

2016 Safety Inspection Administrative Rules

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R714. Public Safety, Highway Patrol.

R714-158. Vehicle Safety Inspection Program Requirements.

R714-158-1. Authority.

This rule is authorized by Subsection 53-8-204(5).

R714-158-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to set standards governing the administration and enforcement of the safety inspection program in accordance with Title 53, Chapter 8, Part 2.

R714-158-3. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are defined in Sections 53-8-102, 53-8-202, and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations contained in Subchapter B, Chapter III, Subtitle B of the Code of Federal Regulations Title 49 - Transportation.

(2) In addition:

(a) "agency action" means a written warning, suspension, revocation, or denial applied against a certification, license, or application.

(b) "applicant" means a person who has applied to the division for a permit or certificate;

(c) "certificate" means the authorization for a safety inspector to conduct safety inspections;

(d) "conviction" means an adjudication of guilt regarding criminal conduct, including:

(i) a finding of guilt by a court or a jury;

(ii) a guilty plea;

(iii) a plea of nolo contendere; or

(iv) a plea which is held in abeyance pending the successful completion of a probationary period;

(e) "division" means the Vehicle Safety Inspection section of the Utah Highway Patrol;

(f) "fleet station" means a station that only conducts safety inspections on vehicles that are owned or leased by the same company that owns the station;

(g) "inspection certificate" means the certificate of inspection given when a vehicle passes or fails the requirements of the inspection program;

(h) "licensee" means a person who has been granted a permit or certificate by the division;

(i) "OEM" means original equipment manufacturer;

(j) "online inspection program" means the web-based inspection program used to record safety inspections;

(k) "permit" means the authorization for a person to operate a station;

(l) "revocation" means the permanent deprivation of a certificate or permit;

(m) "inspector" means a person with a valid certificate who is employed by a licensed station;

(n) "station" means a business or government facility located in Utah that is managed or operated by a valid permit holder and conducts safety inspections;

(o) "suspension" means the temporary deprivation of a certificate or permit;

(p) "sticker" means a safety inspection sticker distributed by the division to a station which affixes it to a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more, or is equipped with an air braking system regardless of weight rating, when that vehicle meets the safety inspection requirements;

(q) "sticker report" means the document of inspection given when a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more, or a vehicle equipped with an air braking system regardless of weight rating, fails or meets the safety inspection requirements; and

(r) "Utah Interactive" means the company that has contracted with the division for the setup and facilitation of the online inspection program.

R714-158-4. Safety Inspection Station Permits.

(1) To be eligible for a new permit or to retain a current permit, an applicant shall:

(a) employ a station manager who possesses a valid certificate;

(b) obtain and maintain a \$10,000 surety bond or garage keepers insurance for the station that the permit holder seeks to manage or operate, unless the station the applicant seeks to manage or operate is a government or fleet station;

(c) obtain and maintain a valid business license for the station that the applicant seeks to manage or operate, unless the station the applicant seeks to manage or operate is a government station;

(d) obtain and maintain a valid business registration from the Utah Department of Commerce for the safety inspection station that the applicant seeks to manage or operate, unless the station the applicant seeks to manage or operate is a government station; and

(e) enroll the station in the online inspection program after receiving approval from the division.

(2)(a) An applicant seeking to manage or operate a safety inspection station shall submit a completed permit application packet to the division.

(b) The permit application packet shall include:

(i) a completed permit application form provided by the division;

(ii) a non-refundable permit application fee, unless the station the applicant seeks to manage or operate is a government station;

(iii) proof of a \$10,000 surety bond or garage keepers insurance for the station that the applicant seeks to manage or operate, unless the station the applicant seeks to manage or operate is a government or fleet station;

(iv) documentation of a valid business license for the station that the applicant seeks to manage or operate, unless the station the applicant seeks to manage or operate is a government station; and

(v) documentation of a valid business registration from the Utah Department of Commerce for the safety inspection station that the applicant seeks to manage or operate, unless the station the applicant seeks to manage or operate is a government station.

(3)(a) Upon receipt of a completed application packet, the division shall review the materials to determine if the applicant

is eligible for a permit.

(b) The division may request additional information to determine if the applicant is eligible for a permit.

(4) After receipt of all of the necessary documentation, the division shall inspect the station that the permit holder intends to manage or operate to determine if the station meets the requirements of the safety inspection program.

(5)(a) If the division determines that the applicant has met all of the requirements for a permit, the division shall issue the permit to the applicant.

(b) The permit is non-transferable.

(6)(a) If the division determines that the applicant does not meet the requirements for a permit, the division shall issue a denial letter to the applicant.

(b) The denial letter shall state the reasons for denial and indicate that the applicant may have the matter reviewed as provided in Section 11 of this Rule.

R714-158-5. Building and Equipment Requirements.

(1) To be eligible for a permit or to maintain a permit, the inspection station building and site must meet the following conditions:

(a) the building is capable of housing the vehicles to be inspected;

(b) the building has a level concrete or asphalt floor; and

(c) the site has a business sign of a permanent construction, properly displaying the business name that is listed on the business station application, unless the station the applicant seeks to manage or operate is a government or fleet station.

(2) An inspection station shall have the following tools and equipment:

(a) a current hard copy of the safety inspection manual, or an electronic copy that has been downloaded as a file on a station computer;

(i) accessing the manual online does not meet this requirement;

(b) the necessary hand tools to conduct an inspection;

(c) a hoist capable of lifting all four tires simultaneously off of the ground;

(i) stations in operation prior to January 1, 2009 are exempt from this requirement, but the station shall possess a hoist or heavy-duty jack with jack stands;

(d) measuring gauges and instruments for determining minimum specifications in the inspection process;

(e) a two-piece approved light meter kit capable of measuring window light transmittance at a minimum of +/- 3%;

(f) a dial indicator for measuring ball joint and suspension component tolerances;

(g) a tire tread depth gauge;

(i) a riveted brake lining gauge may be used for tire tread depth gauge;

(h) a tire pressure gauge;

(i) a tape measure; and

(j) the following brake gauges:

(i) bonded;

- (ii) riveted;
- (iii) disc pad;
- (iv) rotor; and
- (v) drum.

(3) An inspection station that performs inspections on heavy motor vehicles, trailers, or buses shall have the following tools and equipment:

- (a) a hoist;
- (b) a two-piece light meter approved by division;
- (c) hand tools including wrenches, screwdrivers, and ratchets;
- (d) a dial indicator for measuring ball joint and suspension component tolerances;
- (e) a tire tread depth gauge;
- (f) a current hard copy of the safety inspection manual, or an electronic copy that has been downloaded as a file on a station computer;
 - (i) accessing the manual online does not meet this requirement;
 - (g) a tire pressure gauge;
 - (h) a king pin gauge;
 - (i) a fifth wheel jaw tester;
 - (j) a measuring tape;
 - (k) a current copy of the School Bus Standards and Inspection Manual, if the station inspects school buses; and
 - (l) the following brake gauges:
 - (i) bonded;
 - (ii) riveted;
 - (iii) disc pad;
 - (iv) rotor; and
 - (v) large drum.

(4) The division may grant an exception to the minimum requirements of this section upon written request from the applicant or licensee that shows extenuating circumstances justifying the exemption.

R714-158-6. Safety Inspector Certificates.

- (1) To be eligible for a certificate, an applicant shall:
 - (a) be 18 years of age or older; and
 - (b) attend and successfully complete the safety inspector training course.
- (2) (a) An applicant seeking to perform safety inspections shall submit a completed certificate application packet to the division.
 - (b) The application packet shall include:
 - (i) a completed certificate application form provided by the division;
 - (ii) a non-refundable certificate application fee;
 - (iii) a passport, copy of a valid driver license, or identification card issued by a state government within the United States or one of its territories to verify the applicant's identity; and
 - (iv) documentation that the applicant attended and successfully completed the safety inspector training course.
- (3) (a) Upon receipt of a completed application packet, the division shall review the materials to determine if the applicant is eligible for a certificate.

(b) The division may request additional information to determine if the applicant is eligible for a certificate.

(4)(a) If the division determines that the applicant has met all of the requirements for a certificate, the division shall issue the certificate to the applicant.

(b) The certificate is non-transferable and shall expire five years from the date of issuance.

(5)(a) If the division determines that the applicant does not meet the requirements for a certificate, the division shall issue a letter of denial to the applicant.

(b) The denial letter shall state the reasons for denial and indicate that the applicant may have the matter reviewed as provided in Section 11 of this Rule.

R714-158-7. Renewal of Certificates.

(1) To be eligible to renew a certificate, a licensee shall retake and successfully complete the safety inspector training course within six months prior to the expiration date of the certificate, either in person or online.

(2)(a) A licensee seeking to renew a certificate must submit a completed certificate renewal packet to the division.

(b) The certificate renewal packet shall include:

(i) a written renewal form provided by the division;

(ii) a non-refundable certificate renewal fee; and

(iii) documentation the inspector has re-taken and successfully completed the safety inspector training course, either in person or online, within six months prior to the expiration date of inspector's certificate.

(3)(a) Upon receipt of a completed renewal packet, the division shall review the materials to determine if the licensee is eligible to renew the permit or certificate.

(b) The division may request additional information to determine if the licensee is eligible to renew the certificate.

(4) If the division determines the licensee has met all of the requirements for renewal, it shall renew the certificate for the licensee.

(5)(a) If the division determines the licensee does not meet the renewal requirements, it shall deny the renewal application for the certificate and notify the licensee in writing.

(b) The denial notification shall state the reasons for denial and state the licensee may have the decision reviewed by filing a written request for hearing within 30 calendar days as provided in Section 11 of this Rule.

R714-158-8. Safety Inspector Training Program.

(1)(a) The safety inspector training course shall consist of a 16-hour training program provided by an educational institution approved by the division.

(b) The educational institution shall:

(i) possess all of the necessary tools to conduct a safety inspection in accordance with Administrative Rules R714-160, R714-161, R714-162, and R714-163;

(ii) teach the safety inspection curriculum approved by the division; and

(iii) administer the quizzes and final test generated by the division.

(2) The safety inspector training course shall be taught by instructors that are employees of an educational institution approved by the division.

(3) Students shall attend all 16 hours of the safety inspector training course and pass the final test in order to successfully complete the course.

(4)(a) Any student who falsifies information or cheats on a quiz or test during the safety inspection training course shall be removed from the course and not allowed to complete it.

(b) A student removed from a safety inspection training course may not retake the class for a period of one year.

R714-158-9. General Safety Inspection Program Requirements.

(1) A permit holder shall be responsible for the management and operation of a station and shall:

(a) acquire and maintain the required equipment at the station;

(b) ensure all inspections are performed at the station and are conducted in accordance with Administrative Rules R714-158-8, R714-160, R714-161, R714-162, R714-163;

(c) ensure all inspection certificates are issued through the online inspection program, unless the program is temporarily unavailable;

(i) if the online inspection program is unavailable for more than three business days, the station shall contact the division;

(d) retain a copy of all station records for a period of one year, including plate brake test records;

(e) make the station and its records available for inspection by the division;

(f) ensure the station has an adequate supply of paper inspection certificates and stickers;

(g) ensure the paper inspection certificates and stickers are safeguarded against loss or theft;

(h) immediately report missing or stolen paper inspection certificates or stickers to the division;

(i) display the permit at the station in a prominent location that is easily visible to the public;

(j) report any changes in the station's name or address to the division;

(k) report any changes in the permit holder's mailing address to the division;

(l) notify the division if there is a change in inspectors who are employed at the station;

(m) ensure that the station uses and displays only the name of the station provided to the division; and

(n) ensure that the station's Utah Interactive account is not delinquent.

