

STATE OF UTAH DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



OFFICIAL VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTION MANUAL FOR **MOTORCYCLE and ATV**

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UTAH HIGHWAY PATROL
VEHICLE SAFETY SECTION
5500 West Amelia Earhart Dr. Suite #360
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
Office: 801-965-4889 Option #1
Fax: 801-322-1817

UTAH INTERACTIVE CUSTOMER SUPPORT LINE: 801-983-0275

<http://highwaypatrol.utah.gov/safetyinspection/>

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INTRODUCTION

The Utah Highway Patrol-Vehicle Safety Inspection office has compiled this manual from many different sources.

- The American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA)
- Vehicle Inspection Subcommittee of the American Automobile Manufacturers Association (AAMA)
- National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), provides information relating to various FMVSS standards that can be found at this website www.nhtsa.gov .
- The Utah State Criminal and Traffic Code
- Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS)
- Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA) and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR's).
- The Safety Inspection office is advised by the Motor Vehicle Safety Inspection Advisory Council on the adoption and implementation of Safety Inspection Standards.

This manual meets the requirements established under 41-6a-1601 for setting the minimum standards covering the design, construction, condition and the operation of vehicle equipment for safely operating a motor vehicle on highways. These rules are made in accordance with Title 63G Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, and in coordination with the rules made under Section 53-8-204.

This manual contains minimum standards relating to motor vehicle safety. It is expected that individual inspectors, inspection managers, fleet inspection stations and public inspection stations involved with the Safety Inspection program be familiar with this manual. Every effort has been made to provide specific inspection recommendations and procedures that will allow for the safe operation of motor vehicles on Utah's highways.

INSPECTION PROCEDURES

A. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TASKS BEFORE INSPECTING THE VEHICLE

1. Collect the appropriate paperwork such as registration, title, and bill of sale.
2. Verify the vehicle identification number (VIN).
3. Record the owner's full name and complete vehicle information.
4. Record the vehicle mileage.
5. Enter the inspection date and inspector number if using a paper inspection certificate.
6. Determine whether the vehicle needs a test drive and the purpose of the test drive.
 - a. If a test drive needs to be conducted off the station's property, the customer shall be informed.

B. EXAMINE THE VEHICLE BY COMPLETING THE FOLLOWING TASKS

1. Inspect the windshield, if equipped.
2. Inspect for adequate visibility from required mirrors.
3. Inspect for looseness in steering.
4. Inspect for play in the brake pedal.
5. Inspect the horn.
6. Inspect high and low beam headlights.
7. Inspect headlights for proper aim.
8. Inspect parking lights, tail lights, signal lights, brake lights, marker lights, and reflectors.
9. Inspect for the proper color of lights.
10. Inspect tires for wear, damage, and proper inflation.
11. Inspect body and fenders.
12. Inspect battery and electrical wiring.
13. Inspect exhaust system.
14. Inspect master cylinder.

C. EXAMINE THE VEHICLE'S SUSPENSION AND UNDERCARRIAGE BY COMPLETING THE FOLLOWING TASKS

1. Inspect wheel bearings.
2. Inspect shock absorbers.
3. Inspect springs.
4. Inspect the fuel system.

D. EXAMINE THE VEHICLE'S WHEELS AND BRAKING SYSTEM BY COMPLETING THE FOLLOWING TASKS

1. Inspect for loose or missing lug nuts.
2. Inspect wheel spokes.
3. Inspect for cracked wheels.
4. Inspect pads or shoes.
5. Inspect rotors or drums.
6. Record the brake measurements using the online inspection program or on the paper inspection certificate if not using the online program.

7. Inspect for fluid leaks.
8. Inspect brake hoses.

REJECT VEHICLE PROCEDURES



A. The following procedures apply when a vehicle fails the safety inspection and the inspector is using an online inspection certificate

1. If all rejected items have been repaired, the verifying inspector shall sign the safety inspection certificate.
2. If no repairs are made, the inspector shall print the rejection inspection certification and give it to the customer.
3. The inspector shall not sign a rejection inspection certificate.
4. 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.
5. The inspector shall document any item rejected and repaired during an inspection as repaired on the inspection certificate.
6. Any inspector at a facility may certify repairs made to rejected items. No additional charges may be added.

