DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND DRIVER LICENSING

DRIVER LICENSE QUESTIONS
Drivers Automated Voice Exchange 573-751-4600
Accidents 573-751-7195
Administrative Driving While Intoxicated 573-751-4833
Failure to Appear in Court for Traffic Violations.....573-526-0939
License Issuance 573-751-2730
Motor Vehicle Insurance (Financial Responsibility) 573-751-7195
Points Processing 573-751-4475

MOTOR VEHICLE QUESTIONS
(General Information) 573-751-4509

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE BRANCH OFFICES
Columbia 573-882-9593
Independence 816-325-5830
Jefferson City.....573-751-4493
Joplin 417-629-3046
Kansas City 816-889-2461
Raytown.....816-358-7700
Springfield 417-895-6552
St. Joseph 816-387-2225
St. Louis, Deer Creek 314-877-0407
St. Louis, North Kingshighway.....314-877-1330
St. Louis, South Kingshighway 314-752-5100

STATE HIGHWAY PATROL
Troop A, Lee's Summit 816-622-0800
Troop B, Macon 660-385-2132
Troop C, Kirkwood.....314-340-4000
Troop D, Springfield.....417-895-6868
Troop E, Poplar Bluff 573-840-9500
Troop F, Jefferson City 573-751-1000
Troop G, Willow Springs 417-469-3121
Troop H, St. Joseph.....816-387-2345
Troop I, Rolla 573-368-2345

HIGHWAY PATROL STATEWIDE TOLL FREE EMERGENCY
ASSISTANCE NUMBER .....1-800-525-5555 or cellular *55

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NOTE: The state motor vehicle laws described in this manual are not reproduced in their entirety, and the wording is not identical. Due to possible legislative changes in federal and state law and Department of Revenue policy, the information in this manual may not always be current. The Department of Revenue will make every effort to incorporate any changes as soon as possible.

The Missouri Driver Guide is published by
the Missouri Department of Revenue.

Revised September 2004

SPARKY SAYS:

Carefully studying the *Missouri Driver Guide* will increase your driving confidence and broaden your knowledge of Missouri traffic rules and regulations. The more knowledge you have, the safer you can become!

To test your knowledge of traffic laws, you will need to take a written test of 25 multiple-choice questions. Studying this guide will also prepare you for that test. You must correctly answer 20 questions to pass the test. All of the test questions come directly from information found in this guide. There are no "trick" questions.

To test your ability to drive a vehicle, you must take a driving skills test. Your examiner realizes that a driving test will probably be an unusual experience for you, and that you might even become nervous or uneasy. If you do become nervous or fearful, please remember that your examiner has accompanied many other people exactly like you, and that the examiner rides with you only to make sure that you can control your vehicle and observe the rules of safety. Your examiner will not try to trick you in any way. Remember that thousands of people pass this test every year and become licensed drivers. If they can do it, so can you! Just relax and do the best you can.

We would like to hear your comments and questions about the material included in this manual:

Address: Customer Assistance Bureau
P.O. Box 200
Jefferson City, MO 65105-0200
Telephone: (573) 751-2730
Fax: (573) 522-8174
E-Mail: dlbmail@dor.mo.gov
Web Site: www.dor.mo.gov

The names and telephone numbers of other related agencies and offices are located inside the back cover of this book.

The *Missouri Driver Guide* is posted on our web site in English, Spanish and Bosnian.

If you need a *Missouri Commercial Driver License Manual* or *Motorcycle Operator Manual*, you may request one from the Missouri State Highway Patrol, or any Missouri driver license office. The *Missouri Commercial Driver License Manual* and the *Motorcycle Operator Manual* are also posted on our web site.

MISSOURI'S PERMIT/LICENSE ISSUANCE SYSTEM

The following chart is provided as a quick reference to Missouri's system of Instruction Permits and Licenses. It should only be used as a supplement to the more detailed information provided in the rest of this *Missouri Driver Guide*. Applicable test fees are not included.

NEW / RENEWAL PERMIT			
TYPE	**MINIMUM AGE**	**COST**	**VALID FOR . . .**
Student Permit	15	$1.00	Length of Approved Course
Instruction Permit	15	$3.50	12 months
Motorcycle Permit	15 1/2 or 16	$6.25 or $3.50	6 months
CDL Permit	18	$7.50	6 months
School Bus Permit	21	$41.00	3 years* or 1 year*
NEW / RENEWAL LICENSE			
Intermediate License	16	$7.50	2 years
Full License (Class F)	18	$10.00 or $20.00	3 years* or 6 years*
Commercial Driver License	18	$22.50 or $45.00	3 years* or 6 years*
For-Hire License (Class E)	18	$17.50 or $35.00	3 years* or 6 years*
Motorcycle Only License	16	$10.00 or $20.00	3 years* or 6 years*
Nondriver License (ID card)	any age	$11.00	6 years* or Non-Expiring*

*** Based on the applicant's age at the time of the transaction.**

CHAPTER 1 - THE MISSOURI DRIVER LICENSE

WHO MUST HAVE A MISSOURI DRIVER LICENSE?

Anyone who operates a motor vehicle or motor-driven cycle on public roadways in Missouri is required to have a valid driver license. If you do not have a valid driver license, you may obtain one at any Department of Revenue branch or fee license office.

You must have a Missouri driver license if:

- You live in Missouri, are 16 years of age or older, and plan to drive.
- You are a new resident of Missouri and want to drive, even if you have a driver license from another state.
- You are an out-of-state commercial driver who has moved to Missouri within the last 30 days. (Refer to the Missouri Commercial Driver License Manual.)

WHEN TO CARRY YOUR LICENSE

You must carry your driver license or permit when you drive. If any law enforcement officer asks to see your driver license or permit, you must show it to him or her. It is against the law for you to let anyone else use your license or permit.

YOU DO NOT NEED A MISSOURI DRIVER LICENSE IF:

- You are a member of the armed forces, and you have a valid driver license from your home state.
- You are a full-time student, and you have a valid license from your home state.
- You operate or temporarily operate or move any farm tractor or implement on a highway for agri-related purposes.

NONDRIVER LICENSE/ID CARD (Class ND)

You may obtain a photo nondriver license for identification purposes only. Your new nondriver license will expire on your date of birth in the sixth year after the date you apply. If 70 or over, your nondriver license will be nonexpiring.

PARENT/GUARDIAN REQUEST TO DENY DRIVER LICENSE

The parent or guardian of a person who is under the age of 18 may request the Director of Revenue to deny that person a driver license. If the person already has a driver license, the request will cancel the license. When the request is received (form DOR-4811), the Department of Revenue will place a denial on the person's driving record. The denial expires at the age of 18, or when the parent or guardian requests the driving status be cleared for licensing. Form DOR-4811 may be obtained on our website, or from any Missouri driver license office.

UNDER-21 LICENSES

If you are under 21 years of age, the Department of Revenue will issue you a license that identifies you as a minor. When you become 21 years old, you may apply and pay for another driver license (without the minor indication) or wait until your Under-21 driver license expires.

OUT-OF-STATE DRIVER LICENSE TRANSFER

If you have a driver license issued by another state that is valid or expired less than 184 days, and you are applying for a Missouri driver license, you must surrender your out-of-state license to the clerk. You may also be asked to obtain a letter of clearance from the other state(s). Refer to Chapter 2 to determine which tests you will be required to pass before applying for a Missouri driver license.

COMMERCIAL DRIVER LICENSE (Class A, B or C)

Refer to the Missouri Commercial Driver License (CDL) Manual for information on Class A, B or C licenses. You must be at least 18 years old to apply for a CDL, and at least 21 years old to obtain a hazardous materials endorsement. Under Missouri's Graduated Driver License Law, you must still meet the "under 21" requirements for a full license at the time you apply for a CDL at age 18. (Refer to the Graduated Driver License law chart).

GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSE LAW (GDL)

Missouri's Graduated Driver License Law requires young drivers to complete three steps in the driver licensing process.

1. First, at age 15, a person may apply for an instruction permit;
2. At age 16, a person may apply for an intermediate driver license; and
3. At age 18, a person may apply for a full driver license.

The GDL process is complete when a person has obtained a full driver license or reaches the age of 21. Refer to the chart on the following page for details about each stage of the Graduated Driver License law.

SPARKY SAYS:
YOU SHOULD ALWAYS WEAR YOUR SAFETY BELT!

MISSOURI'S GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSE LAW

Instruction Permit

Requirements:

Pass the vision, road sign, and written tests

IMPORTANT: Your test paper alone is not legal for driving. You must apply for an Instruction Permit at a Missouri driver license office in order to drive legally. To meet the requirements for an Intermediate License, you must have an Instruction Permit for a minimum of 6 months. This time is calculated as 182 days beginning the day after the issuance date of the Instruction Permit.

Parent or legal guardian* must accompany the teen to the license office to sign a permission statement

Driving Restrictions:

If the permit holder is under 16 years old, the Instruction Permit may only be used when accompanied in the front seat by a parent, grandparent, legal guardian*, or a qualified driving instructor

If the permit holder is 16 years or older, the person occupying the seat beside the driver must be at least 21 and have a valid license

Cost: $3.50
Valid for 12 months

Any applicant between the ages of 18 and 21 may apply for an Under-21 full driver license, even if they have not had an Instruction Permit.

Intermediate License

Requirements:

Pass the vision, road sign, and written tests if results are over a year old

Pass the driving test

IMPORTANT: Your test paper alone is not legal for driving. You must apply for an Intermediate License at a Missouri driver license office in order to drive legally. To meet the requirements for an Intermediate License, you must have held an Instruction Permit for a minimum of 6 months. This time is calculated as 182 days beginning the day after the issuance date of the Instruction Permit.

Parent, grandparent or legal guardian* must accompany the teen to the license office to verify that the teen has received 20 hours of behind-the-wheel instruction with an Instruction Permit

No alcohol-related offenses in last 12 months; no traffic convictions in last 6 months

Driving Restrictions:

Seat belts must be worn by the driver and **all** passengers

No driving alone between the 1:00 a.m. - 5:00 a.m. curfew **except** to and from a school activity, job, or an emergency as defined by the Director of Revenue, **or** unless accompanied by a licensed driver who is at least 21 years old

Cost: $7.50
Valid for 2 years

Under-21 Full Driver License

Requirements:

Pass the vision and road sign recognition tests

Do not need to pass the written and driving tests if already completed

Driving privilege cannot be suspended, revoked, or denied when applying for a full driver license

No alcohol-related offenses or traffic convictions within the last 12 months

Cost: $10.00
Valid for 3 years

***NOTE:** If the applicant is enrolled in a federal residential job training program, then a certified driver training instructor employed by that program may also fulfill the Graduated Driver License Law responsibilities of the parent/grandparent/ legal guardian.*

TYPES OF PERMITS

INSTRUCTION PERMIT – Eligible Age 15
You may apply for an instruction permit when you turn 15 if your parent or guardian comes with you to a branch or fee office, provides written permission, and agrees to provide 20 hours of behind-the-wheel instruction. You must pass the written, road sign and vision tests of the driver exam. This permit will restrict you to driving when your parent, grandparent, legal guardian, or a qualified driving instructor is in the seat beside you and has a valid driver license. If you are 16 years or older, the person occupying the seat beside you must be at least 21 and have a valid driver license. If your parent, grandparent or legal guardian is physically disabled, he or she may designate a maximum of two persons to accompany you in the vehicle for the purpose of providing behind-the-wheel instruction. The designee must be at least 21, must occupy the seat beside you, and must be a licensed operator for the type of motor vehicle being operated.