(2) An inspector shall:

(a) work under the direction of a permit holder;

(i) an inspector may also be a permit holder for the same station;

(b) only conduct inspections onsite at the station designated on the employer's permit;

- (c) conduct all inspections fully as described in Administrative Rules R714-160, R714-161 R714-162, and R714-163 before an inspection certificate or sticker may be issued or a customer is informed about any reject items;
- (d) conduct all safety inspections honestly and thoroughly;
- (e) not coerce customers or sell unneeded parts or repairs;
- (f) advise customers the vehicle need not be repaired or adjusted at the station that conducted the safety inspection, but needed repairs may be made at any business selected by the customer;
- (g) obtain the customer's authorization before performing any repair or adjustments;
- (h) return any part that is replaced to the customer, upon request;
- (i) show a part that is to be replaced or repaired to the customer if it cannot be returned, upon request;
- (j) issue all inspection certificates using the online inspection program if the station is enrolled in the program, unless the program is temporarily unavailable;
- (k) enter the information from a paper inspection certificate to the online inspection program within 72 hours after the program becomes available again;
- (l) only use his or her assigned username and password issued by the division when using the online inspection program to complete a safety inspection;
- (m) complete all paper safety inspection records legibly;
- (n) fully complete everything on the inspection certificates, stickers, and sticker reports on the same date the vehicle inspection is conducted;
- (o) conduct inspections, issue certificates, and attach stickers to vehicles only at the station where the inspector is employed, unless the inspection is performed on a government-owned emergency fire response vehicle or ambulance;
- (p) not sell or transfer inspection certificates, stickers, or sticker reports to another station;
- (q) complete inspection paperwork or enter the information in the online inspection program whenever a vehicle is inspected;
- (r) avoid conducting safety inspections on his or her personally owned or operated vehicles;
- (s) report any change to his or her mailing address to the division; and
- (t) notify the division if he or she changes employers.

R714-158-10. Inspection Certificates, Stickers, and Sticker Reports.

- (1) Inspection certificates will be issued in books of 50 for passenger/light truck, books of 25 for ATVs, and books of 25 for stickers and sticker reports.
- (2) A station may purchase two books of inspection certificates for passenger/light truck, four books of inspection certificates for ATV, and four books of sticker reports to use when the online inspection program is temporarily unavailable.
- (3) A station may not purchase another book of inspection certificates or sticker reports until the station returns one of the used books that it previously purchased to the division.

(4) Unused books of inspection certificates, sticker reports, or stickers may be returned to the division for reimbursement.

R714-158-11. Grounds for the Denial, Suspension, or Revocation of Station Permit or Inspector Certificate.

(1) An applicant or licensee may be denied, suspended, or revoked for any of the following reasons:

(a) a violation of any Utah state or federal safety inspection law, rule or regulation;

(b) providing any false or misleading information during:

(i) the application or renewal process for a permit or certificate;

(ii) a division investigation or station visit; or

(iii) an administrative hearing; or

(c) conviction of a crime involving dishonesty, deception, or theft.

(2) In determining whether denial, suspension or revocation of a permit or certificate is appropriate, the division shall consider the applicant or licensee's previous history with the safety inspection program.

(3) (a) If an inspector is suspended, the inspector may not conduct safety inspections or represent him or herself to be an inspector.

(b) If a permit holder is suspended, no one at the permit holder's station may conduct safety inspections or represent the station as a safety inspection station.

(c) An applicant or licensee who is denied a certificate or permit may not be eligible to reapply for a period of 90 days from the date of denial.

(d) A licensee whose certificate or permit is revoked shall not be eligible to reapply for another certificate or permit for a period of one year from the date of revocation.

R714-158-12. Adjudicative Proceedings.

(1) All adjudicative proceedings set forth in this section shall be conducted informally as provided in Section 63G-4-202.

(2) The division shall initiate agency action against an applicant or licensee with a notice of agency action in accordance with Section 63G-4-201.

(3) (a) An applicant or licensee who receives a notice of agency action indicating that the division intends to deny, suspend, or revoke a permit or a certificate may request a hearing by filing a written request for hearing with the division within 15 calendar days from the date of the notice of agency action.

(b) A hearing shall be held before a hearing officer designated by the division, within 30 calendar days of the day that the division receives the timely written request for hearing, unless the parties agree to a later date.

(c) If a timely request for hearing is filed, the agency action shall be stayed until the division's hearing officer issues a written decision.

(d) At the hearing, the applicant or licensee shall have an opportunity to explain why the division should not take agency action.

(e) The hearing officer shall issue a written decision in

accordance with Section 63G-4-203 within ten business days of the hearing.

(4) (a) An applicant or licensee may appeal the hearing officer's decision to the council by filing an appeal with the division within 30 calendar days of the issuance of the hearing officer's decision.

(b) If a timely appeal to the council is filed, the agency action shall be stayed until the council issues a written decision.

(c) A hearing shall be held before the council within 30 calendar days of the day that the division receives the written appeal, unless the parties agree to a later date.

(d) At the hearing, the applicant or licensee shall have an opportunity to explain why the division's action should be overturned.

(e) The council shall issue a written decision in accordance with Section 63G-4-301 within ten business days of the hearing.

(f) The written decision of the council shall constitute final agency action and is subject to judicial review pursuant to Section 63G-4-402.

R714-158-13. Procedures for Safety Inspection Station Closure.

(1) When a safety inspection station is going out of business, the manager or owner of the station shall:

(a) notify the division of the effective date of the closure at least one week prior to the date of closure;

(b) discontinue conducting safety inspections on the date of closure; and

(c) within one week after the date of closure, return the following to the division:

(i) the station permit;

(ii) all inspection certificates;

(iii) all stickers; and

(iv) all sticker reports.

(2) The division shall cancel online access to the Vehicle Safety Inspection System on the effective date of the station closure.

KEY: motor vehicle safety, inspections

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Notice of Continuation: July 2, 2012

Authorizing, and Implemented or Interpreted Law: 53-8-204

R714. Public Safety, Highway Patrol.

R714-160. Equipment Standards for Passenger Vehicle and Light Truck Safety Inspections.

R714-160-1. Authority.

This rule is authorized by Subsections 53-8-204(5) and 41-6a-1601(2).

R714-160-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to set minimum equipment standards governing passenger vehicle and light truck inspections in accordance with Sections 53-8-204 and 41-6a-1601.

R714-160-3. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are found in Sections 41-1a-102, 41a-6a-102, and 49 C.F.R. 571, et seq.

(2) In addition:

(a) "acute area" means the area of a windshield inside a 6 inch border measured from the edge of the glass where it meets the molding around the entire outside of the windshield;

(b) "CNG" means compressed natural gas;

(c) "custom vehicle" means a motor vehicle as defined in Subsection 41-6a-1507(1);

(d) "division" means the Vehicle Safety Inspection section of the Utah Highway Patrol;

(e) "GVWR" means gross vehicle weight rating;

(f) "inspector" means a person with a valid certificate who is employed by a licensed station;

(g) "lifted vehicle" means a vehicle that has been raised from the original manufacturer's frame height;

(h) "lowered vehicle" means a vehicle that has been lowered from the original manufacturer's height;

(i) "online inspection certificate" means an inspection certificate created electronically through the Vehicle Safety Inspection System;

(j) "online inspection program" means the web-based inspection program used to record safety inspections;

(k) "OEM" means original equipment manufacturer;

(l) "paper inspection certificate" means an inspection certificate created by paper form;

(m) "passenger vehicle" means a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating less than 26,001 pounds that transports passengers, including the driver, or property, or any combination thereof;

(n) "salvage vehicle" means any vehicle as defined in Subsection 41-1a-1001(8);

(o) "station" means a business or government facility located in Utah that is managed or operated by a valid permit holder and conducts safety inspections; and

(p) "vintage vehicle" means a motor vehicle or trailer as defined in Section 41-21-1.

R714-160-4. Incorporation of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

This rule incorporates by reference the standards found in 49 C.F.R. Part 571 as the minimum standards a motor vehicle must meet to pass a safety inspection, unless state law provides a different

standard.

R714-160-5. Applicability of Rule.

This rule applies to all passenger vehicles and light trucks.

R714-160-6. Inspection Procedures.

(1) The inspector shall complete the following tasks prior to inspecting the vehicle:

- (a) collect the appropriate paperwork such as registration, title, and bill of sale;
- (b) verify the Vehicle Identification Number (VIN);
- (c) record the owner's full name and complete vehicle information;
- (d) record vehicle mileage;
- (e) enter the inspection date and inspector number if using a paper form of the inspection certificate; and
- (f) determine whether the motor vehicle needs a test drive and the purpose of test;
- (i) if a test drive is needed off the station's property, the customer shall be informed.

(2) The inspector shall examine the vehicle's interior by completing the following tasks:

- (a) inspect the windshield, side, and rear windows;
- (b) identify mirror requirements and inspect mirrors;
- (c) inspect seats and seat belts;
- (d) inspect steering wheel/column, including horn and airbags;
- (e) inspect brake pedal assembly and emergency brake system;
- (f) inspect windshield wipers and washers;
- (g) inspect heater and defrost;
- (h) inspect dash, including warning indicator lights and speedometer;
- (i) inspect doors and door parts; and
- (j) check the neutral starting switch to determine whether the starter operates with the gear selector only in park or neutral on vehicles with automatic transmissions.

(3) The inspector shall examine the vehicle's exterior by completing the following tasks:

- (a) inspect headlight high and low beams, including aiming;
- (b) inspect parking lights, tail lights, signal lights, brake lights, marker lights, and reflectors;
- (c) inspect for the proper color of lights;
- (d) inspect the wheels and lugs, looking for cracks and loose or missing lugs;
- (e) inspect tires for wear, damage, and proper inflation;
- (f) inspect body of vehicle, including fenders, doors, hood, glass, and bumpers;
- (g) inspect for broken glass, parts, and accessories; and
- (h) inspect window tint with a tint meter, measuring light transmittance on the front side windows and windshield;
- (i) the inspector shall record the tint readings on the certificate using the online inspection program or on the Safety Inspection Certificate if not using the online program.

(4) The inspector shall examine items under the vehicle's hood by completing the following tasks:

- (a) inspect belts and hoses;
- (b) inspect power steering system;
- (c) inspect battery and electrical wiring;
- (d) inspect exhaust system;
- (e) inspect master cylinder and braking system; and
- (f) inspect the fuel system.

(5) The inspector shall examine items under the vehicle by completing the following tasks:

- (a) inspect steering system, including the wheel bearings, tie rods, rack, and pinion;
- (b) inspect suspension components, including the springs and shocks;
- (c) inspect exhaust and fuel system components;
- (d) inspect body and floor pans; and
- (e) inspect engine, transmission mounts, and drivetrain.

(6) The inspector shall examine the braking system by completing the following tasks:

- (a) inspect brake pads/shoes;
- (b) inspect brake rotors/drums;
- (c) inspect brake components, both hydraulic and mechanical;
- (d) inspect brake hoses for fluid leaks;
- (e) record brake measurements using the online inspection program or on the Safety Inspection certificate if not using the online inspection program;
- (f) issue a rejection inspection certificate on vehicles that fail a plate brake test but have adequate pad and or shoe thickness;
- (g) if issuing a rejection inspection certificate, record the brake pad measurement on the certificate; and
- (h) if a visual inspection is performed, remove one front and one rear wheel to inspect brake components.

(7) When inspecting a lifted vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) inspect fenders and verify that each one covers the full width of the tire;
- (b) inspect mud flaps;
- (c) inspect frame height based on the GVWR;
- (d) inspect for body lift;
- (e) inspect for stacked blocks;
- (f) inspect for modification of brake hoses;
- (g) inspect headlight aim and vertical height; and
- (h) inspect altered or modified steering and suspension parts that have been shortened, lengthened, welded.

(8) When inspecting lowered vehicles, the inspector shall:

- (a) inspect that fenders cover full width of tire;
- (b) inspect for mud flaps, when required;
- (c) inspect for minimum ground clearance;
- (d) inspect for removal of original suspension components;
- (e) inspect headlight aim and vertical height; and
- (f) inspect altered or modified steering and suspension parts that have been shortened, lengthened, or welded.

(9) The following procedures apply when a vehicle fails the safety inspection and the inspector is using a paper inspection certificate:

- (a) the inspector shall complete a full vehicle inspection even after a reject item is found;

(b) if a vehicle fails an inspection and no repairs are immediately made at that station, then the inspector shall give the customer a rejection inspection certificate;

(c) the inspector shall not sign the rejection inspection certificate;

(d) a customer with a rejected vehicle has up to 15 calendar days to complete all repairs and return to the same station to verify repairs at no charge;

(i) customers may contact the division to request a waiver of additional fees if they exceed 15 days for circumstances beyond their control, such as backordered parts;

(e) the inspector shall return the State Tax and Owner copies to the division within 45 days of the inspection date for rejected vehicles that fail to return to the inspecting station;

(f) the inspector shall document any item rejected and repaired during an inspection as repaired on the inspection certificate;

(g) any inspector at a station may verify repairs of rejected items;

(h) if all rejected items have been repaired, the verifying inspector shall sign the safety inspection certificate; and

(i) if the verifying inspector is not the original inspector, the verifying inspector shall sign the safety inspection certificate, and enter his or her inspector license number on the Safety Inspection Certificate.