B. The following procedures apply when a vehicle fails the safety inspection and the inspector is using a paper inspection certificate because the online inspection program is temporarily unavailable

1. The inspector shall complete a full vehicle inspection even after a reject item is found.
2. 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.
3. The inspector shall not sign the rejection inspection certificate.
4. 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.
5. The inspector shall return the State Tax and Owner copies to the Utah Highway Patrol Safety Inspection Office within 45 days of the inspection date for rejected vehicles that fail to return to the inspecting station.
6. The inspector shall document any item rejected and repaired during an inspection as repaired on the inspection certificate.
7. Any inspector at a station may verify repairs of rejected items.
8. If all rejected items have been repaired, the verifying inspector shall sign the safety inspection certificate.
9. 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.

\$7.00

Motorcycles and ATV's

PASSED VEHICLE PROCEDURES

PASS

A. The following procedures apply when a vehicle passes the safety inspection and the inspector is using a paper inspection certificate because the online inspection program is temporarily unavailable

1. The inspector performing the inspection shall sign the vehicle inspection certificate.
2. The customer shall be given the State Tax and Owner copies of the inspection certificate.

B. The following procedures apply when a vehicle passes the safety inspection and the inspector is using an online inspection certificate

1. The inspector shall print the vehicle inspection certificate and give it to the customer.
2. The inspector performing the inspection shall sign the printed inspection certificate prior to giving it to the customer.

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Motorcycles and ATV's

INSPECTION REPORT PROCEDURE (PAPER INSPECTION CERTIFICATE ONLY)

A. All inspection certificates are issued through the online inspection program, unless the program is temporarily unavailable. The following inspection report procedures apply when the online inspection program is temporarily unavailable and the inspector is using a paper inspection certificate

1. The report forms shall include the following information.
 - a. Date the inspection was completed.
 - b. Owner's name.
 - c. Year and make of the vehicle.
 - d. Vehicle identification number (VIN).
 - e. Appropriate notation in any of the repair columns.
 - f. Total cost of the repair, including the inspection fee.
 - g. Inspection certificate number.
2. Inspection certificate numbers of paper books shall be listed in numerical order starting with the lowest number and listed in groups of 25.
3. A separate report form shall be used for the inspection certificates and for the stickers.
4. Duplicate inspection certificates shall be noted as "duplicate" on the report form.
5. Lost or stolen inspection certificates shall be listed as "Lost or stolen" on the report form.
6. 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.
7. 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.

8. Failure to submit the required reports may result in suspension or revocation of a permit.
9. Enter the information from a paper inspection certificate to the online inspection program within 72 hours after the program becomes available again.

REQUIRED TOOLS



A. Motorcycle inspection tool requirements

1. Current Safety Inspection Manual.
 - a. May be a hard copy or a downloaded copy to a computer at the station.
2. Hand tools (wrenches, screwdrivers, ratchets, etc.).
3. Disc pad brake gauge.
4. Rotor thickness gauge
5. Tire tread depth gage (interchangeable with riveted brake gauge).
6. Tire pressure gauge.
7. Two piece light meter approved by the division.

SECTION 1 – REGISTRATION

A. When reviewing registration papers of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

1. Check the vehicle registration certificate, identification number on vehicle, license plate, and vehicle description for agreement.
2. 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.
 - a. **Advise** when:
 - i. Paperwork disagreements are accidental or clerical in nature.
 - b. **Reject** when:
 - i. The registration certificate, vehicle identification number, license plate, and vehicle description are not in agreement.
 - ii. The vehicle identification number is missing or obscured.
3. Verify the vehicle identification number on all inspections.

B. The inspector shall examine the vehicle's license plates and comply with the following requirements:

1. If the vehicle is registered, verify the license plate is securely mounted and clearly visible.
 - a. **Advise** when:

- i. License plate 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. License plate is not located in a clearly visible position.
- iii. License plate is covered with foreign material or otherwise not clearly legible.

NOTE: Motorcycles are issued only one license plate, which is required to be displayed on the rear of the motorcycle.

