

## LEGISLATIVE BILL 805

Approved by the Governor March 17, 2010

Introduced by Transportation and Telecommunications Committee: Fischer, 43, Chairperson; Campbell, 25; Gay, 14; Hadley, 37; Lautenbaugh, 18; Loudon, 49; Stuthman, 22.

FOR AN ACT relating to motor vehicles; to amend sections 60-4,129, 60-4,169, 60-6,123, 60-6,190, 75-362, 75-363, and 75-364, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, sections 60-465 and 60-4,150, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2008, and sections 18-1739, 60-3,193.01, 60-462.01, 60-484.02, and 60-4,147.02, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009; to adopt by reference updates to the International Registration Plan and certain federal laws and regulations relating to parking permits for persons with disabilities, operators' licenses, transporting hazardous materials, and motor carrier safety and procedure; to allow the release of digital image or signature information to local law enforcement officers; to change provisions relating to commercial motor vehicles, employment driving permits, commercial drivers' licenses, traffic control signals, and speed limits; to harmonize provisions; and to repeal the original sections.

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

Section 1. Section 18-1739, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009, is amended to read:

18-1739 (1) The permit to be issued pursuant to section 18-1738 or 18-1738.01 shall be constructed of a durable plastic designed to resist normal wear or fading for the term of the permit's issuance and printed so as to minimize the possibility of alteration following issuance. The permit shall be of a design, size, configuration, color, and construction and contain such information as specified in the rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the United States Department of Transportation in the Uniform System for Parking for Persons with Disabilities, 23 C.F.R. part 1235, as such regulations existed on January 1, ~~2009~~, 2010.

(2) In addition to the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, the permit shall show the expiration date and such identifying information with regard to the handicapped or disabled person or temporarily handicapped or disabled person to whom it is issued as is necessary to the enforcement of sections 18-1736 to 18-1741.07 as determined by the Department of Motor Vehicles. The expiration date information shall be distinctively color-coded so as to identify by color the year in which the permit is due to expire.

(3) No permit shall be issued to any person or for any motor vehicle if any parking permit has been issued to such person or for such motor vehicle and such permit has been suspended pursuant to section 18-1741. At the expiration of such suspension, a permit may be renewed in the manner provided for renewal in sections 18-1738, 18-1738.01, and 18-1740.

(4) A duplicate permit may be provided without cost if the original permit is destroyed, lost, or stolen. Such duplicate permit shall be issued in the same manner as the original permit, except that a newly completed medical form need not be provided if a completed medical form submitted at the time of the most recent application for a permit or its renewal is on file with the clerk or designated county official or the Department of Motor Vehicles. A duplicate permit shall be valid for the remainder of the period for which the original permit was issued.

Sec. 2. Section 60-3,193.01, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009, is amended to read:

60-3,193.01 For purposes of the Motor Vehicle Registration Act, the International Registration Plan is adopted and incorporated by reference as the plan existed on July 1, ~~2009~~, January 1, 2010.

Sec. 3. Section 60-462.01, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009, is amended to read:

60-462.01 For purposes of the Motor Vehicle Operator's License Act, the following federal regulations are adopted as Nebraska law as they existed on January 1, ~~2009~~, 2010:

(1) Beginning on an implementation date designated by the director, the federal requirements for interstate shipment of etiologic agents, 42 C.F.R. part 72; and

(2) The parts, subparts, and sections of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as referenced in the Motor Vehicle Operator's License

Act.

Sec. 4. Section 60-465, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2008, is amended to read:

60-465 (1) Commercial motor vehicle means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:

(a) Has a gross combination weight rating of eleven thousand seven hundred ninety-four kilograms or more (twenty-six thousand one pounds or more) inclusive of a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than four thousand five hundred thirty-six kilograms (ten thousand pounds);

(b) Has a gross vehicle weight rating of eleven thousand seven hundred ninety-four or more kilograms (twenty-six thousand one pounds or more);

(c) Is designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver; or

(d) Is of any size and is used in the transportation of materials found to be hazardous for the purposes of the federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act and which require the motor vehicle to be placarded under 49 C.F.R. part 172, subpart F.