(10) The following procedures apply when a vehicle fails the safety inspection and the inspector is using an online inspection certificate:

(a) if all rejected items have been repaired, the verifying inspector shall sign the safety inspection certificate;

(b) if no repairs are made, the inspector shall print the rejection inspection certification and give it to the customer;

(c) the inspector shall not sign a rejection inspection certificate;

(d) a customer with a rejected vehicle has up to 15 calendar days to complete all repairs and return to any station that conducts online inspections to verify repairs at no charge;

(i) customers may contact the division to request a waiver of additional fees if they exceed 15 days for circumstances beyond their control, such as back ordered parts;

(e) the inspector shall document any item rejected and repaired during an inspection as repaired on the inspection certificate; and

(f) any inspector at any station that conducts online inspections may certify repairs made to rejected items. No additional charges may be added.

(11) The following procedures apply when a vehicle passes the safety inspection and the inspector is using a paper inspection certificate:

(a) the inspector performing the inspection shall sign the vehicle inspection certificate; and

(b) the customer shall be given the State Tax and Owner copies of the inspection certificate.

(12) The following procedures apply when a vehicle passes the safety inspection and the inspector is using an online inspection certificate:

(a) the inspector shall print the vehicle inspection certificate and give it to the customer; and

(b) the inspector performing the inspection shall sign the printed inspection certificate prior to giving it to the customer.

(13) The following inspection report procedures apply when the inspector is using paper inspection certificates:

(a) the report forms shall include the following information:

(i) date the inspection was completed;

(ii) owner's name;

(iii) year and make of the vehicle;

(iv) vehicle identification number;

(v) appropriate notation in any of the repair columns;

(vi) total cost of the repair, including the inspection fee;

and

(vii) inspection certificate or sticker number;

(b) inspection certificate or sticker numbers of paper books shall be listed in numerical order starting with the lowest number and listed in groups of 25;

(c) a separate report form shall be used for the inspection certificates and for the stickers;

(d) duplicate inspection certificates or stickers shall be noted as "duplicate" on the report form;

(e) lost or stolen inspection certificates or stickers shall be listed as "lost or stolen" on the report form;

(f) inspection certificates and stickers rendered unusable through mishap shall be recorded as "voided" on the report form and inspection certificates and stickers shall be returned to the Vehicle Safety Inspection office;

(g) rejected vehicles that have not returned within 15 days to the original station shall be listed in the same order, and the words "rejected" printed on the same line;

(h) failure to submit the required reports may result in suspension or revocation of a permit; and

(i) the inspector shall return the State Tax and Owner copies to the division within 45 days of the original inspection date for rejected vehicles that fail to return for re-inspection.

R714-160-7. Registration.

(1) When reviewing vehicle registration papers, the inspector shall:

(a) check the vehicle registration certificate, identification number on the vehicle, license plates, and vehicle description for agreement;

(b) enter the manufacturer's vehicle identification number and license plate number into the online program or record on the safety inspection certificate if not using the online program;

(c) advise the customer when paperwork disagreements are accidental or clerical in nature; and

(d) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(i) the registration certificate, vehicle identification number, license plate, and vehicle description are not in agreement; or

(ii) the vehicle identification number is missing or obscured.

(2) The inspector shall examine the vehicle's license plates

and complete the following requirements:

- (a) if the vehicle is registered, verify the license plates are securely mounted and clearly visible; and
- (b) advise the customer when:
 - (i) a license plate is not securely fastened to the front and rear of the vehicle, in a horizontal position, not less than 12 inches from the ground when measured from the bottom of the license plate;
 - (ii) a license plate is not located in a clearly visible position; or
 - (iii) a license plate is covered with foreign material or otherwise not clearly legible.

R714-160-8. Tires and Wheels.

- (1) When examining the tire and wheels, the inspector shall:
 - (a) check tires for cuts, cracks, or sidewall plugs; and
 - (i) advise the customer when a tire has weather cracks, but no cords showing; or
 - (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a tire has sidewall plugs, cuts, or cracks deep enough to expose cords;
 - (b) check tires for indication of tread separations; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when tire integrity has been compromised due to visible bumps, bulges, or tire separation;
 - (c) check tire pressure for proper inflation with tire pressure gauge; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) a tire is flat, has a noticeable air leak, or is inflated to less than half, or 50% of the vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire pressure; or
 - (B) a tire is over inflated;
 - (d) check tires for regrooving or recutting; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a tire is regrooved and is not identifiable as regroovable;
 - (e) check tires for "restricted usage only" markings; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a tire is marked "for farm use only", "off-highway use only", "for racing only", "for trailers only", or other non-highway use;
 - (f) check tires for the same size and same type of construction, but mismatched tread design is allowed; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when tires on the same axle are not the same size or construction;
 - (g) check tire wear; and
 - (i) advise the customer when tread wear bars are touching the road surface; or
 - (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the tread depth is less than 2/32 inch when measured in any two adjacent major tread grooves at three equally spaced intervals around the circumference of the tire. Tread depth measurement shall not use a tread wear bar; or
 - (B) secondary rubber is exposed in the tread or sidewall area;
 - (h) check wheels for damage and proper mounting; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) wheel bolts, nuts, studs, or lugs are loose, missing, or not properly fastened;

(B) wheels are bent, cracked, re-welded, or have elongated bolt holes;

(C) spacers are used to increase the wheel track width; or

(D) bead lock wheels are installed that do not meet the SAE J2530 Aftermarket Wheel Performance Requirements and Test Procedures;

(i) check vehicle tires for proper size and weight load ratings;

and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) tires do not meet the proper weight load rating for the vehicles actual gross vehicle weight; or

(B) tires are mounted on wheels that are not within tire manufacturer specifications;

(j) check that fenders and mudflaps are in place when required;

and

(i) advise the customer when:

(A) fenders or fender extenders do not cover the full width of a tire;

(B) rear tires do not have the top 50% of the tire covered by mudflaps, fenders, or the vehicle body construction when required; or

(C) rear mudflaps are not directly aligned with the tire and at least as wide as the tire when required; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) tire tread is not fully covered by existing fenders or fender extenders;

(B) tires make contact with any other vehicle parts or accessories;

(C) fender flares or mud flaps are not made of durable material; or

(D) fender flares or mud flaps are not secured properly; and

(k) check for studded snow tires; and

(i) advise the customer when studded snow tires are mounted on a vehicle between April 1 and October 14 of any year.

R714-160-9. Steering.

(1) The steering system must be inspected to determine if excessive wear or maladjustment of the linkage or steering gear exist. Vehicle must be on a smooth, dry, level surface. On vehicles equipped with power steering, the engine must be running and the fluid level, belt tension and condition must be adequate before testing.

(2) When inspecting the vehicle's steering system, the inspector shall:

(a) measure lash at steering wheel; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when steering wheel movement exceeds 2 inches for power steering, 3 inches for manual steering, or 0.4 of an inch for rack and pinion;

(b) check the size of steering wheel; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when steering wheel is less than 13 inches in outside diameter or is not of full circular construction;

(c) check for binding or jamming conditions by turning the steering wheel through a full right and left turn without the brake being applied; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

- (A) steering is incapable of being turned fully from right to left; or
- (B) one wheel turns before the opposite wheel;
- (d) check the condition and tension of steering belts if the vehicle is equipped with power steering; and
 - (i) advise the customer when steering belts are cracked or are not properly adjusted; or
 - (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when steering belts are frayed or torn;
- (e) check the condition of the power steering system, hoses, hose connections, cylinders, and valves; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) hoses or hose connections have a dripping leak; or
 - (B) cylinders or valves have a dripping leak;
 - (f) check the condition of the pump and check for secure mounting and proper fluid level in the reservoir; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) pump mounting parts are loose or broken;
 - (B) the system is inoperative;
 - (C) reservoirs have a dripping leak; or
 - (D) the fluid level is below minimum fluid level indicators;
 - (g) check for separation of the shear capsule from bracket and general looseness of steering wheel and column; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the shear capsule is separated from bracket; or
 - (B) the wheel and column can be moved as a unit;
 - (h) check movement on tilt steering wheels; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) adjustable steering wheel cannot be secured in all positions;
 - (B) steering column has 3/4 inch or more movement at the center of the steering wheel when it is in locked in position; or
 - (C) steering wheel and column is on the right side of the vehicle that is not OEM or the owner does not possess a valid waiver from the safety inspection office;
 - (i) check the idler arms and tie rod ends for looseness in excess of OEM specifications; and
 - (i) advise the customer when tie rod grease seals are cut, torn, or otherwise damaged to the extent that lubricant will not be retained; or
 - (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) there is looseness in the tie rod ends or idler arm in excess of OEM specifications; or
 - (B) the tie rod is bent, causing the vehicle to be out of alignment;
 - (j) conduct a thorough inspection of the complete rack and pinion system; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) there is any looseness in excess of OEM specifications;
 - (B) there is any looseness in the tie rod ends in excess of OEM specifications; or
 - (c) there is a dripping leak;
 - (k) check the steering gear box for proper function; and
 - (i) advise when the gearbox on a vehicle with manual steering

has a dripping leak; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) there is looseness at the frame or mounting;

(B) there are any cracks;

(C) any mounting brackets are cracked;

(D) any fasteners are missing;

(E) there is a dripping leak; or

(F) any welded repair is present;

(l) check the pitman arm; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the gearbox output shaft has movement inside the pitman arm; or

(B) any welded repair is present;

(m) check all wheel bearings for looseness; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when any bearing has movement of more than 1/8 inch when measured at the outer circumference of the tire; and

(n) check all the steering components and axle nuts for required cotter pins; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when any cotter pins are missing or ineffective.

R714-160-10. Suspension.

(1) When inspecting the vehicle's suspension, the inspector shall:

(a) support vehicle with the ball joints loaded and wheels straight ahead, wipe the grease fitting and check to ensure the surface is free of dirt and grease and determine if checking surface extends beyond the surface of the ball joint cover; and

(i) advise the customer when any ball joint seal is cut, torn, or otherwise damaged to the extent it will not retain lubricant; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a ball joint wear indicator is flush or inside the cover surface; or

(B) ball joint movement is in excess of manufacturer's specifications;

(b) if the vehicle does not have a wear indicating ball joint, unload the ball joints by raising the vehicle and checking the ball joint seals; and

(i) advise the customer when any ball joint seals is cut, torn, or otherwise damaged to the extent that it will not retain lubricant; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the ball joint movement is in excess of manufacturer's specifications;

(c) position a pry bar under the front tire and with a lifting motion, sufficient to overcome the weight of the wheel assembly only, and move the wheel up and down; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the ball joint movement is in excess of manufacturer's specifications;

(d) grasp the tire and wheel assembly at the top and bottom and move the assembly in and out to detect looseness; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when movement is in excess of manufacturer's specifications;

(e) visually inspect for broken or damaged leaf springs; and

- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) springs are missing, cracked, broken, disconnected, or cut;
- or
- (B) springs are sagging and allow the body to come in contact with the tires;
- (f) check the spring shackles; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the shackles are damaged, loose, or have been modified and do not meet OEM specifications; or
 - (B) the shackles do not otherwise meet OEM specifications;
- (g) check the U-bolts; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the U-bolts are damaged, loose, or the bolts are not at least flush with the nut;
- (h) check the coil springs; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) springs are broken or not properly attached; or
 - (B) springs have been heated, cut, are missing, or altered from OEM specifications;
- (i) visually inspect the sway bars, torsion bars, and tracking components for damage; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) any sway bar, torsion bar, or any tracking component is loose, cracked, bent, or disconnected; or
 - (B) bushings are missing, worn, or distorted so that looseness is present;
- (j) check the control arms for cracks, bends or breakage; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the upper or lower control arms are bent, cracked, welded, or otherwise do not meet OEM specifications;
- (k) check the bushings for wear or distortion; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the bushings are missing, worn, or distorted so that looseness is present;
- (l) check the spring mounted strut assembly, which must be inspected very closely for leakage, shaft binding, and poor damping; and
- (i) advise the customer when the struts have poor damping or leakage; or
- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) there is any wear in the upper mount assembly;
 - (B) there is any horizontal or vertical movement in the lower shaft mounting area; or
 - (C) a shaft is bent or binding;
- (m) visually inspect shock absorbers for looseness of mounting brackets and bolts; and
- (i) advise the customer when the shocks have poor damping or leakage; or
- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) shock absorbers are missing or disconnected;
 - (B) Mounting brackets, bolts, or bushings are loose, broken, or missing; or
 - (C) a shock is bent or binding;
- (n) check the CV Axle and axle boots; and
- (i) advise the customer when the CV boots are cracked or torn;
- or

- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a CV joint makes popping or clicking noise while turning during test drive; and
- (o) check the U-joint for wear; and
- (i) advise the customer when wear is found in the U-joint; or
- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the U-joint, driveline, or supporting hardware is worn or damaged to the extent that component separation is imminent.