This permit may be renewed as many times as needed, without having to take additional written tests.This permit is good for 12 months and costs $3.50.

Free “PERMIT DRIVER” window signs are available at all Missouri driver license offices.

MOTORCYCLE INSTRUCTION PERMIT – Eligible Age 15½ or 16
You may apply for a motorcycle instruction permit to operate a motorcycle or motortricycle.

- **15½ years of age (15 years and 182 days)**

  The motorcycle instruction permit will only be issued if you have successfully completed an approved motorcycle rider training course. You must also pass the Class F and Class M written, vision and road sign tests. You must also have the written consent of your parent or legal guardian. The cost of the permit is $6.25 and is valid for 6 months ($2.75 of this fee applies to the motorcycle rider training course). A renewal motorcycle instruction permit costs $3.50. An additional processing fee may apply.

  This permit allows daylight driving only, within a 50 mile radius of home, a motorcycle of no larger than 250cc, and no passengers.

- **16 years of age or older**

  If you are at least 16 years of age you may also apply for a motorcycle instruction permit, but you do not have to take the motorcycle rider training course. If you do not have a driver license, you must take the Class F and Class M written tests to receive a motorcycle permit (Class F permit with an M endorsement). The cost of the permit is $3.50 and is valid for 6 months. An additional processing fee may apply.

  This permit allows daylight driving only, with no passengers.

When you are ready, you may take the motorcycle skills test and pay the appropriate fee to be motorcycle qualified.

For more information about Missouri laws on motorcycles, please obtain a copy of the Motorcycle Operator Manual at a Missouri State Highway Patrol testing station or a Missouri driver license office.

SCHOOL BUS PERMIT - A separate permit is required for anyone transporting students in any school bus owned by, or under contract with, a public school or the State Board of Education. You must be at least 21 years old to obtain either a Type 1 (transporting 16 or more persons including the driver) or Type 2 (transporting 15 or fewer persons including the driver) school bus permit. Upon each renewal, medical screening including vision and hearing tests is required, and you must have an acceptable driving and criminal history. If you are 70 years of age or older, you must renew this permit annually and pass the school bus permit written and road test examinations in addition to the medical screening, driving record check, and criminal history check.

A school bus permit can be suspended for one year if a person fails to pass any drug, alcohol or chemical test administered according to the requirements of any federal or state law, rule or regulation regarding the operation of a school bus.

You must apply for your school bus permit at the Central Office in Jefferson City, MO. It is not available in the field offices. The cost of the school bus permit is $41.00 and it is good for 3 years (if the driver is under 70 years old), or 1 year (if the driver is 70 years old or older).

TYPES OF LICENSES

INTERMEDIATE LICENSE – Eligible Age 16 to 18
When you turn 16, you may apply for an intermediate license. You must have driven with an instruction permit for a minimum of 6 months. Your parent, grandparent, or legal guardian must go with you to the driver license office to verify that you have received at least 20 hours of behind-the-wheel instruction.

When you apply for your intermediate license you:

- Must pass the vision, road sign and written tests if results are over a year old, and pass a driving test (behind-the-wheel).
- Cannot have any alcohol-related offenses in the last 12 months.
- Cannot have any traffic convictions, such as speeding tickets, in the last 6 months.

Once you have obtained your intermediate license, you must follow certain restrictions.

- You must wear your seat belt and make sure all passengers in your vehicle wear seat belts also.
- You must not drive a vehicle between the hours of 1:00 a.m. and 5:00

a.m. unless you are driving to or from a school activity, job, or an emergency as defined by the Director of Revenue, **or** unless accompanied by a licensed driver who is at least 21 years old.

The intermediate license is good for 2 years and costs $7.50. An additional processing fee may apply. The intermediate license may be renewed.

When an Intermediate License expires on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the license holder may continue driving for a period of five business days. This allows certain Intermediate License Holders to turn 18 years old, and thus meet the minimum age requirement for the issuance of an Under-21 Full Driver License.

When you turn 18, you may apply for a full driver license. At the time you apply for your driver license, your intermediate license cannot be suspended, revoked or denied and you cannot have any alcohol-related offenses or any traffic convictions in the last 12 months. You will need to pass the vision and road sign tests, but you do not need to pass the written and driving tests if already completed and your intermediate license has not expired for more than 6 months (calculated as 184 days).

DRIVER LICENSE (Class F) – Eligible Age 18
The Class F driver license is Missouri's basic driver license. You must have a Class F license to operate any motor vehicle other than one requiring the driver to have a Class A, B, C or E license. The holder of a Class F license may not drive a motorcycle unless the license shows an M endorsement.

You must be 18 years old and have passed the Class F written, vision, road sign and driving tests.

FOR HIRE LICENSE (Class E) – Eligible Age 18
You must have a Class E license if you receive pay for driving a motor vehicle transporting 14 or fewer passengers (such as a driver for a day care center), or if you will transport property for pay or as part of your job (such as a pizza or florist delivery driver). Anyone who regularly operates a motor vehicle for his or her employment, which belongs to another person and is designed to carry freight and merchandise, must also have a Class E license. The vehicle driven must be 26,000 pounds or less gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) and not required to be placarded for hazardous materials.

You must be 18 years old and have passed the Class E written (includes Chapter 15), vision and road sign tests. If you already have a valid Missouri license, a driving test is not required. Under Missouri's Graduated Driver License Law, you must still meet the "under 21 requirements" for a full license at the time you apply for a For Hire License at age 18. (Refer to the Graduated Driver License law chart).

MOTORCYCLE LICENSE (Class M) – Eligible Age 16
You must have a Class M license or permit, or a driver license with the M endorsement if you operate a motorcycle or motortricycle on public roadways. You must be 16 years old, and pass the Class F and Class M

written, vision, road sign, and motorcycle skills test. To receive a motorcycle license at age 16-18, you must have had an instruction permit for 6 months.

For more information about Missouri laws on motorcycles, please obtain a copy of the Motorcycle Operator Manual at a Missouri State Highway Patrol testing station or a Missouri driver license office.

FEES FOR LICENSES

Fees and expiration are based on the applicant's age at the time of the transaction. Any applicable test fees are not included.

Type of License	2-year	3-year	6-year	Non-expiring	Duplicate License
Intermediate License	$7.50				$7.50
Driver License (F)		$10.00	$20.00		$10.00/12.50
Commercial Driver		$22.50	$45.00		$22.50/$25.50
For Hire License (E)		$17.50	$35.00		$17.50/$20.00
Motorcycle Only		$10.00	$20.00		$10.00/$12.50
Nondriver (ID Card)			$11.00	$11.00	$8.50/$11.00

DRIVER LICENSE EXPIRATION

If your license is expired, you must not drive. If you want to continue to drive, you must renew your license before it expires. If you do not renew your license within 6 months (or 184 days) after its expiration date, you will have to take the written and road tests.

To determine when your license will expire, please refer to the following chart. Select your age group and whether you are a new or renewal driver.

SPARKY SAYS:
IF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGES, YOU MUST INFORM THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE SO THAT YOUR RENEWAL NOTICE CAN BE MAILED PROPERLY!

LICENSE EXPIRATION CHART

Age	New / Renewal Driver License
Ages 16 – 18 (Intermediate)	Expires in the 2nd year after the date of issuance
Ages 18-20 (Full License)	Expires on the applicant's date of birth in the 3rd year after the date of issuance
Ages 21-69	Expires on the applicant's date of birth in the 6th year after the date of issuance
Ages 70 and over	Expires on the applicant's date of birth in the 3rd year after the date of issuance

DUPLICATE DRIVER LICENSE TO REPLACE A LOST, STOLEN, OR DESTROYED MISSOURI DRIVER LICENSE

If your Missouri driver license is lost, stolen or destroyed, you must apply for a duplicate license. If your current license expires within the next 6 months, you may renew early rather than obtain a duplicate license.

DRIVER LICENSE RENEWAL

To help you remember to renew your license, a reminder postcard will be mailed to you before your license expires.

The postcard will be mailed to the address on your driving record. However, if you have completed a change of address with the U.S. Postal Service, the notice will be mailed to your new address. When you move, be sure you send a written notice with your new address to the Customer Assistance Bureau, or e-mail us at dlbmail@dor.mo.gov, or you may not receive the notice to renew your license.

When you renew your license, you must pay the license fee shown on the front of your renewal postcard. You can renew your license no earlier than 6 months before your license expires. You are also required to take a vision test and a highway sign recognition test when you renew. The highway sign recognition test will test your ability to understand highway signs that regulate, warn or direct traffic.

It is your responsibility to renew your driver license, even if you do not receive your reminder postcard. Failure to do so may result in having to re-take the written/skills tests.

DRIVER LICENSE RENEWAL/REPLACEMENT WHILE OUT-OF-STATE

If your Missouri driver license expires or is misplaced/stolen while you are out-of-state (e.g., military, military dependent or student, etc.), you may request a Mail-In License Application (form DOR-4317), or download the

form in PDF format from our web site at:
www.dor.mo.gov

DRIVER LICENSE RENEWAL WHEN SUSPENDED OR REVOKED

You may take the vision and road sign recognition tests and renew your driver license even while your driving privilege is suspended. However, the only time you may renew your license during a period of revocation is when your revocation action resulted from a refusal to submit to a chemical test or from an abuse and lose court order.

NOTE: You will not receive your license until your action is over and your driving privilege is reinstated.

MEDICAL REFERRAL

You may need a physician's statement when you renew or apply for a driver license if:

- You have had epileptic seizures, convulsions or blackouts within the previous 6 months of your license application, or
- The driver examiner, licensing clerk or other responsible person believes you may have some other medical condition that would make you an unsafe driver and completes the Driver Condition Report (form DOR-4319).

SPARKY SAYS:
IT IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO RENEW YOUR DRIVER LICENSE IN A TIMELY MANNER!

DRIVER LICENSE RESTRICTIONS

If you have limited driving experience, or a medical condition that impairs your ability to drive safely, you may receive a restricted license that will let you drive only under specific conditions. If you have a restricted license, it will have one or more of the restriction codes shown below. You may be required to take a driving test in order to have a restriction removed from your driver license. If you disobey the restriction(s), you can be charged with driving without a license and if you are convicted, the Department of Revenue will add points to your driving record. If you receive too many points (see Chapter 11, The Point System), the Department of Revenue may also suspend or revoke your license.

