permit's axle weight.

i. The officer shall require that vehicles with harvest season permits or waste disposal truck permits proceed to the nearest suitable place to off-load to the permitted axle weights at the owner's expense.

ii. The officer shall impound vehicles with steering axle permits until the permit's weight has been increased to the weight being carried.

5. With Permit, Over Gross and Axle Weights

a. If an indivisible vehicle or indivisible load exceeds both the axle weight and the gross vehicle weight allowed by a valid permit (except for harvest season permits, waste disposal truck permits, and steering axle permits), the officer shall issue a violation ticket and assess a fine on all pounds in excess of the permit's gross weight from the chart for assessing penalty for violation of weight limitations stated on an overweight permit. The officer shall impound the vehicle or load until the driver increases the permit's weight to the weight being carried. The permit fee charged shall be only for the difference between the fee already paid and the correct permit fee.

i. If the truck permit office requires modification of the hauling equipment or additional dismantling of the vehicle or load, the officer shall keep the vehicle or load impounded until these conditions have been met.

ii. If the truck permit office requires that the vehicle or load be returned to an adjoining state or point of origin in Louisiana, the officer shall then release the vehicle or load from impoundment.

b. If a vehicle or combination of vehicles has a harvest season permit, waste disposal truck permit, or steering axle permit and exceeds both the axle weight and the gross vehicle weight allowed by a valid permit, the officer shall issue a violation ticket on the greater of a fine from the chart for assessing penalty for violation of weight limitations stated on an overweight permit on all pounds in excess of the permit's gross vehicle weight or a fine from the overweight penalty schedule on all pounds in excess of the permit's axle weights.

i. The officer shall require that vehicles with harvest season permits or waste disposal truck permits proceed to the nearest suitable place to off-load to the permitted weights at the owner's expense.

ii. The officer shall impound vehicles with steering axle permits until the permit's weight has been increased to the weight being carried.

C. Writing Permit Tickets

1. In issuing tickets, an officer shall cite the specific violation on the ticket.

2. For vehicles which have no permit or which have an invalid permit, the officer shall cite:

a. R.S. 32:380, overwidth;

b. R.S. 32:381, overheight;

c. R.S. 32:382, overlength, overfront overhand, over rear overhang;

d. R.S. 32:386, overweight.

3. For vehicles which do have a valid permit, the officer shall cite:

a. R.S. 32:387, over permitted size, over permitted overhang;

b. R.S. 32:387, over permitted weight;

c. R.S. 32:387, no escort, no warning flags, no warning signs, no warning lights, traveling on interstate, traveling on a holiday, traveling in severe weather, traveling in moderate weather, traveling at night, exceeding permitted speed, etc.;

d. R.S. 32:387, permit not in vehicle.

4. The officer shall note "no permit," "invalid permit," "expired permit," etc., in the "Remarks" section of the violation ticket. The permit number of any invalid or expired permit and the correct permit's number shall also be noted on the ticket.

5. Invalid or improper permits shall be confiscated and mailed daily to the enforcement and truck permit administrator by the supervisor. These permits must have "VOID" written across them and the reason for voiding. If a new permit was obtained, the new permit number and the violation ticket number shall be noted on the voided permit. The voided permit number and the violation ticket number shall be noted on the new permit.

6. Permit Not in Vehicle. If a vehicle or load has a valid permit, but fails to have the permit in the vehicle for which it was issued, the officer shall issue a violation ticket and assess a fine of $25 after verification of the existence of the permit with the truck permit office. The vehicle shall be allowed to proceed after ticketing.

a. If a permit's existence has been verified by the truck permit office and the permit is located within a reasonable distance of the enforcement unit, the driver shall be allowed to get the permit. No ticket shall be issued.

b. If the driver insists that a permit was issued, but no permit can be located by the truck permit office within a short time; then the driver shall be given the option of paying the fine for not having a permit (as in §313.C.1 or 2) or of waiting for the permit to be located. If the driver opts to pay the fine, then the driver shall be assured that all but $25 of that fine will be returned if the permit is later located.

7. Permit Restriction Violations

a. When restrictions have been written on a permit or when the truck permit office confirms (on A-Forms and C-Forms) that their master copy shows permit restrictions, then the officer shall issue a violation ticket and assess a fine of $100. The officer shall impound the vehicle until all permit restrictions have been met. This procedure applies to vehicles operating without an escort; traveling on interstate highways, at night, during inclement weather, or on designated holidays; or violating any other permit restrictions except operating without red flags, warning signs, or warning lights.

b. When the above restrictions are not written on a permit and were overlooked or omitted by the truck permit office, no violation ticket shall be issued. The vehicle shall, however, be delayed until any restrictions required by the truck permit office have been met.

c. If a vehicle is operating without red flags, warning signs, or warning lights when required by its permit, no violation ticket shall be issued. The driver shall be warned and the vehicle shall be allowed to proceed. If a vehicle has been repeatedly in violation, the Weight Enforcement Office shall be contacted.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:41 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights Measures and Standards, LR 20:463 (April 1994).

Chapter 5. Legal Limitations for Size and Weight

§501. Definitions

Axle Group—a combination of two or more consecutive axles considered together in determining their combined load effect on a highway (as tandem, tridum, or quadrum axle groups).

Axle with Single-Mounted Tires—any single or individual axle which is composed of one tire on each side of the vehicle (as opposed to dual-mounting).

Department—Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development (DOTD).

Designated Truck Routes—highways designated by the secretary of the department in accordance with the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 that includes provisions for truck-semi trailer-trailer combinations and maximum vehicle width of 8 feet 6 inches.

Domicile—the fixed, permanent, and principal residence for legal purposes.

Dromedary Unit—a load carrying compartment on a truck-tractor located between the cab and fifth wheel.

Dummy Axle—a single axle attached independently to the frame of a vehicle and so designed and placed as to indicate the appearance of and to carry a uniformly distributed load of a normal axle group.

Envelope Vehicle—a truck tractor/semitrailer combination or truck tractor manufactured housing combination that does not exceed the size and weight limits specified by the multi-state permit agreement.

Gross Weight—the weight of a vehicle and/or combination of vehicles plus the weight of any load thereon.

Individual Axle—any of the two, three, or four axles which make up the tandem, tridum, or quadrum axle groups.

Interstate Hauling—vehicle movement between or through two or more jurisdictions.

Intrastate Hauling—movement of a vehicle from one point within a jurisdiction to another point within the same jurisdiction, regardless of routes traversed.

Length—the total longitudinal dimension of a single vehicle, a trailer, or a semi-trailer. Length of a trailer or semi-trailer is measured from the front of the cargo-carrying unit to its rear and includes load-holding devices thereon.

Mobile Home—

1. a trailer or semi-trailer which is designed, constructed, and equipped as a dwelling place, living abode, or sleeping place, either permanently or temporarily, and is equipped for use as a conveyance on highways; or

2. a trailer or semi-trailer whose chassis and exterior shell is designed and constructed for use as a mobile home, as defined in Paragraph 1, but which is used instead

permanently or temporarily for the advertising, sales, display, or promotion of merchandise or services, or for any other commercial purpose except the transportation of property for hire or the transportation of property for distribution by a private carrier.

Multi-State Permit Agreement—an agreement entered into with other states who have established an envelope vehicle that can be permitted for travel by the use of one common permit form through all member states that are a part of this consortium.

Quadrum Axle—any four consecutive axles whose centers are 40 or more inches but not more than 96 inches apart. A quadrum axle must be designed to equalize the load between the axles.

Semi-Trailer—any single vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property and passengers and so designed in conjunction and used with a motor vehicle that some part of its own weight and that of its own load rests or is carried by another vehicle and having one or more load-carrying axles.

Single Axle—any single axle or any assembly of two or more axles whose centers are less than 40 inches apart.

Stinger-Steered Combination—a truck-tractor semi-trailer wherein the fifth wheel is located on a drop frame located behind and below the rearmost axles of the power unit.

Tandem Axle—any two consecutive axles whose centers are 40 or more inches but not more than 96 inches apart. A tandem axle must be designed to equalize the load between the axles.

Trailer—any single vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property or passengers wholly on its own structure, drawn by a motor vehicle which carries no part of the weight and load of the trailer on its own wheels and having two or more load carrying axles.

Tridum Axle—any three consecutive axles whose centers are 40 or more inches but not more than 96 inches apart. A tridum axle must be designed to equalize the load between axles.

Variable Load Suspension Axles—axles which can be regulated by the driver of the vehicle either through the use of an in-cab valve or switch or by turning a valve on the outside of the truck. These axles are controlled by hydraulic and air suspension systems, mechanically, or by a combination of these methods.

Vehicle—any device by which a person or things may be transported upon a public highway or bridge. A trailer or semi-trailer shall be a separate vehicle.

Width—the total outside transverse dimension of a vehicle including any load or load holding devices thereon, but, excluding approved safety devices and tire bulge due to load.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 7:410 (August 1981), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§503. Legal Limitations

A. Weights

1. The maximum legal axle weights on interstate highways are:

a. single axles—20,000 pounds;

b. tandem axles—34,000 pounds;

c. tridem axles—42,000 pounds;

d. quadrum axles—50,000 pounds.

2.a. Axle variances of 2,000 pounds for single axles and 3,000 pounds for tandem, tridum, and quadrum axles are allowed on noninterstate highways. Therefore, the maximum legal weights on noninterstate highways are:

i. single axles—22,000 pounds;

ii. tandem axles—37,000 pounds;

iii. tridum axles—45,000 pounds;

iv. quadrum axles—53,000 pounds.

b. Exception. Weight limits for vehicles with tandem axles carrying forest products in their natural state shall be 40,000 pounds.

3. The maximum legal weight on a tire is 650 pounds per inch width of tire.

4. The sum of the legal axle weights on a vehicle or combination of vehicles is its legal gross weight. But regardless of the number and type of axles, the maximum legal gross weight of any vehicle or combination of vehicles (except a combination with a tridum or quadrum axle) is 80,000 pounds.

5. Regardless of the number and type of axles, the maximum legal gross weight of any combination of vehicles which has a tridum or quadrum axle is 83,400 pounds interstate highways, 88,000 pounds noninterstate highways.

6. Vehicles may not exceed their licensed gross weight. Maximum licensed gross weight is equal to the maximum legal gross weight.

B. Bridge Formula

1. In accordance with the applicable provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act, R.S. 49:950 et seq., the Louisiana Department of Transportation and Development adopted a rule regarding implementation of the "Bridge Formula" as it applies to vehicles which operate on the interstate highways of the state of Louisiana. The action was taken pursuant to Act 686 of the 1987 session of the Louisiana Legislature.

2.a. The Bridge Formula set forth in 23 U.S.C. 127 and in R.S. 32:386 applies to all vehicles except:

i. Type 6 (five axle configurations with one single axle and two sets of tandem axles) carrying one of the commodities listed in §503.B.2.b;

ii. Type 8 (six axle configuration with one single axle, and one tridum axle) carrying one of the commodities listed in §503.B.2.b;

iii. Type 10 (double-bottom) carrying one of the commodities listed in §503.B.2.b.

b. The above types of vehicles must be carrying the following commodities in their bulk or natural state:

i. forest products;

ii. sand;

iii. gravel;

iv. agriculture products; or

v. lumber.

C. Width

1. The maximum width of any vehicle except a bus is 96 inches.

2. Vehicles between 96-102 inches shall have reasonable access, not to exceed 10 miles, from designated highways or the interstate system, to be allowed to facilities for food, fuel, repairs, and rest, unless otherwise prohibited.

3. The maximum legal width of a bus is 8 feet 6 inches.

4. The load on any vehicle shall not project more than 12 inches beyond the width of its body. The overall width of vehicle and load shall not exceed the legal dimensions as described above.

D. Height. The maximum legal height of a vehicle is 13 feet 6 inches.

E. Length

1. The maximum legal length of any single vehicle is 40 feet.

2. The maximum legal length of a combination of vehicles on highways other that the designated truck route shall be 65 feet.

3. The maximum legal length of a semi-trailer on the designated truck route shall be 59 feet 6 inches.

4. The maximum legal length of any trailer, semi-trailer portion of a combination of vehicles shall not exceed 30 feet.

5. Semi-trailer or trailer components that exceed 30 feet (exclusive of all legal overhang) must obtain an oversize permit, but are restricted to designated truck routes.

6. Exception. The maximum legal combination length of specialized equipment (i.e., auto transporters, boat transporters, dromedary units) is 75 feet.

7. Exception. The maximum legal length of the load carried by a combination of vehicles transporting forest products in their natural or treated state is 65 feet plus 1 foot additional tolerance in length. However, these vehicles may operate only during daylight hours and must display a 1 foot square red flag on the rear of the load.

8. Exception. Sportsmen coaches or vehicles obviously used solely for recreational purposes and registered therefore, may tow a combination of no more than two vehicles and shall not exceed 70 feet in total length.

F. Projecting Loads

1. Equipment that is permanently attached to and cannot be readily removed from a vehicle is not considered load if the vehicle meets state safety standards and is licensed for use on state highways, and if any projection beyond the vehicle is at least 6 feet above the surface of the highways.

2. A vehicle or combination of vehicles with a projecting load cannot exceed the total length limitations for that vehicle or combination of vehicles. In addition:

a. a load cannot project more than 4 feet beyond the front of a single vehicle or 4 feet in front of the foremost vehicle of a combination of vehicles;

b. a load cannot project more than 8 feet beyond the rear of the bed or body of a single vehicle or the rear vehicle of a combination of vehicles.

3. Exception. The load on the rear vehicle of a combination of vehicles transporting forest products in their natural state cannot project more than 20 feet beyond the rear of the bed or the back of the rear tire of the vehicle, whichever is further from the cab, and the load must clear the pavement by at least 2 feet. When the rear projection is more than 15 feet, the vehicle may operate only during daylight hours and must display a red flag at least 1 foot square on the rear of the projection.

4. Exception. Vehicles transporting poles or piling cannot project more than 15 feet and must clear the pavement by at least 2 feet.

G. Twin Trailer Combinations

1. A combination of vehicles cannot consist of more than two vehicles.

a. Exceptions:

i. combinations of a truck-tractor and two trailers;

ii. truck-tractor and two semi-trailers; or

iii. truck-tractor, semi-trailer, and trailer.

2. These twin trailer combinations are subject to route limitations.

a. They may operate only over the interstate system and the designated truck routes within a reasonable access of 10 miles.

3. Household goods carriers shall have unrestricted access for loading and unloading purposes only, unless otherwise prohibited.

4. No combination of vehicles operated on any parish road shall consist of more than two vehicles.

a. Exceptions

i. A vehicle having no more than two axles may tow any combination of two vehicles, provided the combination of vehicles does not exceed 65 feet.

ii. A vehicle having no more than two axles and owned and/or operated by a manufacturer or dealer of boats may tow two boat trailers.

H. Trailers and Towed Vehicles

1. Drawbars and other connections must be strong enough to pull all the towed weight and cannot exceed 15 feet between vehicles.

2. Exception. The connection between any two vehicles transporting poles, pipe, machinery, or other objects of a structural nature which cannot be readily dismembered may exceed 15 feet.

3. If the connection between a vehicle and a towed vehicle is a chain, rope, or cable, then a red flag, at least 1 foot square, must be displayed on the connection between sunrise and sunset, and a red light visible under ordinary atmospheric conditions for at least 500 feet must be displayed on the connection between sunset and sunrise.

4. Exception. Truck-tractors being transported by the triple saddle mount method.

a. The combination of vehicles must be equipped with the necessary lights and signals in accordance with state and federal laws and regulations.

b. The rear wheels of the second, third, and fourth truck-tractors must be equipped with adequate splash guards or mud flaps.

I. Farm Vehicles and Equipment

1. Farm vehicles and equipment, except draglines and bulldozers, being operated and/or transported for bona fide agricultural purposes or the transportation of farm vehicles and equipment to be used for normal farm purposes by persons transporting such farm equipment or machinery for distances not to exceed 50 miles from the point of origin shall be exempt from the requirements for width, height, length, and for trailers and towed vehicles.

2. Such farm vehicles may use any public highways other than those designated as part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways during the period from 30 minutes after sunrise until 30 minutes before sunset without obtaining a special permit from the secretary, or from any other agency or department of the state or political subdivisions, provided that such machinery or equipment being shipped by persons to be used for normal farm purposes shall be equipped with front and rear reflector lights and with a blinking hazard light clearly visible from the front and rear.

J. Care of Vehicle Load

1. The load on a vehicle cannot drop, leak, or otherwise escape from the vehicle. The load must be securely fastened so as to prevent the load or any covering from becoming loose, detached, or in any manner a hazard to other users of the highway.

2. *Loose Material*—dirt, sand, gravel, or other material that is capable of blowing or spilling from a vehicle as a result of movement or exposure to air, wind currents, or weather, but shall not include agricultural products in their natural state or wood chips.

3. Any load of loose material as defined above being transported by a commercial hauler shall be covered in such a manner as to prevent the load from blowing, spilling, or dropping from the vehicle.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 7:410 (August 1981), amended LR 9:254 (April 1983), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§504. Department Regulations

A. Posted Bridges

1. Some Louisiana bridges are posted with advisory weight signs (black lettering on a yellow background), drivers are urged to use their own discretion in crossing these bridges with heavy loads.

2. Also, some Louisiana bridges are posted with regulatory weight limit signs (black lettering on a white background). Violation tickets will be issued for vehicles crossing these bridges in excess of the posted limit.

3. Neither the state of Louisiana nor the Department of Transportation and Development shall incur any liability from any injury or property damage caused by the crossing of a posted bridge with a load in excess of posted advisory or regulatory weight limits.

B. Axle Weight Distribution. The law requires reasonable distribution of axle weight on tandem, tridum, and quadrum axle groups. Those vehicles and loads with permits that exceed the legal axle weight must comply with the axle weight distribution as herein in §711. All other vehicles and loads must comply with the following.

1. Tandem Axles

a. On interstate highways a tandem axle group is properly distributed if neither of the individual axles carries more than 20,000 pounds.

b. On noninterstate highways a tandem axle group is properly distributed if neither of the individual axles carries more than 21,500 pounds.

2. Tridum Axles

a. On interstate highways a tridum axle group is properly distributed if none of the individual axles carries more than 16,000 pounds.

b. On noninterstate highways a tridum axle group is properly distributed if none of the individual axles carries more than 17,000 pounds.

3. Quadrum Axles

a. On interstate highways a quadrum axle group is properly distributed if none of the individual axles carries more than 14,500 pounds.

b. On noninterstate highways a quadrum axle group is properly distributed if none of the individual axles carries more than 15,500 pounds.

C. Variable Load Suspension Axles. When "Variable Load Suspension" axles are used they must provide for reasonable distribution of axle weight as described in the previous §504.B.1-3. In addition, the regulator that controls the pressure for these axles must be outside the cab. The only control that may be in the cab is that necessary to activate mechanism. The suspension used by these axles may be either hydraulic, air or a combination thereof.

D. Treated Utility Poles. All vehicles or combinations of vehicles utilizing a balance type utility trailer or a fifth-wheel type utility trailer engaged in the transportation of treated utility poles do not need a special permit for the transportation of utility poles by a utility, its representative, or its contractor for use in the normal operation of its facilities to provide service to the area it serves. No load consisting of such poles shall extend more than 35 feet past the rear of the vehicle and must maintain a minimum clearance of 1 1/2 feet above the ground. All escort requirements will apply for loads exceeding 90 feet in overall length.

E. Tunnels. Hazardous material, flammable material, combustible material, oversize and/or overweight permit loads are specifically prohibited from using any tunnel in the state. The location of the three tunnels in Louisiana are as follows:

1. Harvey U.S.90-B;
2. Belle Chasse LA 23—southbound only;
3. Houma LA 3040.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

Chapter 7. Oversize and Overweight Permit Laws and Regulations

§701. General Regulations

A. An oversize or overweight permit must be obtained from the Department of Transportation and Development's Truck Permit Office to operate a vehicle which exceeds the legal size or weight on the highway.

B. In general, oversize and overweight permits are issued only for indivisible vehicles and loads. Indivisible vehicles or loads are those which cannot be easily divided, broken down, or dismantled to conform to the legal limitations.

1. Exceptions

a. When all parts which have been or can be easily divided or dismantled from a shipment weigh 500 pounds or less, these parts may be moved along with the indivisible part of the shipment as one load.

b. Vehicles transporting an oversize/ overweight dozer will be allowed to remove its blade or sideboom and haul it on the same vehicle.

c. Vehicles transporting pipe loaded across a vehicle, rather than lengthwise, will be eligible for overwidth permits as long as the width of the vehicle and load does not exceed 8 feet 8 inches.

d. Vehicles transporting up to three bundles of prepackaged oil field pipe may not exceed 10 feet in width.

e. Vehicles transporting farm products in their natural state will be eligible for harvest season permits.

f. Vehicles transporting forest products in their natural state will be eligible for a natural forest product permit.

g. Vehicles transporting pulpwood or plywood bolts loaded across a vehicle, rather than lengthwise, will be eligible for forest product permits as long as the width does not exceed 9 feet.

h. Waste disposal trucks transporting divisible loads will be eligible for waste disposal truck permits.

i. Vehicles transporting oversize loads will only be allowed to create either over height or over length as long as there is at least one permitted dimension, and all the dimensions for the load are shown on the permit. Overwidth dimensions may never be created.

j. Trucks transporting commodities from a port located on the Mississippi River via a bridge over the Mississippi River to a facility located in the same parish as the bridge.

C. The department reserves the right to impose conditions upon the issuance of special permits and may impose requirements, such as additional axles, routing, date, time of day, speed limit, escort(s), etc. All expense of any condition or requirement is to be paid for by the applicant. All costs incidental to permits, such as, telephone charges, wire service charges, insurance, or escort fees must be borne by the applicant.

D. Permits must be obtained before movement of an oversize or overweight vehicle or load begins or before the vehicle enters Louisiana. Permits are not issued by DOTD enforcement units; they can only be obtained from the truck permit office in Baton Rouge.

E. A permit must be carried in the vehicle for which it was issued, or in the escort vehicle, and must be available at all times for inspection by the proper authorities.