(2) Commercial motor vehicle does not include (a) a farm ~~truck~~ as defined in section 60-325 vehicle, other than a combination of truck-tractors and semitrailers, which is (i) controlled and operated by a farmer, including operation by employees or family members of the farmer, (ii) used to transport either agricultural products, farm machinery, farm supplies, or both, to or from a farm or ranch, (iii) not used in the operations of a common or contract motor carrier, and (iv) used when such farm truck is operated within one hundred fifty miles of the registered owner's farmer's farm or ranch, (b) any recreational vehicle as defined in section 60-347 or motor vehicle towing a cabin trailer as defined in sections 60-314 and 60-339, (c) any emergency vehicle operated by a public or volunteer fire department, or (d) any motor vehicle owned or operated by the United States Department of Defense or Nebraska National Guard when such motor vehicle is driven by persons identified in section 60-4,131.01.

Sec. 5. Section 60-484.02, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009, is amended to read:

60-484.02 (1) Each applicant for an operator's license or state identification card shall have his or her digital image taken. Digital images shall be preserved for use as prescribed in sections 60-4,119, 60-4,151, and 60-4,180. The images shall be used for issuing operators' licenses and state identification cards. The images may be retrieved only by the Department of Motor Vehicles for issuing renewal, duplicate, and replacement operators' licenses and state identification cards and may not be otherwise released except in accordance with subsection (3) of this section.

(2) Upon application for an operator's license or state identification card, each applicant shall provide his or her signature in a form prescribed by the department. Digital signatures shall be preserved for use on original, renewal, duplicate, and replacement operators' licenses and state identification cards and may not be otherwise released except in accordance with subsection (3) of this section.

(3) No officer, employee, agent, or contractor of the department or a law enforcement officer shall release a digital image or a digital signature except to a federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, a certified law enforcement officer employed in an investigative position by a ~~state or~~ federal, state, or local agency, or a driver licensing agency of another state for the purpose of carrying out the functions of the agency or assisting another agency in carrying out its functions upon the verification of the identity of the person requesting the release of the information and the verification of the purpose of the requester in requesting the release. Any officer, employee, agent, or contractor of the department or law enforcement officer that knowingly discloses or knowingly permits disclosure of a digital image or digital signature in violation of this section shall be guilty of a Class I misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. Section 60-4,129, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-4,129 (1) Any individual whose operator's license is revoked under section 60-498.02, 60-4,183, or 60-4,186 or suspended under section 43-3318 shall be eligible to operate any motor vehicle, except a commercial motor vehicle, in this state under an employment driving permit. An employment driving permit issued due to a revocation under section 60-498.02, 60-4,183, or 60-4,186 is valid for the period of revocation. An employment driving permit issued due to a suspension of an operator's license under section 43-3318 is valid for no more than three months and cannot be renewed. An

employment driving permit shall not be issued to any person subject to an administrative license revocation who submitted to a chemical test pursuant to section 60-6,197 which disclosed the presence of a concentration of alcohol in violation of section 60-6,196 if the person's driving record abstract maintained in the department's computerized records shows one or more prior administrative license revocations on which final orders have been issued during the immediately preceding twelve-year period at the time the order of revocation is issued.

(2) Any person whose operator's license has been suspended or revoked pursuant to any law of this state, except ~~such sections,~~ section 43-3318, 60-498.02, 60-4,183, or 60-4,186, shall not be eligible to receive an employment driving permit during the period of such suspension or revocation.

(3) An individual who is issued an employment driving permit may operate any motor vehicle, except a commercial motor vehicle, (a) from his or her residence to his or her place of employment and return and (b) during the normal course of employment if the use of a motor vehicle is necessary in the course of such employment. Such permit shall indicate for which purposes the permit may be used. All permits issued pursuant to this section shall indicate that the permit is not valid for the operation of any commercial motor vehicle.

(4) The operation of a motor vehicle by the holder of an employment driving permit, except as provided in this section, shall be unlawful. Any person who violates this section shall be guilty of a Class IV misdemeanor.

(5) The director shall revoke the employment driving permit for an individual upon receipt of an abstract of conviction, other than a conviction which is based upon actions which resulted in the application for such employment driving permit, indicating that the individual committed an offense for which points are assessed pursuant to section 60-4,182. If the permit is revoked in this manner, the individual shall not be eligible to receive an employment driving permit for the remainder of the period of suspension or revocation of his or her operator's license.

Sec. 7. Section 60-4,147.02, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009, is amended to read:

60-4,147.02 No endorsement authorizing the driver to operate a commercial motor vehicle transporting hazardous materials shall be issued, renewed, or transferred by the Department of Motor Vehicles unless the endorsement is issued, renewed, or transferred in conformance with the requirements of section 1012 of the federal Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001, USA PATRIOT Act, 49 U.S.C. 5103a, including all amendments and federal rules and regulations adopted and promulgated pursuant thereto as of January 1, ~~2009,~~ 2010, for the issuance of licenses to operate commercial motor vehicles transporting hazardous materials.