RESTRICTION CODES

A	Corrective Lenses	M	Extension on Foot Device
B	Outside Rearview Mirror	N	Leg Brace(s)
C	Daylight Driving Only	O	Foot Operated Emergency Brake
D	Auto Trans/Power Steering	P	Accelerator on Steering Column
E	Seat Cushion	R	Back Cushion
F	Restricted to 45 MPH	T	Right Outside Mirror
G	25 Mile Radius	U	Uncoded Restriction*
H	Special Hand Devices	W	3-Wheel Motorcycle Only
I	Intermediate License	Y	Left Outside Mirror
J	Electrical Turn Signals	Z	More than 5 Restrictions
L	Non-airbrake CDL		

*An uncoded restriction is any restriction not listed here. Any law enforcement officer, judge or physician can ask the Department of Revenue to place restrictions on your license.

PROOF OF IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED WHEN APPLYING FOR A NEW LICENSE/PERMIT

When you apply for your first Missouri driver license, you must bring two documents for proof of identity (two primary documents, or one primary and one secondary document) to show the Highway Patrol examiners when you take the written and/or driving tests. You must also present proof of identity again when applying for your driver/nondriver license or permit at any Missouri driver license office.

Note: All documents must be U.S.-issued, unless otherwise specified.

PRIMARY DOCUMENTS must be in English and contain the applicant's full legal name (including middle name if the applicant has one) and date of birth. **Acceptable primary documents include the following:**

- **Certificate of birth** (U.S. or Canadian issued, including the U.S. and Canadian territories). Must be original or certified copy, have a seal, and be issued by an authorized government agency such as the Bureau of Vital Statistics or State Board of Health. Certification of Report of Birth Abroad documents (FS-240 and DS-1350) are also acceptable. Hospital issued certificates and baptismal certificates *are not* acceptable.

- **U.S. or Canadian photo driver license** (including the U.S. and Canadian territories)
- **U.S. or Canadian photo identification card/nondriver license** (including the U.S. and Canadian territories)
- **Microfilm copy or image portfolio of a driver license or identification card/nondriver license** certified by the issuing agency with an embossed seal of the issuing agency. You may purchase a copy of your Missouri image portfolio or license negative at any Missouri driver license office. The office will charge an additional fax fee for a license negative.
- **U.S. or Canadian issued instruction permit containing a photo** (including the U.S. and Canadian territories)
- **Active Duty, Retiree or Reservist U.S. Military Identification Card**
- **Valid Passport, U.S. or Canadian** (including the U.S. and Canadian territories). If foreign passport, appropriate INS document is also required.
- **Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) documents (must be a valid unexpired document) as follows:**
  - -Certificate of Naturalization (N-550, N-570 or N-578)
  - -Certificate of Citizenship (N-560, N-561 or N-645)
  - -Northern Marianas Card (I-551)
  - -American Indian Card (I-551)
  - -U.S. Citizen Identification Card (I-179 or I-197)
  - -Resident Alien Card (I-551)
  - -Temporary Resident Identification Card (I-688)
  - -Record of Arrival and Departure (I-94) (in a VALID Foreign Passport, UNLESS that of a refugee, which will be stamped "Refugee"
  - -Valid Foreign Passport containing an I-551 stamp or US Visa
  - -U.S. Re-entry Permit (I-327)
  - -Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
  - -Employment Authorization Card (I-688A, I-688B, I-766)
- **Canadian Immigration Record and Visa or Record of Landing (IMM 100)**

SECONDARY DOCUMENTS must contain the applicant's name and sufficient information validating all/part of the information contained on the primary document. **Acceptable secondary documents include the following:**

- **Student identification card** that contains a photo.
- **Employee photo identification card** that contains a photo.
- **Marriage certificate/license**
- **Social security card.** A metal card *is not* acceptable.
- **Health insurance card**
- **Non-English language birth certificate**
- **School record/transcript** that is certified with an embossed seal of

the issuing school or Department of Education.

- **Vehicle title.** Vehicle registration *is not* acceptable.
- **Proof of vehicle insurance**
- **U.S. Military dependant identification card**
- **U.S. Military discharge/separation papers**
- **Photo public assistance card** issued by an approved State agency
- **INS documents listed under the Primary Document list.** Can be expired up to one year when used as a Secondary Document.
- **Completed and signed IRS/state tax form.** W-2 *is not* acceptable.
- **Medical records from doctor/hospital**
- **Court order.** The order must contain full name, date of birth, and court seal. Examples include, but may not be limited to, adoption document, name change document, and gender change document. It *does not* include abstract of criminal or civil conviction.
- **Parent/guardian affidavit (form DOR-4861).** Parent/guardian must appear in person, prove his or her identity, and submit a notarized affidavit regarding the child's identity. This affidavit only applies to minors.
- **Gun permit** Document should be issued by county Sheriff's department.
- **Pilot's license** Valid documents will always be issued by the Federal Aviation Administration.
- **Bureau of Indian Affairs Card/Indian Treaty Card.** Tribal issued cards *are not* acceptable.
- **Prison release documents.** An Inmate ID card is also acceptable.

Additional documentation may be required if the documentation submitted is questionable, or if the license office staff or Missouri State Highway Patrol examiner has reason to question the validity or authenticity of the documents.

PROOF OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

If you have a social security number, you must include it on your driver license application. A driver license clerk may ask for proof of your social security number. Documents acceptable as proof of social security number (SSN) include the following:

- **Social security card.** A metal card *is not* acceptable.
- **Recent payroll stub containing the SSN**
- **Military identification card containing the SSN**
- **IRS/state tax forms.** W-2 form *is not* acceptable.
- **Financial statement, on company form/letterhead**, containing the SSN.

USE OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER - If you have a social security number but object to it being used or displayed as your driver license number, you must disclose it and sign a certified statement that you

object to the display of the social security number on your license. A different driver license number will be assigned to you.

If you do not have a social security number, you must sign an affidavit stating that you do not have a social security number. A driver license number will be assigned to you. You will not receive your permit/driver/nondriver license at the time of the transaction. The final decision to issue the document will be made by the central office.

ORGAN DONATION AND ATTORNEY IN FACT

On the back of the license, space is provided to allow you to designate any organs you wish to donate at the time of your death. If you wish to donate, write the organ(s) you wish to donate, and sign and date in front of two witnesses. Your next of kin will still be asked to give his or her permission for the organ donation. Therefore, it is important to discuss your organ donation decision(s) with your next of kin. There is also a place on the form to indicate your Attorney in Fact for health care decisions, including organ donation. Your Attorney in Fact is someone to whom you give permission to act on your behalf if you are unable to do so.

If you include your blood type and any allergic reactions to medicines on the back of your license, this information could help medical personnel if you are in an accident.

ORGAN DONOR PROGRAM FUND

When you apply for or renew your driver license, state law requires the clerk to ask you if you would like to donate $1 to the state organ donor program fund, and whether you are interested in making an organ donation. If you indicate that you are interested in making an organ donation, your name will be included in a state registry of organ donors. Whether you donate to the fund or decide to make an organ donation is entirely up to you. If you do not want to donate your organs, do not fill out the donor information. Call (888) 497-4564 for more information.

BLIND AWARENESS FUND

State law requires the clerk to ask you if you would like to donate $1 to the state blind awareness fund when you apply for a Missouri driver license.

"J88" NOTATION FOR DEAF OR HARD OF HEARING APPLICANTS

An applicant for a driver license, nondriver license or instruction permit who is deaf or hard of hearing may ask that a "J88" notation be placed on his or her driver license, nondriver license, or instruction permit.

In the event of an emergency, this notation will allow law enforcement or emergency and medical personnel to readily determine that someone is deaf or hard of hearing. This will assist in ensuring effective communications with someone who is injured and nonresponsive.

In order to obtain the "J88" notation, an applicant must request the

notation when applying for a driver license, nondriver license or instruction permit at a Department of Revenue branch or fee license office. You must have one of the following documents if you wish to have the "J88" notation placed on your document:

- Medical statement from a licensed medical professional
- Certified affidavit. The affidavit form (DOR-4942) can be obtained from a Department of Revenue branch or fee office.
- Statement from an approved or authorized agency listed below.

Agencies or programs authorized to provide documentation that a driver license, nondriver license or instruction permit applicant is deaf or hard of hearing impaired shall include but not be limited to the following:

- The Missouri Commission for the Deaf
- Social Security Administration
- A vocational rehabilitation program
- A federal, state or county department of health
- An Independent Living Center

The Director of Revenue shall have authorization to review and determine acceptability of any documentation from an agency or program not listed.

SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRATION

Effective July 1, 2003, male applicants, age 18 to 26, may register with the Selective Service at the time of their permit/driver/nondriver license application. **Some offices may not be equipped to offer this service until late 2003. In those cases, you may still register at your local post office.**

DRIVER'S PRIVACY PROTECTION ACT (DPPA)

Effective June 1, 2000, Missouri implemented an amendment to the Federal Driver's Privacy Protection Act. The amendment requires all states to close the personal information contained on all motor vehicle and driver/nondriver license records. A person or entity may only access the personal information if they are exempt under these same guidelines (Request for MV/DL Record(s)/Security Access Code, form DOR-4678) or have obtained express consent from the record holder (Request from Record Holder, form DOR-4681).

KEEPING YOUR DRIVER LICENSE

In order to keep your driver license, you must drive safely at all times. You can lose your license for:

- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (Chapter 10).
- Refusing to let a police officer test you for alcohol or drugs.
- Leaving the scene of an accident.
- Failing to file an accident report (Chapter 9).
- Giving false information when you apply for a driver license.
- Failing to settle a court judgment made against you for damages resulting from a motor vehicle accident.

- Failing to keep insurance (financial responsibility) (Chapter 9).
- Changing the information on your license or using someone else's license when you attempt to buy alcohol.
- Failing to appear for an exam when requested by the Customer Assistance Bureau.
- Using a motor vehicle to commit a felony or causing the death of someone in a motor vehicle accident.
- Having too many points on your driving record (Chapter 11).
- Letting someone else use your driver license.
- Failing to appear or pay traffic tickets in Missouri and other states.
- Failing to pay child support.
- Failing to use an ignition interlock device when ordered by a court.
- Stealing fuel from a gas station.

SPARKY SAYS:
DRIVING IS A PRIVILEGE, NOT A RIGHT – SO DRIVE RESPONSIBLY!

A CHECKLIST FOR YOU

You must have the following documents with you when you apply for a Missouri driver license, instruction permit or nondriver license.Take all the documents with you to a Missouri driver license office when you apply for your permit/driver/nondriver license.