F. All other traffic and safety laws and regulations must be obeyed.

G. Vehicles must be licensed for the maximum allowable license weight in order to obtain an overweight permit.

H. Serial numbers must be provided for construction equipment, such as, draglines, cranes, dozers, backhoes, generators, and tractors which are being moved on oversize/overweight permits.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§703. Liability for Damages

A. Every special permit is issued on the condition that the permittee accepts and uses it at his or her own risk, even though all instructions, directions, and requirements of the department have been followed. Neither the state of Louisiana nor the Department of Transportation and Development or its employees shall incur any liability of any nature from the use of a permit.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§705. Property Damage Bond

A. Louisiana requires that a liability bond or certificate of insurance which insures any damage to state property must be posted at the truck permit office before any permit is issued for vehicles and loads which are overweight or 14 or more feet wide.

B. The minimum amount of the bond or certificate of insurance must be $100,000 for one trip or $250,000 for a year.

C. The original of the property damage bond, a power of attorney for the principal, and power of attorney for the insurance company must be furnished to the truck permit office.

D. Separate bonds must be posted for the property damage insurance, for insuring payment of charge accounts, and for insuring payment of fines.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§707. Federal, State, and Local Government Agencies

A. Federal, state and local government agencies are required to have permits. Oversize and overweight permits are issued free of charge to all federal, state, and local government agencies except government-owned utility companies.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§709. Check Weights

A. The truck permit office and the weight enforcement office may authorize check weights at stationary enforcement units in certain circumstances. Authorization for check weights must be confirmed before movement of the vehicle in Louisiana may begin. Authorization for check weights on those vehicles which are carrying loads that are ineligible for permits should be obtained from the weight enforcement office. Authorization for check weights on those vehicles which are eligible for permits should be obtained from the truck permit office.

B. Courtesy check weights will be given to vehicles with a valid overweight permit and is routed through DOTD stationary scales.

C. In order to obtain a check weight, those vehicles which are eligible for permits must have a valid overweight permit for at least the minimum permitted weight. If the vehicle is both oversize and overweight, the vehicle must have a valid oversize and overweight permit.

D. The license number or serial number of the vehicle and the overweight permit number must be provided to the truck permit office. This information will be dispatched to the nearest stationary enforcement unit. If the vehicle arrives at the scale without authorization, if the vehicle does not match the license number or serial number provided to the truck permit office, or if the overweight permit number does not agree with the number provided, then the vehicle will be penalized.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§711. Maximum Permit Weights Allowed

A. At the present time, road and structural design capacities dictate that, generally, the following weights will be the maximum weights for which overweight permits will be issued.

1. Off-Road Equipment

a. Each Single Axle—30,000 pounds.

b. Each Tandem Axle—60,000 pounds; however, any vehicle with a tandem axle weighing over 48,000 pounds must have removed all counterweights and other easily removable components.

c. Each Tridum Axle—66,000 pounds; however, any vehicle with a tridum axle weighing over 60,000 pounds must have removed all counterweights and other easily removable components.

2. All Other Vehicles

a. Each Single Axle—24,000 pounds if the gross vehicle weight is 120,000 pounds or less, but 20,000 pounds of the gross vehicle weight exceeds 120,000 pounds.

b. Each Tandem Axle—48,000 pounds if the gross vehicle weight is 120,000 pounds or less, but 40,000 pounds if the gross vehicle weight exceeds 120,000 pounds and the spread between axle groups is a minimum of 12 feet and the spread between tires in a group is a minimum of 4 feet.

c. Each Tridum Axle—60,000 pounds.

d. Each Tandem Trunion Axle Group (16 tires)—54,000 pounds.

3. Gross Vehicle Weight—238,000 pounds. Permit requests for gross vehicle weights exceeding 238,000 pounds require detailed information, and inquiries should be directed to the truck permit office well in advance of the movement. Since railroads and navigable waterways are adequate for the movement of loads in excess of 238,000 pounds, these facilities must be used instead of highways, except for the hauling necessary to move a load from its origin to the nearest railway or waterway and/or to move a load from the railway or waterway to its destination.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§713. Permit Axle Weight Distribution

A. The law requires reasonable distribution of axle weight on tandem, tridum, and quadrum axle groups. If a tandem, tridum, or quadrum axle group is permitted for a weight which is less than or equal to the legal axle weight, then the axle must comply with the legal axle weight distribution. If the axle group is permitted for a weight which exceeds the legal axle weight, then the axle must comply with the following.

1. Tandem axles on vehicles with permits are properly distributed if neither of the individual axles carries more than 60 percent or less than 40 percent of the total tandem weight shown on the permit.

2. Tridum axles on vehicles with permits are properly distributed if none of the individual axles carries more than 40 percent or less than 25 percent of the total tridum weight shown on the permit.

3. Quadrum axles on vehicles with permits are properly distributed if none of the individual axles carries more than 30 percent or less than 20 percent of the total quadrum weight shown on the permit.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§715. Loads Exceeding 18 Feet in Width

A. It is recommended that the permission of parish and municipal authorities, utility companies, and private property owners be secured before requesting a permit from the state.

B. Proper protection at railroad crossings must be secured by giving notice to the nearest station agent of the railroad, with a reasonable time allowed for preparation before the movement begins.

C. A DOTD district representative is required when the load exceeds 18 feet in width. The state police will not escort a house or building requiring a DOTD district representative until either a representative is present or an authorization number from the DOTD district office which grants permission for the movement is shown on the oversize/overweight permit. The representative of each district in which the movement is to occur should be contacted. The district maintenance engineer is the designated DOTD district representative for movements over 18 feet wide. These districts are:

1. New Orleans Area District (02), Box 9180, Bridge City, LA 70094, (504) 436-9100;

2. Lafayette Area District (03), Box 3648, Lafayette, LA 70502, (337) 262-6100;

3. Shreveport Area District (04), Box 38, Shreveport, LA 71161, (318) 746-6100, Ext. 121;

4. Monroe Area District (05), Box 4068, Monroe, LA 71211, (318) 343-2811, Ext. 132;

5. Lake Charles Area District (07), Box 1399, Lake Charles, LA 70602, (337) 439-2406, Ext. 191;

6. Alexandria Area District (08), Box 872, Alexandria, LA 71301, (318) 443-2553, Ext. 132;

7. Chase Area District (58), Box 110, Chase, LA 71324, (318) 435-5155;

8. Baton Rouge Area District (61), Box 831, Baton Rouge, LA 70821, (225) 231-4131;

9. Hammond Area District (62), Box 1709, Hammond, LA 70404, (985) 375-7390, Ext. 140.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§716. Statewide—Loads Exceeding 16 Feet 5 Inches in Height

A. All loads exceeding 16 feet 5 inches in height that are moving on state highways are required to notify the DOTD district office where the move originates. A district authorization number must be obtained from the district office, as well as all other subsequent district(s) that the load will travel through before application for an oversize/overweight permit is made.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§717. Houses or Buildings Exceeding 18 Feet in Height

A. Movers of houses, buildings, or loads that exceed 18 feet in height must contact the DOTD district office where the move originates for procedures to be followed before a permit will be issued by the truck permit office.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§719. Exceptional Loads Exceeding 18 Feet in Height in the New Orleans Area

A. Beginning September 1, 1994, exceptional loads exceeding 18 feet in height in the New Orleans area must contact the department's district maintenance engineer before movement begins.

B. The purpose of this contact will be to obtain district authorization for the use of state highways. The following procedures must be followed before final approval is given and the truck permit office notified that the oversize/overweight permit can be issued.

1. Utility companies and DOTD will not charge trucking companies for any adjustments required to move lines that are below the height approved by the department at the time of their installation. Old utility lines may be set at a lower vertical clearance than currently required, and in these cases the requirement at the time the line was installed will govern. In instances where the load being moved exceeds the required vertical clearance, the trucker will be required to pay in advance for any adjustments or removal that is required.

2. If an estimate of cost is desired prior to movement, it will be necessary for DOTD and the utility companies to be given four working days notice, unless unusual conditions are involved, in order to have sufficient time to survey the route and prepare the estimate.

3. When proper notice is given, DOTD and the utility companies will not charge the trucker for checking the route and preparing a cost estimate. Only one free estimate will be given for each route approval requested.

4. Each cost estimate and final billing will be itemized. Escort fees will be shown as a separate charge on the itemized bill.

5. When moving loads over 18 feet in height, the trucker is to contact the district maintenance engineer requesting a district authorization number. The district maintenance engineer will maintain a list of contacts with each utility company having lines crossing the proposed route. The mover is to call each company, give them the district authorization number, and request clearance to move. When the utility company has completed its investigation of the route involved, it will call both the company requesting clearance and the district maintenance engineer and give their approval. When all the companies involved have given their approval, the district maintenance engineer will call the truck permit office giving the company name and authorization number signifying that all the proper approvals have been received. The truck permit office will issue the permit to use the state highways only after a call has been received from the district maintenance engineer or his representative.

6. At no time, unless unusual conditions are involved, such as the physical relocation of lines or emergencies, will the movement of any load be delayed more than seven days from the point of their first contact by the mover.

7. Utility companies will provide the District 02 district maintenance engineer with the names of one authorized representative and one alternate who can approve routes for their companies.

8. The present procedure involving loads that exceed 18 feet in width will still apply even though the height is 18 feet or less.

9. Lack of cooperation on the part of any utility company will result in DOTD re-evaluating its position on applications for right-of-way permits with regard to that particular company and could ultimately result in their permits being denied.

10. If any trucker fails to follow the adopted procedures by falsifying dimensions to circumvent these procedures, the trucker will be fined if caught, and continual disregard of the policies will result in their being denied permits to move.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§721. Methods of Obtaining Permits

A. There are five ways to obtain permits.

1. Walk-In Service

a. Permits may be purchased by appearing in person at the truck permit office in Baton Rouge. All information required on a permit form must be furnished at this time. The applicant must have the exact amount for payment.

b. The white original of the permit will be given to the permittee and must be carried at all times in the vehicle for which it was issued.

2. Mail

a. Applications for permits which are mailed must include all the information required on a permit form before the permit can be issued.

b. The application must be accompanied by payment for the exact amount.

c. The white original of the permit which is sent by return mail to the permittee must be carried at all times in the vehicle for which it was issued.

3. Wire Service

a. Permits may be received at local offices of the wire services. If no listing is available in the telephone book, the following numbers may be called in order to obtain the nearest location of a wire service terminal: Ed's Fleet Service 1-800-233-6963; Transceiver 1-800-749-6058 Trip and Fuel Permits; 1-800-749-6019 Oversize/Overweight Permits

b. These companies will charge a permittee the Louisiana permit fee established by law and a service charge approved by the department.

c. All information required on a permit form must be provided by a phone call to the truck permit office before the permit will be issued and wired.

d. The transmitted copy of the permit provided by the wire service must be carried at all times in the vehicle for which it was issued.

4. Charge Accounts

a. A surety bond or an irrevocable letter of credit must be posted with the truck permit office to establish a permit charge account. The insurance agency must execute the bond in the minimum amount of $1,000 or in increments of $1,000 to an amount equal to or exceeding the customer's monthly billing.

b. It is required that the original of the bond, a power of attorney for the principal, and a power of attorney for the insurance company be furnished to the truck permit office.

c. Customers who fail to pay the full invoice amount on a charge account within 30 days of the billing date may have further charging privileges revoked, and the department may execute their charge account bond.

d. A charge account allows a customer to purchase books of blank permit forms which may be activated as needed by the permittee. A fee will be charged to cover printing and handling costs for each book of 50 blank permit forms.

e. A control number permit form (C-Form) can be activated by filling it out completely in ink and then placing a telephone call to the truck permit office. The form is not valid without the permit number which is supplied by the DOTD permit issuing official at the time of activation.

f. The white original of the permit must be carried at all times in the vehicle for which it was issued. The yellow copy must be mailed to the truck permit office within 24 hours of the permit's activation.

g. Facsimile copies of valid charge account permits will be acceptable provided the copies are legible. The department reserves the right to refuse and/or discontinue the acceptance of facsimile copies for technical reasons.

5. Prepaid Permits

a. Prepaid permit forms (A-Forms) may be purchased for $10 each at the truck permit office or by mail. These forms are for customers who do not have a charge account, but wish to purchase forms in advance of their use.

b. Prepaid permit forms can only be used for oversize permits and are valid for a single trip if the trip lasts less than one day and for a single day if the trip lasts more than one day.

c. A prepaid permit form is activated by filling it out completely in ink, and then placing a telephone call to the truck permit office. The form is not valid without the permit number which is supplied by the DOTD permit issuing official at the time of activation.

d. The white original of the permit must be carried at all times in the vehicle for which it was issued. The yellow copy must be mailed to the truck permit office within 24 hours of its activation.

e. A blank oversize prepaid permit form must be validated within 12 months from the date of purchase (as stated on the permit form).

f. Facsimile copies of valid oversize prepaid permits will be acceptable provided the copies are legible. The department reserves the right to refuse and/or discontinue the acceptance of facsimile copies for technical reasons.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§723. Types of Permits

A. Containerized Cargo

1. Class I ($50 per year). These permits are for ocean containers used in hauling prepackaged products for international trade originating from or destined to an intermodal facility. This permit allows for the transportation of ocean containers with a gross vehicle weight limitation not to exceed 80,000 pounds and axle group weight not to exceed 40,000 pounds per tandem axle.

2. Class II ($500 per year). These permits are for ocean containers used in hauling prepackaged products for international trade within a 50-mile radius from a statutorily defined port or harbor district to a intermodal facility. This permit allows for the transportation of ocean containers with a gross vehicle weight limitation not to exceed 95,000 pounds and the axle weight not to exceed 20,000 per axle provided the rear axle set in tridum.

3. Liquid Bulk Container ($200 per year). These permits are for vehicles transporting a liquid bulk container within a 50 mile radius of a statutorily defined port or harbor district. This permit will allow these vehicles a gross vehicle weight not to exceed 95,000 pounds and an axle weight not

to exceed 20,000 pounds per axle provided the rear axle set is a tridum. Each vehicle shall be equipped with a standard intermodal drop-frame chassis with twist locks to secure the container to the chassis. Vehicles with valid liquid bulk container permits are allowed movement on interstate and noninterstate highways and are valid for one year, expiring each year on December 31.

4. Vehicles with containerized cargo permits are allowed movement on interstate and noninterstate highways and are valid for one year, expiring each year on December 31. These vehicles are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate rain, or on holidays. These permits will be issued by the truck permit office on regular permit or computer-generated forms and may be reduced in size to accommodate company log books, as long as they are legible and easily read.

B. Forest Management Equipment ($5 per Year)

1. These permits are for forest management equipment which exceeds the legal limitations on width. It will allow a maximum width of 10 feet. General construction equipment (bulldozers, draglines, graders, etc.) are excluded from this permit.

a. Included are:

i. rubber-tired and track-type skidders;

ii. tree shears;

iii. feller bunchers;

iv. tree planting equipment;

v. log loaders;

vi. shredders;

vii. yarders;

viii. tractors;

ix. chippers;

x. portable chippers;

xi. drum choppers;

xii. prehaulers; and

xiii. fire plows.

b. These permits are valid for one year, but only on noninterstate highways.

c. Oversize permits must be obtained for travel on interstate highways.

2. Vehicles with forest management equipment permits are not prohibited from traveling on holidays, but are prohibited from traveling at night and during heavy rain. These permits may be issued on regular permit forms or on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

C. Forest Product ($5 per year)

1. These permits are for vehicles transporting plywood bolts or pulpwood which exceed the legal limitations on width. They are allowed a maximum width of nine feet when the pulpwood or plywood bolts are transported across the vehicle, rather than lengthwise.

2. They are valid for one year, but may be used only on noninterstate highways. On interstate highways, oversize permits must be obtained on a daily or monthly basis.

3. Vehicles with forest product permits are not prohibited from traveling during moderate rain or on holidays; but they are prohibited from traveling at night. These permits may be issued on regular permit forms or on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

D. Harvest Season or Natural Forest Products ($5 per Year)

1. These permits are for vehicles which haul farm or forest products in their natural state, seed cotton modules or cotton from the field to the gin or from the gin to the mill, and exceed the legal limitations on weight or size.

2.a. On noninterstate highways the maximum weights are:

i. gross vehicle weight—86,600 pounds;

ii. single axle—22,000 pounds;

iii. tandem axles—37,000 pounds.

b. Exception. Weight limits for a vehicle with tandem axles carrying forest products in their natural state shall be 40,000 pounds.

3. On interstate highways the maximum weights are:

a. gross vehicle weight—83,400 pounds;

b. single axle—20,000 pounds;

c. tandem axles—35,200 pounds.

4. These permits are valid for one year, expiring each year on December 31, and are obtained by mail or in person only. Vehicles with valid permits are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate rain or on holidays. Harvest season or natural forest product permits are issued on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

E. House Movers Equipment ($15 monthly per Company)

1. These permits are for equipment used in an unloaded condition by companies engaged in the business of moving buildings. The permits allow the empty tractor/trailer combination the necessary dimensions for movement on all state highways. However, equipment that exceeds 8 feet 6 inches in width may not move on interstate highways without a separate oversize trip permit. All equipment exceeding 10 feet in width are to be restricted to daylight hours only. For loads that exceed 12 feet in width or 90 feet in length, a certified escort will be required for each move.

2. Vehicles with a valid permit are not prohibited from traveling at night (as long as the vehicle does not exceed 10 feet in width), or during moderate rain. House movers equipment permits are issued on regular permit forms or on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

F. Monthly Oversize ($10 for Each Day that the Permit Is Valid)

1. These permits are for vehicles and loads which exceed the legal limitations on length, width, height, or projecting loads, but, do not exceed legal weight limitations.

2. These vehicles and loads may not be more than 90 feet in length, 12 feet in width, 30 feet front or rear overhang, or 14 feet 4 inches in height. These permits are valid for those days specified on the permit and may exclude weekends, holidays or certain other days.

3. These permits may be issued on regular permit forms or on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

G. Oil Field Equipment ($15 per Month)

1. These permits are for empty lowboys which are designed to transport oil field equipment and which exceed legal length and width limitations, but are legal in height and weight. These permits allow empty lowboy combinations a maximum length of 70 feet and maximum width of 10 feet on noninterstate highways. On interstate highways they are allowed 70 feet in length and 8 feet 6 inches in width. Any lowboy combination with dimensions in excess of those referred to here must obtain a standard oversize permit.

2. Vehicles with valid oil field equipment permits are not prohibited from traveling on holidays, at night or during moderate rain. These permits may be issued on regular permit forms or on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

H. Oversize ($10)

1. These permits are for vehicles and loads which exceed the legal limitation on length, width, height, or projecting loads. They are valid for a single trip if the trip lasts less than one day and for a single day if the trip lasts more than one day.

2. Exception. Over length only vehicle combinations, but not mobile homes, which haul loads of the same product all day may make more than one trip per day. However, any change in destination or origin of the vehicle or load would require an additional $10 permit. If the vehicle or load is also overwidth or over height, only one trip per day can be made per permit.

3. Exception. Mobile homes which are oversize but not overweight will be issued an oversize permit for a consecutive 72-hour period with no extensions.

4. NOTE: Oversize equipment which is being used to move an oversize load may use a single oversize permit to travel to the point where the commodity is picked up, travel to the load's destination, and return to the point of origin when empty as long as the entire trip is on the same day and all the highways being used are shown on the permit.

5. These permits will be issued on regular permit forms or on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

I. Overweight

1. These permits are for indivisible vehicles and loads which exceed the legal limitations on axle, axle group weight or gross vehicle weight. They are valid for oversize and overweight vehicles and loads if the oversize dimensions are shown on the permit. If the vehicle and load are both oversize and overweight, only the overweight fee will be charged. These permits are valid for a single trip.

2. Containerized cargo used in international trade are eligible for overweight permits; however, the maximum gross weight is not to exceed 100,000 pounds.

3. These permits will be issued on regular permit forms or on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

J. Pleasure Craft ($5 Fee for 30 Days)

1. These permits are for privately owned pleasure crafts, together with its accompanying trailer, when the overall width does not exceed 10 feet. This permit is good for 30 days from the date issued and is valid on all state highways, except the interstate system.

2. Vehicles with a valid pleasure craft permit are not prohibited from traveling on holidays, at night or during moderate rain. These permits will be issued on regular permit forms or on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

K. Refuse ($1,000 per Year)

1.a. These permits are for vehicles or combinations of vehicles which are legal in size, have a minimum of 18 wheels, and are used to transfer commercial and household trash, garbage or refuse loaded exclusively from Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality authorized pickup stations, transfer stations or both. They are valid for one year and may travel only on noninterstate highways. On noninterstate highways the maximum weights are:

i. steering axle—12,000 pounds;

ii. tandem axles—48,000 pounds;

iii. tridum axles—60,000 pounds;

iv. gross weight—108,000 pounds (5 axle combinations) 120,000 pounds (6 axle combinations).

b. NOTE: This permit shall not supersede any lesser weight limit posted on a bridge or highway.

2. Vehicles with a valid refuse permit are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate rain or on holidays. These permits are issued on computer-generated permit forms from the truck permit office.

L. Refuse/Waste ($5 per Year)

1.a. These permits are for vehicles or combinations of vehicles which are legal in size, have a minimum of 18 wheels, and are used to transfer commercial and household trash, garbage or refuse waste loaded exclusively from a Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality authorized pickup station, transfer station, or both. They are valid for one year and may travel only on noninterstate highways. On noninterstate highways the maximum weights are:

i. Tandem Axles—37,000 pounds;

ii. Tridum Axles—45,000 pounds;

iii. Gross Weight—86,600 pounds.

b. NOTE: This permit shall not supersede any lesser weight limit posted on a bridge or highway.

2. Vehicles with a valid refuse/waste permit are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate rain or on holidays. These permits are issued on computer-generated permit forms from the truck permit office.

M. Steering Axle ($15 per Year)

1. These permits are for equipment which is primarily used off-road, which only occasionally uses the state maintained highway system, and which exceeds the legal axle weight of the steering axle due to its design. Rig-up trucks may obtain a steering axle permit if their length does not exceed 45 feet or 10 feet in width. No load may be carried by a rig-up truck with a steering axle permit, and another vehicle may not be towed by the truck. A vehicle with a steering axle permit must be equipped with tires of 10.00 width or larger. These permits are valid for one year, and are good for travel on all state highways, except the interstate system. On interstate highways a separate permit must be purchased on a single trip basis.