Sec. 8. Section 60-4,150, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2008, is amended to read:

60-4,150 (1) Any person holding a commercial driver's license who loses his or her license, who requires issuance of a replacement license because of a change of name or address, or whose license is mutilated or unreadable may obtain a duplicate or replacement commercial driver's license by filing an application ~~and affidavit~~ and by furnishing proof of identification in accordance with section 60-484.

(2) The application for a replacement license because of a change of name or address shall be made within sixty days after the change of name or address.

(3)(a) This subdivision applies until the implementation date designated by the director pursuant to section 60-462.02. Upon the examiner being satisfied that a duplicate or replacement commercial driver's license should be issued, the applicant shall receive such license upon payment of the fee prescribed in section 60-4,115 to the county treasurer.

(b) This subdivision applies beginning on the implementation date designated by the director pursuant to section 60-462.02. A duplicate or replacement commercial driver's license shall be delivered to the applicant as provided in section 60-4,113 after the county treasurer collects the fee and surcharge prescribed in section 60-4,115 and issues the applicant a receipt with driving privileges which is valid for up to thirty days.

(4) Duplicate and replacement commercial drivers' licenses shall be issued in the manner provided for the issuance of original and renewal commercial drivers' licenses as provided for by section 60-4,149. Upon issuance of any duplicate or replacement commercial driver's license, the commercial driver's license for which the duplicate or replacement license is issued shall be void.

Sec. 9. Section 60-4,169, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is

amended to read:

60-4,169 Whenever it comes to the attention of the director that any person when operating a ~~commercial~~ motor vehicle has, based upon the records of the director, been convicted of or administratively determined to have committed an offense for which disqualification is required pursuant to section 60-4,146.01, 60-4,168, or 60-4,168.01, the director shall summarily revoke (1) the commercial driver's license and privilege of such person to operate a commercial motor vehicle in this state or (2) the privilege, if such person is a nonresident, of operating a commercial motor vehicle in this state. Any revocation ordered by the director pursuant to this section shall commence on the date of the signing of the order of revocation or the date of the release of such person from the jail or a Department of Correctional Services adult correctional facility, whichever is later, unless the order of the court requires the jail time and the revocation to run concurrently.

Sec. 10. Section 60-6,123, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-6,123 Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic control signals exhibiting different colored lights or colored lighted arrows, successively one at a time or in combination, only the colors green, red, and yellow shall be used, except for special pedestrian signals carrying a word legend, number, or symbol, and such lights shall indicate and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians as follows:

(1) (a) Vehicular traffic facing a circular green indication may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn, but vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time such indication is exhibited;

(b) Vehicular traffic facing a green arrow indication, shown alone or in combination with another indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow or such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time, and such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection; and

(c) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal, pedestrians facing any green indication, except when the sole green indication is a turn arrow, may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk;

(2) (a) Vehicular traffic facing a steady yellow indication is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection, and upon display of a steady yellow indication, vehicular traffic shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection, but if such stop cannot be made in safety, a vehicle may be driven cautiously through the intersection; and

(b) Pedestrians facing a steady yellow indication, unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal, are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway before a red indication is shown and no pedestrian shall then start to cross the roadway;

(3) (a) Vehicular traffic facing a steady red indication alone shall stop at a clearly marked stop line or shall stop, if there is no such line, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, before entering the intersection. The traffic shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown except as provided in subdivisions (3) (b) and (3) (c) of this section;

(b) Except where a traffic control device is in place prohibiting a turn, vehicular traffic facing a steady red indication may cautiously enter the intersection to make a right turn after stopping as required by subdivision (3) (a) of this section. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection;

(c) Except where a traffic control device is in place prohibiting a turn, vehicular traffic facing a steady red indication at the intersection of two one-way streets may cautiously enter the intersection to make a left turn after stopping as required by subdivision (3) (a) of this section. Such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection; and

(d) Unless otherwise directed by a pedestrian-control signal, pedestrians facing a steady red indication alone shall not enter the roadway; and

(4) If a traffic control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section shall be applicable except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking, the stop shall be made at the signal; ~~and-~~

(5) (a) If a traffic control signal at an intersection is not operating because of a power failure or other cause and no peace officer, flagperson, or other traffic control device is providing direction for traffic at the intersection, the intersection shall be treated as a multi-way stop; and

(b) If a traffic control signal is not in service and the signal heads are turned away from traffic or covered with opaque material, subdivision (a) of this subdivision shall not apply.