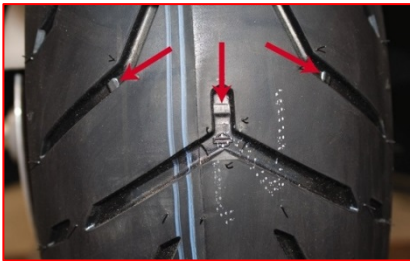
SECTION 2 – TIRES AND WHEELS



A. When examining the tires and wheels of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

1. Check the wheel bolts
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Wheel bolts or nuts are loose, missing, or damaged.
2. Check the wheels for damage.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Any part of the wheel is bent, out of round, cracked, re-welded, or if any spokes are missing, loose, or broken.
 - ii. A wheel is not centered on the axle or wobbles in excess of 3/16 inch.
3. Check the bearings by grasping the tire at the top and bottom and rocking it in and out.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The wheel bearing play exceeds the manufacturer's recommended tolerances.
4. Check tire tread depth, which may not be measured on the tread wear bar.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Any tread wear indicator contacts the ground.
 - ii. The tread depth is less than 2/32 when measured in any two adjacent major tread grooves at three equally spaced intervals around the circumference of the tire.
5. Check the tire's condition.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. A tire has any damage including cuts, weather cracks, or cords that are exposed.
 - ii. A tire is worn to the extent secondary rubber is exposed in the tread or sidewall area.
6. Check the tires for bumps or bulges.
 - a. **Reject** when:

- i. A tire has visible bumps or bulges indicating partial failure or separation of the tire.
- 7. Check for re-grooved, re-cut, or tires that are labeled "not for highway" use.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. A tire has been re-grooved, re-cut, or is marked for other than highway use.
- 8. Check the valve stems.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The rubber stems are cracked or cut.
 - ii. A metal stem lock nut is missing.
- 9. Check the tire pressure with tire pressure gauge.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Tires are flat, have noticeable air leak, or are inflated to less than 50% of the vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire pressure.



NOTE: Tread depth shall not be measured on wear bars.

SECTION 3 – STEERING

A. When inspecting the steering system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

- 1. Check the steering head bearing and front forks.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The steering head bearing adjustment does not meet the manufacturer's recommended torque value maximum for turning.
 - ii. There is detectable play or roughness within the steering head bearings.
- 2. Check the rear wheel centerline.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The rear wheel does not track within one 1/2 inch of the front wheel.
- 3. Check the handlebar for proper construction and determine if it is constructed of at least .060 inch thick metal tubing.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Cracks, deformation, or improper alignment are found.
 - ii. Handlebars are loose or not secure.
 - iii. Handlebars are above the shoulder height of the driver.
 - iv. The throttle grip is broken or missing.
 - v. Handlebars are not constructed of at least .060 inch thick metal tubing.



4. Check front forks for looseness, binding, and leakage.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Forks are loose, or there is evidence of binding or leakage.

SECTION 4 – BRAKES



A. When inspecting the braking system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

1. Check to ensure the vehicle is equipped with front and rear brakes.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Any brake fails to produce adequate braking.
 - ii. The vehicle is missing the front or rear brake, unless it is a vintage motorcycle, which is only required to have one operational brake, if OEM.
2. Check hand levers and foot pedals.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. A hand lever is broken or sufficient leverage cannot be applied.
 - ii. A hand lever or foot pedal is improperly positioned, misaligned, or does not return freely.
 - iii. Modifications made to the hand levers or foot pedal make a hand lever or foot pedal inaccessible for adequate leverage and safe operation.
 - iv. A hand lever or foot pedal is rusted, frozen, or inoperative.
3. Check the adjusters, actuating cam, cam shaft, anchor pins, springs, and linkage for wear and looseness.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Brake adjusters are unable to be locked.
 - ii. The brake adjustment changes when the fork is extended.
 - iii. The brake adjustment is not within OEM specifications.
 - iv. The cam-operating lever has been repositioned on the shaft to avoid replacing a worn cam, worn shoes, or worn lining.
 - v. There is binding in linkage or components.
 - vi. There is wear in the cam or if springs are not strong enough to return and hold shoes against cam.
 - vii. Any brake component is missing or broken.
4. Check springs, cables, cotter pins, devices, couplings, and grease retainers.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Cables are frayed, broken, or pinched during normal operation.
 - ii. Cotter pins are missing or broken.
 - iii. Cables are rusted or frozen.
 - iv. Grease retainers are leaking.