NEW MISSOURI RESIDENT TRANSFERRING AN OUT-OF-STATE DRIVER LICENSE (valid or expired no more than 184 days)

- ❑ **Out-of-State driver license (valid or expired no more than 184 days)**
- ❑ **One other acceptable document for proof of identity***

NOTE: If you are upgrading your driver license, take the above documents with you to a Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) examination location when you take the written, vision and road sign tests and/or driving test.

FIRST-TIME APPLICANT

- ❑ **Two acceptable documents for proof of identity***
- ❑ **Driver Examination Record (DOR-100) indicating successful completion of tests (not required for Nondriver license)**

RENEWAL/DUPLICATE

- ❑ **Your current Missouri driver license, instruction permit or Nondriver license, or another acceptable document for proof of identity***
- ❑ **Renewal postcard (optional)**

*Please refer to the list of acceptable documents for proof of identity/ SSN in this chapter.

Note: Additional proof of identity and proof of SSN may be required if the documentation submitted is questionable, or if the license office clerk or MSHP examiner has reason to question the validity or authenticity of the documents, or needs further verification.

CHAPTER 2 - THE DRIVER EXAMINATION

THE DRIVER EXAMINATION

The driver examination consists of a four-part test:

1. A written test on traffic laws and rules for safe driving
2. A vision test
3. A road sign test
4. A driving test

YOU MUST TAKE THE DRIVER EXAM IF:

- You are applying for a new Missouri driver license.
  Note: If you have a driver license from another state that is valid or expired less than 184 days, and you are applying for the same type of license in Missouri, you only have to take the vision and road sign tests.
- Your Missouri driver license is expired for more than 6 months (184 days).
- The Director of Revenue asks you to take the exam, even if you have a current driver license.
- Your license was revoked:
  -because you have too many points on your driving record.
  -because of an Administrative Alcohol action (see Chapter 10).

WHERE TO TAKE THE EXAM

The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) administers the driver examination. There are over 140 places in Missouri for you to take the driver exam. To find the testing center nearest you, contact the MSHP or the Department of Revenue. The phone numbers for the Department of Revenue and MSHP are at the back of this guide. You can also find these locations on the MSHP website, **www.mshp.state.mo.us**.

PROOF OF YOUR NAME AND AGE

Before you can take the driver exam, you must prove your identity and age. You will need to bring two approved documents for proof of identity. This identification must also be shown to the Department of Revenue when applying for a driver license or permit and any time you take the written or driving tests. (Refer to Chapter 1 for a list of acceptable documents for proof of identity/SSN.)

WRITTEN TEST

DRIVER LICENSE - CLASS F

If you are applying for a Class F (Operator) license, you must take a 25 question multiple choice written test. The questions will be on the laws and methods of driving covered in this guide. The test is NOT an open book test. You will not be tested on the information in Chapter 15 of this book.

FOR HIRE LICENSE - CLASS E

If you are applying for a Class E (For Hire) license, you must take a special written test. The questions will be on the laws and methods of driving covered in this book ***including*** *Chapter 15*. The test is NOT an open book test.

VISION TEST

You must take an acuity vision test and a peripheral (side) vision test when you apply for any new or renewal driver license or permit. The standard minimum acuity is at least 20/40 with either or both eyes. If you wear glasses or contacts, you may need them for the test. The standard minimum peripheral reading is at least 55 degrees in each eye or 85 degrees in one eye. If you are unable to meet the vision standards as indicated, you may be denied a license, or restrictions may be placed on your license.

IF YOU FAIL THE VISION TEST

If you fail the standard vision test, the driver license examiner will give you a vision exam form that your eye specialist or physician must fill out. If the physician prescribes glasses or contact lenses to correct your vision, you may have to wait for the glasses (or lenses) before the written and/or driving tests may be given. If both your natural and corrected acuity vision are worse than 20/160, or your peripheral combined is worse than 70 degrees, you cannot take the driving test and cannot have a driver license.

ROAD SIGN TEST

The road sign test will test your ability to recognize and understand traffic signs.

DRIVING TEST

After you pass the written, vision and road sign tests, you may then take the driving test. You will take the driving test with a driver license examiner of the Missouri State Highway Patrol. The examiner will check your vehicle for the required equipment. The examiner will also check your vehicle for its safe operating condition. You cannot take the test if the vehicle is not properly equipped, or the examiner believes that giving the test will be dangerous.

You should take the test in a vehicle you are familiar with. The vehicle must have:

- current license plate(s) and a valid inspection sticker.
- seat belts in proper working order.
- doors in proper working order for the driver and examiner.
- a clean, safe seat for the examiner.
- two sets of brakes (parking and foot brake) in good working order.
- a horn in good working order.

You will drive, and the examiner will sit beside you. No one else may ride

in the vehicle during the test. Avoid unnecessary conversation with the examiner, and focus on your driving. Remember that the examiner's job is to test, not to teach. You must obey Missouri traffic laws at all times.

THE EXAMINER WILL ASK YOU TO FIND AND USE THE VEHICLE'S CONTROLS, such as accelerator, brakes, turn signals, windshield wipers, etc. You will be tested for:

- finding the control without searching.
- using the control correctly.

THE EXAMINER WILL ASK YOU TO START DRIVING. You will be tested for:

- starting the vehicle.
- releasing the parking brake.
- looking to see if the way is clear.
- giving the proper signal.
- driving smoothly and at the correct speed.

THE EXAMINER WILL TELL YOU WHERE TO DRIVE, TURN, STOP, ETC. After the examiner tells you what to do, you will have enough time to look for traffic and to drive as asked. You will be asked to do the following:

1. **Start and stop the vehicle.** You will be tested for:
   - the smoothness and safety of your starts and stops.
   - your reaction time.
   - your control of the vehicle when stopping.
2. **Park parallel to the curb,** in a space 25 feet long and 7 feet wide. You will be tested for:
   - the position of your vehicle before backing.
   - whether or not you bump the space markers.
   - moving into the space smoothly and at the right speed.
   - parking no more than 18" from the curb.
   - parking near the center of the space.
   - turning the wheels in the correct direction for parking.
   - checking traffic and signaling before you leave the parking space.
3. **Backing.** You will be tested for:
   - looking over your right shoulder to see through the rear glass.
   - whether your vehicle backs in a straight line or weaves.
   - staying in the proper lane of traffic.
   - backing at the right speed.
4. **Make at least two right and two left turns.** You will be tested for:
   - driving in the correct lane for turning.
   - giving the proper turn signal at the proper time.
   - turning into the proper lane.
   - turning at the right speed.

- your control of the vehicle.

5. **Park on a hill.** You will be tested for:
   - your control of the vehicle.
   - parking no more than 18" from the curb.
   - leaving your vehicle in park or the correct gear.
   - turning the front wheels in the correct direction for parking.
   - setting the parking brake.
   - checking traffic and signaling.
6. **Enter and leave intersections.** You will be tested for:
   - understanding and obeying the traffic signs and lights.
   - your speed when approaching an intersection.
   - your awareness of the traffic around you.
   - driving in the correct lane.
   - yielding the right-of-way without blocking traffic.
   - making a full stop at the proper place at stop signs.
7. **Understand and obey traffic signs and signals.** You will be tested for:
   - noticing and obeying traffic signs and signals.

THE EXAMINER WILL WATCH FOR YOUR USE OF GOOD DRIVING RULES. You will be tested for:

- the distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you.
- your speed while driving.
- driving in the proper lane and obeying lane markings.
- your awareness of the traffic around you.
- yielding the right-of-way when necessary.

YOUR GRADE

Throughout the test, the examiner will subtract points for any driving errors you make. If you lose more than 30 points, you will fail the test. You will also fail the test if you:

- are in a traffic accident with another vehicle and it is your fault.
- hit a pedestrian.
- drive so dangerously you might have caused an accident.
- violate a traffic law.
- refuse to drive as the examiner asks.

When you pass the skills test, you will be given a form with your test results. Before you drive, you must apply for a driver license at a Missouri driver license office. The test result form itself is not a valid driving document.

IF YOU FAIL THE DRIVING TEST

If you fail the driving test, the examiner will suggest that you practice before retaking the test. **You may take only one driving test per day.**

If you fail the driving test three times, no further tests will be allowed without written authorization from the Department of Revenue. The driver examiner will give you a form that you must send to the Department of Revenue. When your form is received at the central office, the Department of Revenue will send you a letter requiring additional behind-the-wheel driver training. You must send proof of the driver training before you will be authorized to retake the test.

SPARKY SAYS:
DON'T LET THE TESTING PROCESS MAKE YOU NERVOUS – JUST CONCENTRATE ON DEMONSTRATING GOOD DRIVING BEHAVIORS!

CHAPTER 3 - PAVEMENT MARKINGS, TRAFFIC SIGNS, LIGHTS, AND SIGNALS

PAVEMENT MARKINGS ON THE ROAD

Lines and symbols on the roadway divide lanes, tell you when you may pass other vehicles or change lanes, which lanes to use for turns, and define pedestrian walkways and where you must stop for signs or traffic signals.

MEANINGS OF PAVEMENT MARKINGS

LINES - BROKEN LINES may be crossed in a passing maneuver.
- SOLID LINES should not be crossed.

COLORS - YELLOW divides oncoming traffic.
- WHITE divides same-direction traffic.

DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC

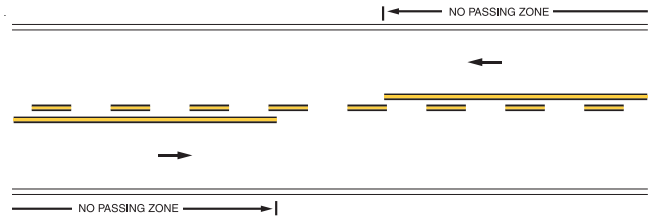
If the line on the left of you is **YELLOW**, the traffic on the other side of the line is moving in the **OPPOSITE** direction.

When the line on the left of you is **WHITE**, the traffic is moving in the **SAME** direction. A solid white line marks the right edge of many roads.

The center marking for roads with four lanes consists of **TWO SOLID YELLOW LINES**. The yellow lines tell you the traffic on the other side of the lines is moving in the opposite direction. You should never cross the two solid yellow lines to pass.

NO PASSING ZONES

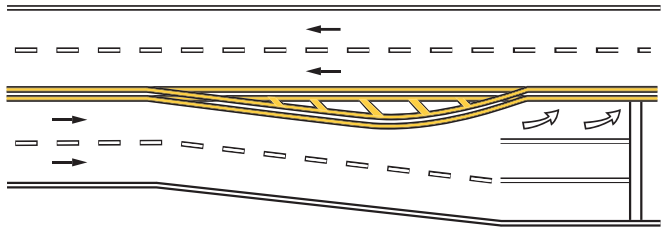
Two-lane roads may have “no passing zones” marked with a **SOLID YELLOW LINE**. No passing zones are on hills or curves where you cannot see far enough ahead to pass safely. You must complete passing before you enter the no passing zone.