R714-160-11. Altered Vehicles.

- (1) When inspecting lowered vehicles, the inspector shall:
 - (a) ensure that all replacement parts and equipment are equal to or greater in strength and durability as OEM parts; and
 - (i) advise the customer when fenders or fender extenders do not cover full width of a tire; or
 - (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) any part of the vehicle, other than tires, rims, or mudflaps, are less than three inches above the ground or contact the ground;
 - (B) the fuel tank is exposed to damage without a skid plate;
 - (C) exhaust system brackets are not secure;
 - (D) wheels or tires make contact with the body or other vehicle component;
 - (E) tire tread is not fully covered by existing fenders or fender extenders;
 - (F) braking, steering, or suspension is modified, disconnected, or changed in any manner that may impair the safe operation of the vehicle;
 - (G) main springs or shocks have been removed to accommodate a hydraulic or air suspension system;
 - (H) headlamps are less than 22 inches from the ground when measured from the ground to the center of the low beam bulb;
 - (I) any light does not meet mounting height specifications as outlined in the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; or
 - (J) chassis or suspension components have been altered or changed from OEM that reduces the vehicle stability and safety integrity.
- (2) When inspecting lifted vehicles, the inspector shall:
 - (a) check the braking and steering system components; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the braking or steering systems have been altered, modified, disconnected, or changed in any manner that may impair the safe operation of the vehicle;
 - (b) check vehicle lift by frame height measuring from the ground to the bottom of the frame on the left side of the vehicle under the driver's seat. If the door certification plate has been removed, the vehicle shall be considered to be 4,500 pounds; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the frame height is greater than 24 inches on a vehicle with a GVWR less than 4,500 pounds;
 - (B) the frame height is greater than 26 inches on a vehicle with a GVWR of 4,500 pounds and less than 7,500 pounds; or
 - (C) the frame height is greater than 28 inches on a vehicle with a GVWR of 7,500 pounds or more;
 - (c) check the body lifts above the frame; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the lowest part of the body floor is raised more than 3 inches above the top

of the frame;

- (d) check the vehicle for front and rear axle blocks; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) axle blocks have been added to the front axle;
 - (B) there are stacked blocks on the rear axle, which includes two blocks that have been welded together; or
 - (C) there are stacked frames;
- (e) check vehicle tire width and wheel track; and
- (i) advise the customer when a fender or fender extender does not cover the full width of a tire; or
- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the tire tread protrudes beyond the original fender or fender extender; or
 - (B) spacers are used;
- (f) check the mudflaps if the vehicle has been altered, which includes the addition of larger tires and suspension lift kits; and
- (i) advise the customer when:
 - (A) fenders do not cover the top 50% of the tire when required;
 - (B) mudflaps are not present on the rear wheels of a vehicle that has been altered from its original OEM specifications; or
 - (C) rear mudflaps are not directly aligned with the tire and do not cover the full width of the rear tires and have a ground clearance of not more than 50% of the diameter of a rear-axle wheel, under any conditions of loading the vehicle;
- (g) check lights for proper height requirements; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when any light does not meet mounting height specifications as outlined in the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards; and
- (h) check fuel tank; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the fuel tank is exposed with no impact protection.

R714-160-12. Brakes.

- (1) Safety inspection stations are not required to use a computerized brake testing device as a mandatory piece of inspection equipment.
- (2) When using a plate brake tester, Safety inspection stations and inspectors shall:
 - (a) follow the equipment manufacturer procedures for testing;
 - (b) be certified by the equipment manufacturer or an authorized agent of the division;
 - (c) renew the inspector certification every three years;
 - (d) display the inspector certification card for the equipment being used in a prominent location;
 - (e) display the computerized brake testing equipment certification in a prominent location;
 - (f) ensure the manufacturer has certified the equipment annually;
 - (g) pull two wheels upon the failure of the plate brake test to check brake components; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate on vehicles failing the plate brake test, even if the vehicle has adequate pad and or shoe thickness;
 - (h) complete a visual two-wheel inspection of brake components

when requested by a customer; and

(i) display at the station a sign in a conspicuous location with the following components:

(i) the sign must be 14 x 24 inches;

(ii) lettering shall be one inch in vertical height and not less than one quarter of an inch in width; and

(iii) the sign must contain a statement with the Station name and station number followed by the quotation "only uses a computerized plate brake tester to inspect the braking system efficiency of a vehicle for a safety inspection. This test does not measure brake lining thickness or condition of the drum / rotor; however, at the customer's request, we will pull two wheels for a visual check of the braking system (per Utah Safety Inspection requirements)".

(j) If the vehicle failed on a plate brake tester, then it must pass safety inspection on a plate brake tester.

(3) When conducting a visual inspection of a vehicle's brake system, the inspector shall:

(a) remove at least one front and one rear wheel for a brake inspection on all vehicles less than 10,000 pounds GVWR;

(i) vehicles over 10,000 pounds GVWR are not required to have wheels pulled if the vehicle is equipped with inspection ports/slots; and

(b) inspect the brake drum, linings, pads, discs, calipers, and the condition of all mechanical components;

(i) visual inspection through the wheel openings is not an approved inspection procedure; and

(ii) adjustment slots are not adequate for inspecting brakes or if the vehicle has open brake drums.

(4) When inspecting the hydraulic brake system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) test the pedal reserve according to the manufacture's specifications; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when there is less than 20% of the total available pedal travel when the brakes are fully applied;

(b) check the wheel cylinders for leakage; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when any wheel cylinders leak;

(c) inspect hydraulic hoses and tubes for exposed fabric cord, flattened, restricted, or unsecured lines; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when hoses or tubing are cracked, leaking, or show exposed fabric cord, flattened, restricted, or are unsecured; or

(ii) brake hoses are not DOT approved or have been altered; and

(d) inspect master cylinder for leakage and fluid level; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) master cylinder leaks or fails to operate properly;

(B) master cylinder is below the add line or less than 3/4 full, whichever is less; or

(C) master cylinder gasket is damaged.

(5) When inspecting the dual hydraulic circuits of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check any vehicles equipped with a brake warning light and

test for operation of light; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a warning light remains illuminated or comes on when brake pedal is depressed; or

(B) a warning light does not operate when required.

(6) When inspecting brakes with vacuum assist of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the condition of vacuum system for collapsed, broken, badly chafed, improperly supported tubes, and loose or broken hose clamps; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) hoses, tubes, or booster are leaking;

(B) the system is collapsed, broken, badly chafed, showing metal or fabric cord;

(C) the system is improperly supported or loose; or

(D) hoses or tubes are exposed to damage from excessive heat, debris, or rubbing; and

(b) determine if the system is operating by turning off engine and depressing the brake pedal several times to deplete all vacuum in the system, and then starting the engine while maintaining pedal force and observe if the pedal falls slightly when the engine starts; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the service brake pedal does not fall slightly as engine is started and while pressure is maintained on pedal.

(7) When inspecting brakes with a hydraulic booster of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the integrated hydraulic booster; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the brake pedal does not move down slightly as the pump builds pressure; or

(B) the brake warning lights remain on longer than 60 seconds; and

(b) check the braking system, while fully charged, for leaks and proper fluid levels; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) fluid reservoir is below the add line or less than 3/4 full, whichever is less;

(B) braking system has broken, kinked or restricted fluid lines or hoses; or

(C) braking system has any leakage of fluid at the pump or brake booster, or on any of the lines or hoses in the system.

(8) When inspecting brake drums of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the condition of the drum friction surface for damage, contamination, and substantial cracks; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) there are substantial cracks, other than short hairline heat cracks, on the friction surface extending to the open edge of the drum; or

(B) any part of the brake drum missing or is in danger of falling away;

(ii) a vehicle may pass inspection with short hairline heat cracks;

- (b) check for cracks on the outside of drum; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a brake drum has external cracks, other than short hairline cracks;
- (c) check for mechanical damage; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when there is evidence of mechanical damage other than wear;
- (d) check for leaks at all grease or oil seals; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the leakage of oil, grease, or brake fluid contaminates the brake components; and
- (e) check the drum diameter; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the drum is turned or worn beyond the manufacturer's specifications.

(9) When inspecting brake rotors of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) check the condition of the rotor friction surface for substantial cracks; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) there are substantial cracks, other than short hairline cracks, on the friction surface extending to open edge of rotor;
 - (B) the friction surface is contaminated with oil or grease;

or

- (C) any part of the brake rotor is missing or is in danger of falling away; and
- (b) check the rotor thickness; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the rotor thickness is less than the manufacturer's specifications.

(10) When inspecting the bonded lining and pads of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) check the primary and secondary lining thickness at the thinnest point; and
- (i) advise the customer when the lining thickness is worn to 2/32 inch; or
- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the lining thickness is worn to less than 2/32 inch.

(11) When inspecting the riveted lining and pads of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) check for loose or missing rivets; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) any rivets are loose or missing; or
 - (B) the lining thickness is worn to less than 2/32 inch; and
- (b) check the primary and secondary lining thickness above the rivet head by measuring at the thinnest point with the calipers removed; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the lining thickness is less than 2/32 inch above any rivet head.

(12) When inspecting the brake linings of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) check for broken or cracked linings; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the linings are broken, cracked, or not firmly and completely attached to shoe;
- (b) check for contamination of the friction surface; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the friction surface is contaminated with oil, grease, or brake fluid;

(ii) once a brake lining has been contaminated, replacement is required; and

(c) check for uneven lining wear; and

(i) advise the customer when the lining is uneven or grooved.

(13) When inspecting the mechanical brake components of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check for missing or defective mechanical components; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when mechanical parts are missing, incompatible, broken, or badly worn;

(b) check for frozen calipers, rusted or inoperative components, missing spring clips, and defective grease retainers; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) any mechanical parts are frozen, inoperative, missing, or defective; or

(B) the backing plate or brake shoe is damaged, restricting free movement of the brake shoe; and

(c) check for restriction of shoe movement at the backing plate and for binding between the brake shoe and anchor pins; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the shoes and anchor pins are improperly positioned or misaligned.

(14) When inspecting the parking brake of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check holding ability; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the parking brake does not operate or fails to hold the vehicle; and

(b) check the ratchet or the locking device; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the ratchet, pawl or other locking device fails to hold the brake in an applied position.

(15) When inspecting the Anti-Lock Brakes (ABS) of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the ABS warning light and system for proper operation; and

(i) advise the customer when:

(A) the ABS light fails to light, fails to shut off after 60 seconds, or when 5 rapid beeps are heard when ignition switch is turned to the on position; or

(B) ABS components are broken, missing, or disconnected.

R714-160-13. Lighting.

(1) When inspecting the headlamps of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check headlamps for proper mounting; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) mounting brackets are loose, missing, or damaged in any way so that a headlamp cannot be properly and securely mounted; or

(B) a vehicle headlamp is lower than 22 inches or exceed 54 inches, measured from the ground to the center of the headlamp;

(b) check headlamp for proper aim and lighting using a mechanical headlamp aiming device or by checking light at 10 feet measured from the front of the vehicle to a wall; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) headlamp aim deviates more than four inches in any

direction;

(B) a headlamp is less than 22 inches or greater than 54 inches measured from the ground to the center of the low beam;

(C) a headlamp fails to light properly;

(D) a headlamp projects other than white light; or

(E) a headlamp does not comply with federal standards; and

(c) check headlamps for holes, breakage, and non-factory colored covers or non-transparent covers; and

(i) advise the customer when a headlamp has minor holes or cracks in the headlight lens; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a headlamp covering not approved by the department is placed on or in front of any headlamp, or a factory-installed light or cover is faded or painted to the point that components inside are not distinguishable;

(B) a headlamp cover is broken or missing; or

(C) a headlamp cover is tinted, colored, or painted other than clear; and

(d) check the dimmer switch for proper functioning and ensure that both high and low beams function; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the dimmer switch fails to work properly.

(2) When inspecting the backup lights of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the backup lights for proper functioning; and

(i) advise the customer when the backup lights are missing or fail to light; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the backup lights remain illuminated when transmission is not in reverse.

(3) When inspecting the hazard warning lamps of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the hazard warning lamps for proper functioning; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the hazard warning lamps fail to function properly; or

(B) there is any tinted cover over the lens.

(4) When inspecting a vehicle's interior lamps, the inspector shall:

(a) check the interior lamps for proper functioning; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when turn signal indicators, high beam indicator, or brake warning indicator fail to function.