5. Check the hydraulic hoses and tubing for leaks, cracks, chafing, flattened, or restricted sections.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Hoses or tubing leak.
 - ii. Hoses are cracked or chafed exposing metal or fabric cord.
 - iii. Hoses are flattened or restricted.
 - iv. Hoses and tubes are not securely fastened.
 - v. The master cylinder leaks or the fluid level is lower than the manufacturer's specifications.
 - vi. Leakage is found anywhere in the braking system or wheel cylinder.
6. Check the brake lining for contamination and wear, which must be replaced once it has been contaminated.



NOTE: On motorcycles with an enclosed rear drum, check the wear indicator or adjustment indicator arrows. Disassembly is not required if indicator is present.

7. Check the wear indicator or adjustment indicator arrows on vehicle with an enclosed rear drum.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Linings are contaminated with oil, grease, or brake fluid.
 - ii. The thinnest point of the lining measures 1/32 inch or less or the pads are worn to the wear indicators.
 - iii. The arrow indicator is past the last mark on the wear indicating plate.
8. Check the vehicles brake drums for external cracks, mechanical damage, or wear beyond manufacturer's specifications.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. There are external cracks or evidence of mechanical damage.
 - ii. The brake drum is worn beyond the manufacturer's specifications.
9. Check rotors and friction surface for mechanical damage, contamination, or wear beyond manufacturer's specifications.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. A crack extends to the edge of rotor or there is evidence of mechanical damage.
 - ii. The friction surface is contaminated.
 - iii. The rotor is worn beyond manufacturer's specifications.

SECTION 5 – LIGHTING



A. When inspecting the lighting system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

1. Check for proper headlamp equipment and proper functioning.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The headlamp is not marked USDOT approved, unless it is a vintage motorcycle that was manufactured prior to USDOT markings.
 - ii. The headlamp minimum height is less than 22 inches or more than 54 inches to the center of the low beam.
 - iii. The high beam indicator fails to function when equipped.
 - iv. The headlamp fails to light or the headlamp switch fails to function.
 - v. A non-clear headlamp covering is placed on or in front of any headlamp.
 - vi. The headlamp is tinted, colored, or painted.
 - vii. At least one headlamp is not present or more than two headlamps are present.
 - viii. 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.
 - ix. The headlamp is a pulsating headlight that is not USDOT approved.

NOTE: One headlamp is required and not more than two headlamps are permitted. Pulsating headlights, if USDOT approved, are legal.

2. Check the headlamp aiming on both the high and low beams.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The low or high beam is out of adjustment.

NOTE: Mechanical Headlight aiming devices are no longer required, but are acceptable. Headlight aiming can now be checked at 10 feet measured from the front of the vehicle to a wall, the horizontal aim cannot deviate more than four inches in any direction.

3. Check the turn signal operation for proper functioning as designed by OEM, if the vehicle was originally equipped with turn signals.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. A turn signal is missing and the motorcycle was manufactured after January 1, 1973.

NOTE: Aftermarket, colored LED lighting that serves as either ground or engine illuminating are prohibited.

- ii. A turn signal fails to function properly.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. There is any cover over the lens.
- 4. Check the stop lamp for proper functioning.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. A stop lamp on a vehicle manufactured after January 1, 1969 fails to operate when the front or rear brakes are applied.
 - ii. A stop lamp on a vehicle manufactured before January 1, 1969 fails to operate when the service (foot) brake is applied.
 - iii. (iii) A stop lamp does not emit red light.
 - iv. A stop lamp is painted or is covered by any non-clear lens cover or material.
 - v. A stop lamp has a blue dot taillight.
 - vi. A stop lamp bulb or lens is tinted or covered with any material that impairs the intended original performance characteristics of the light.
- 5. 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.