2. Vehicles with valid permits are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate rain or on holidays. Steering axle permits are issued on regular forms or on computer-generated permit forms from the truck permit office.

N. Waste Vehicle ($5 per Year)

1. These permits are for waste disposal trucks which have single axles on the rear and which exceed the legal limitations for axle weight on the rear axle. This permit will allow a maximum of 23,000 pounds on the rear axle. The overweight axle must be equipped with dual-mounted tires, and tires on the overweight axle must have a width of 10.00 or larger. These trucks must have been in actual use in Louisiana by January 1, 1977; trucks purchased after this date do not qualify and must meet the legal limitations. This permit is valid for one year and must be of legal weight for travel on interstate highways.

2. Vehicles with valid permits are not prohibited from traveling at night, during rain or on holidays. Waste vehicle permits are issued on computer-generated permit forms from the truck permit office.

O. Multi-State Permit Agreement

1. The purpose of this agreement is to provide a routine uniform mechanism for processing multi-state permits for certain oversize and/or overweight vehicle combinations traveling between member states.

2. This process will apply only to what is to be called the envelope vehicle which is transporting nondivisible loads. The end result is to ease the administrative burdens of member states and of the trucking industry who move oversize/overweight vehicles and loads across state borders. Each state will continue to issue its own permits and to receive full payment for each permit issued under this agreement, supported by a permit agent.

3. The permit agent will be the central mechanism for administering and processing a multi-state oversize/ overweight truck permit under this agreement. The permit agent may be an independent service agency or a motor carrier agreeing to and capable of successfully performing the duties of a permit agent as provided for in the multi-state agreement.

4. In recognition of the assistance of such services to be provided by a permit agent, member states will give priority to multi-state truck permit requests received.

5. The advantage of this process is seen in the combining of each of the permits for the states being traveled onto one form. This will reduce the transmission costs and provide for one contact to obtain permits for travel through all states that are a part of this agreement.

6. In addition, the agreement also provides a common set of safety regulations for escort vehicles, as well as, equipment requirements.

7. For the purposes of this agreement, an envelope vehicle is defined as a truck tractor/manufactured housing combination not exceeding the following maximum limitations:

a. dimensions:

i. length—100 feet 0 inches (combination overall length including all overhang);

ii. height—13 feet 6 inches (overall height);

iii. width—14 feet 0 inches (overall width including all overhang);

b. weight:

i. overall GVW—120,000 pounds;

ii. single axle—20,000 pounds;

iii. steering axle—12,000 pounds;

iv. tandem axle—40,000 pounds;

vi. axle group (three or more)—60,000 pounds.

8. A permit issued under this agreement will be valid for a single trip not to exceed 10 calendar days.

P. Canceling or Revising Permits

1. Canceling

a. If a canceled permit was paid for by check, money order, or credit card, then no refund will be given.

b. If a canceled permit was transmitted by a wire service, then no refund will be given.

c. If a canceled permit was obtained on a DOTD permit charge account, then $5 of the charge will be retained. The request to cancel the permit must be made prior to or on the effective date of the permit. A request to cancel made on the effective date of the permit must be

made before 12 noon or, if the permit was purchased later than 10 a.m., no later than two hours after the permit was purchased. The final determination will be made by the truck permit office based on the distance to be traveled.

2. Revising

a. DOTD may deny some requests for date changes.

b. Vehicles which are traveling with an overweight permit and which are held up due to inclement weather or mechanical breakdown may be allowed to extend the permit for an additional day. Vehicles traveling with an oversize permit may be allowed to extend the permit when they are held up by inclement weather, but not for mechanical breakdowns. No extensions are allowed for monthly oversize or permits issued for mobile homes.

Q. Permit Restrictions

1. Permits are issued on the condition that all required restrictions must be complied with. Any additional cost in complying with these restrictions is to be borne by the permittee.

2. The penalty for violating conditions of any permit is $100.

3. Exception. If a vehicle has a permit, but the permit is not in the vehicle, the penalty is $25.

R. Escorts

1. State Police Escorts

a. State police escorts are required for all vehicles and loads:

i. over 16 feet wide on a two-lane highway;

ii. over 16 feet wide on a multi-lane highway;

iii. over 125 feet long.

b. Escorts should be arranged at the troop nearest the movement.

c. State police escorts must be used for escorted loads that exceed the above dimensions on all state highways outside of municipality limits.

2. City Police Escorts. Travel through metropolitan areas may require city or parish escorts and/or permits. Contact with city or parish authorities is the responsibility of the hauler for possible requirements and/or restrictions.

3. Private Escorts

a. Private escorts are required for all vehicles and loads:

i. over 12 feet wide and up to 16 feet wide on a two-lane highway;

ii. over 12 feet wide and up to 16 feet wide on a multi-lane highway;

iii. over 90 feet long and up to 125 feet long.

b. An escort vehicle may escort two overlength vehicles or loads, but only one overwidth vehicle or load.

c. All private escort vehicles must have a "Louisiana approved escort vehicle" permit. This permit may be obtained from any weights and standards police officer (mobile or stationary units). Companies domiciled outside of the state of Louisiana must pay a $10 fee for a "Louisiana approved escort vehicle" permit.

S. Interstate Movements

1. Vehicles and loads over 14 feet wide may not travel on interstate highways in Louisiana.

2. Exception. Mobile homes, fiberglass swimming pools, and tanks up to 16 feet in width will be allowed movement on interstate highways subject to oversize/overweight permit restrictions.

3. Oversize loads over 12 feet wide may not travel on the interstate system through Shreveport, Monroe, Lake Charles, Baton Rouge, and New Orleans from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 3:30 p.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. The restricted areas are:

a. Shreveport—Interstate 20 from Interstate 220 on the east side of Bossier City to Interstate 220 on the west side of Shreveport;

b. Monroe—Interstate 20 from the eastern city limits of Monroe to the western city limits of West Monroe;

c. Lake Charles—all of Interstate 210. Interstate 10 from LA 397 on the east to LA 108 at Westlake on the west;

d. Baton Rouge—all of Interstate 110. Interstate 10 from Bluebonnet Road on the east to the Mississippi River on the west. Interstate 12 from O'Neal Lane on the east to the junction with Interstate 10 on the west;

e. New Orleans—all of Interstate 610. Interstate 10 from Paris Road on the east to Williams Boulevard on the west. This is not to include the U.S. 90-B from its intersection with Interstate 10 in New Orleans westbound.

4. Vehicles and loads with cotton module forest products permits, forest management equipment permits, house movers equipment permits, oil field equipment permits, pleasure craft permits, refuse permits, refuse/waste permits, and steering axle permits are prohibited from traveling on interstate highways.

T. Curfews, Night, Inclement Weather, and Holiday Movement

1. In general, vehicles and loads requiring a permit are prohibited from traveling at night, in inclement weather, and on certain designated holidays.

2. Hours of operation are to be sunrise to sunset, as determined by the National Weather Service.

3. Vehicles requiring permits may not cross any bridge spanning the Mississippi River or be within two miles of such bridge from 6:30 to 9 a.m. and from 3:30 to 6 p.m., Monday though Friday. This restriction applies only in New Orleans.

4. Vehicles with loads in excess of 12 feet wide may not travel in the city of New Orleans between 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. This restriction does not apply to movement on the Interstate System or that section of U.S. 90-Business between the Crescent City Connection Bridge and Interstate 10.

5. The primary concern is the safety of the motoring public. Vehicles and loads traveling during inclement weather or at night must be equipped with all necessary safety lights.

6. Vehicles and loads requiring a permit are prohibited from traveling during weather which is physically severe, such as extremely heavy rain, heavy fog, icy road conditions, heavy snow, or any continuous condition which creates low visibility for drivers or hazardous driving conditions. Wet pavement, light drizzle, or wind is not considered inclement weather for the purposes of permit movements.

7. Permit movements are not prohibited from traveling during these milder weather conditions unless the movement would create a traffic hazard; for example, movement of a load 14 feet wide during rain or movement of mobile homes in wind.

8. If a vehicle which has been prohibited from moving in inclement weather is underway when inclement weather occurs, the vehicle must proceed to a safe place off the roadway and park until the weather clears.

9. If a vehicle with a permit has not been prohibited from traveling during moderate weather, the vehicle may travel at the option of the driver. In general, the following vehicles and loads are not prohibited from traveling during moderate weather, at night, or on holidays.

a. Vehicles with Valid Oversize and Overweight Permits. If the load does not project beyond the boundaries of the vehicle; if the width of the vehicle and load does not exceed legal limits; if the height of the vehicle and load does not exceed 14 feet 4 inches; if the length of the vehicle and load does not exceed legal limits; and if the weight of the vehicle and load does not exceed 120,000 pounds.

b. Vehicles with valid containerized cargo permits, harvest season permits, liquid bulk containers, natural forest product permits, oil field equipment permits, pleasure craft permits, refuse permits, refuse/waste permits, steering axle permits, and waste disposal truck permits.

10. If the width of the vehicle and load does not exceed 8 feet 8 inches, vehicles which have valid oversize permits and which are transporting pipe loaded across the vehicle (rather than lengthwise) are not prohibited from moving during moderate weather or on holidays; but they are prohibited from moving at night.

11. Vehicles with valid forest product permits, house movers equipment permits, and forest management equipment permits are not prohibited from moving in moderate weather or on holidays; but they are prohibited from moving at night.

12. Vehicles with pleasure craft permits are not prohibited from traveling on holidays, at night, or during moderate rain; however, they are prohibited from traveling on the interstate system.

U. Red/Fluorescent Orange Warning Flags

1. Warning flags are required on vehicles and loads which exceed the legal width. There must be flags at the following points.

a. Four flags (two on the front edges and two on the rear edges) must be attached at the widest points on the part of the vehicle or load which exceeds the legal width.

b. If a load projects only to one side of the vehicle of legal width, one flag on the front edge of the load and one flag on the rear edge of the load will be sufficient.

c. If a projecting load does not exceed 3 feet from front to back, one flag on each side will be sufficient.

d. Flags must be attached on any other portion of the vehicle which is wider than the flagged front or rear edges.

2. Flags are also required on vehicles and loads which exceed the legal length or which have a rear end overhang of more than 4 feet. (If the overhang clears the pavement by 6 feet or more, red flags are not required.) There must be flags at the following points.

a. If the over length or projecting portion is 2 feet wide or less one flag must be located at the extreme rear end of the load.

b. If the over length or projecting portion is wider than 2 feet, two flags at the extreme rear end of the load must be located to indicate maximum width.

3. All warning flags must be red/fluorescent orange and at least 18 inches square. Flags must either be securely fastened by at least one corner or securely mounted on a staff which keeps the flag upright.

V. Warning Signs

1. Vehicles and loads exceeding 10 feet in width must display two signs with the wording "oversize load." One sign must be on the front of the vehicle. The other must be on the rear of the load or, if that does not result in an easily read sign, then the sign must be on the rear of the vehicle.

2. Vehicles and loads exceeding legal length or the legal rear end overhang must display two signs with the wording "oversize load." These signs must be on the sides of the overhanging part of the load or, if this is not possible, then the signs must be on the sides of the vehicle. If the rear end overhang clears the pavement by 6 feet or more, no sign is required on the overhang.

3. Vehicles and loads exceeding the legal front end overhang must display one sign with the wording "oversize load." This sign must be displayed on the front of the vehicle. If the overhang clears the pavement by 6 feet or more, no sign is required.

4. All warning signs must be at least 7 feet long and 18 inches high. The background must be yellow and the lettering black. Letters must be at least 10 inches high with a 1 5/8 inch brush stroke.

W. Warning Lights

1. All vehicles and loads with permits which have not been prohibited from traveling at night or during inclement weather must be equipped with all lights required by law.

2. In addition, Louisiana requires lights at night and during inclement weather on vehicles and loads which exceed the legal width:

a. Two amber lights must be attached at the widest points on the front edges of the overwidth part of the vehicle or load, and these lights must be visible from both the front and the side.

b. Two red lights must be attached at the widest points on the rear edges of the overwidth part of the vehicle or load, these lights must be visible from the rear and the side.

c. An amber light must be attached on any part of the vehicle or load which is wider than the front or rear edges, this light must be visible from the front, side, and rear.

d. A single amber light on each side, visible from the front, side and rear, may be used if the overwidth part of a vehicle or load does not exceed 3 feet from front to back. If the overwidth part is at or near the rear of the vehicle, this light may be red and visible from the front, side, and rear.

e. Louisiana also requires lights at night and during inclement weather on vehicles and loads which are over length or have rear end overhangs of more than 4 feet.

i. Two red lights (one on each side) must be visible from the side and indicate the extreme rear of the vehicle or load.

ii. Two red lights (one on each side) and two red reflectors (one on each side) must be visible from the rear, must be located on the rear of the vehicle or load, and must indicate maximum width of the over length or projecting part. However, if the over length or projecting part is 2 feet wide or less, one red light and one red reflector is sufficient.

f. Two or more lights may be combined if the resulting light still conforms to the requirements and its effectiveness is not hurt by the combination.

g. All lights must be visible from a distance of 500 feet and must be of types approved for such use by the Department of Public Safety. Approval can be obtained at state police troops.

X. Cotton Module ($50 per Year)

1. These permits are for three axle vehicles that haul cotton mudules and exceed the legal limitations on axle, axle group, or gross vehicle weights. They are valid for one year and may travel on any state maintained highway, except the interstate system.

2. On noninterstate highways the maximum weights are:

a. gross vehicle weight—68,000 pounds;

b. single axle—20,000 pounds;

c. tandem axles—48,000 pounds.

3. This permit shall not supersede any lesser weight limit posted on a bridge or highway.

4. Vehicles with a cotton module permit are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate rain, or on holidays. These permits are issued on computer-generated permit forms from the truck permit office.

Y. Solid Waste ($50 per Year)

1. These permits are for trucks fitted with a compactor used for collecting and hauling solid waste including: residential waste, agricultural waste, commercial solid waste, construction or demolition debris, garbage, industrial solid waste, trash, white good, woodwaste, and yard trash as defined by the Department of Environmental Quality's rules and regulations. They are valid for one year and may travel on any state-maintained highway, except the interstate system. On noninterstate highways the maximum weights are:

a. gross vehicle weight—68,000 pounds;

b. steering axle—20,000 pounds;

c. tandem axles—48,000 pounds;

d. gross vehicle weight—80,000 pounds;

e. steering axle—20,000 pounds;

f. tridum axles—60,000 pounds.

2. This permit shall not supersede any lesser weight limit posted on a bridge or highway.

3. Vehicles with a valid solid waste permit are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate rain, or on holidays. These permits are issued on computer-generated permit forms from the truck permit office.

Z. Sugar Cane ($100 per Year)

1. These permits are for truck combinations that have a minimum of 18 wheels and are legal in size, but exceed axle, axle group or gross vehicle weights. They are valid for one year and may travel on any state-maintained highway, except the interstate system. On noninterstate highways, the maximum weights are:

a. gross vehicle weight—100,000 pounds;

b. steering axle—12,000 pounds;

c. tandem axles—48, 000 pounds.

2. This permit shall not supersede any lesser weight limit posted on a bridge or highway.

3. Vehicles with a valid sugarcane permit are not prohibited from traveling at night, during moderate rain, or on holidays. These permits are issued on computer-generated forms from the truck permit office.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996), LR 32:1251 (July 2006).

Chapter 9. Laws and Regulations Enforced with Other Agencies

§901. Vehicle Registration and Licensing

A. General Information

1. Commercial vehicle owners who need license plates which are full-plated for Louisiana and noncommercial vehicle owners may obtain license plates at any district office of the Vehicle Registration Bureau (of the Office of Motor Vehicles, Department of Public Safety). If additional detailed information is needed, it may be obtained from the Title Support and Information Section, Vehicle Registration Bureau, Department of Public Safety, Box 64886, Baton Rouge, LA 70896; (225) 925-6278.

2. Commercial vehicle owners who need license plates which are apportioned for other states may obtain applications for apportioned plates at any district office of the Vehicle Registration Bureau of the Office of Motor Vehicles, Department of Public Safety. Applications must be mailed to Baton Rouge, and additional information can be obtained from the Prorate Section, Vehicle Registration Bureau, Department of Public Safety, Box 64886, Baton Rouge, LA 70896; (225) 925-6270.

3. Common and contract carriers must purchase CCT plates; however, they must first be licensed with the Louisiana Public Service Commission.

4. The following vehicles are exempt from vehicle registration and licensing:

a. farm tractors, self-propelled farm equipment, and two-and four-wheeled, rubber-tired farm wagons or trailers of up to 2-ton capacity if the vehicles are used only in farming;

b. trackless trolley coaches, buses or passenger coaches or passenger carrying trailers or semi-trailers which are operated only within the corporate limits of a municipality, of two adjoining municipalities or up to 1/2 mile from the corporate limits;

c. oversize or overweight self-propelled motor cranes used only for heavy construction by the building and utility industries;

d. oversize or overweight self-propelled oil well or gas well pulling units used only for servicing oil or gas wells on off-road property;

e. road rollers and road machinery only temporarily moved on highways;

f. log loaders used only for loading logs.

5. A vehicle must have Louisiana plates or Louisiana apportioned plates if the residence or employment or the owner or lessee is in Louisiana.

6. Nonresidents regularly employed or regularly operating a business in Louisiana for 30 days or more must obtain Louisiana plates or plates apportioned for Louisiana on all vehicles used or based in Louisiana unless the vehicles are being operated under reciprocal agreements between Louisiana and the nonresident's home state.

7. All commercial trucks and all trucks licensed for more than 3,500 pounds must have the owner's name and address on the outside of both truck doors.

8. Louisiana license plates must be attached to the front of a vehicle. The plate may not swing and must be clearly readable, and the bottom of the plate must be at least 12 inches from the ground.

9. The registration certificate issued to a vehicle must at all times be carried in the vehicle and be subject to inspection by a state police officer, weights and standards police officer, or Department of Public Safety motor vehicle enforcement officer.

10. Mobile Homes

a. A mobile home being moved from a point of origin in Louisiana or any other point, whether in Louisiana or out-of-state, must have a valid Louisiana registration certificate.

b. Mobile homes traveling to or through Louisiana are exempt from Louisiana registration if they are properly registered in their home state.

c. Mobile homes being delivered by manufacturers to dealers are not required to be licensed, but an "IN TRANSIT" sign must be displayed on the mobile homes.

11. Escort Vehicles

a. Escort vehicles must be registered in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statutes or reciprocal agreements.

b. Louisiana domiciled automobiles used as escort vehicles must carry a $10 commercial plate.

c. Registrations for escort vehicles which are properly registered in other states will be accepted by Louisiana through reciprocal agreement.

d. Companies domiciled outside Louisiana must pay $10 annual fee for escort permit and decal.

B. Louisiana Plates

1. Louisiana issues six classes of license plates for trucks, tandem trucks, truck-tractors, semi-trailers, and trailers.

a. Class 1. Those carrying or transporting freight, merchandise, or other property exclusively for their owners or used to transport actual employees of the owner of such vehicle, except those included in Class 5 in §901.B.1.e, shall be Class 1.

b. Class 2. Those carrying or transporting passengers, freight, merchandise, or other property as common or contract carriers, including trackless street or trolley cars and excepting only those vehicles owned or operated by any person engaged in the business of operating upon rails or upon stationary tracks and operated thereon, except those included in Class 5 in §901.B.1.e, shall be in Class 2.

c. Class 3. Those carrying and transporting products of the forest in their natural state, including, but not limited to logs, debarked logs, untreated ties, stave bolts, plywood bolts, pulpwood billets, wood chips, stumps, sawdust, moss, bark and wood shavings, and property used in the production thereof, including bulldozers which do not exceed 8 feet in width, and used to transport actual employees of the owner of such vehicle to and from the place of employment, and those carrying and transporting sugarcane which are not in Class 6, shall be Class 3.

d. Class 4. Those used exclusively in carrying and transporting gravel shall be Class 4.

e. Class 5

i. Those operated exclusively within the corporate limits of the incorporated city, town, or village in which said vehicle was domiciled at the time of its registration, and where said city, town, or village has a population of less than 500,000 within territory contiguous to the domicile thereof and not exceeding 13 miles distance from the corporate limits thereof, and where said city, town, or village has population in excess of 500,000 within territory contiguous to the domicile thereof and not exceeding 13 miles from the corporate limits thereof, those operated exclusively within the limits of an unincorporated urban area having a population in excess of 135,000, as determined by the United States Bureau of the Census, in which said vehicle was domiciled at the time of registration, or within territory contiguous thereto not exceeding 13 miles distance from the limits of such unincorporated area, said limits to be those used by the United State Bureau of the Census in reporting the population thereof; those operated exclusively in transportation between a municipality and its airport, when supplemental to transportation by aircraft, shall be Class 5. At the time vehicles in this class are registered, the domicile of the vehicle so registered shall be shown on the registration certificate.

ii. A motor vehicle bearing a Class 5, city use license shall be entitled to operate within the confines of any city, town, village and territory contiguous thereto as followed herein for Class 5 licenses, and in any unincorporated urban area which has limits determined by the United States Bureau of the Census, without transferring its domicile or obtaining a different class of license; provided that city use truck is not authorized to carry any cargo or goods from one city or such unincorporated urban area to another. A motor vehicle bearing a Class 5 city use license is authorized to travel on the highways of this state outside of a city, town, village or such unincorporated urban area provided that it carries absolutely no cargo or goods.

f. Class 6

i. Those owned by persons engaged in the business of actual farming and by them used primarily but not exclusively in carrying farm produce raised on their farms from such farms to market, or returning therefrom carrying goods and merchandise back to their farms, this individually or cooperatively, but not for hire, shall be Class 6.

ii. Farm produce shall include, but not be limited to, fruits vegetables, livestock, fish, and shellfish.

iii. Those owned by persons engaged exclusively in the business of hauling milk and milk products for dairy cooperatives or any other milk plant also shall be Class 6.