(5) When inspecting the vehicle's parking lamps, the inspector shall:

(a) check the parking lamps for proper functioning; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) parking lamps fail to function properly or display an unapproved color; or

(B) any tinted cover is over the lens.

(6) When inspecting the side marker lamps of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the side marker lamps for proper functioning and color; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) side marker lamps are not functioning properly;

(B) side marker lamps or side reflectors are not the correct color, which must be yellow or amber on the front of the vehicle and red on the rear of the vehicle; or

(C) there is any tinted cover over the lens.

(7) When inspecting the tail lamp assembly of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the tail lamp assembly for proper lens and required reflex reflectors; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) rear lenses do not produce red light, are painted, or covered by any tinted cover;

(B) lenses are missing required reflectors; or

(C) there is tinting or material that obstructs the original design of the light;

(b) check lens covers for breakage; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a tail lamp lens is broken to the extent that any white light shows through the broken area; or

(B) there is a tinted cover or temporary patch;

(c) check for the proper operation; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when tail lamps fail to light properly;

(d) check for proper mounting; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when tail lamps are not securely mounted; and

(e) check for visibility; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when lamps are not visible from a distance of 500 feet in normal light.

(8) When inspecting the stop lamps of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the stop lamps for proper color; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a stop lamp lens does not produce a steady burning red light;

(B) a stop lamp is painted or tinted;

(C) a stop lamp has any cover that partially or entirely obstructs the original design of the light; or

(D) a stop lamp has a blue dot tail light;

(b) check the stop lamps for breakage; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a stop lamp lens is broken to the extent that white light is visible to the rear; or

(B) there is a tinted cover or a temporary patch;

(c) check for the correct operation of stop lamps; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a stop lamp do not operate when required; or

(B) a stop lamp fails to light properly;

(d) check for proper stop lamp mounting; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a stop lamps are not securely mounted;

(e) check the visibility of stop lamps; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a stop lamp is not visible from a distance of 500 feet in normal light;

(B) LED lights have less than 50% of the diodes illuminated;

- (C) a stop lamp lens does not produce a steady burning red light;
- (D) a stop lamp is painted or tinted; or
- (E) a stop lamp has any cover that partially or entirely obstructs the original design of the light; and
- (f) check center high-mounted stop lamps, if applicable; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) a center high-mounted stop lamp is not present when required;
 - (B) a center high-mounted lamp fails to light;
 - (C) any aftermarket tint has been applied over the center high-mounted stop lamp;
 - (D) LED lights have less than 50% of diodes illuminated; or
 - (E) a lens does not produce a steady burning red light, except as provided in Section 41-6a-1604;
 - (F) a lens is painted; or
 - (G) a lens has a cover that partially or entirely obstructs the original design of the light;
- (ii) center high-mounted stop lamps are required on all passenger vehicles manufactured after September 1985;
- (iii) trucks whose overall width is less than 80 inches and GVWR is 10,000 pounds or less, manufactured after September 1, 1993, must be equipped with a high-mounted stop lamp.
- (iv) trucks greater than 80 inches in overall width and 10,000 pounds GVWR do not require a high-mounted stop lamp;
- (v) a truck equipped with a camper shell at the time of the inspection that covers the center high-mounted stop lamp is acceptable; and
- (vi) a truck shell that was manufactured with a center high-mounted stop lamp is required to function if the truck is equipped with a high-mounted stop lamp.

(9) When inspecting the turn signal operation of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) check the turn signals on all vehicles manufactured in 1956 and later; and
 - (i) advise the customer when one of the two bulbs fails to illuminate in a two-bulb system; or
 - (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the vehicle is not equipped with proper signals; or
 - (B) a turn signal fails to function;
 - (b) check the switch for proper functioning; and
 - (i) advise the customer when the switch does not cancel automatically for vehicles manufactured in 1956 or later; or
 - (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the turn signal lever needs to be held in the on position;
 - (c) check the condition of the lens; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) a turn signal lens is tinted, painted, broken or missing;
 - (B) any tinted cover or foreign material is over the lens; or
 - (C) there is a temporary patch on the cover or lens;
 - (d) check for proper mounting; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the turn signals are not securely mounted;
 - (e) check for the proper color of lens and bulbs; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

- (A) turn signal colors are not red, yellow, or amber in the rear of the vehicle;
 - (B) turn signal color is not amber in the front of the vehicle;
- or
- (C) a turn signal lens or bulb is painted; and
 - (f) check for visibility of lens; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when turn signals are not visible from a distance of 100 feet in normal light.

R714-160-14. Electrical System.

- (1) When inspecting the electrical system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:
 - (a) check the horn; and
 - (i) advise the customer when the horn is not securely fastened;
- or
- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the horn does not function properly or is not audible under normal conditions at a distance of at least 200 feet;
 - (b) check the electrical switches and wiring; and
 - (i) advise the customer when:
 - (A) electrical switches fail to function as designed for OEM required equipment;
 - (B) connections show signs of corrosion; or
 - (C) permanent connection wires are not soldered and insulated;
- or
- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when wiring insulation is worn or rubbed bare;
 - (c) check the automatic or manual transmission safety starting switch; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the starter operates in any gear other than "P" or "N" for an automatic transmission; or
 - (B) the vehicle starter operates without the clutch depressed for a manual transmission, when equipped with a neutral safety switch; and
 - (d) check for battery securement; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a battery is not properly secured.

R714-160-15. Vehicle Windows.

- (1) When inspecting the windshield of a vehicle, the inspector shall:
 - (a) check the windshield for appropriate "AS" certification number; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the windshield is missing; or
 - (B) the windshield does not have AS-1, AS-10, or AS-14 markings;
 - (b) visually inspect the windshield for scratches, cloudiness, etching, or other marks; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the windshield glass is scratched, discolored, clouded, or pitted to a level that obscures vision;
 - (B) the windshield cloudiness is more than one inch from each side edge, more than four inches down from the top edge, or more than

three inches up from the bottom edge; or

(C) the windshield has decorative etching that is not OEM; and

(c) check the windshield for damage, unauthorized tinting, signs, or other non-transparent materials; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the windshield has outright breakage, which includes shattered glass on either the inside or outside surface, or any broken glass leaving sharp or jagged edges;

(B) any crack intersects with another crack within the acute area;

(C) any damage within the acute area that cannot be covered by a disc 3/4 inch in diameter;

(D) any damage in the acute area that is within 3 inches of any other damage in the acute area;

(E) windshield allows less than 70% light transmittance or any sign, poster, or other non-transparent material is present below the AS-1 line or four inches down from the top of the windshield, whichever is lower; or

(F) any transparent material becomes obscured or impairs the drivers vision and is more than one inch in from each side edge, more than four inches down from the top edge, or more than three inches up from the bottom edge.

(d) Non-transparent material is allowed in the lower left-hand corner of the windshield provided it does not extend more than 3 inches to the right of the left edge or more than 4 inches above the bottom edge of the windshield in accordance with Section 41-6a-1635.

(2) When inspecting the windshield defroster of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) verify a vehicle manufactured after January 1, 1969 is equipped with a windshield defroster system; and

(b) if applicable, turn on windshield defroster fan switch and inspect for heated air blowing over the inside of the windshield; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a vehicle manufactured after January 1, 1969 is not equipped with a windshield defroster system; or

(B) the defroster fan fails to function or the fan functions but a stream of heated air cannot be felt blowing against the proper area of the windshield.

(3) When inspecting the windshield wipers of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check for satisfactory operation of the windshield wipers, if vacuum operated, the engine must be idling; and

(i) advise the customer when wipers fail to return to the park position; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) any wiper fails to function properly, other than streaking from wiper blades;

(B) a vehicle originally equipped with two windshield wipers has been modified to use one wiper; or

(C) a vehicle manufactured after January 1968 does not have a two or more speed system;

(b) check the wiper blades for damaged, torn, or hardened rubber elements; and

- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the wiper blades show signs of physical breakdown of the rubber wiping element;
- (c) check for damaged metal parts of wiper blades or arms; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the wiper blades or arms are missing or damaged to the extent that they do not function properly; and
- (d) check for proper contact of blades with windshield; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a wiper blade fails to contact the windshield firmly.

(4) When inspecting the windshield washers of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) verify a vehicle manufactured after May 1966 is equipped with a windshield washer system; and
- (b) if applicable, check for proper operation of hand or foot control and that an effective amount of fluid is delivered to the windshield; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) a vehicle manufactured after May 1966 is not equipped with a windshield washer system; or
 - (B) the windshield washer system fails to function properly, including cracked hoses, broken hoses, or if the fluid reservoir is unable to hold fluid.

(5) When inspecting the front side windows of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) check the operation of the driver window and front passenger window; and
- (i) advise the customer when the driver window cannot be readily opened to permit arm signals; or
- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the driver or front passenger window fails to roll up;
- (b) check the driver and front passenger windows for tinting or shading, scratches, discoloration, and cloudiness; and
- (i) advise the customer when either the driver or front passenger window is scratched, discolored, or clouded, but the driver's view of the side mirrors is unobscured; or
- (ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) there is any tinting or non-transparent material added to the windows to the immediate left or right of the driver's seat that allows less than 43% light transmittance;
 - (B) the front left and right side windows are scratched, discolored, clouded, or etched with non-OEM markings to a level that obstructs the drivers' view of the side mirrors;
 - (C) the right side mirror is missing when any window is tinted;

or

- (D) windows are covered by or treated with a material, which presents a metallic or mirrored appearance when viewed from the outside of the vehicle;
- (c) check the driver and front passenger windows for breakage; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when any glass is broken, shattered, or jagged; and
- (d) check the wind deflectors, or bubbles, when present; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a wind deflector on the driver or front passenger window is tinted to allow

less than 43% light transmittance, or when deflector and window are both tinted to allow less than 43% light transmittance.

(A) This standard only applies to wind deflectors on the front left and right windows, which block driver visibility to the left and/or right outside mirror.

(6) When inspecting the rear side window of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the windows behind the driver and passenger doors for tinting or for material that presents a metallic or mirrored appearance; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) any window is covered by or treated with a material that presents a metallic or mirrored appearance when viewed from the outside of the vehicle;

(B) any glass is broken, shattered, or jagged;

(C) windows do not meet AS standards; or

(D) center high-mounted brake light is covered with aftermarket window tint or is not visible;

(ii) window tint limits do not apply to windows located behind the driver;

(c) check the vehicle for rearview mirrors; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the vehicle lacks a left rearview mirror that meets OEM standards;

(B) the vehicle has only one review mirror; or

(C) the vehicle lacks a right outside rearview mirror if the vehicle has any amount of tint on its windows.

R714-160-16. Body.

(1) When inspecting the body of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the vehicle body for protruding metal parts, moldings, and other body parts that may protrude from vehicle, creating a hazard; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when metal, molding, or any other body part protrudes from the surface of the vehicle and creates a hazard;

(b) check parts and accessories for proper securement; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when parts or accessories are not properly secured.

(2) When inspecting bumpers of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check bumpers to ensure they meet OEM specifications in vertical height, are centered on the vehicle's centerline, connected securely to the vehicle frame, and extend the entire width of the vehicle wheel track; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) bumpers are not 4.5 inches in vertical height;

(B) bumpers do not extend to the entire width of original body wheel track;

(C) bumpers are missing, improperly attached, broken, or have portions protruding which create a hazard; or

(D) bumpers are not made from a material that is strong enough to effectively transfer impact.

(ii) A pickup truck is required to meet the requirements of this section even though it may be sold or purchased without a rear

bumper meeting OEM standards.

(iii) Roll pans are not bumpers and are only acceptable when a material is concealed behind the roll pan that meets the strength, vertical height, and securing requirements of a rear bumper.

(A) The material must extend the width of the wheel track and must meet all of the requirements of a rear bumper.

(3) When inspecting the fenders of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check for removal or alteration of front and rear fenders; and

(i) advise the customer when any fender has been removed or altered to such extent that it does not cover the entire width and upper 50% of the tire.

(4) When inspecting the seats of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check seats for proper operation of adjusting mechanism and to see that the seats are securely anchored to the floor; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) seats are not anchored to the floorboard;

(B) the seat adjusting mechanism slips out of set position;

(C) the seat adjusting mechanism does not function properly;

(D) any driver or passenger seat back is broken or disconnected from the base so that it will not support a person's full weight;

(E) seat belts are not installed on vehicles manufactured after July 1, 1966 or are inoperative when present; or

(F) seat belts are cut, torn, frayed, or otherwise damaged; and

(b) check the motorized safety belts for proper function; and

(i) advise the customer when a motorized seat belt does not function as designed; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when motorized seat belts fail to lock in the rear position.