When you see a solid yellow line on your side of the center line, do not try to pass. On any two-lane road, never pass when you cannot see that the way is clear for the distance you would need to pass, even if there is no marking on the roadway.

LEFT-TURN LANES

Some four-lane roads have marked left-turn lanes. Notice the solid yellow lines and the thick yellow stripes in the illustration below.

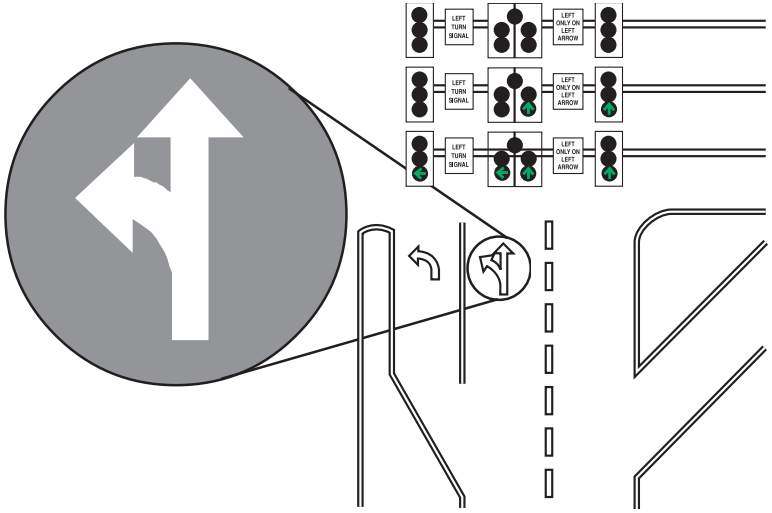


CROSSWALKS AND STOP LINES

When required to stop because of a sign or signal, you must stop before your vehicle reaches the stop line or, if there is one, the crosswalk. Crosswalks define the area where pedestrians are to cross the roadway. You must yield to pedestrians in or about to enter a crosswalk. Not all crosswalks are marked. Be alert for pedestrians when crossing intersections that do not have defined crosswalks.

DUAL USE LANES

Dual use lanes have both a turn arrow and a straight arrow. When both arrows appear on the electric traffic signal, you may either turn or go straight. But if you want to turn, and only the straight arrow is showing, you must wait for the turn arrow.



REVERSIBLE EXPRESS LANES

Some travel lanes are designed to carry traffic in one direction at certain times and in the opposite direction at other times. These lanes are usually marked by double-dashed yellow lines. Before you start driving in them, check to see which lanes you can use at that time. There may be signs posted by the side of the road or overhead. Sometimes special lights are used. A green arrow means you can use the lane beneath it; a red “X” means you may not.

SHARED CENTER LANES

Vehicles moving in both directions may use these center lanes for making left turns (or U-turns when they are permitted). On the pavement, left-turn arrows for traffic in one direction alternate with left-turn arrows for traffic coming from the other direction. These lanes are marked on each side by a solid yellow and dashed yellow lines. Turn from this lane as soon as your path is clear.

NO LANE MARKINGS

When there are no signs or markings to control the use of lanes, there are rules that indicate which lane is to be used. These rules cover general driving, passing and turning.

General Driving - In general, never back a vehicle in any travel lane. Drivers do not expect a vehicle to be backing towards them and may not realize it until it is too late. If you miss your turn or exit, do not back up. Go on to where you can safely turn around. Do not stop in travel lanes for any reason (confusion, breakdown, or letting out a passenger). Keep moving until you can safely pull off the road.

On a road with three or more lanes traveling in the same direction, stay in the right lane except to pass. If there is a lot of entering traffic, then use the center travel lane.

Passing - On multi-lane roads, the left-most lane is intended to be used to pass slower vehicles. If you pass on the right, the other driver may have difficulty seeing you and might suddenly change lanes in front of you. Never pass on the shoulder, whether it is paved or not. Other drivers will never expect you to be there and may pull off the road without looking.

TRAFFIC OFFICERS

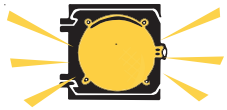
You must obey traffic officers at all times. If you see a traffic officer giving directions, do what he or she says and ignore any traffic signs or signals. For example, if the officer signals for you to stop at a green light, you must stop.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Traffic signals are lights that tell you when or where to stop and go.

FLASHING LIGHT SIGNAL

A flashing red light means the same thing as a stop sign. You will see flashing red lights at dangerous intersections.



A flashing yellow light tells you to slow down and proceed with caution. You will see flashing yellow lights at or before dangerous intersections.

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS

Traffic controls include traffic signals, traffic signs and pavement markings. Traffic control also can be provided by law enforcement, highway personnel or school crossing guards. You must obey directions from these persons.

A **RED LIGHT** tells you to stop at the stop line, crosswalk or before the intersection. Unless you are making a right turn, you must wait for the signal to turn green before you proceed. After making a complete stop, you may turn right on a red light if the way is clear of pedestrians and traffic. However, you must not turn right on a red light when there is a “NO RIGHT TURN ON RED” sign posted.

A **YELLOW LIGHT** tells you that the traffic signal is changing from green to red. Stop at a yellow light unless you are within the intersection or are so close that you cannot safely stop before entering the intersection.

A **GREEN LIGHT** tells you that you can go through the intersection. However, you must first yield the right-of way to traffic and pedestrians that are still in the intersection.

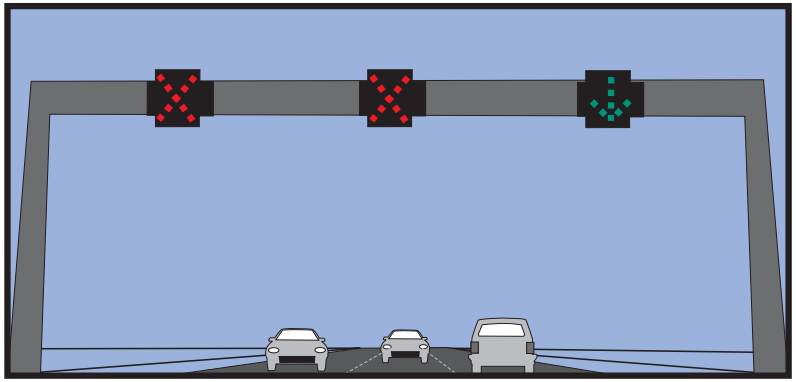
A **YELLOW ARROW** may appear after a green arrow. It tells you that the green arrow will be changing to a round green light or a red light. You must be ready to yield the right-of-way to oncoming traffic or to stop.

A **GREEN ARROW** tells you that you can drive in the direction the arrow is pointing. You must be in the proper turn lane and the way must be clear of all traffic and pedestrians.

LANE USE CONTROL SIGNALS

Lane use control signals tell you which lanes you may drive in on a roadway with reversible express lanes. You will see these signals directly over the lane they control.

Red “X” - Do not drive in this lane.
Green Arrow - You may use this lane.



If you are driving in a green arrow lane and the arrow turns to a red “X,” do not panic. The oncoming traffic will not receive a green arrow for that lane until you have had time to change lanes.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

Traffic signs tell you about traffic rules, hazards, where you are, how to get where you are going and where services are located. The shape and color of these signs give clues to the type of information they provide.

SIGN COLORS

- Red = Stop, Yield, or Prohibited
- Orange = Construction
- Yellow = Warning
- Green = Direction and Distance
- Black = Regulatory
- Blue = Motorist Services
- White = Regulatory
- Brown = Public Recreation & Cultural Interests

SIGN SHAPES

- Octagon = Stop
- Round = Railroad
- Triangle = Yield
- Crossbuck = Railroad
- Vertical Rectangle = Regulatory
- Pennant = No Passing Zone
- Horizontal Rectangle= Guide
- Diamond = Warning
- Pentagon = School
- Trapezoid = Parks and Recreation

WARNING SIGNS

These signs are yellow with black lettering or symbols and usually diamond shaped. These signs warn you to slow down and be prepared to stop if necessary because a special situation or a hazard is ahead. Some common warning signs are shown below.

TRAFFIC CONTROL

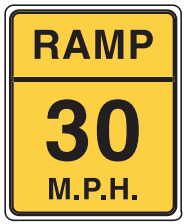
Bicycle Crossing
Yield to bicycle riders on any bike trail which crosses a road.

Pedestrian Crossing
Yield to pedestrians walking in the the crosswalk. Slow down.

Signal Ahead
There is a traffic light signal ahead on the road you are on. Be ready to stop.

School Crossing
Slow down. Watch for children crossing the road.

TRAFFIC FLOW



Speed Limit-Highway Ramp
The highway entry/exit ramp has a speed restriction**.**

Added Lane
Traffic from another road will be entering the road you are on. No merging is necessary because a lane has been added.

Begin Divided Roadway
The road will soon become two-way traffic divided by a median or barrier.

End Divided Roadway
Two-way traffic will no longer be divided by a median or barrier.

Merge
Traffic from another road may be entering the road you are on. Be prepared for vehicles to move into your lane.

Lane Ends/Merge Left
Two lanes of traffic will soon become one lane of traffic. If you are in the right lane you must yield to merging traffic from the left lane.

TURNS AND CURVES IN THE ROAD

Curve Sign
A curve sign is used to warn of a curve where the **recommended** speed is less than the posted speed limit for the highway.

Right Angle Turn
A turn sign is used to warn of a sharp curve or turn where the **recommended** maximum speed is 30 mph.

Reverse Turn
A reverse turn sign is used to warn of two turns in opposite directions. The second turn may be sharper than the first. **Recommended** maximum speed is 30 mph.

Speed Restriction
Curve and turn signs may also have an advisory speed plate that shows the recommended speed for the curve or turn. Although you may feel comfortable driving at a higher speed in fair weather, you should **never** do so in rain, snow or icy conditions.

Large Arrow
May be seen on the outside of a curve. Slow down for sharp change of direction of travel.

Chevron
May be used instead of the large arrow sign to outline the edge of a curving road or to supplement the large arrow sign.

SPECIAL ROAD/TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

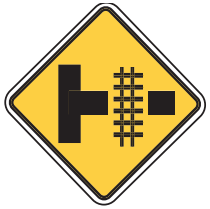
Object Marker
There is a hazard or object in the shoulder or near the side of the road. Do not drive off the roadway.

Soft Shoulder
The shoulder on the side of the road ahead is soft. Do not drive off the pavement.

Slow Moving Vehicle
A reflective orange triangle on the rear of a vehicle means it is traveling less than 25 mph. You may see this sign on construction equipment or farm vehicles.

Slippery When Wet
The road ahead becomes unusually slippery in wet weather. Drive carefully in these conditions.