Sec. 11. Section 60-6,190, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

60-6,190 (1) Whenever the Department of Roads determines, upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation, that any maximum speed limit is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist at any intersection, place, or part of the state highway system outside of the corporate limits of cities and villages as well as inside the corporate limits of cities and villages on freeways which are part of the state highway system, it may determine and set a reasonable and safe maximum speed limit for such intersection, place, or part of such highway which shall be the lawful speed limit when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected at such intersection, place, or part of the highway, except that the maximum rural and freeway limits shall not be exceeded. Such a maximum speed limit may be set to be effective at all times or at such times as are indicated upon such signs.

(2) The speed limits set by the department shall not be a departmental rule, regulation, or order subject to the statutory procedures for such rules, regulations, or orders but shall be an authorization over the signature of the Director-State Engineer and shall be maintained on permanent file at the headquarters of the department. Certified copies of such authorizations shall be available from the department at a reasonable cost for duplication. Any change to such an authorization shall be made by a new authorization which cancels the previous authorization and establishes the new limit, but the new limit shall not become effective until signs showing the new limit are erected as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) On county highways which are not part of the state highway system or within the limits of any state institution or any area under control of the Game and Parks Commission or a natural resources district and which are outside of the corporate limits of cities and villages, county boards shall have the same power and duty to alter the maximum speed limits as the department if the change is based on an engineering and traffic investigation comparable to that made by the department. The limit outside of a business or residential district shall not be decreased to less than thirty-five miles per hour.

(4) On all highways within their corporate limits, except on state-maintained freeways which are part of the state highway system, incorporated cities and villages shall have the same power and duty to alter the maximum speed limits as the department if the change is based on engineering and traffic investigation, except that no imposition of speed limits on highways which are part of the state highway system in cities and villages under forty thousand inhabitants shall be effective without the approval of the department.

(5) The director of any state institution, the Game and Parks Commission, or a natural resources district, with regard to highways which are not a part of the state highway system, which are within the limits of such institution or area under Game and Parks Commission or natural resources district control, and which are outside the limits of any incorporated city or village, shall have the same power and duty to alter the maximum speed limits as the department if the change is based on an engineering and traffic investigation comparable to that made by the department.

(6) Not more than six such speed limits shall be set per mile along a highway, except in the case of reduced limits at intersections. The ~~7~~ and the difference between adjacent speed limits along a highway shall not be reduced by more than twenty miles per hour, and there shall be no limit on the difference between adjacent speed limits for increasing speed limits along a highway.

(7) When the department or a local authority determines by an investigation that certain vehicles in addition to those specified in sections

60-6,187, 60-6,305, and 60-6,313 cannot with safety travel at the speeds provided in sections 60-6,186, 60-6,187, 60-6,189, 60-6,305, and 60-6,313 or set pursuant to this section or section 60-6,188 or 60-6,189, the department or local authority may restrict the speed limit for such vehicles on highways under its respective jurisdiction and post proper and adequate signs.

Sec. 12. Section 75-362, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

75-362 For purposes of sections 75-362 to 75-369.07, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) Accident means:

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b) of this subdivision, an occurrence involving a commercial motor vehicle operating on a highway in interstate or intrastate commerce which results in:

(i) A fatality;

(ii) Bodily injury to a person who, as a result of the injury, immediately receives medical treatment away from the scene of the accident; or

(iii) One or more motor vehicles incurring disabling damage as a result of the accident, requiring the motor vehicles to be transported away from the scene by a tow truck or other motor vehicle.

(b) The term accident does not include:

(i) An occurrence involving only boarding and alighting from a stationary motor vehicle; or

(ii) An occurrence involving only the loading or unloading of cargo;

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

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

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

(c) A water capacity greater than one thousand pounds as a receptacle for a gas as defined in 49 C.F.R. 173.115;

(3) Cargo tank means a bulk packaging that:

(a) Is a tank intended primarily for the carriage of liquids or gases and includes appurtenances, reinforcements, fittings, and closures;

(b) Is permanently attached to or forms a part of a motor vehicle or is not permanently attached to a motor vehicle but which, by reason of its size, construction, or attachment to a motor vehicle, is loaded or unloaded without being removed from the motor vehicle; and