C. Apportioned Plates

1. If a vehicle has plates apportioned for Louisiana, that vehicle will be allowed to operate both interstate and intrastate in Louisiana. If a Louisiana vehicle has Louisiana apportioned plates, that vehicle may travel to other states which are members of the international registration plan or which have bilateral proportional registration reciprocity agreements with Louisiana and operate both interstate and intrastate in those states for which the vehicle is apportioned.

2. The owner of any motor vehicle having three or more axles or any vehicle which alone or in combination weighs more than 26,000 pounds when loaded may purchase apportioned plates if the owner's home state is a member of the international registration plan or has a bilateral proportional registration reciprocity agreement with Louisiana. Two-axle motor vehicles or vehicles which alone or in combination weigh 26,000 pounds or less when loaded may be proportionally registered at the option of the owner.

3. Present International Registration Plan (IRP) members: Alabama, Alberta (Can) Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, N. Carolina, N. Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, S. Carolina, S. Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, W. Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

4. The original cab card must accompany the vehicle for which it was issued at all times. If the card is defaced or used in any vehicle except the one described on it, it is considered void.

5. Vehicles with plates apportioned for Louisiana cannot exceed the licensed weight for Louisiana shown on the cab card.

D. Reciprocal Agreements

1. Louisiana has reciprocal agreements with most states that are neither members of the IRP nor have bilateral proportional registration reciprocity agreements with Louisiana. Vehicles from these states may operate interstate, but not intrastate, in Louisiana.

2. These states and provinces are:

a. Delaware;

b. Hawaii;

c. Nova Scotia;

d. Massachusetts;

e. Ontario;

f. Quebec;

g. New Jersey;

h. Rhode Island.

3. These reciprocal agreements will allow haulers to carry the Louisiana weight limits.

4. Alaska, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Northwest Territory, Prince Edward Island, Old Mexico, Saskatchewan, Yukon, must have a 48-hour trip permit.

E. Temporary 48-Hour Trip Permits (Out-of-State Vehicles Only)

1. Out-of-state vehicles, eligible for apportioned registration but not registered as such, will be required to purchase a 48-hour trip permit for a fee of $25 before proceeding through Louisiana. The permit allows for interstate and intrastate movement.

2. Temporary 48-hour trip permits apply to two types of vehicles.

a. A vehicle which is properly registered in a state which belongs to the IRP (or has a bilateral proportional registration reciprocity agreement with Louisiana), but the vehicle is not apportioned for Louisiana. A temporary 48-hour trip permit is required before the vehicle may operate either interstate or intrastate in Louisiana.

b. A vehicle which is properly registered in a state which does not belong to the IRP (or has a bilateral proportional registration reciprocity agreement with Louisiana), but which does have a reciprocal agreement with Louisiana. A temporary 48-hour trip permit is required before the vehicle may operate intrastate in Louisiana.

3. A temporary 48-hour trip permit allows a vehicle to operate in Louisiana for 48 continuous hours.

4. Temporary 48-hour trip permits may be purchased as a courtesy at DOTD port of entry stationary enforcement units of the weights and standards police, from any mobile enforcement unit of the weights and standards police or any stationary enforcement unit other than port of entry provided the vehicle is not in violation, at Headquarters Office in Baton Rouge at 1201 Capitol Access Road, any district office of the Vehicle Registration Bureau or from the Prorate Section in Baton Rouge.

5. They may also be obtained from the wire services:

a. EDS Fleet Services 1-800-233-5588;

b. Transceiver United Inc. 1-800-527-0665;

c. Xerox-Fax 1-800-937-6329;

d. Transcom Inc. 1-800-888-9103;

e. TIC Financial Systems 1-800-347-9019.

6. A temporary 48-hour trip permit must be in the cab of the vehicle for which it was issued from the time the vehicle enters Louisiana unless the vehicle is on a direct route to a port of entry enforcement unit.

7. A temporary 48-hour trip permit will allow haulers to carry the Louisiana weight limits.

F. Interstate and Intrastate Operation

1. If a vehicle or combination of vehicles is from an IRP member state (or a state which has a bilateral proportional registration reciprocity agreement with Louisiana) and the motor vehicle has three or more axles or any of the vehicles alone or the combination weighs more than 26,000 pounds, then the motor vehicle must have Louisiana plates, plates which are apportioned for Louisiana, or a temporary 48-hour trip permit in order to operate either interstate or intrastate in Louisiana.

2. If a vehicle or combination of vehicles is from a non-IRP member state (or a state which does not have a bilateral proportional registration reciprocity agreement with Louisiana), but the state has a reciprocal agreement with Louisiana, then the motor vehicle must have a temporary 48-hour trip permit in order to operate intrastate in Louisiana. The vehicle or vehicle combination may operate interstate in Louisiana without purchasing a temporary 48-hour trip permit.

3. Any state's semi-trailer or trailer license plate is honored by Louisiana if the pulling unit is properly registered and licensed.

4. Farm, forest product, public, or any other restricted plates are honored by Louisiana if the vehicles are properly registered and licensed in their home state and are not hauling for hire.

G. Fuel Tax. Fuel tax is collected by weights and standards police officers and by the Louisiana Department of Revenue and Taxation, Excise Tax Section, Box 201, Baton Rouge, LA 70821; (225) 925-7656.

H. Vehicles Using Gasoline

1. Gasoline tax is $0.20 per gallon.

2. Interstate users domiciled outside Louisiana may pay the fuel tax by either of two methods.

a. If the user opts to purchase enough fuel in Louisiana to cover the miles traveled in Louisiana, then the driver must obtain fuel invoices when purchasing fuel in Louisiana. These invoices must be legitimate service station purchase invoices and must show the gallons of fuel purchased. The invoices must be kept so that they can be shown to enforcement officers. If any additional tax is due, it will be collected by enforcement officers before a vehicle leaves Louisiana.

b. If the user opts to post a surety bond with the Department of Revenue and Taxation, then any additional fuel tax due can be paid on a monthly basis. If fuel has been purchased in Louisiana, drivers must have a fuel invoice in their possession when leaving Louisiana.

I. Vehicles Using Special Fuels

1. Special fuels are all fuels used for motor vehicles except gasoline. Special fuels include distillate fuels, such as diesel and kerosene, and also liquefied petroleum gases, such as butane and propane.

2. Special fuels tax is $0.20 per gallon.

3. All users of taxable special fuels whose vehicles are licensed and domiciled in Louisiana must meet the following requirements.

a. The vehicles must be licensed for special fuels with the Department of Revenue and Taxation.

b. Non-IFTA must have a current special fuels invoice in their possession at all times.

c. Vehicles must have a working odometer, speedometer, or hub meter.

d. Vehicles must have the company's name and address on both cab doors in letters at least 2 inches high or adequate identification. The name and address must be legible at a distance of 25 feet in daylight hours. ICC-regulated carriers are allowed company or trade name only.

4. An interstate user of special fuels may determine an average number of miles per gallon of fuel by dividing the total miles traveled by the number of gallons consumed in the entire operation of all their vehicles. The average number of miles per gallon shall not exceed 5 miles per gallon of fuel unless adequate proof is furnished.

5. If the user has no proof of the average number of miles per gallon, the secretary of the Department of Revenue and Taxation will determine the rate to be applied.

6. All interstate users of taxable special fuels whose vehicles are not domiciled in Louisiana must meet the following requirements.

a. Users must post a surety bond with the Department of Revenue and Taxation. Users may then file quarterly reports paying the special fuels tax based on the miles traveled in Louisiana.

b. Exception. Those interstate users who only occasionally travel through Louisiana may not be required to post a surety bond with the Department of Revenue and Taxation. These users must purchase enough fuel in Louisiana to cover the miles traveled in Louisiana, and the driver must have a currently dated special fuels invoice with appropriate information listed thereon before leaving Louisiana.

c. Vehicles must have a working odometer, speedometer, or hub meter.

d. Vehicles must have the company's name and address on both cab doors in letters at least 2 inches high or adequate identification. The name and address must be readable at a distance of 25 feet. ICC-regulated carriers are allowed company or trade name only.

7. A Louisiana special fuels invoice:

a. must be serially numbered;

b. must be printed or rubber-stamped with the name and address of the seller;

c. must include name and address of the purchaser (user);

d. must indicate date of delivery;

e. must show license plate number of the motor vehicle;

f. must show mileage on the odometer, speedometer, or hub meter;

g. must show number of gallons and kind of special fuel purchased;

h. may type, print or rubber stamp fuels invoice;

i. must indicate price of fuel showing tax paid.

8. January 1, 1994, Louisiana became a member of the International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA). IFTA is a base-state agreement designed to simplify the administration of state fuel use tax for interstate motor carriers.

9. Carriers based in Louisiana that operate one or more qualified motor vehicles in at least one other IFTA state must be licensed with the Department of Revenue and Taxation. Exceptions are as follows:

a. option to purchase fuel covering the total miles traveled if travel is seldom in Louisiana; or

b. if engaged in lease operations, one may be exempt from the licensing requirements of IFTA depending on the terms of the lease.

10. A carrier's base state is any state where the carrier meets the following requirements:

a. where the carrier has qualified motor vehicles registered;

b. where operational control and operational records are maintained;

c. where motor vehicles that accrue mileage in their base state and another IFTA member state.

11. In Louisiana, there is a one-time application fee of $35 and a decal fee of $1 each. The agreement requires two decals for each qualified vehicle.

12. If applicable or additional information is needed, please contact the Louisiana Department of Revenue and Taxation, Excise Tax Section at (225) 925-7656.

J. Vehicles Transporting Gasoline in Bulk

1. To properly identify any gasoline being imported or exported on Louisiana highways, the driver must have a currently dated invoice, bill of lading, or manifest showing the following information:

a. the seller's and purchaser's names and addresses;

b. the origin and destination of the gasoline;

c. the authorized routes to be followed when exporting or importing (border crossing only);

d. the quantity of each type of gasoline;

e. who will assume the Louisiana tax liability.

2. Anyone who transports any gasoline from or into Louisiana from or into a state which has a lower tax rate than Louisiana may use only routes authorized by the secretary of the Department of Revenue and Taxation. An authorization card will be issued by the Department of Revenue and Taxation for each vehicle. This card must be kept in the vehicle and is not transferable.

3. Exception. Common or contract carriers licensed by the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Louisiana Public Service Commission.

K. Vehicles Transporting Special Fuels in Bulk

1. Any vehicle transporting bulk special fuels into Louisiana must belong to a supplier who is bonded with the Department of Revenue and Taxation.

2. Exception. Common and contract carriers who are licensed to transport bulk special fuels by the Louisiana Public Service Commission.

3. A vehicle transporting bulk special fuels cannot have the cargo tank connected to the carburetor of the motor vehicle or to the fuel supply tank which feeds the carburetor of the motor vehicle.

L. Litter. No person, firm, or corporation shall intentionally dump, leave, or deposit any glass or metallic objects, trash, refuse, or garbage on any property without permission of the owner of said property, or on any highway or roadside park, or on any lands adjacent thereto. Whoever violates the provisions in respect to private property, highways, or roadside parks, or any lands adjacent thereto, shall be punished in accordance with the Revised Statutes.

M. Controlled Access Highways. Enforcement of controlled access highway violations will be restricted to the interstate system. Some examples of the common violations are as follows:

1. illegal median crossing;

2. illegal parking (except for emergencies);

3. cutting through fences;

4. accessing billboards from within the right-of-way;

5. illegal pedestrian crossing.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 20:318 (March 1994), amended LR 22:120 (February 1996).

Chapter 11. Enforcement Procedures and Penalties

§1101. General Procedures

A. All vehicles, rated 1 ton or over are required to stop at DOTD stationary enforcement units except the following:

1. automobiles, including those towing another vehicle;

2. pickup trucks under one ton, if they are not towing another vehicle;

3. vans, if they have less than one-ton capacity;

4. recreational vehicles, if they are not oversize or overweight;

5. buses;

6. wreckers towing a vehicle which would not be required to stop at the scales.

B. Penalty for vehicles failing to stop at stationary scales, or disregarding the mobile unit's efforts to stop a vehicle or combination of vehicles is $100 fine.

C. Any owner or driver who disagrees with a penalty or the enforcement of these laws must pay the penalty assessed and give the officer notice at the time of payment of his or her intention to file suit for its recovery. Any owner or operator has 90 days to file suit against the Department of Transportation and Development in the State district court located either in the parish in which the violation occurred, in the parish of domicile of the vehicle, or in East Baton Rouge Parish. No court may restrain the collection of any penalty assessed by DOTD.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1103. Legal Limitation Violations

A. In order to conform with the policy of Louisiana State Police (Mobile Weight Enforcement Police), drivers will not be allowed to shift the loads carried by their vehicles after being weighed in order to qualify for a second weighing and a lesser fine amount. The loads may be required to be shifted by weight enforcement police after weighing and before proceeding.

B. Vehicles and divisible loads exceeding the legal limitations are impounded until the penalty has been paid and the vehicle has been off-loaded to the legal limitations at the owner's expense.

1. Exception. If the load consists of perishable products or products which, once loaded, become indivisible, the load will be taken to the nearest appropriate place to be off-loaded to the legal limitations at the owner's expense.

2. Perishable Products. Agricultural products, dairy products, poultry, and associated products; live animals; meat, seafood, and products requiring refrigeration or those transported in insulated vehicles; hot mix asphalt; concrete, and materials that are transported above air temperature; and all other loads that would lose their value or be damaged to such a degree that they would not be suitable for their intended use in commerce if they were delayed in transit.

3. Products Which, Once Loaded, Become Indivisible. Flammable, dangerous, or toxic liquids, solids, and gases such as gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, acids, liquefied petroleum gas, caustic materials, explosives, chlorine, or irritants; forest products, containerized cargo, pipe, prestressed or steel girders, large structural components, or fabricated materials of an indivisible nature that would require specialized equipment to unload or shift; and all other loads that would create a traffic hazard to either the motoring public or the surrounding area if they were off-loaded next to the highway.

C. Penalties are due immediately upon receipt of the ticket.

1. Exception. The secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development may establish credit accounts for violators, if each violator provides the department a cash deposit or penalty bond in the minimum amount of $5,000. It is required that the original of the penalty bond, a power of attorney for the principal, and a power of attorney for the insurance company be furnished to the department's Weights and Standards Headquarters Office.

2. Exception. A driver of a vehicle registered in Louisiana who possesses a valid Louisiana driver's license may deposit the license with the enforcement officer instead of paying the penalty immediately. A receipt will be provided which will notify the owner and driver of when and where to pay the penalty. The receipt will also serve as a valid Louisiana driver's license for 30 days. If the penalty has not been paid within the 30-day period, the driver's license will be forwarded to the Department of Public Safety for suspension, and the DOTD Weights and Standards Police Force will locate and remove the license plate from the vehicle in violation until any penalty assessed is paid. In addition, DOTD will institute suit against the violator, and the violator may be penalized an additional $100, imprisoned for 30 days, or both. For a second violation, the violator may be penalized an additional $500, imprisoned for 90 days, or both. If the violator is not an individual, imprisonment will not be required; however, a double penalty may be assessed.

3. In case of multiple violations of size, weight and permits, the penalty assessed will be for the violation which gives the greatest penalty.

4. If upon expiration of a 90-day period any penalty assessed remains unpaid, the department may institute a civil suit in the parish in which the violation occurred or in the domicile of the owner or driver to collect any penalty assessed but unpaid.

D. Twin Trailer Combinations, Trailer and Towed Vehicles, Farm Vehicles and Equipment, and Care of Vehicle Loads. If a vehicle, combination of vehicles, or load violates Louisiana law or DOTD regulations for twin trailer combinations, trailers and towed vehicles, farm vehicles and equipment, or care of vehicle loads, the penalty will be $100 and the driver must correct the violation.

E. Oversize. If a vehicle and divisible load exceeds the legal limitations or DOTD regulations for width, height, length, or projecting loads; the penalty will be $100 and the driver must reduce the load to the legal size.

F. Overweight. The amount assessed for an overweight penalty will be for the violation with the greatest dollar value, whether based on gross vehicle weight, axle weight(s), or bridge formula. A $10 penalty will be assessed for each lesser violation(s).

1. Gross Vehicle Weight or Axle Weight

a. If a vehicle and divisible load exceeds the legal limitations or DOTD regulations for axle weight or gross vehicle weight, these schedules will be used.

Overweight Pounds	Over Gross Weight	Over Axle Weight(s) Only
0 to 3,000	$0.02 per pound	$0.01 per pound
3,001 to 5,000	$0.03 per pound	$0.015 per pound
5,001 to 10,000	$0.04 per pound	$0.02 per pound
10,001 and over	$100.00 plus $0.05 per pound	$100.00 plus $0.05 per pound

b. If a vehicle exceeds the legal maximum gross weight but not the legal maximum axle weight, the over gross weight schedule is used to assess the penalty.

c. If a vehicle does not exceed the legal maximum gross weight, but exceeds the legal maximum axle weights for any axle or axle groups, the penalties are then computed separately for each axle or group, the sum amount of which is the penalty assessed.

d. If a vehicle exceeds both the legal maximum gross weight and the legal maximum axle weight, both penalties are computed from the over gross weight schedule, and the greater of the two is assessed as the penalty. When two or more single axle or axle groups are overweight, the sum of the penalties of the overweight axles is compared to the penalty on the gross weight, and the greater of the two will be assessed. A $10 penalty is assessed for the lesser violation.

2. Posted Bridges. If a vehicle or combination of vehicles is observed crossing a bridge which has regulatory weight limits and the vehicle or combination of vehicles exceeds the posted weight limit on the bridge, the penalty will be $100.

3. Escort Vehicles

a. Operating as an escort vehicle when required by oversize/overweight permit unable to pass required inspection, the penalty will be $100 and load impounded until proper escort is obtained.

b. Transporting load without an escort when one is required, the penalty will be $100 and load impounded until proper escort is obtained.

4. Bridge Formula. If the owner or driver of a vehicle or combination of vehicles is in violation of the bridge formula axle spacing requirements, the penalty will be $50.

5. Stationary Poles. If a combination of vehicles transporting forest products in their natural state is not equipped with stationary vertical retaining poles on the driver's side of the trailer portion, the penalty will be $100.

6. Variable Load Suspension Axles

a. If vehicles equipped with VLS axles are observed to have the regulator for these axles installed in the cab, the penalty will be $100.

b. If vehicles equipped with VLS axles are observed operating with axles in the up position when not entering or leaving a turn, the vehicle will be cited as the type represented by the number of axles on the ground. The penalty will be calculated from the appropriate overweight chart.

G. Permit Violations

1. Drivers will be given the opportunity to shift the load to reduce or eliminate oversize and overweight penalties as long as no part of the shipment is removed.

2. Indivisible vehicles or indivisible loads exceeding the legal limitations without a permit or violating the restrictions of a permit will be impounded until a permit is purchased or all permit requirements have been met.

3. No axle variance will be allowed for vehicles which exceed their permitted axle weight.

4. Penalties will be due immediately upon receipt of the ticket.

5. Exception. The Secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development may establish credit accounts for violators, if each violator provides the department a cash bond or penalty bond in the minimum amount of $5,000. It is required that the original penalty bond, a power of attorney for the principal, and a power of attorney for the insurance company be furnished to the department's Weights and Standards Headquarters Office.

6. Exception. A driver of a vehicle registered in Louisiana who possesses a valid Louisiana driver's license may deposit the license with the enforcement officer instead of paying the penalty immediately. A receipt will be provided which will notify the owner and driver of when and where to pay the penalty. The receipt will also serve as a valid Louisiana driver's license for 30 days. If the penalty has not been paid within the 30-day period, the driver's license will be forwarded to the Department of Public Safety for suspension, and the DOTD Weights and Standards Police Force will locate and remove the license plate from the vehicle in violation until any penalty assessed is paid. In addition, DOTD will institute suit against the violator; and the violator may be penalized an additional $100, imprisoned for 30 days, or both. For a second violation, the violator may be penalized an additional $500, imprisoned for 90 days, or both. If the violator is not an individual, imprisonment will not be required; however, a double penalty may be assessed.

7. In case of multiple violations of size, weight and permits, the penalty assessed will be for the violation which gives the greatest penalty. However, multiple weight violations are susceptible to additional penalties.

8. If upon expiration of a 90-day period any penalty assessed remains unpaid, the department may institute a civil suit in the parish in which the violation occurred or in the domicile of the owner or driver to collect any penalty assessed but unpaid.

H. Oversize. If an indivisible vehicle or indivisible load exceeds the legal limitations or DOTD regulations for width, height, length, or projecting loads and is operating without a permit or exceeding the size allowed by a valid permit; the penalty will be: $100, plus the cost of an oversize permit, if a permit was not previously purchased. In addition, any restrictions imposed by DOTD must be met.

I. Overweight

1. No Permit for Weight

a. If a vehicle, vehicle combination, or vehicle/ indivisible load combination exceeds the legal limitations or DOTD regulations for axle weight or gross vehicle weight and is operating without a permit, an overweight permit must be purchased and any restrictions imposed by DOTD must be met.

b. If a vehicle exceeds the legal gross weight but not the legal axle weight, a penalty will be assessed from the over gross weight schedule on all pounds in excess of the legal gross vehicle weight.

c. If a vehicle exceeds the legal axle weight but not the legal gross vehicle weight, a penalty will be assessed from the over axle weight only schedule on all pounds in excess of the legal axle weight. When two or more single axles or axle groups are overweight, the penalty will be figured for each overweight single axle or axle group; then all the penalties will be added together.

d. If a vehicle exceeds both the legal gross vehicle weight and the legal axle weight, one penalty will be figured using the pounds in excess of the legal gross vehicle weight and one penalty using the pounds in excess of the legal axle weight. Both penalties will be figured using the over gross weight schedule, and the greater of the penalties will be assessed. When two or more single axles or axle groups are overweight, the sum of the penalties on the overweight axles will be compared to the penalty on the gross weight; then the greater of the two will be assessed plus $10 penalty for the lesser violation.