ROAD INTERSECTIONS



Side Road Railroad Crossing
A warning of a railway crossing on the intersecting road. Use caution when crossing tracks.

Intersection
Another road crosses the road you are on. Watch carefully for traffic crossing your path.

Side Road Ahead
Another road enters the road you are on from the direction shown on the sign.

T Intersection Ahead
The road you are on does not go straight ahead. You must turn either right or left.

Roundabout Ahead
A roundabout intersection is ahead. Slow down as required by the speed restriction sign and follow the road rules for roundabouts.

REGULATORY SIGNS

The regulatory signs on the following page are square or rectangular- shaped and are white, with black and/or red letters or symbols. They give you information about rules for traffic direction, lane use, turning, speed, parking and other special situations.

Some regulatory signs have a red circle with a red slash over a symbol. These indicate you cannot do something, for example, no left turn or no U-turn.

No Left Turn **No Right Turn** **No U-**

No Left Turn

No Right Turn

No U-Turn

No Trucks

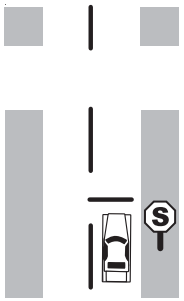
No Bicycles

Other common types of regulatory signs are:

STOP SIGN

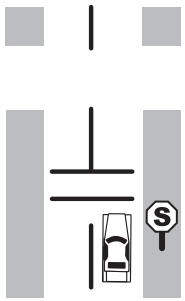
A stop sign is red with white letters and has eight sides. When you see a stop sign, you must come to a full stop.

You must wait until crossing vehicles and pedestrians have cleared the intersection. You must stop at the stop line if one is present even if it is located past the stop sign. If there is no stop line, pull up and stop near the edge of the intersection, look both ways, and then proceed when it is safe to do so.



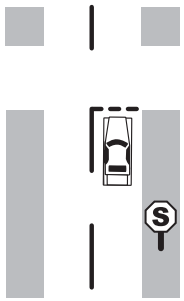
a. Stop before the stop line.

OR...



b. Stop before the crosswalk.

OR...



c. If there is no stop line or crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection.

YIELD SIGN

A yield sign is triangular. It is red and white with red letters. It means you must slow down and yield the right-of-way to traffic in the intersection you are crossing or roadway you are entering.

WRONG WAY SIGN

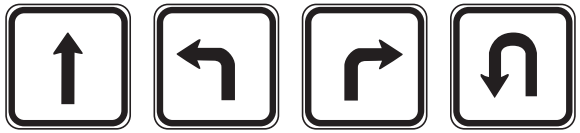
You made a wrong turn and have entered a lane of oncoming traffic. As quickly and safely as possible, pull off the road, turn around and go back.

DO NOT ENTER SIGN

When you see this sign at roadway openings, do not enter this road.

LANE CONTROL SIGNS

These signs use an arrow symbol to tell you where you can go and where you can turn. The signs are along the road or hanging over the road.



SPEED LIMIT SIGNS

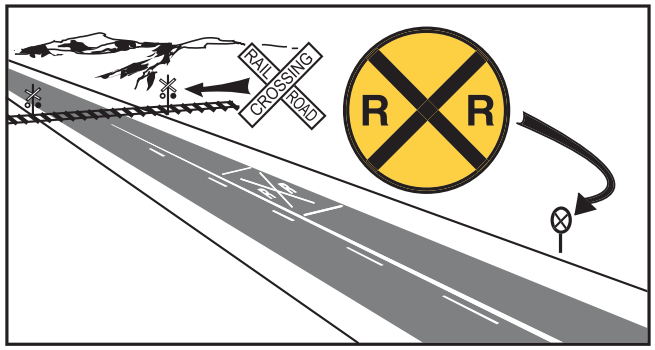
Speed limit signs indicate the maximum speed that is allowed by law, and do not mean that all parts of the road can be safely driven at those speeds under all conditions. The speed limit is the maximum allowable speed in ideal conditions. Adjust your speed for blind hills, curves, slippery roadways, limited sight distance, pedestrians, bicyclists, and slow-moving vehicles. These conditions may make the posted. speed limit unsafe. By law, when conditions demand it, you must slow down. Interstate highways also have minimum speed limits. If this minimum speed is too fast for you, then you should use another route. You may not drive slower than 40 mph on interstate highways. Use the following guide unless posted speed limits direct otherwise.

ROADWAY	MAXIMUM SPEED
Rural interstates and freeways	70
Rural expressways	65
Interstate highways, freeways or expressways within urbanized areas	60
All other roads and highways not located in an urbanized area	60
Lettered roads	55

The speed limit in any city, town, or village is 25 mph, unless posted otherwise. The Missouri Highway and Transportation Commission has the authority to set speed limits higher or lower than the uniform maximum speed limits for safety reasons or to expedite the flow of traffic. There are 13 interstates in Missouri. The speed limit is posted 60 mph when these interstates are near or within the following five Missouri cities: St. Louis, Kansas City, Columbia, St. Joseph and Springfield.

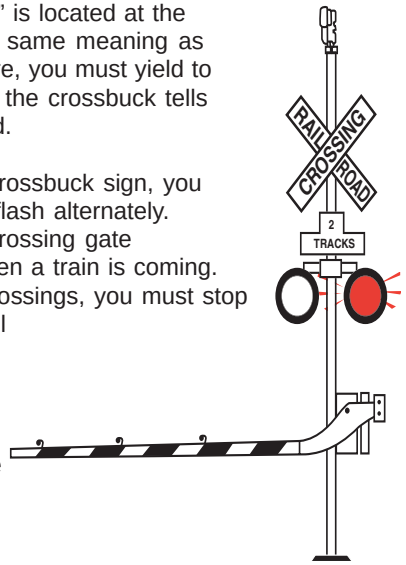
RAILROAD CROSSING SIGN

Many railroad crossings have signs or signals to warn drivers. The round advance warning sign tells you that you are nearing a railroad crossing. Never try to beat a train across the tracks. Never start to cross the tracks until there is room for your vehicle on the other side of the tracks. It is not wise to shift gears when crossing railroad tracks, just in case your vehicle might stall.



You may also see a pavement marking before a crossing. Like the round advance warning sign, pavement markings tell you that you are nearing a railroad crossing.

A white X-shaped sign or"crossbuck" is located at the railroad crossing. This sign has the same meaning as a "yield" sign (see page 41); therefore, you must yield to trains at crossings. The sign under the crossbuck tells you how many tracks cross the road.



At some crossings, along with the crossbuck sign, you will see side-by-side red lights that flash alternately. At some crossings there is also a crossing gate (some with a bell) that will lower when a train is coming. At both of these signal-equipped crossings, you must stop and you cannot cross the tracks until the train has passed.

When you see any of these signs, SLOW DOWN.Look for a train and be ready to stop. If the red lights are flashing or the gate is down, STOP. You must stop within 15 to 50 feet before the railroad tracks. DO NOT try to go around the gate.

The red lights may continue to flash after the train has gone by. If there are two or more tracks, look for a second train before you cross.

WORK ZONE SIGNS

Work zone signs are orange or fluorescent orange, and indicate less than ideal conditions are present for driving. Be extremely careful when you see these signs. There may be other traffic control devices or flagpersons to help direct you safely through the work zone.

You may have to pay additional fines for speeding through a work zone.

GUIDE SIGNS

These signs are square, rectangular, or trapezoidal, and are green or brown with white lettering. They show direction and distance to various locations such as cities, airports, or state lines, or to special areas such as national parks, historical areas or museums.

SERVICE SIGNS

These signs are square or rectangular, and are blue with white letters or symbols. They show the location of various services, such as rest areas, gas stations, campgrounds or hospitals.

ROUTE SIGNS

The shape of route signs indicates the type of roadway: interstate, United States, state or county. When planning a trip, use a highway map to determine your route. During the trip, follow the route signs. This will help you so you will not get lost.

North-south routes are numbered with odd numbers. East-west roads are numbered with even numbers. Interstate highways that loop around cities are numbered with three-digit even numbers. Roadways that direct traffic into a city's road system (called "spurs") are numbered with three-digit odd numbers.

ROUNDABOUT SIGNS

These signs are yellow with three black arrows arranged in a circle. Their purpose is to alert you that you are approaching a roundabout intersection (see Chapter 4 for more information on roundabouts).

SPARKY SAYS:
IT IS IMPORTANT TO KNOW THE MEANINGS OF THE VARIOUS TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES SO THAT YOU MAY ACT QUICKLY

CHAPTER 4 - RULES OF THE ROAD

Your highest duty as a motorist is to drive your vehicle carefully and prudently. Your speed and manner of driving must create a safe environment for yourself and other road users, including pedestrians, cyclists, and other motorists.

RIGHT-OF-WAY

Where vehicles or pedestrians are likely to meet one another, and there are no signs or signals to regulate traffic, there are rules that say who must yield the right-of-way. These rules tell drivers who goes first and who must wait in different traffic situations.

*The law says who must **yield** the right-of-way; it does not **give** any driver the right-of-way*. You must do everything you can to prevent striking a pedestrian or another vehicle, regardless of the circumstances.

PASSING

Passing is a dangerous maneuver where the dangers are compounded by intersections, other vehicles within an intersection and two-lane roads (Refer to No Passing Zones in Chapter 3).

Use the same care when passing a pedestrian or cyclist as when passing a motor vehicle. You may need to slow down and wait for a safe opportunity to pass a pedestrian or cyclist, just as you would for any other slow-moving traffic.

Passing on the Right

The driver of a motor vehicle may overtake and pass to the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

- When the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;
- Upon a city street with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for two or more lines of vehicles in each direction;
- Upon a one-way street;
- Upon any highway outside of a city with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width and clearly marked for four or more lanes of traffic.

In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the paved or main traveled portion of the roadway (shoulder).

Passing on the Left

No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

- When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve of the highway **where the driver's view is obstructed** within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction;
- When the view is obstructed upon approaching within *one hundred feet* of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel; or
- When approaching within *one hundred feet* of or at any intersection or railroad grade crossing.

INTERSECTIONS

The following right-of-way rules apply at intersections:

- Drivers must yield where necessary to avoid striking pedestrians who are legally crossing the road.
- Drivers crossing a sidewalk entering or exiting a driveway, alley or parking lot must yield to pedestrians. It is illegal to drive on a sidewalk except to cross it.
- Drivers turning left must yield to oncoming vehicles going straight ahead.
- At a four-way stop, the driver reaching the intersection first gets to go first (after coming to a complete stop).
- Drivers entering a road from a driveway, alley or roadside must yield to vehicles already on the main road.
- At an intersection where there is no stop sign or traffic signal (with the exception of roundabouts), drivers must yield to vehicles coming from the right.
- When approaching a roundabout intersection, always yield to traffic in the circle and pedestrians in the crosswalks. Wait for a gap in traffic before entering.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

You must yield the right-of-way to police, fire, ambulance or any other emergency vehicles using a siren or air horn, and a red or blue flashing light. Pull over to the right edge of the road, or as near to the right as possible, when you see or hear an emergency vehicle approaching from any direction. If you are in an intersection, drive through the intersection before you pull over. Remain stopped until the emergency vehicle passes. Follow any instructions given over the emergency vehicle's loudspeaker. Emergency vehicles may follow each other so proceed only when the way is clear.