(c) Is not fabricated under a specification for cylinders, intermediate bulk containers, multi-unit tank-car tanks, portable tanks, or tank cars;

(4) Cargo tank motor vehicle means a motor vehicle with one or more cargo tanks permanently attached to or forming an integral part of the motor vehicle;

(5) Commercial enterprise means any business activity relating to or based upon the production, distribution, or consumption of goods or services;

(6) Commercial motor vehicle means any self-propelled or towed motor vehicle used on a highway in interstate commerce or intrastate commerce to transport passengers or property when the vehicle:

(a) Has a gross vehicle weight rating or gross combination weight rating or gross vehicle weight or gross combination weight of ten thousand one pounds or more, whichever is greater;

(b) Is designed or used to transport more than eight passengers, including the driver, for compensation;

(c) Is designed or used to transport more than fifteen passengers, including the driver, and is not used to transport passengers for compensation; or

(d) Is used in transporting material found to be hazardous and such material is transported in a quantity requiring placarding pursuant to section 75-364;

(7) Compliance review means an onsite examination of motor carrier operations, such as drivers' hours of service, maintenance and inspection, driver qualification, commercial driver's license requirements, financial responsibility, accidents, hazardous materials, and other safety and transportation records to determine whether a motor carrier meets the safety fitness standard. A compliance review may be conducted in response to a request to change a safety rating, to investigate potential violations of safety regulations by motor carriers, or to investigate complaints or other evidence of safety violations. The compliance review may result in the initiation of an enforcement action with penalties;

(8) Disabling damage means damage which precludes departure of a motor vehicle from the scene of the accident in its usual manner in daylight after simple repairs.

(a) Inclusions: Damage to motor vehicles that could have been driven but would have been further damaged if so driven.

(b) Exclusions:

(i) Damage which can be remedied temporarily at the scene of the accident without special tools or parts;

(ii) Tire disablement without other damage even if no spare tire is available;

(iii) Headlight or taillight damage; and

(iv) Damage to turnsignals, horn, or windshield wipers which makes them inoperative;

(9) Driver means any person who operates any commercial motor vehicle;

(10) Elevated temperature material means a material which, when offered for transportation or transported in a bulk packaging:

(a) Is in a liquid phase and at a temperature at or above two hundred twelve degrees Fahrenheit;

(b) Is in a liquid phase with a flash point at or above one hundred degrees Fahrenheit that is intentionally heated and offered for transportation or transported at or above its flash point; or

(c) Is in a solid phase and at a temperature at or above four hundred sixty-four degrees Fahrenheit;

(11) Employee means any individual, other than an employer, who is employed by an employer and who in the course of his or her employment directly affects commercial motor vehicle safety. Such term includes a driver of a commercial motor vehicle, including an independent contractor while in the course of operating a commercial motor vehicle, a mechanic, and a freight handler. Such term does not include an employee of the United States, any state, any political subdivision of a state, or any agency established under a compact between states and approved by the Congress of the United States who is acting within the course of such employment;

(12) Employer means any person engaged in a business affecting commerce who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle in connection with that business or assigns employees to operate it. Such term does not include the United States, any state, any political subdivision of a state, or an agency established under a compact between states approved by the Congress of the United States;

(13) Exempt motor carrier means a person engaged in transportation exempt from economic regulation under 49 U.S.C. 13506. An exempt motor carrier is subject to the safety regulations adopted in sections 75-362 to 75-369.07;

(14) Farm vehicle driver means a person who drives only a commercial motor vehicle that is controlled and operated by a farmer as a private motor carrier of property;

(15) Farmer means any person who operates a farm or is directly involved in the cultivation of land, crops, or livestock which:

(a) Are owned by that person; or

(b) Are under the direct control of that person;

(16) Fatality means any injury which results in the death of a person at the time of the motor vehicle accident or within thirty days after the accident;

(17) For-hire motor carrier means a person engaged in the transportation of goods or passengers for compensation;

(18) Gross combination weight means the sum of the empty weight of a motor vehicle plus the total weight of any load carried thereon and the empty weight of the towed unit or units plus the total weight of any load carried on such towed unit or units;

(19) Gross combination weight rating means the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination (articulated) motor vehicle. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, gross combination weight rating will be determined by adding either the gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of the motor vehicle plus the gross vehicle weight rating or gross vehicle weight of the towed unit or units;

(20) Gross vehicle weight means the sum of the empty weight of a motor vehicle plus the total weight of any load carried thereon;