- a. Vintage motorcycles that were not manufactured with handlebar actuated brake lights should not be rejected.
- 6. Check the tail lamp for proper functioning.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. At least one red tail lamp is not present.
 - ii. The lamp is not visible from 1,000 feet.
 - iii. A lamp is painted or is covered by any non-clear lens cover or material.
 - iv. A tail lamp bulb or lens is tinted or covered with any material that impairs the intended original performance expectations of the light.



- 7. Check for a rear reflector and verify it is the color red.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The reflectors are missing or are not the color red.
 - b. When one reflector is used, the inspector shall verify that it is mounted at the rear centerline.
 - c. When two reflectors are used, the inspector shall verify the reflectors are evenly spaced about the rear centerline.
- 8. Check for driving light operation.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The headlamps or driving lamps are not properly aimed.
 - ii. The headlamps are any improper color, painted, or are covered by any non-clear lens cover or material.

***NOTE:** Lights must conform to lighting manufacturer's specifications, Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards (FMVSS) and Utah State Law. The use of a clear cover for headlamps is acceptable.

NOTE: Utah law states lighting devices shall not be used if they “tend to change the original design or performance” of the original device (UCA 41-6a-1618).

SECTION 6 – ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

A. When inspecting the electrical system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

1. Check for proper operation of the horn, which must be audible for at least 200 feet.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The horn is missing, loose, fails to function, or is not electrical.
 - ii. The horn button is not easily accessible.
 - iii. The horn is not audible for at least 200 feet.
2. Check for proper functioning of switches, including the headlight high and low switch, engine kill switch, turn signal switch, and brake light.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Any required switch is broken, missing, or fails to function properly.
3. Check the condition of the wiring.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The insulation is worn, bare wires are exposed, or wires show evidence of short circuiting or are inadequate to operate items properly.
4. Check for loose connections and proper functioning in the vehicle’s wiring connections.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Connections are loose, corroded, or fail to function properly.



SECTION 7 – WINDSHIELD

NOTE: A windshield is NOT required.

A. When inspecting the windshield of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

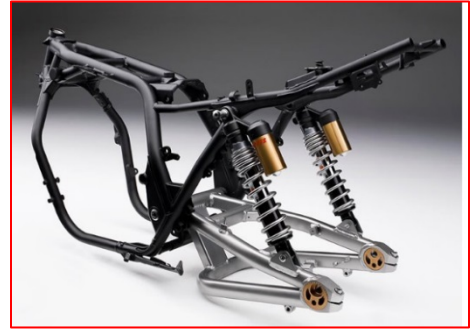
1. Check the windshield, if equipped, for cracks, scratches, discoloration, obstruction, light transmittance, and ensure it is an approved type of windshield.
2. Check the tint of the wind deflector to ensure it does not interfere with the driver’s vision.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The driver’s vision 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.
 - iv. There is less than 70% light transmittance.



SECTION 8 – FRAME AND BODY

A. When inspecting the body of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

1. Check the frame for welds, cracks, or structural damage.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. There are welds, cracks, or structural damage that constitutes a hazard.
2. Check the fenders for proper mounting, cracks, breaks, bends, and sharp edges.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Fenders are missing, improperly mounted, cracked, bent or have sharp edges.
 - b. Verify the front fender covers 45 degrees to the front and 45 degrees to the rear.
 - c. Verify the rear fender covers the top half of the tire.
3. Check the chain, sprocket, or belt protective guards for proper operation.
 - a. **Advise** when:
 - i. Chain or belt guard is missing, broken, or cracked.
 - b. **Reject** when:
 - i. The chain is worn beyond manufacturer's specification.
 - ii. The sprocket is worn beyond manufacturer's specification.
 - iii. The belt drive or drive belt is worn beyond the manufacturer's specifications.
4. Check the seat for proper attachment.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The seat is not properly and securely attached.
5. Check the seat's locking device and determine if it functions properly.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Locking device fails to function properly.
6. 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.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. A hand hold is not present, when required, or when it is not of sufficient strength and size to adequately support 200 pounds.
7. Check the foot rests on a vehicle that has a seat designed for two people.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Foot rests are not present, when required.
8. Check the frame and mounting brackets on the engine.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The engine mounts or brackets are cracked or broken.
9. Check the vehicle stand for proper operation.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The stand fails to hold the vehicle in an up-right position.
 - ii. The stand fails to stay in the stored position or is secured by wire or other methods.