2. Over Permitted Axle Weight Only

a. If a vehicle, vehicle combination, or vehicle/ indivisible load combination exceeds the axle weight but not the gross vehicle weight allowed by its permit, then no penalty will be assessed (except for harvest season permits,

natural forest product permits, waste disposal truck permits, and steering axle permits). However, DOTD may require either additional dismantling of the load, modification of the hauling equipment, or return of the movement to the state of origin or to its point of origin in Louisiana.

b. If a vehicle or combination of vehicles has a harvest season permit or natural forest product permit and exceeds the axle weight but not the gross vehicle weight allowed by the permit, then a penalty will be assessed on all pounds in excess of the permit's axle weights according to the over axle weight only schedule. When two or more single axles or axle groups are overweight, the penalty will be figured for each over-weight single axle or axle group; then all the penalties will be added together. In addition, these vehicles may be required to proceed to the nearest suitable place to off-load to the permitted axle weights at the owner's expense.

c. If a vehicle has a waste disposal truck permit or steering axle permit and exceeds the axle weight but not the gross vehicle weight allowed by the permit, a penalty will be assessed from the over axle weight only schedule. The penalty will be based on all pounds in excess of the permit's axle weight.

i. NOTE: Vehicles with waste disposal truck permits may be required to proceed to the nearest suitable place to off-load to the permitted axle weight at the owner's expense.

ii. NOTE: Vehicles with steering axle permits must increase the permit's weight to the weight being carried.

3. Over Permitted Gross Weight Only

a. If a vehicle, vehicle combination, or vehicle/load combination exceeds the gross vehicle weight but not the axle weight allowed by a valid permit, a penalty will be assessed from the over gross weight schedule. The penalty will be based on all pounds in excess of the permit's gross vehicle weight.

b. NOTE: Vehicles with overweight permits will be required to increase the permit's weight to the weight being carried, and the driver will be charged for the difference between the fee already paid and the correct permit fee. DOTD may also require additional dismantling of the load, modification of the hauling equipment, or return of the movement to the state of origin or its point of origin in Louisiana.

c. NOTE: Vehicles with harvest season or natural forest product permits may be required to proceed to the nearest suitable place to off-load to the permitted gross vehicle weight at the owner's expense.

4. Over Permitted Gross and Axle Weights

a. If a vehicle, vehicle combination, or vehicle/load combination exceeds both the gross vehicle weight and the axle weight allowed by a valid permit, one penalty shall be figured using the pounds in excess of the permit's maximum allowable gross vehicle weight.

b. NOTE: Vehicles with overweight permits will be required to increase the permit's weight to the weight being carried, and the driver will be charged for the difference between the fee already paid and the correct permit fee. DOTD may also require additional dismantling of the load, modification of the hauling equipment, or return of the movement to the state of origin or its point of origin in Louisiana.

c. NOTE: Vehicles with harvest season or natural forest product permits may be required to proceed to the nearest suitable place to off-load to the permitted weights at the owner's expense.

J. International Trade Container Permits

1. Containerized Cargo Permit. If a vehicle combination exceeds the permitted maximum allowable weight on tandem axles the minimum penalty will be $100 for violation of terms of the permit. If the vehicle combination also exceeds its maximum gross weight, the penalty will be figured from the appropriate chart and the greater of the two penalties will be assessed plus $10 penalty for the lesser violation.

2. Liquid Bulk Container Permit. If a vehicle combination exceeds the permitted maximum allowable weight on tandem axles the minimum penalty will be $100 for violation of terms of the permit. If the vehicle combination also exceeds its maximum gross weight, the penalty will be figured from the appropriate chart and the greater of the two penalties will be assessed plus $10 penalty for the lesser violation.

K. Permit Restrictions

1. If a vehicle is operating without an escort, warning flags, warning signs, or warning lights when they are required by its permit; is traveling at night, during inclement weather, or on a designated holiday when prohibited by its permit; is exceeding the permitted speed limit; or is violating any other permit restrictions, the penalty will be $100 and the driver must comply with all permit restrictions.

2. If it is verified that a vehicle has a valid permit, but fails to have the permit in the vehicle for which it was issued, the penalty will be $25.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 and 32:386.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996), LR 24:1517 (August 1998).

§1105. Vehicle Registration and Licensing Violations

A. Improper License or Registration

1. If a vehicle domiciled in Louisiana is operating with an improper Louisiana license or registration (full or apportioned), the penalty will be 25 percent of the annual cost of the proper license. The driver will be required to purchase the proper Louisiana license from the Vehicle Registration Bureau (of the Office of Motor Vehicles, Department of Public Safety). The cost of the Louisiana license on the vehicle will be credited toward the cost of the proper license.

2. Vehicles domiciled in Louisiana which have improper Louisiana license plates (full or apportioned) or an unlawful Louisiana registration will be impounded until the proper licenses are purchased or the vehicles are properly registered.

3. Exception. The driver may deposit improper Louisiana license plates with the enforcement officer instead of having the vehicle impounded and having to purchase the proper license and registration immediately. A receipt will be provided which will notify the owner or driver to appear within five days to purchase the proper license or properly register the vehicle or combination of vehicles and to pay any penalty which is due. The receipt will also serve as a temporary license plate for five days. An OMV form 1757 must be presented to the Weights and Standards Office to clear the status of such a violation ticket.

4. If a vehicle is domiciled outside Louisiana, but exceeds its licensed gross weight, the penalty will be $100.

B. Expired or No License or Registration

1. If a vehicle domiciled in Louisiana is operating with an expired Louisiana license or registration or no Louisiana license or registration, the penalty will be 25 percent of the annual cost of the proper license. The driver will be required to purchase the proper Louisiana license from the Vehicle Registration Bureau (of the Office of Motor Vehicles, Department of Public Safety).

2. Vehicles domiciled in Louisiana which have an expired Louisiana license or no Louisiana license and registration will be impounded until the proper licenses are purchased or the vehicles are properly registered.

3. Exception. Any driver who has a valid Louisiana driver's license may deposit the license with the enforcement officer instead of having the vehicle impounded and having to purchase the proper license and registration immediately. A receipt will be provided which will notify the owner or driver to appear within five days to purchase a license or registration for the vehicle and to pay any penalty which is due. This receipt will also serve as a temporary Louisiana driver's license for 30 days. If the proper license plates and registration have not been purchased within the five-day period, the driver's license will be forwarded to the Department of Public Safety by the DOTD Weights and Standards Police Force, and the driver's license will be suspended. An OMW form 1757 must be presented to the Weights and Standards Office to clear the status of such a violation ticket.

C. No Temporary 48-Hour Trip Permit

1. If a vehicle is operating without a temporary 48-hour trip permit when one is required, the penalty will be $200 and the driver will also be required to purchase a temporary 48-hour trip permit for $25.

2. The penalty will be due immediately upon receipt of the ticket. Vehicles which are operating without a temporary 48-hour trip permit when one is required will be impounded until the penalty is paid and a permit has been purchased.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1107. Fuel Tax Violations

A. Penalties will be due immediately upon receipt of the ticket.

B. Vehicles operating with fuels on which fuel tax is due will be impounded until the tax and any penalty assessed have been paid.

1. Exception. Vehicles driven by interstate users of special fuels who are bonded with the Department of Revenue and Taxation.

C. Vehicles Using Gasoline

1. If the driver of a vehicle which operates on gasoline has a valid fuel invoice, but additional tax is due, no penalty will be assessed. However, the additional tax must be paid.

2. If the driver of a vehicle which operates on gasoline has no fuel invoice or has an improper fuel invoice, the penalty will be $50 plus the amount of fuel tax assessed.

D. Vehicles Using Special Fuels

1. If the driver of a vehicle which operates on special fuels has a valid special fuels invoice, but additional tax is due, no penalty will be assessed. However, the additional tax must be paid.

2. If the driver of a vehicle which operates on special fuels has no special fuels invoice or has an improper special fuels invoice, the penalty will be $50 plus the amount of fuel tax assessed (interstate user) $50 (intrastate user).

3. If a vehicle which operates on special fuels does not have either a working odometer, speedometer, or hub meter, the penalty will be $50.

4. If a vehicle which operates on special fuels does not have the true owner's name and address or adequate identification on both cab doors, the penalty will be $50.

5. Vehicles operating with special fuels which have nonworking odometers, speedometers, or hub meters or which do not have the true owner's name and address on both cab doors will be impounded until the penalty is paid.

E. Vehicles Transporting Bulk Gasoline

1. Vehicles transporting bulk gasoline into or out of Louisiana from or into any state which has a lower tax rate than Louisiana must have an approved route card issued by the Department of Revenue and Taxation.

2. The driver is required to have the card in his possession at all times.

3. The driver must also carry, at all times, one of the following: a bill of lading, a manifest, or a dated invoice indicating:

a.i. both seller's and purchaser's name and address;

ii. origin of gasoline being transported;

iii. destination or destinations of gasoline being transported;

iv. quantities of each type of gasoline being transported.

b. Exceptions

i. Vehicles belonging to common and contract carriers who are licensed by the Interstate Commerce Commission who are required to file monthly reports under Louisiana law.

ii. Vehicles belonging to farmers who are registered for refunds who move gasoline within the state, in quantities of 500 gallons or less, from one location to another within the scope of their farming activities.

iii. Vehicles transporting gasoline not for resale and the quantity being transported does not exceed 150 gallons.

iv. Delivery trucks commonly known as bobtails or tank wagons with a total capacity of 2,500 gallons or less when such deliveries originate in Louisiana and have a Louisiana destination.

4. If any person transporting bulk gasoline is traveling on other than the approved route or not carrying the above information as required, the penalty will be:

a. $300 for the first offense;

b. $600 for the second offense;

c. $1,200-$2,000 for the third and succeeding offenses.

5. The vehicle is to be impounded until the penalty is paid or a bond of $2,000 is posted, which bond shall remain in effect until determination of the appropriate penalty is made. If at the end of 120 days the penalty prescribed above has not been paid, the vehicle and gasoline may be sold under the provisions of R.S. 47:782.

F. Vehicles Transporting Bulk Special Fuels

1. Vehicles transporting bulk special fuels into Louisiana will be impounded until disposition of the vehicle has been determined by the Department of Revenue and Taxation.

a. Exceptions

i. Vehicles belonging to dealers or suppliers bonded with the Department of Revenue and Taxation will not be impounded.

ii. Vehicles belonging to common and contract carriers who are licensed by the Louisiana Public Service Commission will not be impounded.

iii. Vehicles transporting tax-free special fuels will not be impounded only until the destination and the use of the fuel have been confirmed with the Department of Revenue and Taxation.

2. If a vehicle which is transporting bulk special fuels has a connection between the cargo tank and the carburetor of the motor vehicle or between the cargo tank and the fuel supply tank which feeds the carburetor of the motor vehicle, and the penalty will be $50 and load impounded until the penalty is paid.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

Chapter 12. Violation Ticket Review Committee

§1201. Composition of Violation Ticket Review Committee

A. One representative of the DOTD Maintenance Section.

B. One representative of the DOTD Legal Section.

C. One designee of the Chief Engineer or the Chief, Maintenance Division.

D. The chairman of the committee is the Chief, Maintenance Division, or his designee.

E. The DOTD Weights and Standards Administrator or his designee shall be a non-voting member.

F. Three of four voting members present is a quorum.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389(D).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:522 (March 2002).

§1203. Tickets Subject to Review

A. All tickets recognized to contain mathematical error or obvious legal error; or

B. all tickets formally protested (in writing).

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389(D).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:522 (March 2002).

§1205. Time Limitations

A. Payment of the fine imposed by a violation ticket is due within 30 days from the date of issuance of the ticket.

B. To receive consideration, a violation ticket must be formally protested within 30 days from the date of issuance of the ticket.

C. The violation ticket review committee must dispense with tickets within 30 working days from receipt of the request for review.

D. The DOTD Weights and Standards Administrator must report to the protestor within seven working days from the committee's decision. Said report shall fully inform the protestor of the decision of the committee.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389(D).

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:522 (March 2002).

§1207. Duties of the DOTD Weights and Standards Administrator

A. Receive and assemble all formally protested violation tickets for review.

B. Investigate the circumstances, claims or allegations surrounding all violation tickets formally submitted for review.

C. Communicate with the protestor during the process and after the decision of the committee.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389.D.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:522 (March 2002).

§1209. Authorized Action

A. The violation ticket review committee is authorized to void or reduce violation tickets, or leave violation tickets intact.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389.D.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:523 (March 2002).

§1211. Rights of Protesting Party

A. These rules do not impair the right of the protesting party to sue the department to recover payment of the violation ticket as provided in R.S. 32:389.

B. The protesting party will not be afforded the opportunity to personally appear before the violation ticket review committee, except as provided for in §1215 below. Only his written statement will be considered.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389.D.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:523 (March 2002).

§1213. Prescription

A. The running of prescription for collection of unpaid violation tickets is not interrupted by filing of the protest.

B. The running of prescription for suing the department to recover monies paid for a violation ticket is not interrupted by filing of the protest.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389.D.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:523 (March 2002).

§1215. Reconsideration by Violation Ticket Review Committee

A. The decision of the violation ticket review committee may be reconsidered, either upon request of the protestor or upon motion of a member of the violation ticket review committee. Such request must be made within 30 days of the date of the notice of the decision of the first hearing. Additional information must be provided at second review. Should the protestor request that he be allowed to personally appear before the committee, he may be allowed by the committee to do so at the hearing on reconsideration.

B. Following conclusion of the committee's final review and within 30 days of the issuance of the report required by Subsection A of §1205, the department shall notify the protestor of his right to appeal to the review panel established by Act 1201 of the 2001 Regular Session of the Louisiana Legislature.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389.D.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:523 (March 2002).

§1216. Consideration by Review Panel

A. The protesting party may request in writing a review conducted by the review panel comprised of five members appointed as follows:

1. one member of the review panel shall be appointed by the secretary of the Department of Transportation and Development;

2. two members shall be appointed by the Louisiana Motor Transport Association;

3. one member shall be appointed by the Chairman of the House Committee on Transportation, Highways and Public Works; and

4. one member shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Transportation, Highways and Public Works.

B. The members of the review panel shall select a chairman by majority vote.

C. The protestor must make his written request for review within 30 days of his notification of final decision by the violation ticket review committee. The protestor must include in his correspondence a request for personal appearance.

D. The review panel shall be convened upon the motion of the chairman a minimum of every 60 days. The department shall provide all information necessary or required concerning the tickets reviewed by the review panel. The protestor, upon his request, may appear at the meetings of the review panel.

E. The review panel is authorized to void or reduce violation tickets, or leave violation tickets intact. The decision of the review panel shall be binding upon the department and shall supersede the decision of the violation ticket review committee.

F. A majority of the review panel constitutes a quorum and a majority vote of the review panel is needed to effect a decision.

G. The protestor shall be notified of the final decision of the review panel within seven days from the date of the meeting.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389.D.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:523 (March 2002).

§1217. Record-Keeping

A. All actions of the violation ticket review committee and the review panel which require monetary adjustment of violation tickets shall be recorded on computer and reported to the DOTD financial services section. All records shall be maintained in accordance with the public records law.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:389.D.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:372 (May 1996), amended LR 28:523 (March 2002

Chapter 13. Laws and Regulations Enforced by Other Agencies

§1301. Explosives, Flammable Liquids, and Hazardous Materials

A. Any interstate or international transportation of explosives, flammable liquids, or any other hazardous materials is regulated by federal laws. Contact should be made with the Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, Room 301, Federal Building, Baton Rouge, LA 70801; Mailing Address: Box 4126, 750 Florida Boulevard, Baton Rouge, LA 70821; (225) 389-0390.

B. Explosives. All vehicles transporting explosives Intrastate in Louisiana must have a permit from the Department of Public Safety, Explosives Control Unit, Box 66614, Baton Rouge, LA 70896; (225) 925-6113; (225) 925-6595 after hours and emergencies.

C. Liquefied Petroleum Gas and Anhydrous Ammonia

1. Any company which intends to transport liquefied petroleum gas or anhydrous ammonia over Louisiana highways must obtain a permit from the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Commission, Box 66209, Audubon Station, Baton Rouge, LA 70896; (225) 925-4895.

2. Any driver who intends to transport liquefied petroleum gas over Louisiana highways must pass an exam and receive a card of competency from the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Commission.

3. All vehicles transporting 3,500 or more gallons of liquefied petroleum gas or anhydrous ammonia must be registered with and tagged by the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Commission.

D. Hazardous Materials and Motor Carrier Safety Act Regulations and Requirements, Department of Public Safety, Hazardous Substances Section, Box 66614, Baton Rouge, LA 70896; (225) 925-6113; (225) 925-6595 after hours and emergencies.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1303. Operating Authority

A. Intrastate Hauling

1. To operate intrastate in Louisiana, all common and contract for-hire carriers (except those exempt by Louisiana law) must obtain operating authority from the Louisiana Public Service Commission. The LPSC can be contacted at Louisiana Public Service Commission Transportation Division, Intrastate, Box 91154, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9154; (225) 342-4439.

2. Each year, between October 1 and February 1, the LPSC will issue intrastate cab cards and stamps in numbers equal to the number of vehicles you own. The first initial order is $10 per stamp and pro-rated each month thereafter.

B. Interstate Hauling

1. Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC)

a. To operate interstate in Louisiana, common and contract for-hire carriers must first obtain operating authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and then file that authority with their base state. Branch office located at Interstate Commerce Commission, 411 West Seventh Street, Suite 510, Fort Worth, TX 76102-3694; (817) 334-2837.

b. Louisiana-based ICC regulated carriers must register with the LPSC, file application (RS-1), liability insurance (BMC-91X) and BOC-3 (agents of process) and carry a copy of annual SSRS registration receipt on board each vehicle for which fees were paid. The LPSC may be contacted at Louisiana Public Service Commission, Transportation Division, Interstate, Box 91154, Baton Rouge, LA 70821-9154; (225) 342-4414.

2. Interstate Exempt

a. To operate interstate exempt in Louisiana, for-hire carriers must register by paying a $25 one-time filing fee, file Form A-1, insurance Form E (liability) and BOC-3 (agents of process) and carry on board each vehicle a Louisiana "Bingo Stamp" at a cost of $10 each and affixed to a Uniform Cab Card (Form D-1). Interstate cab cards may be obtained from the LPSC or National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) at NARUC, Twelfth Street and Constitution NW, Washington, DC 20423; (202) 898-2200.

b. The cost of each card is $0.50. Small quantities may be requested from the LPSC.

3. SSRS Annual Registration Receipt and Bingo Stamps

a. ICC carriers must have a current annual SSRS registration receipt (with Louisiana listed) and a copy must be carried in each vehicle. Renewal for SSRS registration receipt is from August 1 through November 30 each year. The SSRS registration receipt is effective January 1 through December 31 each year. Registration fee is $10 per vehicle.

b. Exempt carriers must have a current annual Louisiana interstate "Bingo Stamp" affixed to the back of the Uniform Cab Card (Form D-1) in each vehicle. Annual stamp year begins on February 1 each year. Orders for the forthcoming year will be accepted beginning October 1 through January 31. Bingo stamps are $10 each.

c. Louisiana intrastate carriers must have a current annual Louisiana stamp affixed to an intrastate cab card. The cost of the initial order is $10 per vehicle. If carrier holds both intrastate and ICC authority, the annual SSRS registration receipt will be acceptable for both operations. If carrier holds both intrastate and exempt the stamp will also be valid for both operations.

4. Trip Permits

a. Exempt carriers who are registered with the LPSC, have paid the one-time filing fee and have current liability and cargo insurance on file may obtain a 14-day trip permit for a fee of $5. A trip permit can be used in lieu of the annual stamp, but must be obtained in advance of entry into Louisiana. A 14-day trip permit may be requested through:

i. Transceiver—1-800-527-0665;

ii. Ed's Fleet Services—1-800-233-5588;

iii. Transcom—1-800-888-9103;

iv. Tic Financial Systems—1-800-347-9019;

v. Louisiana Public Service Commission—8 a.m. till 4 p.m.—(225) 342-1422.

b. All vehicles operating interstate/intrastate in Louisiana must have a current annual stamp, annual SSRS registration receipt or 14-day trip permit. Annual stamps must be in vehicles by February 1 of each year. Annual SSRS registration receipt must be in vehicles by January 1 of each year.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1305. Powers of Parish and Municipal Authorities

A. Local parish and municipal authorities may designate routes for freight-carrying vehicles in their own jurisdiction.

B. They may create additional regulations for state-maintained highways so long as their ordinances do not conflict with state laws and have been approved by the Department of Transportation and Development and the Department of Public Safety.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measure, and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1307. Utility Companies

A. Any time a vehicle, because of its size, requires the temporary or permanent removal of power poles, wires, or other structures or equipment belonging to a utility company, the mover must secure the permission and cooperation of the utility company to assist in the movement.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1309. Private Property Owners

A. Any time a vehicle, because of its size, requires the temporary removal of trees, mailboxes, or other items owned privately, permission must be secured before the movement. The owner of such private property cannot be required to permit such movement, and the owner may impose different of additional conditions as may seem best to that owner.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979) amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

First Overweight Permit Fee Schedule

This schedule is for three types of vehicles:

- Vehicles and combinations of vehicles which do not exceed their legal gross weight, but do exceed the legal axle weight on one to three axles or axle groups* (including steering axles).
- Vehicles or combinations of vehicles which have two or three axles ** total and which exceed both their legal gross weight and legal axle weight.
- All two-to-four axle ** off-road equipment.

Excess Weight (in pounds)	Distance (in miles)				
	0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	over 200
0-10,000	$ 20	$ 30	$ 35	$ 45	$ 55
10,001-20,000	35	65	90	115	140
20,001-30,000	55	100	140	185	230
30,001-40,000	70	135	195	255	315
40,001-50,000	90	170	245	325	405
50,001-60,000	105	205	300	395	490
Over 60,000	$10 plus $0.07 per ton-mile				

*Axle groups are tandem, tridum, and quadrum axles.
**"Axle" here refers to single or individual axles. Tandem axle groups will be counted as two axles and tridum axle groups as three axles.

Second Overweight Permit Fee Schedule

This schedule is for combinations of vehicles with four axles* (including the steering axle).