(21) Gross vehicle weight rating means the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single motor vehicle. In the absence of such value specified by the manufacturer or the absence of any marking of such value on the vehicle, the gross vehicle weight rating shall be determined from the sum of the axle weight ratings of the vehicle or the sum of the tire

weight ratings as marked on the sidewall of the tires, whichever is greater. In the absence of any tire sidewall marking, the tire weight ratings shall be determined for the specified tires from any of the publications of any of the organizations listed in 49 C.F.R. 571.119;

(22) Hazardous material means a substance or material that the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce and has designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103. The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table, 49 C.F.R. 172.101, and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in 49 C.F.R. part 173;

(23) Hazardous substance means a material, including its mixtures and solutions, that is listed in 49 C.F.R. 172.101, Appendix A, List Of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities, and is in a quantity, in one package, which equals or exceeds the reportable quantity listed in 49 C.F.R. 172.101, Appendix A. This definition does not apply to petroleum products that are lubricants or fuels or to mixtures or solutions of hazardous substances if in a concentration less than that shown in the table in 49 C.F.R. 171.8 under the definition of hazardous substance based on the reportable quantity specified for the materials listed in 49 C.F.R. 172.101, Appendix A;

(24) Hazardous waste means any material that is subject to the hazardous waste manifest requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency specified in 40 C.F.R. 262;

(25) Highway means the entire width between the boundary limits of any street, road, avenue, boulevard, or way which is publicly maintained when any part thereof is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel;

(26) Interstate commerce means trade, traffic, or transportation provided in the furtherance of a commercial enterprise in the United States:

(a) Between a place in a state and a place outside of such state, including a place outside of the United States;

(b) Between two places in a state through another state or a place outside of the United States; or

(c) Between two places in a state as part of trade, traffic, or transportation originating or terminating outside the state or the United States;

(27) Intrastate commerce means any trade, traffic, or transportation provided in the furtherance of a commercial enterprise between any place in the State of Nebraska and any other place in Nebraska and not through any other state;

(28) Marine pollutant means a material which is listed in the Hazardous Materials Table, 49 C.F.R. 172.101, Appendix B, as a marine pollutant (see 49 C.F.R. 171.4 for applicability to marine pollutants) and, when in a solution or mixture of one or more marine pollutants, is packaged in a concentration which equals or exceeds:

(a) Ten percent by weight of the solution or mixture for materials listed in 49 C.F.R. 172.101, Appendix B; or

(b) One percent by weight of the solution or mixture for materials that are identified as severe marine pollutants in the Hazardous Materials Table, 49 C.F.R. 172.101, Appendix B;

(29) Motor carrier means a for-hire motor carrier or a private motor carrier. The term includes a motor carrier's agents, officers, and representatives as well as employees responsible for hiring, supervising, training, assigning, or dispatching of drivers and employees concerned with the installation, inspection, and maintenance of motor vehicle equipment or accessories. This definition includes the terms employer and exempt motor carrier;

(30) Motor vehicle means any vehicle, truck, truck-tractor, trailer, or semitrailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power except (a) farm tractors, (b) vehicles which run only on rails or tracks, and (c) road and general-purpose construction and maintenance machinery which by design and function is obviously not intended for use on a public highway, including, but not limited to, motor scrapers, earthmoving equipment, backhoes, trenchers, motor graders, compactors, tractors, bulldozers, bucket loaders, ditchdigging apparatus, asphalt spreaders, leveling graders, power shovels, and crawler tractors;

(31) Nonbulk packaging means a packaging which has:

(a) A maximum capacity of one hundred nineteen gallons or less as a receptacle for a liquid;

(b) A maximum net mass of eight hundred eighty-two pounds or less and a maximum capacity of one hundred nineteen gallons or less as a receptacle



for a solid; or

(c) A water capacity of one thousand pounds or less as a receptacle for a gas as defined in 49 C.F.R. 173.115;

(32) Out-of-service order means a declaration by an authorized enforcement officer of a federal, state, Canadian, Mexican, or local jurisdiction that a driver, a commercial motor vehicle, or a motor carrier operation is out of service pursuant to 49 C.F.R. 386.72, 392.5, 392.9a, 395.13, or 396.9, or compatible laws or the North American Uniform Out-of-Service Criteria;

(33) Packaging means a receptacle and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacle to perform its containment function in conformance with the minimum packing requirements of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations. For radioactive materials packaging, see 49 C.F.R. 173.403;

(34) Person means any individual, partnership, association, corporation, business trust, or any other organized group of individuals;