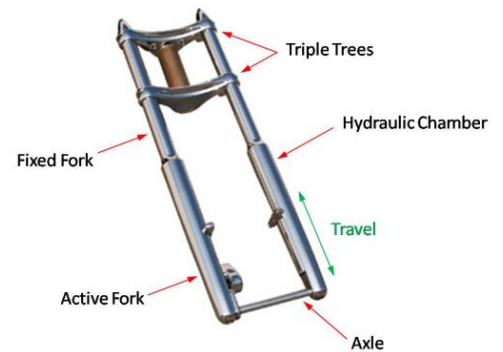


- iii. The side or center stand is cracked, broken, or loose.
- 10. Check the left side mirror.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The left side mirror is missing.
 - ii. The left side mirror is broken, cracked, or otherwise damaged to the point rearward vision is obscured.

SECTION 9 – SUSPENSION

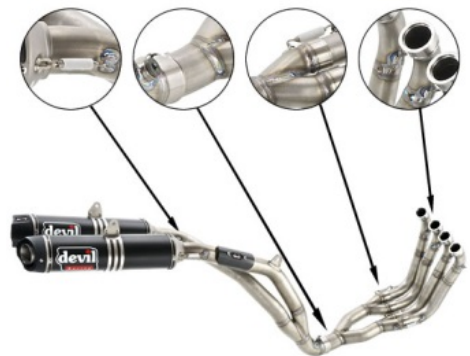


- A. When inspecting the swing arm bushing of a vehicle, the inspector shall:**
1. Check the swing arm bushing and suspension, which must be adjusted according to the manufacturer's tolerances.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. The swing arm bushing is worn beyond the manufacturer's recommended specifications.



SECTION 10 – EXHAUST SYSTEM

- A. When inspecting the exhaust system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:**
1. Check the exhaust system for proper operation.
 - a. **Advise** when:
 - i. Joints are loose, broken, or if any leakage exists.
 - b. **Reject** when:
 - i. Components are not properly mounted or supporting brackets are not secure.
 - ii. The muffler has been removed or is not functioning properly.
 - iii. Any muffler cutout or bypass is used.
 - iv. The exhaust system has been changed or modified and is not as effective as OEM specifications.



NOTE: After Market Muffler Devices: Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler or other effective noise suppression system in good working order and in constant operation (UCA 41-6a-1626).

A. When inspecting the fuel system of a vehicle, the inspector shall:

1. Check the fuel system for any leaks and ensure it is secure.
2. Check to ensure the gas tank meets OEM specifications.
3. Check to ensure the gas tank is properly capped.
 - a. **Reject** when:
 - i. Any part of the fuel system is not securely fastened.
 - ii. There is leakage at any point in the fuel system.
 - iii. The gas tank is not properly capped or does not meet OEM specifications.



SECTION 12 – TWO WHEEL DIRT BIKES



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

B. An off-highway motorcycle that has been modified to be street legal is subject to the same vehicle standards in this manual.

SECTION 13 - STREET LEGAL – ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES

An all-terrain vehicle that is a Type I, Type II, or Type III must be inspected to be registered as a street-legal ATV. These ATV types are defined as:

“All-terrain Type I Vehicle” means any motor vehicle 52 inches or less in width, having an unladen dry weight of 1,500 pounds or less, traveling on three or more low pressure tires, having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, and designed for or capable of travel over unimproved terrain.

“All-terrain Type II Vehicle” means any motor vehicle 80 inches or less in width, traveling on four or more low pressure tires, having a steering wheel, non-straddle seating, a rollover protection system, and designed for or capable of travel over unimproved terrain, and is: an electric powered vehicle; or a vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine and has an unladen dry weight of 2,500 pounds or less. “All-terrain Type II vehicle” does not include golf carts, any vehicle designed to carry a person with a disability, any vehicle not specifically designed for recreational use, or farm tractors as defined under Section 41-1a-102.