Gross Weight (in pounds)	Distance (in miles)				
	0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	over 200
66,001-80,000	$20	$35	$ 45	$ 60	$ 70
80,001-90,000	45	75	110	145	175

*"Axle" here refers to single or individual axles. Tandem axle groups will be counted as two axles and tridum axle groups as three axles.

Third Overweight Permit Fee Schedule

This schedule is for combinations of vehicles with five or more axles* (including the steering axle) when the gross weight exceeds 80,000 pounds.

Gross Weight (in pounds)	Distance (in miles)				
	0-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	over 200
80,001-100,000	$ 30	$ 45	$ 65	$ 80	$ 100
100,001-108,000	50	95	135	180	220
108,001-120,000	70	130	190	250	310
120,001-132,000	90	170	250	330	415
132,001-152,000	120	225	335	445	555
152,001-172,000	155	295	440	585	730
172,001-192,000	190	365	545	725	905
192,001-212,000	225	435	650	865	1080
212,001-232,000	260	505	755	1005	1250
232,001-238,000	290	575	855	1135	1420
over 238,000	$ 10—plus $0.50 per ton-mile of weight in excess of 80,000 pounds, plus a fee for structural evaluation based on the following schedule: $125—for evaluation of treated timber, concrete slab, and precast concrete slab bridges $850—for evaluation of truss, continuous span, and movable bridges and for all Mississippi River structures $500—for all other structures				

Price of fuel showing tax paid* "Axle" here refers to single or individual axles. Tandem axle groups will be counted as two axles and tridum axle groups as three axles.
Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any combination vehicle with a gross weight greater than 212,000 pounds, but not in excess of 238,000 pounds shall be authorized a maximum tandem axle weight of 45,000 pounds and a maximum steering axle weight of 13,000 pounds, provided the spread between axle groups is a minimum of 12 feet and the spread between tires in a group is a minimum of 4 feet.

Chapter 15. Guideline for Submitting Overweight Vehicle Configurations—Exceeding 238,000 Pounds

§1501. Necessary Requirements Accompanying the Permit

A. Drawing of assembled vehicle showing:

1. the location of the centerline of each axle;
2. the spacing and size of the wheels on each axle;
3. the tare (unloaded tractor/trailer combination) weight of each axle in pounds;
4. the location of the king pin of the trailer;
5. the location of the king pin of each jeep combination;
6. the width and length of the flat bed (if applicable);
7. the location of the load on the hauling combination, including tractor(s);
8. the height of the load on the hauling combination.

B. Other Essential Elements of Drawings

1. The outside dimensions of the load to be hauled which should show side and end elevations and plan views.

2. The weight of the load and the total weight for each axle in pounds.

3. The center of gravity of the load.

C. Map. Submit a map showing the proposed route and any alternate proposed routes in order of preference.

D. In the event there is one or more parallel, alternate modes of transportation which cannot accommodate the load, such as a navigable waterway of a railroad, but substantially reduces the length of haul on the state highway system, evidence of the physical and/or regulatory impasse(s) must be submitted with the permit request. This evidence must be a written response from the facility's authorities or offices stating the nature of the impasse which will not accommodate the load.

E. Statement from the owner of the load certifying its gross weight.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

Chapter 17. Requirements for Permitting Off-Road Equipment

§1701. Off-Road Equipment on State-Maintained Highways

A. It will be the policy of the department to follow the ensuing requirements governing the permitting of off-road equipment on the state-maintained highway system.

B. The department will generally authorize a permit for the use of off-road equipment on the state maintained highway system provided it conforms to the provisions herein. Application for an off-road equipment permit and its authorization will be through the truck permit office of the department.

C. Off-road equipment shall be considered as any self-propelled or combination of vehicles adaptable to the highway environment which is not intended for normal operation on the highway due to its weight, size, and/or configuration. This equipment will also be classified as either non-critical or critical. Noncritical off-road equipment is not expected to produce excessive stresses in common highway bridges when operated. Critical off-road equipment, however, can produce stresses in excess of the capacity of common highway bridges if its permit requirements are not carefully met.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1703. Noncritical Off-Road Equipment

A. Noncritical off-road equipment is defined as:

1. vehicles or combinations of vehicles without booster units;

2. vehicles with a single-single, single-tandem, or tandem-tandem axle configuration in which no single axle is in excess of 30,000 pounds nor tandem axles in excess of 54,000 pounds;

3. vehicles or combinations of vehicles without booster units which are determined to be acceptable in this classification by the department's evaluation.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1705. Critical Off-Road Equipment

A. Critical off-road equipment is defined as:

1. vehicles not covered by the noncritical off-road equipment as defined in §1703 above;

2. vehicles or combinations of vehicles with booster units;

3. vehicles or combination of vehicles which are determined to be acceptable in this classification by the department's evaluation.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1707. General Permit Requirements

A. The traveling configuration of each piece of equipment will be subject to the initial approval of the department and the approved configuration will be required on all subsequent permits.

B. The proposed route for each permit will be subject to the approval of the department relative to operation on the state-maintained highway system.

C. Off-road equipment will not be generally subject to the conditions of the critical off-road equipment permit requirements unless it is so classified.

D. Restrictions will be specified on the permit issued by the truck permit office as required. Failure to comply will result in a penalty being assessed.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

§1709. Critical Off-Road Equipment Permit Requirements

A. An overweight permit with an approved route is to be obtained for each move.

B. The owner shall provide escort service during the move in accordance with the department's escort procedures and regulations to control traffic with the following exception.

1. Equipment classified as critical off-road equipment in which no single axle is in excess of 30,000 pounds, no tandem axles are in excess of 60,000 pounds and no tridum axles are in excess of 66,000 pounds shall be exempt from the escort requirement.

C. Warning Lights

1. Vehicles which exceed 54,000 pounds on a tandem axle and 60,000 pounds on a tridum axle will be required to have warning lights on the off-road equipment.

2. The vehicle shall display an approved 360 degree emergency warning lamp. The lamp is approved if it appears on a list of certified safety devices furnished to the Department of Transportation and Development by the Department of Public Safety and Corrections. This list includes bar, strobe, revolving and stationary lamps.

D. Bridge Crossing Requirements on Highways Other than Interstate

1. Bridge roadway shall be cleared of traffic on two-lane two-way traffic bridges. The vehicle shall straddle the centerline of the cleared bridge roadway. This requirement is waived for bridges of this type over 300 feet in length.

2. The vehicle shall straddle the outside and adjacent lane of a roadway with two or more traffic lanes in the same direction. Traffic shall be kept out of the adjacent lane within 100 feet of the equipment. This requirement is waived for bridges of this type over 1,000 feet in length.

3. A speed of 5 mph shall be maintained without braking, accelerating, or changing gears with no exceptions.

E. Bridge Crossing Requirements on Interstate Highways

1. Commercial vehicles shall be prevented from traveling adjacent to and within 100 feet of the equipment. This requirement is waived for bridges over 1,000 feet in length.

2. The vehicle shall occupy the outside traffic lane.

3. A speed not in excess of 45 mph shall be maintained on bridge structures.

F. Booster axles, when permitted, shall be activated during the entire move on the state-maintained highway system.

G. A letter of approval must be issued by the DOTD permits administrator.

H. A copy of this letter is to be placed in this equipment to insure that the above conditions are adhered to on each move.

I. This letter of approval does not grant any authority for this equipment to cross any posted bridge(s) or for the use of any highway or road not on the state maintained highway system.

J. Counterweights are to be removed for cranes with tandem axles exceeding 48,000 pounds, or for these with tridum axles exceeding 60,000 pounds.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32.2, et seq. and R. S. 32:386-389.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996), LR 28:1601 (July 2002), LR 30:2079 (September 2004).

Chapter 19. Escort Requirements for Oversize and/or Overweight Vehicles or Loads

§1901. Provision Enforcement

A. The Department of Transportation and Development is authorized to administer this policy and to enforce its provisions, including the issuance of the necessary permits and decals for properly equipped escort vehicles.

B. Escort vehicles may be furnished by the permittee or by private escort service, provided the following regulations are complied with.

1. An oversize and/or overweight permit is required for each escort movement. The driver of the escort vehicle shall make certain that a permit has been issued and shall familiarize himself with and abide by requirements of the issued permit. The Department of Transportation and Development has authority to require and to regulate escorts under the provisions of R.S. 32:327.C and R.S. 32:387.B(3).

2. The escorting vehicle shall be registered in accordance with Louisiana Revised Statutes or reciprocal agreement. Closed vans, buses, campers, motor homes, and motor driven cycles are not acceptable. Louisiana based automobiles used as escort vehicles are no longer considered private passenger vehicles and, therefore, must carry commercial plates. If the escort vehicle is domiciled outside the state of Louisiana, a 48-hour trip permit is required for intrastate movements, otherwise escorting is limited to interstate movement only.

3. At no time may an escort vehicle pull a trailer or tow another vehicle.

4. Each company which operates an escort service in this state and which is domiciled in another state shall register annually with the secretary in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the secretary. Proof is required

that each vehicle operated in this state by the applicant is insured in the same amount as is required for escort companies domiciled in this state. Each driver of an escort vehicle must have a valid operator's license issued by a state or territory of the U.S. The fee for each application for registration is $10. A 48-hour trip permit is required for intrastate movements, otherwise escorting is limited to interstate movement only.

5. All statutory provisions must be complied with; except those waived by the permit or "Escorting Procedures" stipulated herein.

6. All applicants for escort vehicles shall provide proof to the Department of Transportation and Development Weights and Standards officer of insurance for not less than $50,000 for bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident, $100,000 for bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, and $50,000 for injury to or destruction of property to others in any one accident. Applicant shall sign an affidavit that said coverage of insurance will remain effective for the duration of the permits.

7. An escort driver, domiciled in Louisiana, must be licensed with a appropriate "D" or "E" license.

8. The driver of the escort vehicle must be able to read and understand this directive.

9. The driver of the escorting vehicle is responsible for the movement and shall ensure that the escorted vehicle is operated in a manner consistent with these provisions and all provisions on the permit. In the event the driver of the escorted vehicle does not, or refuses to operate in accordance with these stipulations, the driver of the escort vehicle shall terminate the movement and report this action to the proper company officials or local police authority or to the Department of Transportation and Development Weights and Standards Police Headquarters in Baton Rouge (225) 377-7100.

10. It shall be the responsibility of the driver of the escort vehicle to operate as a warning vehicle only. The driver shall not run traffic lights, fail to stop at stop signs, improperly pass, etc. His authorization to warn motorists of danger shall not imply that the vehicle is or should be used as a police and/or emergency vehicle.

11. Escorts and flagmen (when flagmen are required) engaged in escorting loads on the highways of the state of Louisiana shall present a neat appearance and shall be courteous in their contact with the motoring public at all times.

12. All costs incidental to escorts, such as telephone calls, telegrams, etc., shall be borne by the escort or permittee.

13. The equipment and permit required on escort vehicles shall be available for inspection on demand of proper authorities.

14. Payment for escort service shall be determined by the escort and the permittee.

15. Self or private escorts shall not escort any movement in excess of 16 feet wide on two-lane highways or multi-lane highways. Escorts must be furnished for all movements in excess of 12 feet in width or in excess of 90 feet in length and for any other movement when so designated by the Department of Transportation and Development or the Office of State Police.

16. No current full time employee of the Department of Transportation and Development shall be used for or engage in self or private escort service. Under the existing policy of the Department of Public Safety, Office of State Police, and off-duty trooper working in uniform may serve as escort for movements of oversize and/or overweight loads.

17. In the event a state police escort is required, the permittee shall pay the escort fee, or any portion thereof, in addition to pay of the off-duty trooper.

18. Escorts of house movements, overweight loads when required by the Department of Transportation and Development, and other loads needing police authority during movement, shall be escorted by the Office of State Police, unless made within a city's limits where the authority may be the city police.

19. The owner and/or operator of the escort vehicle agrees to hold harmless the Department of Transportation and Development and its duly appointed agents and employees against any action for personal injury or property damage sustained by reason of the authority to escort an oversize load.

20. The Department of Transportation and Development Weights and Standards Police of the Office of State Police, will determine that proper escort procedures are complied with and shall have full authority to enforce all provisions of the permit and escort regulations. The authority to revoke the escort vehicle permit shall rest with the Department of Transportation and Development.

C. Equipment Required

1. In accordance with the requirements of R.S. 32:327, the escort vehicle shall display an approved 360° "Emergency Warning Lamp." Approval is gained from a list of certified safety devices furnished to the Department of Transportation and Development by the Department of Public Safety. This partial list includes bar, strobe, revolving, and stationary lamps. The warning lamp shall be amber in color and shall meet SAE J845 and SAE J595 "Standard and Specifications for Use and Performance," however a dome type lamp must have a lens (amber portion) of not less than 9 inches in diameter and 4 inches in vertical height to meet escort vehicle permit equipment requirements for the state of Louisiana. The base of the warning lamp (amber portion) shall be mounted at a point atop the vehicle at a minimum of 60 inches from the roadway.

2. There shall be two solid red/fluorescent orange flags, 18 inches square, mounted other than vertical or horizontal atop the escort vehicle (at approximately a 45 degree angle). These flags are not to extend more than 6 inches on either side of the vehicle and shall in no event exceed 8 feet 0 inches in width. Flags shall be mounted in line with the warning lamp(s).

3. The escort vehicle must have the name and address or telephone number and city of the company/owner of the escort vehicle on each front door of the vehicle, plainly legible and visible to the motoring public. Well known company logos are acceptable.

4. The escorting vehicle shall be equipped with two rear view mirrors, one on each side, so as to provide vision to the rear to ensure movement is progressing safely.

5. Headlights and rear lights on the escort vehicle and the vehicle being escorted shall be lighted during movement.

6. The escort and towing vehicle shall be equipped with radios such that communication between vehicles is possible. The escort vehicle will be responsible for advising the towing vehicle of any conditions arising that may require cautionary action such as reducing speed, pulling off the roadway, etc.

7. The escorting vehicle shall be equipped and have readily accessible a 10-pound BC dry or equivalent chemical type fire extinguisher, four 15-minute burning flares and two red/fluorescent orange hand held flags. In addition, the vehicle must have available four red/fluorescent orange flags that are 18 inches square and two signs with the wording "oversize load." These signs must be 18 inches high and 7 feet in length. The lettering must be black on a yellow background and is to be 10 inches high with 1 5/8 inch brush stroke.

8. For all overheight loads it is strongly recommended that a clearance bar of some design be attached to the escort vehicle to warn of clearance problems of the load being escorted.

D. Escorting Procedures

1. Speed limit for the escort load is to be determined by the issuing authority, and in any event shall not exceed 45 mph.

2. Movement shall be made on only those highways designated on the permit. Alternate routes shall not be used unless approved by the issuing authority.

3. Restricted permit movement hours must be adhered to on specifically designated sections of the Interstate System and the Greater New Orleans area bridges.

4. Movement shall be made only on dates and/or during times shown on the permit. No movement shall be made during hours of darkness unless prior approval is obtained from the issuing authority and the Office of State Police.

5. An escorted movement approaching any bridge structure which cannot be traversed safely because of inability to distinguish potential hazards by sight shall be parked (off the roadway where possible) and the escort vehicle shall proceed across said bridge (hill or incline). Adequate time shall be allotted to allow the escort vehicle to stop oncoming traffic before the oversize movement traverses said bridge, hill, or incline.

6. Escorted movements will not impede the normal flow of traffic whenever possible. Whenever vehicular traffic to the rear becomes congested, it is required that the escort driver cause the movement to be halted onto the shoulder or safe location. The movement shall remain off the main-traveled portion of the roadway until traffic has cleared. Movement may then continue until congestion reoccurs.

7. Movement shall not be made during severe inclement weather (heavy rain, fog, etc.). When the movement is in progress and severe inclement weather occurs, it shall be the responsibility of the escort driver to have the oversize load removed from the traveled portion of the highway to a safe location.

8. The operator of the escort vehicle will ensure that the oversize movement is not allowed to park on the main-traveled portion of the highway unless absolutely necessary or in case of extreme emergency. Anytime the combination is parked on the highway right-of-way, it shall be adequately protected by flares, flags, flagmen, etc.

9. The escort vehicle shall travel to the rear of the overwidth movement on multi-lane highways and in front of the escorted load on two-lane highways. The escort must be behind overlength vehicles and loads. All escort vehicles must cross the Department of Transportation and Development's stationary scales along with the escorted load.

10. The oversize load shall travel as near to the right side of the roadway as is safely possible to insure that traffic will be able to pass safely. The escort and escorted load shall not infringe upon the opposite bound lane whenever possible.

11. A single escort may be used to escort one or two over length loads in one movement.

12. An escort will be required for each overwidth load exceeding 12 feet in width.

13. The number of escort vehicles needed for overweight escort loads and "critical off-road" equipment will be stipulated by the Department of Transportation and Development in their authorization to move the load, as well as any additional restrictions.

14. The escort vehicle shall maintain a sufficient distance from the movement to warn oncoming traffic of the potential danger, but not so far as to hinder control over the movement.

15. Violators of these provisions or requirements shall be subject to all penalties provided by law and may have any and all escort permits revoked.

E. Checklist for Equipment Required for "Louisiana Approved Escort Vehicle"

1. Before any escort vehicle permit and decal can be issued, the following requirements must be met.

a. License. Truck tag or t-tag; commercial plate on all Louisiana domiciled automobiles; reciprocal agreement on all others.

b. Proof of insurance with policy number:

i. liability—$100,000;

ii. property damage—$50,000.

c. Class "D" or "E" Operator's License. (Louisiana residents only) (Department of Public Safety required).

d. Lights:

i. amber in color;

ii. dome—360° visibility;

iii. lens—9 inches in diameter, 4-inch vertical clearance (8 inch x 5 inch acceptable);

iv. bar lights—strobe OK;

v. base (lens) of all lights must be 60 inches from roadway;

vi. all lights front and rear must be operable.

e. Two 18-inch square red/fluorescent orange flags, 40-70 degree angle, atop vehicle on mast—not over 6-inch overhang of vehicle or exceed eight feet in width—must be in line with light(s).

f. Door signs:

i. name and complete address or name, city, state, and telephone number;

ii. well known company logo acceptable, (permanent or semi-permanent)

g. Two Rear View Side Mirrors

h. Radio Communication with Load

i.i. Ten pounds dry chemical fire extinguisher or equivalent;

ii. four 15-minute burning flares (no substitutes, i.e., hazard markers);

iii. two red/fluorescent orange hand-held flags.

j.i. Four red/fluorescent orange 18 inch square flags

ii. two "Oversize Load" signs, 18 inches x 7 feet, with black lettering on yellow background—lettering to be 10 inches by 1 5/8 must read "Oversize Load."

k. Information signs, in addition to the above requirements, are acceptable.

l. Closed vans (step side), buses, campers, motor homes, and motor driven cycles are not acceptable as escort vehicles.

m. A vehicle that has all of the above listed equipment (in proper working order) may escort until which time he crosses a stationary scale or is stopped by a mobile unit. At that time the escort will be inspected and issued the permit and decal without being assessed a penalty.

n. At no time may the escort vehicle pull a trailer or tow another vehicle.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

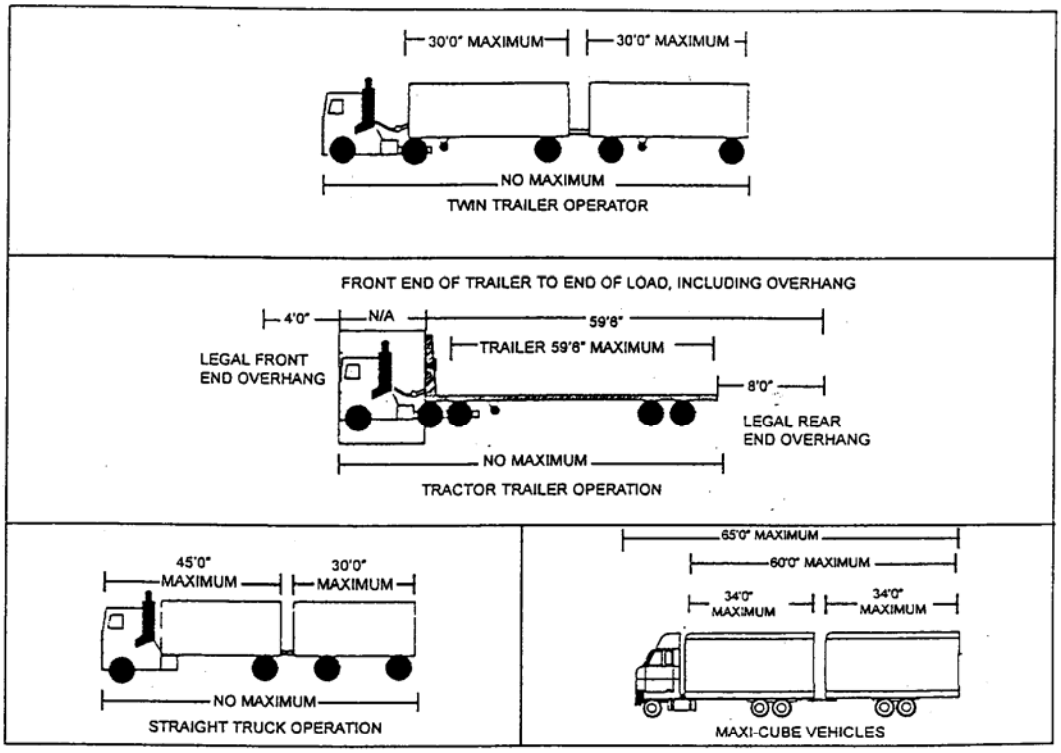
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996), LR 30:1490 (July 2004).