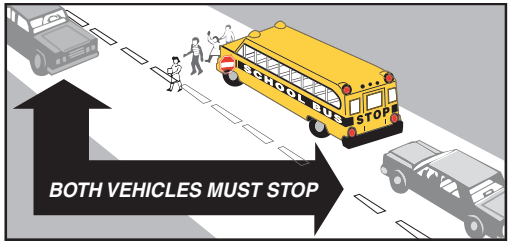
When approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying lighted red or red and blue lights, you must:

- Proceed with caution and yield the right-of-way, if it is safe to do so, by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the stationary vehicle, (if on a roadway having at least four lanes with not less than two lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle); or
- Proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be unsafe or impossible.

SCHOOL BUSES

When a school bus stops to load or unload school children, it activates the mechanical and electrical signaling devices to notify drivers of an impending stop. Amber warning lights will flash 500 feet before the bus comes to a designated stop. When the school bus is stopped, it activates alternately-flashing red lights and the stop signal arm. Oncoming and following traffic must stop before they reach the bus when they see these signals.

After stopping for a school bus that is unloading school children, watch for school children walking along the side of the road. You must remain stopped until the bus moves or the bus driver signals for you to proceed. Proceed with caution.



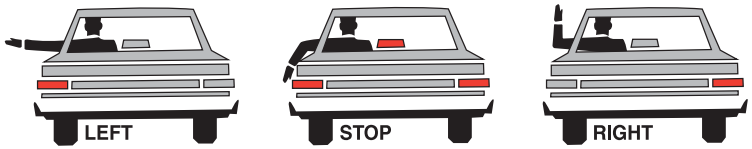
On a highway with separate roadways, a vehicle need not stop:

1. when meeting or overtaking a school bus on a different roadway.
2. for a school bus which is proceeding in the opposite direction on a highway containing four or more lanes of traffic.
3. for a school bus which is stopped in a loading zone (at a school) where students are not permitted to cross the roadway.

HAND AND VEHICLE SIGNALS

Before you stop, turn or change lanes, let the other drivers know what you are going to do by signaling. You can signal with your hand and arm or with your vehicle's turn signals and brake lights. You should signal at least 100 feet before you turn so the other drivers can be ready. Check your vehicle's turn signals often to ensure they are working properly.

The pictures below show the correct hand signals to use when turning or stopping.



TURNS

As a good driver, you should get into the proper turn lane and signal at least 100 feet before you turn. Before you make any turn, you should look both ways for oncoming traffic or pedestrians.

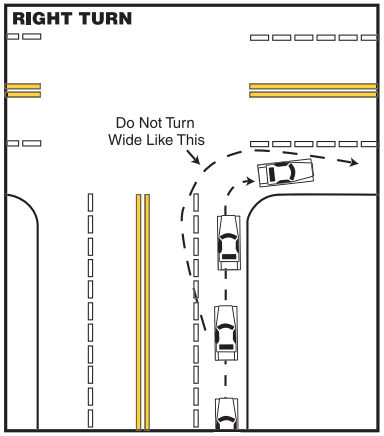
If there are no signs or lane markings to control turning, you should turn from the lane that is closest to the direction you want to go, and turn into the lane closest to the one you came from. This way, you will cross the fewest lanes of traffic. When making turns, go from one lane to the other as smoothly as possible without crossing lane lines or interfering with traffic. Once you have completed your turn, you can change to another lane if you need to.

U-TURNS

You should only make a U-turn when it is safe. U-turns should not be made on any curve or near the crest of a hill when your vehicle may not be seen by other drivers. Some towns and cities do not allow U-turns. Never make a U-turn at a location that is marked with a No U-Turn sign.

RIGHT TURNS

On right turns, avoid swinging wide to the left before turning. If you swing wide, the driver behind you may think you are changing lanes or going to turn left, and may try to pass you on the right. If you swing wide as you complete the turn, drivers who are in the far lane will not expect to see you there and you could cause an accident.

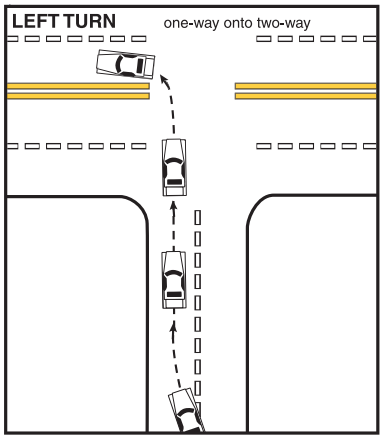


LEFT TURNS

When making a left turn, avoid cutting the corner so sharply that you run into someone approaching from the left. However, you must leave room for oncoming vehicles to turn left in front of you.

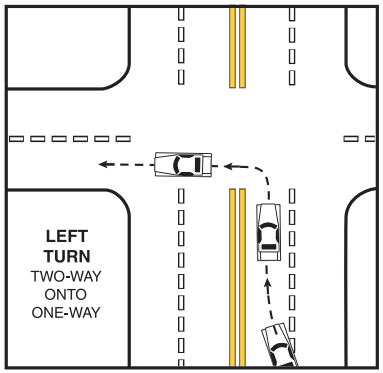
ONE-WAY STREET ONTO A TWO-WAY STREET

Begin the turn in the left lane. Enter the two-way road to the right of its yellow dividing line. If the two-way road is a four-lane road, you may enter it in the right lane if that lane is free of traffic.



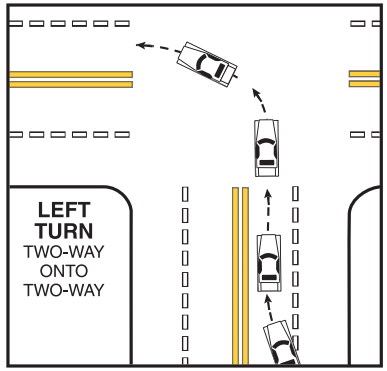
TWO-WAY STREET ONTO A ONE-WAY STREET

Begin the turn with your left wheel as close as possible to the yellow dividing line. If the one-way road has two lanes, turn into its left lane or right lane, whichever is free of traffic.



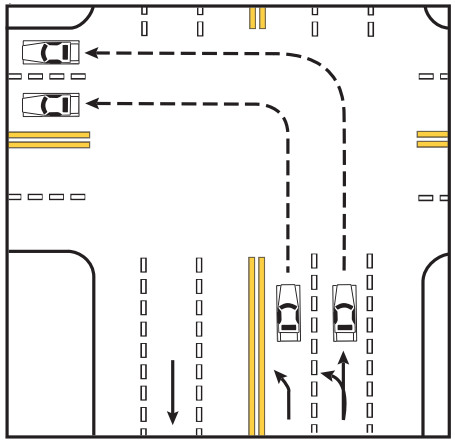
TWO-WAY STREET ONTO A TWO-WAY STREET

Begin the turn with your left wheels as close as possible to the yellow dividing line. Enter the road to the right of its center line. If the road onto which you are turning is a four-lane road, you may enter it in the right lane if the right lane is free of traffic.



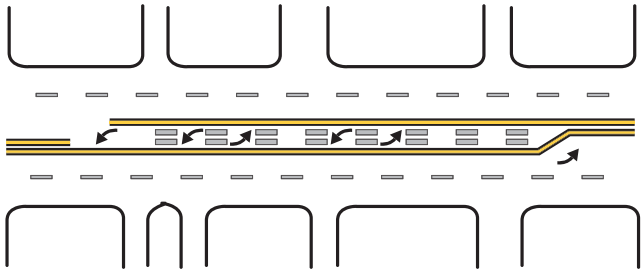
MULTIPLE LEFT-TURN LANES

Some streets may have more than one lane marked for left turns. If you are turning from the left, left-turn lane, enter the left lane on the right of the yellow dividing line. If you are turning from the right, left-turn lane, enter the right lane.



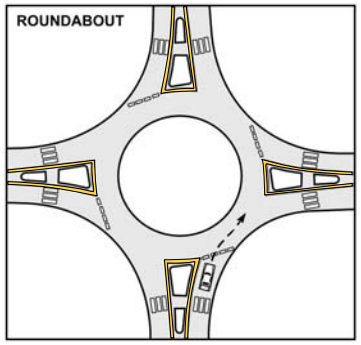
TWO-WAY LEFT-TURN LANES

Some streets have a center lane marked as a two-way left-turn lane. Only enter this lane when preparing to slow down or stop before making a left turn from the main roadway. Do not use this lane as travel lane, and do not use this lane when entering the roadway from a side street.



ROUNDABOUT INTERSECTIONS

At a roundabout, drivers who approach the intersection make a slight right turn to go counterclockwise around a circular center island. The driver may then either exit the roundabout onto a different roadway, or continue on the same roadway. When approaching a roundabout, always yield to traffic in the circle and pedestrians in the crosswalks.



CITY/COUNTY ORDINANCES

Local governments may make traffic ordinances in addition to laws made by the state. You must obey any traffic sign or regulation whether set by a municipality, county or the state. Cities and towns may have regulations to do the following:

- Set speed limits
- Set one-way streets
- Set stop signs at intersections
- Prohibit commercial vehicles from using certain streets
- Control parking by installing meters or by some other reasonable method
- Control turns
- Require the use of turn signals, brake lights and horns on all motor vehicles
- Prohibit the use of sound-producing warning devices

SPARKY SAYS:
USE YOUR TURN SIGNALS BEFORE TURNING OR CHANGING LANES!

CHAPTER 5 - PARKING

Drivers are responsible for making sure that their vehicles do not become hazards after they have been parked. Whenever you park your vehicle, be sure it is in a place that is (1) far enough from any travel lane to avoid interfering with traffic and (2) visible to vehicles approaching from either direction.

- Always park in a designated area if possible.
- On one-way streets, you may normally park on either the right or left side of the street.
- Always set your parking brake when you park. Leave the vehicle in gear if it has a manual transmission, or in park if it has an automatic transmission.
- Check traffic before you open the door. Get out of the vehicle on the curb side if you can. If you have to use the street side, check traffic before you get out. Check for bicyclists, who often travel on the right-hand side of the travel lanes, near parked cars. Shut the door as soon as you can after getting out.
- Never leave the ignition keys in a parked vehicle. Lock the doors whenever you leave your vehicle if it will be out of your sight at any time.
- If you must park on a roadway, park your vehicle as far away from traffic as possible. If there is a curb, park as close to it as you can.
- When you park on a hill, turn your wheels sharply towards the side of the road. This way, if your vehicle starts to roll downhill, it will roll away from traffic (refer to Parking On Hills).