“All-terrain Type III Vehicle” means any other motor vehicle, not defined as an all-terrain type I or II, and is designed for or capable of travel over unimproved terrain. “All-terrain type III vehicle” does not include golf carts, any vehicle designed to carry a person with a disability, any vehicle not specifically designed for recreational use, or farm tractors as defined under Section 41-1a-102.

NOTE: A street-legal all-terrain vehicle is not required to be equipped with mud flaps, fenders, or bumpers.

NOTE: Stations and inspectors should advise owners/operators of street-legal all-terrain vehicles that state law requires they be equipped with a reflector or reflective tape to the front and back of both sides of the vehicle if operated on a highway with a posted speed limit higher than 50 miles per hour.

Golf Carts are not ATVs

An all-terrain type I vehicle being operated as a street-legal ATV shall be equipped with:

- One or more headlamps that meet the requirements of Section 41-6a-1603;
- One or more tail lamps;
- A tail lamp or other lamp constructed and placed to illuminate the registration plate with a white light;
- One or more red reflectors on the rear;
- One or more stop lamps on the rear;
- Amber or red electric turn signals, one on each side of the front and rear;
- A braking system, other than a parking brake, that meets the requirements of Section 41-6a-1623;
- A horn or other warning device that meets the requirements of Section 41-6a-1625;
- A muffler and emission control system that meets the requirements of Section 41-6a-1626;
- Rearview mirrors on the right and left side of the driver in accordance with Section 41-6a-1627;
- A windshield, unless the operator wears eye protection while operating the vehicle;
- A speedometer, illuminated for nighttime operation;
- For vehicles designed by the manufacturer for carrying one or more passengers, a seat designed for passengers, including a footrest and handhold for each passenger; and



TIRES THAT:

- Are not larger than the tires that the all-terrain vehicle manufacturer made available for the all-terrain vehicle model; and
- Have at least 2/32 inches or greater tire tread.



An all-terrain type II or III vehicle being operated as a street-legal all-terrain vehicle shall be equipped with:

- Two headlamps that meet the requirements of Section 41-6a-1603;
- Two tail lamps;
- A tail lamp or other lamp constructed and placed to illuminate the registration plate with a white light;
- One or more red reflectors on the rear;
- Two stop lamps on the rear;
- Amber or red electric turn signals, one on each side of the front and rear;
- A braking system, other than a parking brake, that meets the requirements of Section 41-6a-1623;
- A horn or other warning device that meets the requirements of Section 41-6a-1625;
- A muffler and emission control system that meets the requirements of Section 41-6a-1626;
- Rearview mirrors on the right and left side of the driver in accordance with Section 41-6a-1627;
- A windshield, unless the operator wears eye protection while operating the vehicle;
- A speedometer, illuminated for nighttime operation;
- For vehicles designed by the manufacturer for carrying one or more passengers, a seat designed for passengers
- For vehicles with side-by-side or tandem seating, seatbelts for each vehicle occupant
- A seat height between 20 and 40 inches when measured at the forward edge of the seat bottom; and



TIRES THAT:

- Do not exceed 44 inches in height; and
- That have at least 2/32 inches or greater tire tread.



NOTE: A street-legal ATV shall be subject to a safety inspection when registered for the first time, and each change of ownership.

NOTE: Additional information governing ATVs can be found @ R714-163, 53-8-205 and 41-6a-1601

SECTION 14 – MOPEDS AND MINI-MOTORCYCLES

Safety Inspections are not required for mopeds; they are exempt from registration (UCA 41-1a-202). A mini-motorcycle cannot be safety inspected or registered in the state of Utah. (DO NOT INSPECT MINI-MOTORCYCLES), they are not designed for highway use.

DEFINITIONS

“Moped” means a motor-driven cycle having pedals to permit propulsion by human power and a motor which:

- Produces not more than two brake horsepower; and
- Is not capable of propelling the cycle at a speed in excess of 30 miles per hour. If an internal combustion engine is used, the displacement may not exceed 50 cubic centimeters and the moped shall have a power drive system that functions directly or automatically without clutching or shifting by the operator after the drive system is engaged.



“Mini Motorcycle” means a motorcycle or motor-driven cycle that has a seat or saddle that is less than 24 inches from the ground as measured on a level surface with properly inflated tires.