Chapter 30. Legal Limitations

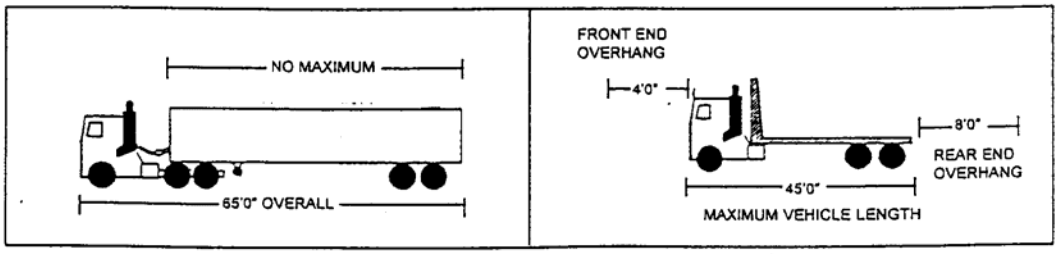
§3001. Figures

LEGAL LENGTHS

LENGTHS LEGAL ONLY ON THE DESIGNATED SYSTEM



LENGTHS LEGAL ON ALL HIGHWAYS



SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT
(STINGER STEERED)

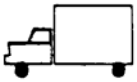
AUTO TRANSPORTERS -- BOAT TRANSPORTERS -- DROMEDARY UNITS
75'0" OVERALL

NOTE: ANY COMBINATION IN EXCESS OF LEGAL LENTH MUST HAVE "OVERSIZE LOAD" SIGNS. A-1

LICENSE WEIGHT

VEHICLES WITH SINGLE-MOUNTED TIRES ON ANY AXLE EXCEPT THE STEERING AXLE SHOULD USE TABLE I:

VEHICLE TYPE



TYPE I

WITH SINGLE-MOUNTED TIRES ON REAR AXLE

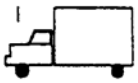
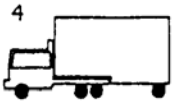
TABLE I

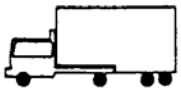
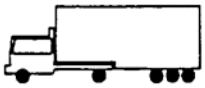
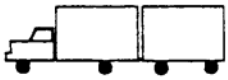
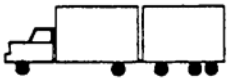
MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE AXLE WEIGHTS FOR VARIOUS TIRE SIZES

TIRE SIZE (WIDTH)	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LICENSE WEIGHT & LEGAL WEIGHT ON NON-INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
8.00	11,000
9.00	12,000
10.00	13,000
11.00	15,000
12.00	16,000
13.00	17,000
14.00	19,000
15.00 OR LARGER	20,000 (INTERSTATE)
15.00 OR LARGER	22,000 (NON-INTERSTATE)

Table I applies to all axles of the vehicle with single-mounted tires. Type I vehicles with single-mounted tires on the rear axle should add the allowable axle load on the steering axle to the allowable axle load on the rear axle to find the maximum gross weight to be licensed.
If the exact tire size is not in the table, the next larger size shall be used to determine the maximum allowable wieght.

VEHICLES WITH DUAL-MOUNTED TIRES ON ALL AXLES EXCEPT THE STEERING AXLE SHOULD USE THE FOLLOWING:

VEHICLE TYPE	TIRE WIDTH ON STEERING AXLE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LICENSE WEIGHT & LEGAL WEIGHT ON NON-INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS	LEGAL WEIGHT ON INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
TYPE I  WITH DUAL-MOUNTED TIRES ON REAR AXLE	8.00	33,000 LBS.	31,000 LBS.
	9.00	34,000 LBS.	32,000 LBS.
	10.00	35,000 LBS.	33,000 LBS.
	11.00	37,000 LBS.	35,000 LBS.
	12.00	38,000 LBS.	36,000 LBS.
	13.00	39,000 LBS.	37,000 LBS.
	14.00	41,000 LBS.	39,000 LBS.
	15.00 OR LARGER	44,000 LBS.	40,000 LBS.
TYPE 2	8.00	48,000 LBS.	45,000 LBS.
	9.00	49,000 LBS.	46,000 LBS.
	10.00	50,000 LBS.	47,000 LBS.
	11.00	52,000 LBS.	49,000 LBS.
	12.00	53,000 LBS.	50,000 LBS.
	13.00	54,000 LBS.	51,000 LBS.
	14.00	56,000 LBS.	53,000 LBS.
	15.00 OR LARGER	59,000 LBS.	54,000 LBS.
TYPE 3	8.00	55,000 LBS.	51,000 LBS.
	9.00	56,000 LBS.	52,000 LBS.
	10.00	57,000 LBS.	53,000 LBS.
	11.00	59,000 LBS.	55,000 LBS.
	12.00	60,000 LBS.	56,000 LBS.
	13.00	61,000 LBS.	57,000 LBS.
	14.00	63,000 LBS.	59,000 LBS.
	15.00 OR LARGER	66,000 LBS.	60,000 LBS.
TYPE 4 	8.00	70,000 LBS.	65,000 LBS.
	9.00	71,000 LBS.	66,000 LBS.
	10.00	72,000 LBS.	67,000 LBS.
	11.00	74,000 LBS.	69,000 LBS.
	12.00	75,000 LBS.	70,000 LBS.
	13.00	76,000 LBS.	71,000 LBS.
	14.00	78,000 LBS.	73,000 LBS.
	15.00 OR LARGER	80,000 LBS.	74,000 LBS.

VEHICLE TYPE	TIRE WIDTH ON STEERING AXLE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LICENSE WEIGHT & LEGAL WEIGHT ON NON-INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS	LEGAL WEIGHT ON INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
TYPE 5 	8.00	70,000 LBS.	65,000 LBS.
	9.00	71,000 LBS.	66,000 LBS.
	10.00	72,000 LBS.	67,000 LBS.
	11.00	74,000 LBS.	69,000 LBS.
	12.00	75,000 LBS.	70,000 LBS.
	13.00	76,000 LBS.	71,000 LBS.
	14.00	78,000 LBS.	73,000 LBS.
	15.00 OR LARGER	80,000 LBS.	74,000 LBS.
TYPE 6	8.00	80,000 LBS.	79,000 LBS.
	9.00 OR LARGER	80,000 LBS.	80,000 LBS.
TYPE 7 	8.00	78,000 LBS.	73,000 LBS.
	9.00	79,000 LBS.	74,000 LBS.
	10.00	80,000 LBS.	75,000 LBS.
	11.00	82,000 LBS.	77,000 LBS.
	12.00	83,000 LBS.	78,000 LBS.
	13.00	84,000 LBS.	79,000 LBS.
	14.00	86,000 LBS.	81,000 LBS.
	15.00 OR LARGER	88,000 LBS.	82,000 LBS.
TYPE 8	Regardless of tire size on steering axle	88,000 LBS.	83,400 LBS.
TYPE 9 	8.00	77,000 LBS.	71,000 LBS.
	9.00	78,000 LBS.	72,000 LBS.
	10.00	79,000 LBS.	73,000 LBS.
	11.00	80,000 LBS.	75,000 LBS.
	12.00	80,000 LBS.	76,000 LBS.
	13.00	80,000 LBS.	77,000 LBS.
	14.00	80,000 LBS.	79,000 LBS.
	15.00 OR LARGER	80,000 LBS.	80,000 LBS.
TYPE 10	Regardless of tire size on steering axle	80,000 LBS.	80,000 LBS.
TYPE 11 	Regardless of tire size on steering axle	80,000 LBS.	80,000 LBS.

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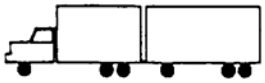
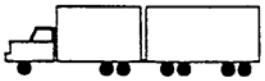
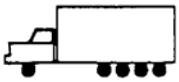
VEHICLE TYPE	TIRE WIDTH ON STEERING AXLE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LICENSE WEIGHT & LEGAL WEIGHT ON NON-INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS	LEGAL WEIGHT ON INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS
TYPE 12 	Regardless of tire size on steering axle	80,000 LBS.	80,000 LBS.
TYPE 13	Regardless of tire size on steering axle	80,000 LBS.	80,000 LBS.
TYPE 14 	Regardless of tire size on steering axle	80,000 LBS.	80,000 LBS.
TYPE 15	8.00	59,000 LBS.	56,000 LBS.
	9.00	61,000 LBS.	58,000 LBS.
	10.00	63,000 LBS.	60,000 LBS.
	11.00	67,000 LBS.	64,000 LBS.
	12.00	69,000 LBS.	66,000 LBS.
	13.00	71,000 LBS.	68,000 LBS.
	14.00 OR LARGER	74,000 LBS.	68,000 LBS.
TYPE 18	8.00	56,000 LBS.	53,000 LBS.
	9.00	57,000 LBS.	54,000 LBS.
	10.00	58,000 LBS.	55,000 LBS.
	11.00	60,000 LBS.	57,000 LBS.
	12.00	61,000 LBS.	58,000 LBS.
	13.00	62,000 LBS.	59,000 LBS.
	14.00	64,000 LBS.	61,000 LBS.
	15.00 OR LARGER	67,000 LBS.	62,000 LBS.
TYPE 19	Regardless of tire size on steering axle	88,000 LBS.	83,400 LBS.
TYPE 20 	8.00	64,000 LBS.	61,000 LBS.
	9.00	65,000 LBS.	62,000 LBS.
	10.00	66,000 LBS.	63,000 LBS.
	11.00	68,000 LBS.	65,000 LBS.
	12.00	69,000 LBS.	66,000 LBS.
	13.00	70,000 LBS.	67,000 LBS.
	14.00	72,000 LBS.	69,000 LBS.
	15.00 OR LARGER	75,000 LBS.	70,000 LBS.

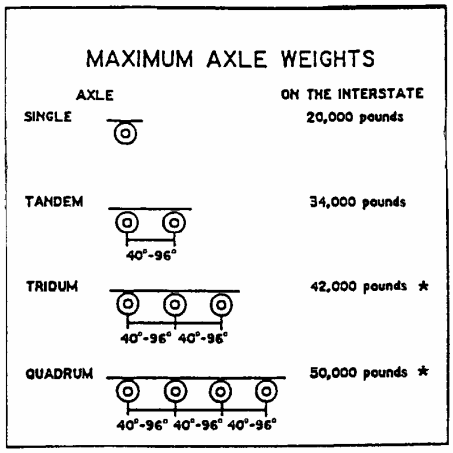
A-10

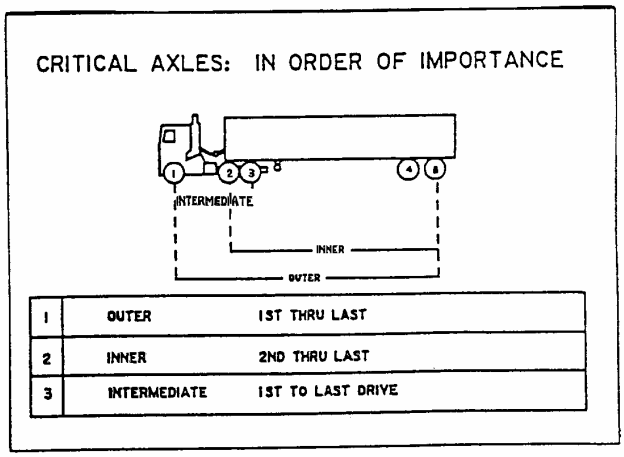
State of Louisiana
FEDERAL BRIDGE FORMULA
(Interstate Highways Only)

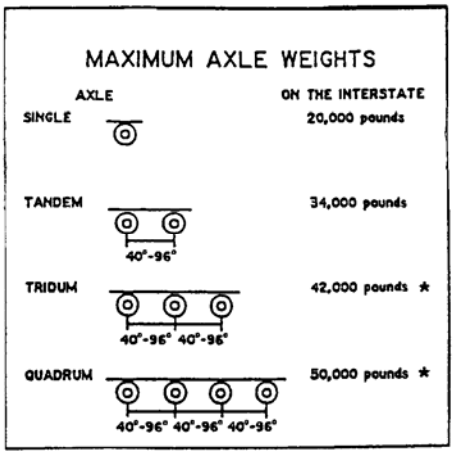
Distance in feet between the extremes of any group of 2 or more consecutive axles	MAXIMUM LOAD IN POUNDS CARRIED ON ANY GROUP OF 2 OR MORE CONSECUTIVE AXLES							
	2 axles	3 axles	4 axles	5 axles	6 axles	7 axles	8 axles	9 axles
4	34,000							
5	34,000							
6	34,000							
7	34,000							
8 and less	34,000	34,000						
More than 8	38,000	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	66,000			
21		51,500	56,000	61,000	66,500			
22		52,500	56,500	61,500	67,000			
23		53,000	57,500	62,500	68,000			
24		54,000	58,000	63,000	68,500	74,000		
25		54,500	58,500	63,500	69,000	74,500		
26		55,500	59,500	64,000	69,500	75,000		
27		56,000	60,000	65,000	70,000	75,500		
28		57,000	60,500	65,500	71,000	76,500	82,000	
29		57,500	61,500	66,000	71,500	77,000	82,500	
30		58,500	62,000	66,500	72,000	77,500	83,000	
31		59,000	62,500	67,500	72,500	78,000	83,500	
32		60,000	63,500	68,000	73,000	78,500	84,500	90,000
33			64,000	68,500	74,000	79,000	85,000	90,500
34			64,500	69,000	74,500	80,000	85,500	91,000
35			65,500	70,000	75,000	80,500	86,000	91,500
36			66,000	70,500	75,500	81,000	86,500	92,000
37		Exception	66,500	71,000	76,000	81,500	87,000	93,000
38			67,500	71,500	77,000	82,000	87,500	93,500
39			68,000	72,500	77,500	82,500	88,500	94,000
40			68,500	73,000	78,000	83,500	89,000	94,500
41			69,500	73,500	78,500	84,000	89,500	95,000
42			70,000	74,000	79,000	84,500	90,000	95,500
43			70,500	75,000	80,000	85,000	90,500	96,000
44			71,500	75,500	80,500	85,500	91,000	96,500
45			72,000	76,000	81,000	86,000	91,500	97,500
46			72,500	76,500	81,500	87,000	92,500	98,000
47			73,500	77,500	82,000	87,500	93,000	98,500
48			74,000	78,000	83,000	88,000	93,500	99,000
49			74,500	78,500	83,500	88,500	94,000	99,500
50			75,500	79,000	84,000	89,000	94,500	100,000
51			76,000	80,000	84,500	89,500	95,000	100,500
52			76,500	80,500	85,000	90,500	95,500	101,000
53			77,500	81,000	86,000	91,000	96,500	102,000
54			78,000	81,500	86,500	91,500	97,000	102,500
55			78,500	82,500	87,000	92,000	97,500	103,000
56			79,500	83,000	87,500	92,500	98,000	103,500
57		Interstate Gross	80,000	83,500	88,000	93,000	98,500	104,000
58		Weight Limit		84,000	89,000	94,000	99,000	104,500
59				85,000	89,500	94,500	99,500	105,000
60				85,500	90,000	95,000	100,500	105,500

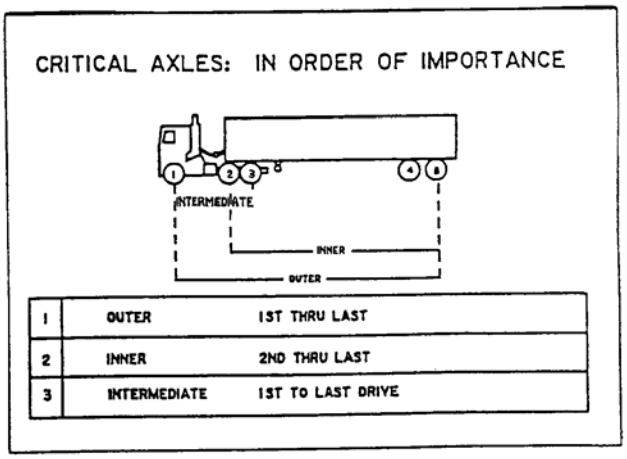
A-11

Stationary Weights and Standards Enforcement Scales		
Location	**Highway**	**Phone Number**
*Baptist (WB only)	I-12	(225) 543-4113
Breaux Bridge	I-10	(337) 332-2860
Causeway		(318) 624-4441
*Delta	I-20	(318) 574-1460
*Greenwood	I-20	(318) 938-7760
*Kentwood	I-55	(504) 229-2131 S Bound (504) 229-6125 N Bound
LaPlace	I-10	(504) 652-3618
LaPlace	U.S. 61	(504) 652-3122
Pineville	U.S. 71	(318) 487-5713
*Slidell	I-10	(504) 646-6454 W Bound (504) 646-6452 E Bound
*Starks	LA 12	(337) 743-6160
*Toomey	I-10	(337) 589-7071 E Bound (318) 589-7908 W Bound
West Baton Rouge	U.S. 190	(225) 342-7569
*Ports-of-Entry		









AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 32:2 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Highways, LR 5:26 (February 1979), amended by the Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 22:120 (February 1996).

Title 73
WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND STANDARDS
Part III. Weights and Measures

Editor's Note: Chapter 1, Fuel Specifications, has been moved from Title 73 to Title 7, Part XXV, Chapter 3 for topical placement. Act 38 of the First Extraordinary Session of 1998 of the Louisiana Legislature transferred the authority for these regulations from the Department of Transportation and Development to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. New specifications were promulgated in the *Louisiana Register* in January 2005.

Chapter 3. Minimum Standards for Reflectivity of Work-Site Materials

§301. Minimum Standards for Reflective Sign Sheeting

A. Reflective sheeting shall be one of the following types as specified on the plans and complying with ASTM D 4956 except as modified herein. The sheeting shall be an approved product listed in QPL 13.

1. Type I. A medium-intensity retroreflective sheeting referred to as "engineering grade" and typically enclosed lens glass-bead sheeting.

2. Type II. A medium-high-intensity retroreflective sheeting sometimes referred to as "super engineering grade" and typically enclosed lens glass-bead sheeting.

3. Type III. A high-intensity retroreflective sheeting, that is typically encapsulated glass-bead retroreflective material.

4. Type VI. An elastomeric-high-intensity retro-reflective sheeting without adhesive. This sheeting is typically a vinyl microprismatic retroreflective material.

5. DOTD Type VII (Fluorescent Orange). A super-intensity retroreflective sheeting, that is typically an unmetallized microprismatic retroreflective element material.

6. Type IX. A very high-intensity retroreflective sheeting having highest retroreflectivity at short distances as determined by the R_A values at 1° observation angle. This sheeting is typically an unmetallized microprismatic retroreflective element material.

B. Adhesive Classes. The adhesive required for retroreflective sheeting shall be Class 1 (pressure sensitive) or Class 2 (heat activated) as specified in ASTM D 4956.

C. Identification Marks. Type II sheeting shall be distinguished by integral identification marks that cannot be removed or affected by physical or chemical methods without causing damage to the sheeting. The markings shall be inconspicuously placed on 12-inch (300-mm) centers and shall be visible from a distance of not more than 3 feet (1.0 m).

D. Alternate Sheeting Type. DOTD Type VII (Fluorescent Orange). Minimum Coefficients of Retroreflection shall be as specified in Table 1015-1. Luminance factors and color requirements shall be as specified in Table 1015-2.

Table 1015-1 Coefficients of Retroreflection for DOTD Type VII (Fluorescent Orange) Sheeting[1]

Observation Angle, degrees	Entrance Angle, degrees	Fluorescent Orange
0.2	-4	180
0.2	+30	90
0.5	-4	72
0.5	+30	36

[1]Minimum Coefficient of Retroreflection (R_A) (cd $lx^{-1}m^{-2}$)

Table 1015-2 Fluorescent Orange Color Specification Limits (Daytime)

Color	1		2		3		4		Luminance Factor, min.
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y	Y%
Fluor. Orange	0.583	0.416	0.535	0.400	0.595	0.351	0.645	0.355	25

(The four pairs of chromaticity coordinates determine the acceptable color in terms of the CIE 1931 Standard Colorimetric System measured with Standard Illuminant D65.)

E. Accelerated Weathering. Reflective sheeting, when processed, applied and cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations shall perform in accordance with the accelerated weathering standards in Table 1015-3.

Table 1015-3 Accelerated Weathering Standards[2]

Type	Retroreflectivity[1]				Colorfastness[3]	
	Orange		All Colors, except Orange		Orange	All Colors, except Orange
I	Not used		2 years	50[4]	Not used	2 Years
II	1 Year	65[5]	Not used		1 Year	3 Years
III	1 Year	80[6]	3 Years	80[6]	1 Year	3 Years
III (for drums)	1 Year	80[6]	1 Year	80[6]	1 Year	1 Year
VI	1/2 Year	50[7]	1/2 Year	50[7]	1/2 Year	1/2 Year
DOTD Type VII (Fluor. Orange)	1 Year	80[8]	Not Used		1 Year	Not used
IX	Not used		3 Years	80[9]	Not used	3 Years

[1]Percent retained retroreflectivity of referenced table after the outdoor test exposure time specified.
[2]At an angle of 45° from the horizontal and facing south in accordance with ASTM G7.

[3]Colors shall conform to the color specification limits of ASTM D4956 and Table 1015-2 herein after the outdoor test exposure time specified.
[4]ASTM D4956, Table 4.
[5]ASTM D4956, Table 6.
[6]ASTM D4956, Table 7.
[7]ASTM D4956, Table 12.
[8]Table 1015-1.
[9]ASTM D4956, Table 3.

F. Performance. Reflective sheeting for signs, when processed, applied and cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations shall perform outdoors in accordance with the performance standards in Table 1015-4.

Table 1015-4 Reflective Sheeting Performance Standards

Type	Retroreflectivity[1] -- Durability[2]				Colorfastness[3]
	Orange		All Colors, except Orange		
I	Not used		7 years	50[4]	3 Years
II	3 Years	65[5]	Not used		3 Years
III	3 Years	80[6]	10 Years	80[6]	3 Years
DOTD Type VII (Fluor. Orange	3 Years	80[7]	Not Used		3 Years
IX	Not used		7 Years	80[8]	3 Years

[1]Percent retained retroreflectivity of referenced table after installation and the field exposure time specified.
[2]All sheeting shall maintain its structural integrity, adhesion and functionality after installation and the field exposure time specified.
[3]All colors shall conform to the color specification limits of ASTM D4956 and Table 1015-2 herein after installation and the field exposure time specified.
[4]ASTM D4956, Table 4.
[5]ASTM D4956, Table 6.
[6]ASTM D4956, Table 7.
[7]Table 1015-1.
[8]ASTM D4956, Table 3.