(35) Principal place of business means the single location designated by the motor carrier, normally its headquarters, for purposes of identification. The motor carrier must make records required by the regulations referred to in sections 75-363 to 75-369.07 and this section available for inspection at this location within forty-eight hours, Saturdays, Sundays, and state or federal holidays excluded, after a request has been made by an officer of the Nebraska State Patrol;

(36) Private motor carrier means a person who provides transportation of property or passengers by commercial motor vehicle and is not a for-hire motor carrier;

(37) Safety audit means an examination of a motor carrier's operations to provide educational and technical assistance on drivers' hours of service, maintenance and inspection, driver qualification, commercial driver's license requirements, financial responsibility, accidents, hazardous materials, and other safety and transportation records to determine whether a motor carrier meets the safety fitness standard. The purpose of a safety audit is to gather critical safety data needed to make an assessment of the carrier's safety performance and basic safety management controls. Safety audits do not result in safety ratings; and

(38) Tank means a container, consisting of a shell and heads, that forms a pressure-tight vessel having openings designed to accept pressure-tight fittings or closures, but excludes any appurtenances, reinforcements, fittings, or closures.

Sec. 13. Section 75-363, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

75-363 (1) The parts, subparts, and sections of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations listed below, as modified in this section, or any other parts, subparts, and sections referred to by such parts, subparts, and sections, in existence and effective as of January 1, ~~2009~~, 2010, are adopted as Nebraska law.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the regulations shall be applicable to:

(a) All motor carriers, drivers, and vehicles to which the federal regulations apply; and

(b) All motor carriers transporting persons or property in intrastate commerce to include:

(i) All vehicles of such motor carriers with a gross vehicle weight rating, gross combination weight rating, gross vehicle weight, or gross combination weight over ten thousand pounds;

(ii) All vehicles of such motor carriers designed or used to transport more than eight passengers, including the driver, for compensation, or designed or used to transport more than fifteen passengers, including the driver, and not used to transport passengers for compensation;

(iii) All vehicles of such motor carriers transporting hazardous materials required to be placarded pursuant to section 75-364; and

(iv) All drivers of such motor carriers if the drivers are operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 60-465 which requires a commercial driver's license.

(3) The Legislature hereby adopts, as modified in this section, the following parts of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations:

(a) Part 382 - Controlled Substances And Alcohol Use And Testing;

(b) Part 385 - Safety Fitness Procedures;

(c) Part 386 - Rules Of Practice For Motor Carrier, Broker, Freight Forwarder, And Hazardous Materials Proceedings;

(d) Part 387 - Minimum Levels of Financial Responsibility for Motor Carriers;

(e) Part 390 - Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations; General;  
 (f) Part 391 - Qualifications Of Drivers And Longer Combination Vehicle (LCV) Driver Instructors;  
 (g) Part 392 - Driving Of Commercial Motor Vehicles;  
 (h) Part 393 - Parts And Accessories Necessary For Safe Operation;  
 (i) Part 395 - Hours Of Service Of Drivers;  
 (j) Part 396 - Inspection, Repair, And Maintenance;  
 (k) Part 397 - Transportation Of Hazardous Materials; Driving And Parking Rules; and

(l) Part 398 - Transportation Of Migrant Workers.

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

(5) The regulations adopted in subsection (3) of this section shall not apply to farm trucks registered pursuant to section 60-3,146 with a gross weight of sixteen tons or less or to fertilizer and agricultural chemical application and distribution equipment transported in units with a capacity of three thousand five hundred gallons or less if the equipment is not required to be placarded pursuant to section 75-364. The following parts and sections of 49 C.F.R. chapter III shall not apply to drivers of farm trucks registered pursuant to section 60-3,146 and operated solely in intrastate commerce:

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

(6) For purposes of this section, intrastate motor carriers shall not include any motor carrier or driver excepted from 49 C.F.R. chapter III by section 390.3(f) of part 390 or any nonprofit entity, operating solely in intrastate commerce, organized for the purpose of furnishing electric service.

~~(7)~~ (7)(a) Part 395 - Hours Of Service Of Drivers shall apply to motor carriers and drivers who engage in intrastate commerce as defined in section 75-362, except that no motor carrier who engages in intrastate commerce shall permit or require any driver used by it to drive nor shall any driver drive:

~~(a)~~ (i) More than twelve hours following eight consecutive hours off duty; or

~~(b)~~ (ii) For any period after having been on duty sixteen hours following eight consecutive hours off duty.