(5) When inspecting the air bags of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the Air Bag Readiness Light; and

(i) advise the customer when air bag indicator fails to light in the manner prescribed by the manufacturer, continuously flashes, remains illuminated, or if five sets of "beeps" are heard concurrent with indicator failing to light; and

(b) check the air bags; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when an air bag has been deployed or is not present when originally equipped on the vehicle.

(6) When inspecting the floorboards of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the floorboard in both the occupant compartment and trunk for rusted areas or holes that could permit entry of exhaust gases or will not support occupants adequately; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) any area of the floorboard is rusted through sufficiently to cause a hazard to an occupant; or

(B) exhaust gases could enter the occupant compartment or trunk; and

(b) check the space between the floor pan and frame for body lifts; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the lowest part of body floor is raised more than three inches above the top of the frame.

(7) When inspecting the doors of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the doors and door components for proper operation;
and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) doors are missing, unless the vehicle manufacturer specially designed the doors to be removed;

(B) door parts are missing, broken, or sagging to the extent that the door cannot be opened and closed properly; or

(C) any interior and exterior door handles are not present or do not function as designed by the manufacturer.

(ii) Shaved door handles with automatic releases are allowed provided that when the engine is running and the vehicle is in drive, the wireless remote cannot activate the door release switch.

(8) When inspecting the hood of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check all vehicles for hood or engine cover; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the hood or engine cover is missing; or

(B) the hood is unable to be opened;

(b) check the hood and open it to check the safety catch for proper operation; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the secondary or safety catch does not function properly;

(c) check for proper hood operation; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the hood latch does not securely hold the hood in its proper fully closed position;
and

(d) check for aftermarket hood scoop or air intake; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a hood scoop, air intake, or any engine component is higher than four inches above the top of the hood; or

(B) moving parts are exposed above the hood.

(9) When inspecting the frame of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the frame and ensure that any repairs made to the frame meet OEM specifications; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) there is any broken or cracked frame component;

(B) the frame is rusted through;

(C) the frame has been cut or portions of the frame have been removed, drilled, or bent, affecting the strength or integrity of the frame; or

(D) repairs made to the frame that do not meet OEM specifications.

(10) When inspecting the mounts of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check all mount components, including motor mounts, transmission mounts, and drive train mounts; and

(i) advise the customer when heat cracks are present; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) any mount bolts or nuts are broken, loose, or missing;

(B) the rubber cushion is separated from the metal plate of any mount;

- (C) there is a split through the rubber cushion;
 - (D) the engine or transmission is sagging to the point where the mount bottoms out or there is engine misalignment to the point of a drive train component compromise; or
 - (E) fluid-filled mounts are leaking, leakage must be verified from the mount.
- (11) When inspecting the exterior rearview mirrors of a vehicle, the inspector shall:
- (a) check exterior mirrors from the driver's position for a clear and reasonably unobstructed view to the rear; and
 - (i) verify a driver-side mirror that meets OEM standards is equipped on a vehicle manufactured after January 1968, and the vehicle is also equipped with either an interior mirror or a passenger exterior mirror;
 - (ii) verify a passenger-side mirror is equipped on a vehicle with tinted windows or an obstructed rear view; and
 - (iii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the required mirrors are not present; or
 - (B) driver-side mirror does not meet OEM standards;
 - (b) Verify mirrors are in the correct location and are mounted securely; and
 - (c) check for cracks, sharp edges, or unnecessary protrusion; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) mirrors are loose enough that the driver's rear vision could be impaired;
 - (B) mirrors are cracked, pitted, or clouded to a level that the obscures the driver's rear vision;
 - (C) mirrors will not maintain a set adjustment; or
 - (D) mirrors do not allow 200 feet of rear visibility.
- (12) When inspecting the interior rearview mirror, if an interior rearview mirror is required, the inspector shall:
- (a) check the mirror for proper mounting, location, cracks, sharp edges, and ease of adjustment; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the interior mirror is loosely mounted;
 - (B) the interior mirror obstructs the drivers' forward vision;
 - (C) the interior mirror does not provide a clear view of the highway at least 200 feet to rear;
 - (D) the interior mirror is cracked, broken, has sharp edges, or rear vision is obscured; or
 - (E) the interior mirror will not maintain a set adjustment.
- (13) When inspecting the speedometer of a vehicle, the inspector shall:
- (a) check the vehicle to ensure that it is equipped with a properly functioning speedometer; and
 - (i) advise the customer when the speedometer is not functioning properly.

R714-160-17. Exhaust System.

- (1) The inspector shall examine the vehicle's exhaust system and comply with the following requirements:
- (a) check the manifold, exhaust or header pipe, mufflers, tail pipes, and the supporting hardware; and

- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the muffler is missing;
 - (B) the exhaust system has leaks of any kind on any part of the system, excluding drain holes installed by the manufacturer.
 - (C) any part of the system is not securely fastened or is secured in a manner that is likely to fail, such as using a rope to secure the tail pipe;
 - (D) the tail pipes do not extend beyond the outer periphery of the passenger compartment, discharge at any point forward of the passenger compartment, or are severely bent or broken;
 - (E) the exhaust system passes through any occupant compartment;
 - (F) a muffler cutout or similar device is installed on the vehicle;
 - (G) any part of the exhaust system that is located or exposed in a manner that a person will likely be burned or injured; or
 - (H) any part of the exhaust system is located so that it would likely result in burning, charring, or damaging the electrical wiring, the fuel supply, or any combustible part of the motor vehicle.

R714-160-18. Fuel System.

(1) If the fuel system uses diesel or gasoline, the inspector shall:

(a) check the fuel tank, fuel tank support straps, filler tube, tube clamps, fuel tank vent hoses or tubes, filler housing drain, overflow tube, and fuel filler; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) there is fuel leakage at any point or there are escaping gases detected in the system;

(B) the fuel tank filler cap is missing;

(C) any part of the system is not securely fastened or supported;

(D) there is physical damage to any fuel system component; or

(E) the crossover line is not protected and drops more than two inches below fuel tanks.

(2) If the fuel system uses liquid propane gas, the inspector shall:

(a) check the fuel tank, fuel tank support straps, filler tube, tube clamps, fuel tank vent hoses or tubes, filler housing drain, overflow tube, fuel filler cap, and conversion kit installations;

(b) check for leaks by using the soap test with antifreeze;

(c) check that the fuel container is installed in a way to prevent it from jarring loose, slipping, or rotating;

(d) check that containers are located to minimize the possibility of damage to the container and its fittings;

(e) check that containers located less than 18 inches from the exhaust system, the transmission, or a heat-producing component of the internal combustion engine are shielded by a vehicle frame member or by a noncombustible baffle with an air space on both sides of the frame member or baffle;

(f) check that the piping system is installed, supported, and secured in such a manner as to minimize damage due to expansion, contraction, vibration, strains, and wear;

(i) protection to the piping system may be achieved by parts of the vehicle furnishing the necessary protection, a fitting guard furnished by the manufacturer of the container, or by other means

to provide equivalent protection;

(g) check that container valves, appurtenances, and connections are protected to prevent damage from accidental contact with stationary objects or from stones, mud, ice, and from damage from the vehicle's overturn or similar accident;

(h) For a tank installed inside a passenger compartment, check that it is installed in an enclosure that is securely mounted to the vehicle, such as a trunk which is gas-tight with respect to the passenger compartment and is vented to the outside of the vehicle;

(i) check that manual shutoff valves provide positive closure under service conditions, are equipped with an internal excess-flow check valve designed to close automatically at the rated flows of vapor, stop all flow to and from the container when put in the closed position, and are readily accessible without the use of tools or other equipment. A check valve will not meet this requirement; and

(j) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(i) there is fuel leakage at any point or there are escaping gases detected in the system;

(ii) the fuel tank filler cap is missing;

(iii) any part of the system is not securely fastened, supported, or the tank valve is not shielded;

(iv) there is physical damage, such as excessive denting, corrosion, bulging, or gouging to any fuel system component;

(v) the fuel lines have any corrosion;

(vi) welding is present, with the exception of being on saddle plates, lugs, pads or brackets that are attached to the container by the container manufacturer;

(vii) excessive surface rust is present on the tank or tank paint coating is in poor condition;

(viii) there is any installation hazard present that may cause a potential hazard during a collision;

(ix) a container is mounted directly on the roof, or ahead of the front axle or beyond the rear bumper of a vehicle;

(x) a container or its appurtenance protrudes beyond the sides or top of the vehicle;

(xi) the vehicle does not have a weather-resistant, diamond shaped label located on the right rear of the vehicle identifying the vehicle as a 'PROPANE' fueled vehicle;

(xii) a data plate or saddle plate is not present or is not legible on a propane tank;

(xiii) any aftermarket data plates are welded on the tank; or

(xiv) a check valve is used for a manual shutoff valve.

(3) American Society of Mechanical Engineers "ASME" containers are installed permanently to vehicles and are not subject to the DOT inspection requirements.

(4) All liquefied propane gas containers fabricated to earlier editions of regulations, rules, or codes listed in NFPA 5.2.1.1 and of the Interstate Commerce Commission "ICC" Rules for Construction of Unified Pressure Vessels, prior to April 1, 1967, shall be permitted to continue to be used in accordance with Section 1.4 of NFPA.

(5) Containers that have been involved in a fire and show no distortion shall be re-qualified by a manufacturer of that type of cylinder or by a repair facility approved by DOT, before being used or reinstalled.

(6) When inspecting a fuel system that uses either CNG or liquefied natural gas, the inspector shall:

(a) check the fuel tank, fuel tank support straps, filler tube, tube clamps, fuel tank vent hoses or tubes, filler housing drain, overflow tube, fuel filler cap, and conversion kit installations;

(b) check the tank to verify it is protected from physical damage using the vehicle structure, valve protectors or a suitable plastic or metal shield;

(c) check that fuel tank shields do not have direct contact with fuel tanks and prevent trapping of materials that could damage the tanks or its coatings;

(d) for fuel tanks installed above, below, or within the passenger compartment, check to verify connections are external or sealed and vented from the compartment;

(e) for fuel tanks installed within the passenger compartment, check to verify tanks are vented to the outside of the vehicle with a boot or heavy plastic bag and shall not exit into a wheel well;

(f) check tanks and fuel lines to verify mounting and bracing is away from the exhaust system and supported to minimize vibration and to protect against damage, corrosion, or breakage;

(g) check for identification with a weather-resistant, diamond-shaped label located on an exterior vertical surface or near-vertical surface on the lower right rear of the vehicle, excluding the bumper, inboard from any other markings;

(i) the label shall be a minimum of 4.72 inches long by 3.27 inches high;

(h) check that when a manual valve is used, the valve location is accessible, indicated with the words "MANUAL SHUTOFF VALVE";

(i) check that the vehicle bears in the engine compartment a label readily visible identification as a CNG-fueled vehicle, system service pressure, installer's name or company, container retest dates or expiration date, and the total container water volume in gallons;

(j) check for a label located at the fueling connection receptacle with identification as a CNG-fueled vehicle, system working pressure, and container retest dates or expiration date;

(k) check that CNG fuel containers are permanently labeled;

(i) disassembly of the tanks protective shield is not required to verify the label on the tank;

(ii) it is the vehicle owner's responsibility to provide documentation for a current CNG tank Inspection from a CNG certified inspector; and

(iii) the documentation must identify the vehicle and list the CNG tank certification number; and

(l) visually inspect CNG fuel containers for damage and deterioration; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) there is fuel leakage at any point or escaping gases are detected in the system, odor will be present;

(B) the fuel tank filler cap or cover is missing;

(C) any part of the system is not securely fastened, supported, or shielded to prevent damage from road hazards, slippage, loosening, or rotations;

(D) the fuel tank is exposed or unprotected;

(E) tanks that are installed under a vehicle are mounted ahead

of the front axle or behind the point of attachment of the rear bumper;

(F) there is any physical damage to a fuel system component;

(G) there is any installation hazard present that may cause a potential hazard during a collision;

(H) any part of the fuel tank or its appurtenances protrudes beyond the sides or top of any vehicle where the tanks can be struck or punctured;

(I) the vehicle is not labeled as described in Subsection C of this section or in accordance with National Fire Protection Association Pamphlet 52; or

(J) a CNG fuel container is not current with its certification in accordance with Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

R714-160-19. Trailers.