G. Temporary Signs, Barricades, Channelizing Devices, Drums and Cones. Reflective sheeting for temporary signs, barricades and channelizing devices, shall meet the requirements of ASTM D 4956, Type III except that the initial sequence of temporary advanced warning construction signs used on the mainline of freeways and expressways shall meet the requirements of DOTD Type VII (Fluorescent Orange).

1. Reflective sheeting for vertical panels shall meet the requirements of ASTM D 4956, Type III.

2. Reflective sheeting for drums shall be a minimum of 6 inches (150 mm) wide and shall meet the requirements of ASTM D 4956, Type III, and the Supplementary Requirement S2 for Reboundable Sheeting as specified in ASTM D 4956. Reflective sheeting for traffic cone collars shall meet the requirements of ASTM D 4956, Type VI.

H. Sheeting Guaranty. The contractor shall provide the department with a guaranty from the sheeting manufacturer stating that if the retroreflective sheeting fails to comply with the performance requirements of this Subsection, the sheeting manufacturer shall do the following:

Table 1015-5 Manufacturer's Guaranty-Reflective Sheeting

Type	Manufacturer shall restore the sign face in its field location to its original effectiveness at no cost to the department if failure occurs during the time period[1] specified below.		Manufacturer shall replace the sheeting required to restore the sign face to is original effectiveness at no cost to the department if failure occurs during the time period[1] specified below.
	Orange	All Colors, except Orange	All Colors, except Orange
I	Not used	<5 years	5-7 years
II	<3 years	<5 years	5-10 years
III	<3 years	<7 years	7-10 years
DOTD Type VII (Fluor. Orange)	<3 years	Not used	Not used
IX	Not used	<5 years	5-10 years

[1]From the date of sign installation.

1. Replacement sheeting for sign faces, material, and labor shall carry the unexpired guaranty of the sheeting for which it replaces.

2. The sign fabricator shall be responsible for dating all signs with the month and year of fabrication at the time of sign fabrication. This date shall constitute the start of the guaranty obligation period.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 48:35.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 24:703 (April 1998), amended LR 26:357 (February 2000), LR 30:502 (March 2004).

§303. Minimum Standards for Striping

A. Temporary Pavement Markings

1. Temporary Tape. Temporary tape shall comply with ASTM D 4592, Type I (removable) or Type II (non-removable) and shall be an approved product listed in QPL-60.

2. Painted Stripe. Paint shall be an approved traffic paint complying with Subsection 1015.12. of the *Louisiana Standard Specifications for Roads and Bridges*. Glass beads for drop-on application shall comply with Subsection 1015.13 of the *Louisiana Standard Specifications for Roads and Bridges*.

3. Temporary Raised Pavement Markings for Asphaltic Surface Treatment. Temporary raised pavement markers for asphaltic surface treatment shall be flexible reflective tabs having a nominal width of 4 inches (10 cm). The markers shall be yellow with amber reflective area on both sides. The body of the marker shall consist of a base and vertical wall made of polyurethane or other approved material and shall be capable of maintaining a reasonable vertical position after installation. The initial minimum reflectivity at an entrance angle of -4 degrees and an observation angle of 0.2 degrees shall be 230 mcd/lx when measured in accordance with ASTM E 810.

a. The reflective material shall be protected with an easily removable cover of heat resistant material capable of withstanding and protecting the reflective material from the application of asphalt at temperatures exceeding 325°F (160°C).

b. The markers shall be an approved product listed in QPL 74.

B. Traffic Paint. The contractor shall have the option of furnishing either alkyd traffic paint or water-borne traffic paint; however, the same type paint shall be used throughout the project. Each paint container shall bear a label with the name and address of manufacturer, trade name or trade-mark, type of paint, number of gallons, batch number and date of manufacture. Paints shall be approved products listed in QPL 36; shall show no excessive settling, caking or increase in viscosity during six months of storage, and shall be readily stirred to a suitable consistency for standard spray gun application. An infrared curve shall be generated in accordance with DOTD TR 610 and compared with the standard curve made during the initial qualification process.

1. Alkyd Traffic Paint. This material shall be a rapid-setting compound suitable for use with hot application equipment. The material shall meet the requirements of Table 1015-11.

Table 1015-11 Alkyd Traffic Paint Physical Properties

Property	Test Method	Requirements Min	Requirements Max
Weight, kg/L	ASTM D 1475	1.5	---
Viscosity @ 25°C, Krebs Units	ASTM D 562	85	115
Dry to No Pick Up, s	ASTM D 711	---	180
Directional Reflectance, % White Yellow	ASTM E 97	 80 50	 --- ---
Bleeding	Fed. Spec. TT-P-115	Pass	
Total Solids, % by mass	ASTM D 1644, Method A	70	---
Film Shrinkage	[1]	Pass	
Hiding Power	[2]	Pass	
Pigment, %	ASTM D 2371	50	55
Nonvolatiles in Vehicle, % by mass	ASTM D 215	35	---
Flexibility	Fed. Spec. TT-P-1952	Pass	
Pigment Composition	[3]	Pass	

[1]Film Shrinkage: With a film applicator, cast a wet film with a thickness of 30 mils (750 µm) over a smooth glass plate. Allow sample to cure at room condition for four to five hours. Using a micrometer, measure the plate thickness before the film is cast using five measurements to obtain an average. The cured film shall have a minimum thickness of 12 mils (300 µm).

[2]Hiding Power: The paint shall have a wet hiding power of at least 350 square feet per gallon (8.6 m2/L). The compound shall have sufficient hiding power to cover any pavement when applied at a wet film thickness of 15 mils (375 µm).

[3]Pigment Composition: White paint shall contain at least 1.5 pounds (180 g) of titanium dioxide (Ti02) pigment per gallon (L) as determined using DOTD TR 523 with at least 92 percent Ti02 content. The Ti02 shall comply with ASTM D 476. Yellow paint shall contain at least 1.3 pounds (160 g) of medium chrome yellow pigment per gallon (L) as determined using DOTD TR 523. Medium chrome yellow pigment shall comply with ASTM D 211, Type III.

2. Water Borne Traffic Paint. This material shall be a rapid setting waterborne compound suitable for use with hot application equipment. The material shall meet the requirements of Table 1015-12.

Table 1015-12 Water Borne Traffic Paint Physical Properties

Property	Test Method	Requirements Min	Requirements Max
Weight, kg/L	ASTM D 1475	1.5	---
Viscosity, at 25°C Krebs Units	ASTM D 562	75	90
Drying to No Pickup, min.	ASTM D 711	---	10
Dry through, min.	ASTM D 1640	---	20
Volume Solids, %	---	58	---
Total Solids, % by mass	ASTM D 2369	70	---
Pigment, % by mass	ASTM D 3723	45	55
Nonvolatile Vehicle, % by mass	Fed. Test 141B	40	---
Bleed Ratio	Fed. Spec. TT-P-1952	0.96	---
Daylight Reflectance, % White Yellow	Fed. Test 141B	 85 54	 --- ---
Hiding Power (Contrast Ratio) at 250 µm	Fed. Test 141B	0.96	---
Flexibility	Fed. Spec. TT-P-1952	Pass	
Drying Time, min.	[1]	---	3
Fineness of Grind	ASTM D 1210	3	---
Freeze-Thaw	ASTM D 2243	Pass	
Heat Stability	Fed. Spec. TT-P-1952	Pass	
Color	[2]	Pass	
Volatile Organic Compounds (g/L)	---	---	150
Pigment Composition	[3]	Pass	

[1]Drying Time to No Track- Paint applied at 15 mils (375 µm) wet on the road surface with paint heated to 120-150°F (50-65°C) shall not show tracking when a standard size automobile crosses in a passing maneuver at three minutes.

[2]Color—Yellow paint shall comply with the requirements of Table 1015-13 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1349. White shall be a clean, bright, untinted binder.

[3]The white paint shall contain a minimum of 1.0 pound per gallon (120 g/L) of titanium dioxide (Ti02) as determined using DOTD TR 523. The titanium dioxide shall comply with ASTM D 476.

Table 1015-13 Water Borne Traffic Paint Color Specification Limits (Daytime)

Color	1		2		3		4	
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
Yellow	0.4756	0.4517	0.4985	0.4779	0.5222	0.4542	0.4919	0.4354

(The four pairs of chromaticity coordinates determine the acceptable color in terms of the CIE 1931 Standard Colorimetric System measured with Standard Illuminant C.)

C. Large Embedment Coated Glass Beads for Pavement Markings. Large embedment coated glass beads for use with painted traffic striping and flat thermoplastic striping shall be transparent, clean, colorless glass, smooth and spherically shaped, free from milkiness, pits, or excessive air bubbles and conform to the specific requirements for the class designated. The beads shall be non-flotation, embedment coated and conform to the following specific requirements.

1. Gradation. The testing for gradation of the beads shall be in accordance with ASTM D 1214 and shall meet the gradation requirements specified below.

a. Painted Traffic Striping. Glass beads for painted traffic striping shall meet the gradation requirements of Table 1015-14.

Table 1015-14 Gradation of Large Embedment Coated Glass Beads for Painted Traffic Striping	
U.S. Sieve (Metric Sieve)	**Percent Retained**
No. 12 (1.7 mm)	0
No. 14 (1.4 mm)	0-5
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	5-20
No. 18 (1.00 mm)	40-80
No. 20 (850 µm)	10-40
No. 25 (710 µm)	0-5
PAN	0-2

b. Flat Profile Thermoplastic Striping. Drop-on beads for flat profile thermoplastic striping shall meet the gradation requirements of Table 1015-15 as determined by the thickness of the striping.

Table 1015-15 Gradation of Embedment Coated Glass Beads for Flat Profile Thermoplastic Striping			
Thickness	**Number of Bead Drops**	**Application #1**	**Application #2**
40 mils	Single Drop	See Table 1015-14	N/A
90 mils or greater	Double Drop	See Table 1015-16	AASHTO M 247 Type I

Table 1015-16 Gradation of Large Embedment Coated Glass Beads for First Drop on Flat Thermoplastic Striping	
U.S. Sieve (Metric Sieve)	**Percent Retained**
No. 10 (2.0 mm)	0
No. 12 (1.7 mm)	0-5
No. 14 (1.4 mm)	5-20
No. 16 (1.18 mm)	40-80
No. 18 (1.00 mm)	10-40
No. 20 (850 µm)	0-5
PAN	0-2

2. Roundness. The beads shall have a minimum of 80 percent rounds per screen for the two highest sieve quantities. The remaining sieve fractions shall have no less than 75 percent rounds as determined by microscopic examination.

3. Angular Particles. The beads shall have no more than 3 percent angular particles per screen.

4. Refractive Index. The beads shall have a refractive index of 1.50 to 1.52 when tested by the liquid immersion method.

5. Embedment Coating. The large beads for thermoplastic striping shall be coated with an adhesion assuring coating. The smaller AASHTO M247 Type I beads shall be coated to provide free flowing characteristics when tested in accordance with AASHTO M247 Section 4.4.1. and assure adhesion. Glass beads shall be properly coated and conform to the requirements when tested as described in DOTD TR 530 Determination of Embedment Coating on Large Embedment Coated Glass Beads for Pavement Markings.

6. Packaging and Marking. The beads shall be packaged in moisture proofed containers. Each container shall be stamped with the following information: Name and address of manufacturer, shipping point, trademark or name, the wording "Large Embedment Coated Glass Beads," class, weight, lot number and the month and year of manufacture. The container for the AASHTO M 247 Type I beads shall be similarly stamped except that the wording shall be "Glass Beads."

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 48:35.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 24:705 (April 1998), amended LR 30:504 (March 2004).

§305. Minimum Standard for Thermoplastic Pavement Markings

EDITOR'S NOTE: In §305.A.1, Subsection 732.03(d)(1) is found in *Louisiana Standard Specifications for Roads and Bridges*.*

A. Description. This specification covers hot-sprayed or hot-extruded reflective thermoplastic compound for pavement markings on asphaltic or portland cement concrete pavement. Thermoplastic marking material applied to asphaltic surfaces shall consist of an alkyd-based formulation. Thermoplastic marking material applied to portland cement concrete surfaces shall consist of either an alkydbased or hydrocarbonbased formulation. Material shall be so manufactured as to be applied by spray or extrusion to pavement in molten form, with internal and surface application of glass spheres, and upon cooling to normal pavement temperature, shall produce an adherent, reflectorized pavement marking of specified thickness and width, capable of resisting deformation.

1. Material shall not scorch, break down, or deteriorate when held at the plastic temperature specified in Subsection 732.03(d)(1)* for four hours or when reheated four times to the plastic temperature. Temperature-vs-viscosity characteristics of plastic material shall remain constant when reheated four times, and shall be the same from batch to batch. There shall be no obvious change in color of material as the result of reheating four times, or from batch to batch.

B. Suitability for Application. Thermoplastic material shall be a product especially compounded for pavement markings. Markings shall maintain their original dimension and placement and shall not smear or spread under normal traffic at temperatures of below 140°F (60°C). Markings shall have a uniform cross section. Pigment shall be evenly dispersed throughout its thickness. The exposed surface shall be free from tack and shall not be slippery when wet. Material shall not lift from pavement in freezing weather. Cold ductility of material shall be such as to permit normal movement with the pavement surfaced without chipping or cracking.

C. Standard Thermoplastic Pavement Markings. Materials shall be approved products listed in QPL 63 and shall comply with AASHTO M 249 and the specifications as stated herein with the following modifications.

1. Color. The yellow thermoplastic shall comply with the requirements of Table 1015-7 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1349.

Table 1015-7 Color Specification Limits (Daytime)								
Color	1		2		3		4	
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
Yellow	0.4756	0.4517	0.4985	0.4779	0.5222	0.4542	0.4919	0.4354
(The four pairs of chromaticity coordinates determine the acceptable color in terms of the CIE 1931 Standard Colorimetric System measured with Standard Illuminant C.)								

2. Whiteness Index. The white thermoplastic shall have a minimum whiteness index of 40 when tested according to ASTM E 313.

D. Inverted Profile Thermoplastic Pavement Markings. Materials shall be approved products listed in QPL 63 and shall comply with AASHTO M 249 and these specifications as follows:

1. Bead Content. Glass bead content for inverted profile thermoplastic pavement markings shall be in accordance with Table 1015-8.

Table 1015-8 Bead Content		
U.S. Standard Sieve Size (Microns)	Class A[1]—10% min. (by wt.) of thermoplastic compound, Percent Retained	Class B[1]—25% min. (by wt.) of thermoplastic compound
14 (1400)	0-1	Beads shall meet gradation requirement of AASHTO M 247, Type I.
16 (1190)	0-20	
18 (1000)	0-45	
20 (840)	30-80	
30 (595)	20-50	
Pan	0-10	

[1]Refer to Section 732 when applying as drop-on beads for inverted profile thermoplastic pavement markings.

2. Bead Quality. The glass beads shall be coated with A-116 Silane or other adhesion promoting coating. The glass beads shall have a maximum of 3 percent irregular particles and a maximum of 5 percent air inclusions. The percentage of true spheres shall be 90 percent minimum for Class A beads and 80 percent minimum for Class B beads.

3. Binder Content. The binder content of the thermoplastic material shall be 19 percent minimum.

4. Titanium Dioxide. The titanium dioxide shall meet ASTM D476, Type II, Rutile grade, 93 percent minimum titanium content.

5. Yellow Pigment. The yellow pigment for the yellow thermoplastic material shall be 4 percent minimum.

6. Color. The yellow thermoplastic shall comply with the requirements of Table 1015-9 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 1349.

Table 1015-9 Color Specification Limits (Daytime)								
Color	1		2		3		4	
	x	y	x	y	x	y	x	y
Yellow	0.4756	0.4517	0.4985	0.4779	0.5222	0.4542	0.4919	0.4354
(The four pairs of chromaticity coordinates determine the acceptable color in terms of the CIE 1931 Standard Colorimetric System measured with Standard Illuminant C.)								

7. Whiteness Index. The white thermoplastic shall have a minimum whiteness index of 40 when tested according to ASTM E 313.

8. Specific Gravity. The specific gravity of the thermoplastic pavement marking material shall not exceed 2.35.

9. Flowability. After heating the thermoplastic material for four hours ±5 minutes at 425±3° F (218±2°C) and testing flowability, the white thermoplastic shall have a maximum percent residue of 22 percent and the yellow thermoplastic shall have a maximum residue of 24 percent.

10. Reflectivity. The initial reflectance for the in-place marking shall have the minimum reflectance value of 450 mcd/lux/sq m for white and 350 mcd/lux/sq m for yellow when measured with a geometry of 1.5 degrees observation angle and 86.5 degrees entrance angle.

11. Wet Reflectivity. The minimum in-place marking when wet shall have the minimum reflectance value of 200 mcd/lux/sq m for white and 175 mcd/lux/sq m for yellow when measured with a geometry of 1.5 degrees observation angle and 86.5 degrees entrance angle. The stripe shall be wet utilizing a pump-type garden sprayer for 30 seconds. After five seconds, place the reflectometer on the stripe and measure the retro reflectance.

12. Retained Reflectivity. The thermoplastic pavement marking material shall retain the minimum reflectance value of 130 mcd/lux/sq m for at least four years after placement. Failure to meet this requirement shall require the contractor to replace the portion of the material shown to be below these minimums. The contractor shall provide a written warranty indicating the terms of this requirement.

13. Inverted Profile. The thermoplastic pavement marking material shall be applied to have individual profiles having a minimum height of 0.140 inches (3.5 mm) with the recessed inverted profiles having a thickness of 0.025 to 0.050 inches (0.6 mm to 1.25 mm). The profiles shall be well defined and not excessively run back together.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 48:35.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 24:707 (April 1998), amended LR 30:506 (March 2004).

§307. Minimum Standards for Preformed Plastic Pavement Marking Tape

A. General. Preformed plastic pavement marking tape shall be approved products listed on QPL 64 and shall comply with ASTM D 4505 Type I, Type I—High Performance (as specified below) or Type V, except as modified herein. The marking tape shall be Grade A, B, C, D, or E. The type and color shall be in accordance with the plans and the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices* (MUTCD).

B. Thickness. All preformed plastic pavement marking tape shall have a minimum overall thickness of 0.060 inches (1.5 mm) when tested without the adhesive.

C. Friction Resistance. The surface of the Type I preformed plastic pavement marking tape shall provide a minimum frictional resistance value of 35 British Polish Number (BPN) when tested according to ASTM E 303. The surface of the Type I-High Performance and Type V preformed plastic pavement marking tape shall provide a minimum frictional resistance value of 45 BPN when tested according to ASTM E 303, except values for the Type V are calculated by averaging values taken at downweb and at a 45 degrees angle from downweb.

D. Retro Reflective Requirements. The preformed plastic pavement marking tape shall have the minimum specific luminance values shown in Table 1015-10 when measured in accordance with ASTM D 4061.

Table 1015-10 Specific Luminance

Type	Observation Angle, degrees	Entrance Angle, degrees	Specific Luminance (mcd/sq m/lx) White	Yellow
I	0.2	86	500	400
	1.0	86.5	300	175
I-High Performance	0.2	86	700	560
	1.0	86.5	400	225
V	0.2	86	1100	800
	1.0	86.5	700	500

E. Durability Requirements. The Type I-High Performance preformed plastic pavement marking tape shall show no appreciable fading, lifting or shrinkage for at least 12 months after placement when placed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended procedures on pavement surfaces having a daily traffic count not to exceed 15,000 ADT per lane.

1. The Type V preformed plastic pavement marking tape shall show no appreciable fading, lifting or shrinkage for at least four years after placement for longitudinal lines and at least two years after placement for symbols and legends.

2. The Type V preformed plastic pavement marking tape shall also retain the following reflectance values for at least four years after placement for longitudinal lines and at least two years after placement for symbols and legends.

Observation Angle, degrees	Entrance Angle, degrees	Specific Luminance (mcd/sq m/lx) White	Yellow
1.0	86.5	100	100

F. Plastic Pavement Marking Tape Guaranty (Type I—High Performance and Type V). If the plastic pavement marking tape fails to comply with the performance and durability requirements of Subsection 1015.11 (§307) within 12 months for Type I—High Performance and four years for Type V, the manufacturer shall replace the plastic pavement marking material at no cost to the department.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 48:35.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 24:708 (April 1998), amended LR 30:507 (March 2004).

§309. Minimum Standards for Raised Pavement Markers

A. Markers shall be either nonreflectorized or reflectorized, as specified. Markers shall be approved products listed in QPL 9. Infrared curves of materials used in markers shall match approved curves on file at the department's materials and testing section.

1. Nonreflectorized Markers

a. Description. Nonreflectorized markers shall consist of an acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene polymer or other approved material, and shall be 4-by-6-inches (100-by-150-mm).

b. Physical Requirements. Markers shall comply with ASTM D4280. The color shall be in accordance with the plans and the MUTCD.

2. Reflectorized Markers. Reflectorized markers shall comply with ASTM D4280, Designation H—Marker with hard, abrasion-resistant lens surface. The type and color shall be in accordance with the plans and the MUTCD. The markers shall be either standard having approximate base dimensions of 4-by-4-inches (100-by-100-mm) and a maximum height of 0.80 inches (20 mm) or low profile having approximate base dimensions of 4-by-2-inches (100-by-50-mm) and a maximum height of 0.60 inches (15 mm).

3. Adhesives

a. Epoxy Adhesive. Epoxy adhesive shall be Type V epoxy resin system complying with Subsection 1017.02.

b. Bituminous Adhesive. The adhesive shall conform to ASTM D 4280 and shall be an approved product listed in QPL 59.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 48:35.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights Measures and Standards, LR 24:709 (April 1998), amended LR 30:507 (March 2004).

Chapter 5. Materials and Testing

§501. Manuals

A. The department shall publish the following manuals and make them available to the public for the following prices:

1. Testing Procedure Manual (2-volume set)—$50 set;

2. Field Testing Procedures Manual—$25 each;

3. Materials Sampling Manual—$25 each;

4. Qualified Products List—$25 each;

5. MATT System Field Handbook—$25 each

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 36:504(A)(3), (B)(5) and R.S. 48:265.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Transportation and Development, Office of Weights, Measures and Standards, LR 15:15 (January 1989), amended LR 21:706 (July 1995).