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

(i) Having been on duty seventy hours in any seven consecutive days if the employing motor carrier does not operate every day of the week; or

(ii) Having been on duty eighty hours in any period of eight consecutive days if the employing motor carrier operates motor vehicles every day of the week.

(8) Part 395 - Hours Of Service Of Drivers, as adopted in subsections (3) and (7) of this section, shall not apply to drivers transporting agricultural commodities or farm supplies for agricultural purposes when the transportation of such commodities or supplies occurs within a one-hundred-air-mile radius of the source of the commodities or the distribution point for the supplies when such transportation occurs during the period beginning on February 15 up to and including December 15 of each calendar year.

(9) 49 C.F.R. 390.21 - Marking Of Commercial Motor Vehicles shall not apply to farm trucks and farm truck-tractors registered pursuant to section 60-3,146 and operated solely in intrastate commerce.

(10) 49 C.F.R. 392.9a - Operating Authority shall not apply to Nebraska motor carriers operating commercial motor vehicles solely in intrastate commerce.

(11) No motor carrier shall permit or require a driver of a commercial motor vehicle to violate, and no driver of a commercial motor vehicle shall violate, any out-of-service order.

Sec. 14. Section 75-364, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, is amended to read:

75-364 (1) The parts, subparts, and sections of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations listed below, or any other parts, subparts, and sections referred to by such parts, subparts, and sections, in existence and effective as of January 1, 2009, 2010, are adopted as part of Nebraska law

and, except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, shall be applicable to all motor carriers whether engaged in interstate or intrastate commerce, drivers of such motor carriers, and vehicles of such motor carriers:

(a) Part 107-Hazardous Materials Program Procedures, subpart F-Registration Of Cargo Tank And Cargo Tank Motor Vehicle Manufacturers, Assemblers, Repairers, Inspectors, Testers, and Design Certifying Engineers;

(b) Part 107-Hazardous Materials Program Procedures, subpart G-Registration Of Persons Who Offer Or Transport Hazardous Materials;

(c) Part 171-General Information, Regulations, And Definitions;

(d) Part 172-Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training Requirements;

(e) Part 173-Shippers-General Requirements For Shipments And Packagings;

(f) Part 177-Carriage By Public Highway;

(g) Part 178-Specifications For Packagings; and

(h) Part 180-Continuing Qualification And Maintenance Of Packagings.

(2) Agricultural operations exceptions:

(a) The transportation of an agricultural product other than a Class 2 material (Compressed Gases) as defined in 49 C.F.R. 171.8, over roads, other than the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, between fields of the same farm, is excepted from subsection (1) of this section when:

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

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

(b) The transportation of an agricultural product to or from a farm, within one hundred fifty miles of the farm, is excepted from the requirements in 49 C.F.R. part 172, subparts G (emergency response information) and H (training), and from the specific packaging requirements of subsection (1) of this section when:

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) Each person having any responsibility for transporting the agricultural product or preparing the agricultural product for shipment has been instructed in the applicable requirements of the parts, subparts, and sections of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations adopted in this section; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) Not be used to transport a flammable cryogenic liquid, hazardous substance, hazardous waste, or marine pollutant as defined in 49 C.F.R. 171.8; and

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

(4) For purposes of this section:

(a) Agricultural product means a hazardous material, other than a hazardous waste, whose end use directly supports the production of an agricultural commodity, including, but not limited to, a fertilizer, pesticide, soil amendment, or fuel. An agricultural product is limited to a material in Class 3 (Flammable Liquids), Class 8 (Corrosives), or Class 9 (Miscellaneous), Division 2.1 (Flammable Gas), Division 2.2 (Nonflammable Gas), Division 5.1 (Oxidizers), or Division 6.1 (Poisons), or an ORM-D material (Consumer Commodity), as defined in 49 C.F.R. 171.8;

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

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

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

(iii) A water capacity greater than one thousand pounds as a receptacle for a gas, pursuant to standards set forth in 49 C.F.R. 173.115;

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

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

Sec. 15. Original sections 60-4,129, 60-4,169, 60-6,123, 60-6,190, 75-362, 75-363, and 75-364, Reissue Revised Statutes of Nebraska, sections 60-465 and 60-4,150, Revised Statutes Cumulative Supplement, 2008, and sections 18-1739, 60-3,193.01, 60-462.01, 60-484.02, and 60-4,147.02, Revised Statutes Supplement, 2009, are repealed.