(1) Light duty trailers or any trailer, regardless of GVWR, used in the capacity of a commercial motor vehicle as defined in Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations shall be inspected per procedures found in Rule R714-162, Equipment Standards for Heavy Truck, Trailer and Bus Safety Inspections.

(a) These inspections shall only be performed by personnel certified in Tractor/Trailer/Bus categories.

R714-160-20. Off-Highway Vehicles.

(1) The inspector shall check vehicles that have been modified for off-road use for compliance with the safety inspection rules, Utah state law, and federal motor vehicle safety standards:

(a) the inspector shall issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(i) a vehicle does not meet all inspection requirements for a regular passenger vehicle;

(ii) a vehicle does not provide an enclosure or cockpit for the driver and occupants; or

(iii) the vehicle has a Baja or T-bar style bumper.

R714-160-21. Vintage Vehicles, Custom Vehicles, and Replica Vehicles.

(1) A vintage vehicle does not require a safety inspection pursuant to Subsection 53-8-205(1)(b)(iii).

(2) The following are minimum safety equipment requirements for a custom vehicle:

(a) hydraulic service brakes on all wheels with current vehicle brake and stopping standards;

(b) parking brake operating on at least two wheels on the same axle;

(c) seat belts for all passengers and driver;

(d) sealed beam or halogen headlamps;

(e) brake Lamps;

(f) turn signal lamps and switch;

(g) AS-1 safety glass or Lexan; and

(h) electric or vacuum windshield wiper in front of the drivers view.

(3) The inspector shall issue a rejection inspection certificate when any of the above requirements are not met.

(4) Exhaust systems may discharge along the side of the vehicle

provided they discharge at a point behind the rear edge of the door and exhaust is directed away from the vehicle.

(5) The vehicle identification for a custom vehicle shall be a number stamped on the frame of the vehicle.

(a) If no such numbers exist, then the requirements as established pursuant to Rule R873-22M-15 must be followed in order to pass inspection.

(6) All safety equipment of a replica vehicle shall comply with the requirements in Subsection 41-6a-1507(3).

R714-160-22. Low-Speed Vehicles.

(1) A low-speed vehicle shall meet the requirements found in Section 41-6a-1508.

(a) The inspector shall issue a rejection inspection certificate when any of the requirements in Section 41-6a-1508 or 49 C.F.R. 571.500 are not met.

R714-160-23. Reconstructed/Salvaged Motor Vehicles.

(1) Safety inspection for a salvaged vehicle is required as stated in Subsection 53-8-205(3).

(2) The inspector shall check all components and follow the requirements in this Rule.

(a) The inspector shall issue a rejection inspection certificate when any components and repairs are not made or installed in accordance with applicable provisions for the particular chassis from the original manufacturer.

KEY: motor vehicle safety, safety inspection manual

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R714. Public Safety, Highway Patrol.

R714-161. Equipment Standards for Motorcycle Safety Inspections.

R714-161-1. Authority.

This rule is authorized by Subsections 53-8-204(5) and 41-6a-1601(2).

R714-161-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to set minimum equipment standards governing motorcycle safety inspections in accordance with Sections 53-8-204 and 41-6a-1601.

R714-161-3. Definitions.

(1) Terms used in this rule are found in Sections 41-1a-102, 41a-6a-102, and 49 C.F.R. 571, et seq.

(2) In addition:

(a) "division" means the Vehicle Safety Inspection section of the Utah Highway Patrol;

(b) "inspector" means a person employed by a station licensed to conduct safety inspections;

(c) "online inspection certificate" means an inspection certificate created electronically through the Vehicle Safety Inspection System;

(d) "online inspection program" means the web-based inspection program used to record safety inspections;

(e) "OEM" means original equipment manufacturer;

(f) "paper inspection certificate" means an inspection certificate created by paper form; and

(g) "station" means a business or government facility located in Utah that is managed or operated by a valid permit holder and conducts safety inspections.

R714-161-4. Incorporation of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards.

This rule incorporates by reference the standards found in 49 C.F.R. Part 571 as the minimum standards a motor vehicle must meet to pass a safety inspection, unless state law provides a different standard.

R714-162-5. Applicability of Rule.

This rule applies to all motorcycles.

R714-161-6. Inspection Procedures.

(1) The inspector shall complete the following tasks prior to inspecting the vehicle:

(a) collect the appropriate paperwork such as registration, title, and bill of sale;

(b) verify the vehicle identification number (VIN);

(c) record the owner's full name and complete vehicle information;

(d) record the vehicle mileage;

(e) enter the inspection date and inspector number if using a paper inspection certificate; and

(f) determine whether the vehicle needs a test drive and the purpose of test drive.

(2) If a test drive needs to be conducted off the station's

property, the customer shall be informed.

(3) The inspector shall examine the vehicle by completing the following tasks:

- (a) inspect the windshield, if equipped;
- (b) inspect for adequate visibility from required mirrors;
- (c) inspect for looseness in steering;
- (d) inspect for play in the brake pedal;
- (e) inspect the horn;
- (f) inspect high and low beam headlights;
- (g) inspect headlights for proper aim;
- (h) inspect parking lights, tail lights, signal lights, brake lights, marker lights, and reflectors;
- (i) inspect for the proper color of lights;
- (j) inspect tires for wear, damage, and proper inflation;
- (k) inspect body and fenders;
- (l) inspect battery and electrical wiring;
- (m) inspect exhaust system; and
- (n) inspect master cylinder.

(4) The inspector shall examine the vehicle's suspension and undercarriage by completing the following tasks:

- (a) inspect wheel bearings;
- (b) inspect shock absorbers;
- (c) inspect springs; and
- (d) inspect the fuel system.

(5) The inspector shall examine the vehicle's braking system by completing the following tasks:

- (a) inspect for loose or missing lug nuts;
- (b) inspect wheel spokes;
- (c) inspect for cracked wheels;
- (d) inspect pads or shoes;
- (e) inspect rotors or drums;
- (f) record the brake measurements using the online inspection program or on the paper inspection certificate if not using the online program;
- (g) inspect for fluid leaks; and
- (h) inspect brake hoses.

(5) The following procedures apply when a vehicle fails the safety inspection and the inspector is using a paper inspection certificate:

(a) the inspector shall complete a full vehicle inspection even after a reject item is found;

(b) if a vehicle fails an inspection and no repairs are immediately made at that station, then the inspector shall give the customer a rejection inspection certificate;

(c) the inspector shall not sign the rejection inspection certificate;

(d) a customer with a rejected vehicle has up to 15 calendar days to complete all repairs and return to the same station to verify repairs at no charge;

(i) customers may contact the division to request a waiver of additional fees if they exceed 15 days for circumstances beyond their control, such as backordered parts;

(e) the inspector shall return the State Tax Commission and owner copies to the division within 45 days of the inspection date

for rejected vehicles that fail to return to the inspecting station;

(f) the inspector shall document any item rejected and repaired during an inspection as repaired on the inspection certificate;

(g) any inspector at a station may verify repairs of rejected items;

(h) if all rejected items have been repaired, the verifying inspector shall sign the safety inspection certificate; and

(i) if the verifying inspector is not the original inspector, the verifying inspector shall sign the safety inspection certificate, and enter his or her inspector license number on the safety inspection certificate.

(6) The following procedures apply when a vehicle fails the safety inspection and the inspector is using an online inspection certificate:

(a) if all rejected items have been repaired, the verifying inspector shall sign the safety inspection certificate;

(b) if no repairs are made, the inspector shall print the rejection inspection certification and give it to the customer;

(c) the inspector shall not sign a rejection inspection certificate;

(d) a customer with a rejected vehicle has up to 15 calendar days to complete all repairs and return to any station that conducts online inspections to verify repairs at no additional vehicle inspection charge;

(i) customers may contact the division to request a waiver of additional fees if they exceed 15 days for circumstances beyond their control, such as back ordered parts;

(e) the inspector shall document any item rejected and repaired during an inspection as repaired on the inspection certificate; and

(f) any inspector at a facility may certify repairs made to rejected items.

(7) The following procedures apply when a vehicle passes the safety inspection and the inspector is using a paper inspection certificate:

(a) the inspector performing the inspection shall sign the vehicle inspection certificate; and

(b) the customer shall be given the State Tax Commission and owner copies of the inspection certificate.

(8) The following procedures apply when a vehicle passes the safety inspection and the inspector is using an online inspection certificate:

(a) the inspector shall print the vehicle inspection certificate and give it to the customer; and

(b) the inspector performing the inspection shall sign the printed inspection certificate prior to giving it to the customer.

(9) The following inspection report procedures apply when the inspector is using a paper inspection certificate:

(a) the report forms shall include the following information:

(i) date the inspection was completed;

(ii) owner's name;

(iii) year and make of the vehicle;

(iv) vehicle identification number;

(v) appropriate notation in any of the repair columns;

(vi) total cost of the repair, including the inspection fee;

and

- (vii) inspection certificate or sticker number;
- (b) inspection certificate or sticker numbers of paper books shall be listed in numerical order starting with the lowest number and listed in groups of 25;
- (c) a separate report form shall be used for the inspection certificates and for the stickers;
- (d) duplicate inspection certificates or stickers shall be noted as "duplicate" on the report form;
- (e) lost or stolen inspection certificates or stickers shall be listed as "lost or stolen" on the report form;
- (f) inspection certificates and stickers rendered unusable through mishap shall be recorded as "voided" on the report form and inspection certificates and stickers shall be returned to the Vehicle Safety Inspection office;
- (g) rejected vehicles that have not returned within 15 days to the original station shall be included in the report, and the words "rejected," printed on the same line as the rejected certificate is listed;
- (h) failure to submit the required reports may result in suspension or revocation of a permit; and
- (i) the inspector shall return the State Tax Commission and owner copies to the division within 45 days of the original inspection date for rejected vehicles that fail to return for re-inspection.

R714-161-7. Registration.

- (1) When reviewing registration papers of a vehicle, the inspector shall:
 - (a) check the vehicle registration certificate, vehicle identification number, license plate, and vehicle description for agreement;
 - (b) enter the manufacturer's vehicle identification number and license plate number into the online program or record on the safety inspection certificate if not using the online program;
 - (c) advise the customer when paperwork disagreements are accidental or clerical in nature; and
 - (d) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (i) the registration certificate, vehicle identification number, license plate, and vehicle description are not in agreement; or
 - (ii) the vehicle identification number is missing or obscured.
- (2) The inspector shall examine the vehicle's license plate and comply with the following requirements:
 - (a) if the vehicle is registered, verify the license plate is securely mounted and clearly visible; and
 - (b) advise the customer when the license plate:
 - (i) is not securely fastened to the rear of the vehicle, in a horizontal position, not less than 12 inches from the ground when measured from the bottom of the license plate;
 - (ii) is not located in a clearly visible position; or
 - (iii) is covered with foreign material or otherwise not clearly legible.

R714-161-8. Tires and Wheels.

(1) When examining the tires and wheels of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) check the wheel bolts; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when wheel bolts or nuts are loose, missing, or damaged;
- (b) check the wheels for damage; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) any part of the wheel is bent, out of round, cracked, re-welded, or if any spokes are missing, loose, or broken; or
 - (B) a wheel is not centered on the axle or wobbles in excess of 3/16 inch at three equally spaced intervals around the circumference of the tire;
- (c) check the bearings by grasping the tire at the top and bottom and rocking it in and out; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the wheel bearing play exceeds the manufacturer's recommended tolerances;
- (d) check the tire tread depth, which may not be measured on the tread wear bar; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) any tread wear indicator contacts the ground; or
 - (B) the tread depth is less than 2/32 when measured in any two adjacent major tread grooves at any location around the circumference of the tire;
- (e) check the tire's condition; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) a tire has any damage including cuts, weather cracks, or cords that are exposed; or
 - (B) a tire is worn to the extent secondary rubber is exposed in the tread or sidewall area;
- (f) check the tires for bumps or bulges; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a tire has visible bumps or bulges indicating partial failure or separation of the tire;
- (g) check for tires that are re-grooved, re-cut, or labeled "not for highway use"; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a tire has been re-grooved, re-cut, or is marked for other than highway use; and
- (h) check the valve stems;
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the rubber stems are cracked or cut; or
 - (B) a metal stem lock nut is missing; and
- (i) check the tire pressure with tire pressure gauge; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when tires are flat, have noticeable air leak, or are inflated to less than 50% of the vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire pressure.

R714-161-9. Steering.

(1) When inspecting the steering system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- (a) check the steering head bearing and front forks; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the steering head bearing adjustment does not meet the manufacturer's recommended torque value maximum for turning; or

(B) there is detectable play or roughness within the steering head bearings;

(b) check the rear wheel centerline; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the rear wheel does not track within one 1/2 inch of the front wheel;

(c) check the handlebar for proper construction and determine if it is constructed of at least .060 inch thick metal tubing; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) cracks, deformation, or improper alignment are found;

(B) handlebars are loose or not secure;

(C) handlebars are above the shoulder height of the driver;

(D) the throttle grip is broken or missing; or

(E) handlebars are not constructed of at least .060 inch thick metal tubing; and

(d) check front forks for looseness, binding, and leakage; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when forks are loose, or there is evidence of binding or leakage.

R714-161-10. Brakes.

(1) When inspecting the braking system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check to ensure the vehicle is equipped with front and rear brakes; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) any brake fails to produce adequate braking; or

(B) the vehicle is missing the front or rear brake;

(I) a vintage vehicle is only required to have one operational brake if OEM;

(b) check hand levers and foot pedals; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a hand lever is broken or sufficient leverage cannot be applied;

(B) a hand lever or foot pedal is improperly positioned, misaligned, or does not return freely;

(C) modifications made to the hand levers or foot pedal make a hand lever or foot pedal inaccessible for adequate leverage and safe operation; or

(D) a hand lever or foot pedal is rusted, frozen, or inoperative;

(c) check the adjusters, actuating cam, cam shaft, anchor pins, springs, and linkage for wear and looseness; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) brake adjusters are unable to be locked;

(B) the brake adjustment changes when the fork is extended;

(C) the brake adjustment is not within OEM specifications;

(D) the cam-operating lever has been repositioned on the shaft to avoid replacing a worn cam, worn shoes, or worn lining;

(E) there is binding in linkage or components;

(F) there is wear in the cam or if springs are not strong enough to return and hold shoes against cam; or

(G) any brake component is missing or broken;

(d) check springs, cables, cotter pins, devices, couplings, and grease retainers; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) cables are frayed, broken, or pinched during normal

operation;

- (B) cotter pins are missing or broken;
- (C) cables are rusted or frozen; or
- (D) grease retainers are leaking;
- (e) check the hydraulic hoses and tubing for leaks, cracks, chafing, flattened, or restricted sections; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) hoses or tubing leak;
 - (B) hoses are cracked or chafed exposing metal or fabric cord;
 - (C) hoses are flattened or restricted;
 - (D) hoses and tubes are not securely fastened;
 - (E) the master cylinder leaks or the fluid level is lower than the manufacturer's specifications; or
 - (F) leakage is found anywhere in the braking system or wheel cylinder;
 - (f) check the brake lining for contamination and wear, which must be replaced once it has been contaminated;
 - (g) check the wear indicator or adjustment indicator arrows on vehicle with an enclosed rear drum; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) linings are contaminated with oil, grease, or brake fluid;
 - (B) the thinnest point of the lining measures 1/32 inch or less or the pads are worn to the wear indicators; or
 - (C) the arrow indicator is past the last mark on the wear indicating plate;
 - (h) check the vehicles brake drums for external cracks, mechanical damage, or wear beyond manufacturer's specifications; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) there are external cracks or evidence of mechanical damage;

or

 - (B) the brake drum is worn beyond the manufacturer's specifications; and
 - (i) check rotors and friction surface for mechanical damage, contamination, or wear beyond manufacturer's specifications; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) a crack extends to the edge of rotor or there is evidence of mechanical damage;
 - (B) the friction surface is contaminated; or
 - (C) the rotor is worn beyond manufacturer's specifications.

R714-161-11. Lighting.

- (1) When inspecting the lighting system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:
 - (a) check for proper headlamp equipment and proper functioning; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the headlamp is not marked USDOT approved, unless it is a vintage vehicle that was manufactured prior to USDOT markings;
 - (B) the headlamp minimum height is less than 22 inches or more than 54 inches to the center of the low beam;
 - (C) the high beam indicator fails to function when equipped;
 - (D) the headlamp fails to light or the headlamp switch fails to function;
 - (E) a non-clear headlamp covering is placed on or in front of

any headlamp;

(F) the headlamp is tinted, colored, or painted;

(G) the vehicle has no headlamp or more than two headlamps;

(H) lenses are patched, taped, or covered with any foreign substance, unless it is patched with another automotive lens piece, is glued on, and is permanent; or

(I) the headlamp is a pulsating headlight that is not USDOT approved;

(b) check the headlamp aiming on both the high and low beams; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the low or high beam is out of adjustment;

(c) check the turn signal operation for proper functioning as designed by OEM, if the vehicle was originally equipped with turn signals; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a turn signal is missing and the motorcycle was manufactured after January 1, 1973;

(B) a turn signal fails to function properly;

(C) a turn signal lamp is not the correct color, which must be amber on the front of the vehicle and red or amber in the rear of the vehicle; or

(D) there is any cover over the lens;

(d) check the stop lamp for proper functioning; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) a stop lamp on a vehicle manufactured after January 1, 1969 fails to operate when the front or rear brakes are applied;

(B) a stop lamp on a vehicle manufactured before January 1, 1969 fails to operate when the service, or foot brake, is applied;

(C) a stop lamp does not emit red light;

(D) a stop lamp is painted or is covered by any non-clear lens cover or material;

(E) a stop lamp has a blue dot taillight; or

(F) a stop lamp bulb or lens is tinted or covered with any material that impairs the intended original performance characteristics of the light;

(e) check to ensure the stop lamp properly operates with the front brake application and separately with the application of the rear brake, if the vehicle was manufactured after January 1, 1969;

(i) vintage vehicles that were not manufactured with handlebar actuated brake lights are exempt from the requirement in Subsection R714-161-11(1)(g);

(f) check the tail lamp for proper functioning; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) at least one of the tail lamps, covers or lenses is not the color red;

(B) the lamp is not visible from 1,000 feet; or

(C) a tail lamp bulb or lens is tinted or covered with any material that impairs the intended original performance expectations of the light;

(g) check for a rear reflector and verify it is the color red; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the reflectors are missing or are not the color red;

- (ii) when one reflector is used, the inspector shall verify that it is mounted at the rear centerline; or
- (iii) when two reflectors are used, the inspector shall verify the reflectors are evenly spaced about the rear centerline; and
- (h) check for driving light operation; and
- (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the headlamps or driving lamps are not properly aimed; or
 - (B) the headlamps are any improper color, painted, or are covered by any non-clear lens cover or material.

R714-161-12. Electrical System.

- (1) When inspecting the electrical system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:
 - (a) check for proper operation of the horn, which must be audible for at least 200 feet; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (A) the horn is missing, loose, fails to function, or is not electrical;
 - (B) the horn button is not easily accessible; or
 - (C) the horn is not audible for at least 200 feet.
 - (b) check for proper functioning of switches, including the headlight high and low switch, engine kill switch, turn signal switch, and brake light; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when any required switch is broken, missing, or fails to function properly;
 - (c) check the condition of the wiring; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the insulation is worn, bare wires are exposed, or wires show evidence of short circuiting or are inadequate to operate items properly;
 - (d) check for loose connections and proper functioning in the vehicle's wiring connections; and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when connections are loose, corroded, or fail to function properly.

R714-161-13. Windshield.

- (1) When inspecting the windshield of a vehicle, the inspector shall:
 - (a) check the windshield, if equipped, for cracks, scratches, discoloration, obstruction, light transmittance, and ensure it is an approved type of windshield;
 - (b) check the tint of the wind deflector to ensure it does not interfere with the driver's vision; and
 - (c) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:
 - (i) the driver's vision is obscured due to cracks, scratches, or discoloration;
 - (ii) the windshield is not an approved type;
 - (iii) a stiffener device is mounted in the line of vision; or
 - (iv) there is less than 70% light transmittance.

R714-161-14. Frame and Body.

- (1) When inspecting the body of a vehicle, the inspector shall:
 - (a) check the frame for welds, cracks, or structural damage;and
 - (i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when there are

welds, cracks, or structural damage that constitute a hazard;

(b) check the fenders for proper mounting, cracks, breaks, bends, and sharp edges; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when fenders are missing, improperly mounted, cracked, bent or have sharp edges;

(c) verify the front fender covers 45 degrees to the front and 45 degrees to the rear;

(d) verify the rear fender covers the top half of the tire;

(e) check the chain, sprocket, or belt protective guards for proper operation; and

(i) advise the customer when chain or belt guard is missing, broken, or cracked; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the chain is worn beyond manufacturer's specification;

(B) the sprocket is worn beyond manufacturer's specification;

or

(C) the belt drive or drive belt is worn beyond the manufacturer's specifications;

(f) check the seat for proper attachment;

(g) check the seat's locking device and determine if it functions properly; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the seat is not properly and securely attached; or

(B) the locking device fails to function properly;

(h) if the seat is designed for two people, check the seat area for hand holds to ensure the hand holds are properly attached and of sufficient strength and size to adequately support 200 pounds; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when a hand hold is not present, when required, or when it is not of sufficient strength and size to adequately support 200 pounds;

(i) check the foot rests on a vehicle that has a seat designed for two people; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when foot rests are not present, when required;

(j) check the frame and mounting brackets on the engine; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the engine mounts or brackets are cracked or broken;

(k) check the vehicle stand for proper operation; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the stand fails to hold the vehicle in an up-right position;

(B) the stand fails to stay in the stored position or is secured by wire or other methods; or

(C) the side or center stand is cracked, broken, or loose; and

(l) check the left side mirror; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) the left side mirror is missing; or

(B) the left side mirror is broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged to the point rearward vision is obscured.

R714-161-15. Suspension.

(1) When inspecting the swing arm bushing of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the swing arm bushing and suspension, which must be

adjusted according to the manufacturer's tolerances; and

(i) issue a rejection inspection certificate when the swing arm bushing is worn beyond the manufacturer's recommended specifications.

R714-161-16. Exhaust System.

(1) When inspecting the exhaust system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the exhaust system for proper operation; and

(i) advise the customer when joints are loose, broken, or if any leakage exists; or

(ii) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(A) components are not properly mounted or supporting brackets are not secure;

(B) the muffler has been removed or is not functioning properly;

(C) any muffler cutout or bypass is used; or

(D) the exhaust system has been changed or modified and is not as effective as OEM specifications.

R714-161-17. Fuel System.

(1) When inspecting the fuel system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

(a) check the fuel system for any leaks and ensure it is secure;

(b) check to ensure the gas tank meets OEM specifications;

(c) check to ensure the gas tank is properly capped; and

(d) issue a rejection inspection certificate when:

(i) any part of the fuel system is not securely fastened;

(ii) there is leakage at any point in the fuel system; or

(iii) the gas tank is not properly capped or does not meet OEM specifications.

R714-161-18. Off-Highway Motorcycle.

(1) An off-highway motorcycle may be inspected provided that it has been modified to be street legal.

(2) An off-highway motorcycle that has been modified to be street legal is subject to the same vehicle standards in this Rule.

KEY: motor vehicle safety, safety inspection manual

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R714-163. Street-Legal All-Terrain Vehicles.

R714-163-1. Authority.

This rule is authorized by Subsections 53-8-204(5) and 41-6a-1601(2).

R714-163-2. Purpose.

The purpose of this rule is to set minimum equipment standards governing ATV safety inspections in accordance with Sections 53-8-204 and 41-6a-1601.

R714-163-3. Definitions.

Terms used in this rule are found Section 41-6a-102.

R714-163-4. Applicability of Rule.

This rule applies to all street-legal ATVs.

R714-163-5. Inspection Requirements.

(1) An all-terrain type 1 vehicle, utility type vehicle, or full-sized all-terrain vehicle being operated as a street-legal ATV shall meet the inspection requirements in Section 41-6a-1509(2)(b)(iii).

(a) A full-sized all-terrain vehicle being operated as a street-legal ATV is exempt from the mudflap, fender, and bumper requirements in R714-160.

(2) An all-terrain type 1 vehicle or utility type vehicle being operated as a street-legal ATV shall be equipped with the items listed in Section 41-6a-1509(3)(a).

(a) The inspector shall issue a rejection certificate when any of the requirements in Section 1509(2)(b) or Section (3)(a) are not met.

(3) A full-sized all-terrain vehicle shall be equipped with the items listed in Section 41-6a-1509(3)(b).

(a) The inspector shall issue a rejection certificate when:

(i) any of the requirements in Section 1509(2)(b) or Section (3)(b) are not met; or

(ii) the vehicle is not designed for or capable of travel over unimproved terrain.

KEY: Street-Legal All-Terrain Vehicles, safety inspection

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