NO-PARKING ZONES

There are many areas where you cannot park. Check for signs that may prohibit or limit parking. Some parking restrictions are indicated by colored curb markings. Do not park:

- In an intersection.
- On a crosswalk or sidewalk.
- Across a driveway entrance.
- On the left side of a two-way street.
- Alongside a curb that is painted yellow.
- On a bridge.
- Blocking a fire hydrant.
- Blocking the normal traffic flow or creating a hazard to other drivers.
- With your vehicle facing against traffic.

WHEN CAN YOU PARK IN DISABLED PARKING SPACES?

Disabled parking spaces may only be used when the vehicle displays a disabled person placard or license plates, and: 1) a physically disabled person is in the motor vehicle when it is parked; or 2) a physically disabled person is being delivered or picked up.

INTERNATIONAL SYMBOL OF ACCESS

This symbol marks spaces for vehicles operated by or used to transport people with disabilities. **Violators, when convicted, shall be punished by a fine of no less than fifty dollars ($50) and no more than three hundred dollars ($300).**

The law also provides that:

- It is illegal to park in disabled parking access aisles.
- It is illegal to use a disabled person's placard or license plates to park in designated disabled parking spaces if the disabled person is not being transported at the time.

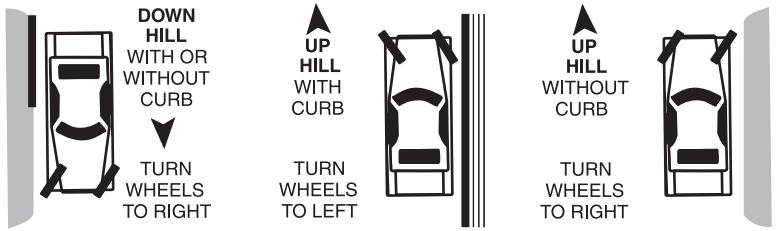
PARKING ON HILLS

Before leaving your parked vehicle:

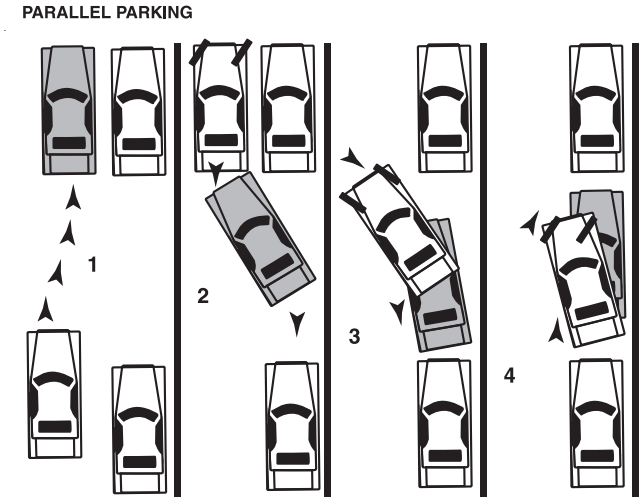
- Turn your wheels in the proper direction (see graphic below);
- Turn off the motor, leaving the vehicle in proper gear;
- Set the emergency/parking brake;
- Remove the keys from the ignition;
- Check your rearview mirror for traffic before stepping out; and
- Lock it and pocket the keys.

Before you drive away from any parking space, be sure to check for traffic and signal.

PARKING ON HILLS



PARALLEL PARKING



1. Stop even with the vehicle ahead of the parking space about 12 feet to the left of that vehicle.

2. Turn wheels sharply to the right, and back slowly into the parking space. Be sure the front of your vehicle does not block passing or oncoming traffic.

3. When clear of the front vehicle, turn wheels sharply to the left and continue backing.

4. Turn wheels sharply to the right and pull forward toward the curb. Park in the center of the parking space.

SPARKY SAYS:
IN A PARKING LOT WITH MARKED PARKING SPACES, CENTER YOUR VEHICLE SO OTHER DRIVERS HAVE ROOM TO ENTER AND EXIT FROM THEIR VEHICLE!

CHAPTER 6 - HIGHWAY DRIVING

To be a good driver, you need to see well. In order to see, drivers must be alert to what is going on around them. You must look down the road, to the sides and behind your vehicle, and be alert for unexpected events. Many accidents occur because drivers do not pay enough attention to their driving. Do not take your eyes off the road for more than a few seconds at any one time. For example, if you need to look at a map, pull safely off the road. Do not try to read the map while you are driving.

DRIVE IN THE PROPER LANE

When driving on a highway with a total of two lanes (one lane in each direction), drive in the right hand lane. You may cross the center line for passing when there are no oncoming vehicles and no solid yellow line. On highways with a total of four or more lanes (two or more lanes in each direction), always keep to the right unless you are passing slower traffic, letting another driver have room to enter safely, or getting ready to make a legal left turn.

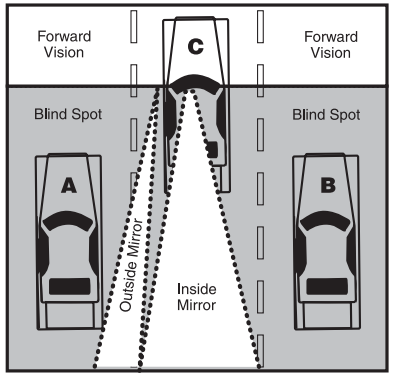
CONTROLLING SPEED

The best way to control your speed is to know how fast you are going. Check the speedometer often, and pay attention to the posted speed limits. This is especially true when you leave high speed roads and begin driving on much slower local roads. For more information on Missouri's speed limits, refer to Chapter 3.

PASSING ON HIGHWAYS

Use the left lane only to pass another vehicle. You can use the right lane when passing a vehicle that is making a left turn. Never use the shoulder or unpaved part of the highway to pass.

Before you pass a vehicle in front of you, make sure you are in a safe passing zone. On four-lane highways, check the left lane for traffic by using your left and inside rearview mirrors and briefly looking over your left shoulder. Looking over your left shoulder is important because it allows you to check for "blind spots". **Blind spots** are the spaces you cannot see with your rearview mirrors. Do not drive in another vehicle's blind spot.



- **Try to avoid driving on either side and slightly to the rear of another vehicle.** Either speed up or drop back so the other driver can see your vehicle more easily.

- **When passing another vehicle, get through the other driver's blind spot as quickly as you can without exceeding the speed limit.** The longer you stay there, the longer you are in danger of having the vehicle collide with your vehicle.
- **Never stay alongside, or immediately behind, a large vehicle such as a truck or bus.** These vehicles have large blind spots and it is hard for their drivers to see you. It takes longer to pass a truck. After you pass, make sure you can see the cab of the truck in your rearview mirror before reentering the lane. Maintain your speed. Do not slow down once you are in front of the truck.

If the way is clear, signal that you are changing lanes. Pass the other vehicle quickly and smoothly, being careful not to exceed the speed limit.

Give plenty of room to the vehicle you just passed. Do not turn back into the right lane until you see the passed vehicle in your rearview mirror. Remember to look over your right shoulder to check your blind spot, and be sure to signal.

BEING PASSED

If another vehicle begins to pass you, stay in your lane and do not increase your speed. If many vehicles are passing you on the right on a multi-lane roadway, you are probably going slower than the rest of the traffic. Unless you will be turning left soon, you should move into the right lane when the way is clear.

RAFFIC

same direction and lane, and at the same speed
. Accidents involving two or more vehicles often
go faster or slower than other vehicles on the road.

than traffic, you will have to keep passing others.
meone, there is a chance for a collision. The
g may change lanes suddenly, or on a two-lane
hicle may appear suddenly. Slow down, and keep
Speeding does not save more than a few minutes

Going much slower than other vehicles can be just as bad as speeding. It tends to make vehicles bunch up behind you and causes the other traffic to pass you. If vehicles are piled up behind you, pull over and let them pass when it is safe to do so.

BE AWARE OF THE TRAFFIC AROUND YOU

Check your rearview mirrors every few seconds to keep track of the approaching traffic. Make sure other drivers see you. Be sure to keep a safe distance (refer to Chapter 8) between you and the vehicle in front of you.

SLOW MOVING TRAFFIC

Some vehicles cannot travel very fast, or have trouble keeping up with the speed of traffic. If you spot these vehicles early, you have time to change

lanes or slow down safely. Slowing suddenly can cause a traffic accident.

- Watch for large trucks and small, underpowered vehicles on steep grades or when they are entering traffic. They can lose speed on long or steep hills and it may take longer for these vehicles to get up to speed when they enter traffic.

STOPPING

Never stop on the highway itself. Many highways have rest stops and service areas.

Be alert so that you know well ahead of time when you will have to stop. Stopping suddenly is dangerous. When you brake quickly, you could skid and lose control of your vehicle. You also make it harder for drivers behind you to stop without hitting you. Try to avoid panic stops by seeing events well in advance. By slowing down or changing lanes, you may not have to stop at all, and if you do, it can be a more gradual and safer stop.

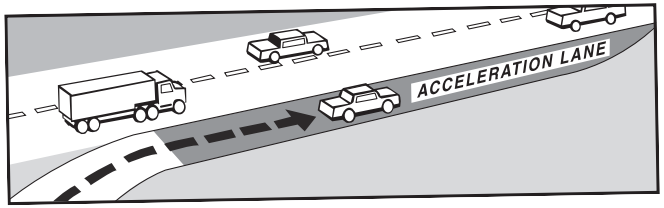
You can stop on the shoulder of the highway in an emergency. If you do, alert other drivers by turning on your emergency flashers. It is also helpful to raise the hood, or tie a white cloth to the antenna.

CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAYS

Many highways have controlled access. This means you can enter or leave the highway only where there are entrance or exit ramps.

ENTERING THE HIGHWAY

Entrance ramps are short, one-way ramps used to get on the highway. At the end of most entrance ramps is an acceleration lane. Use the ramp and acceleration lane to increase your speed to match the speed of the vehicles on the highway.



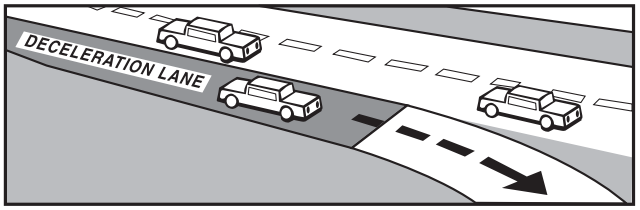
As you are speeding up, watch for an opening in the highway traffic. Switch on your turn signal, and pull smoothly into the traffic. DO NOT stop at the end of an acceleration lane unless traffic is very heavy and you have to stop.

Drivers already on the highway should give you room to enter, but if they don't, DO NOT force your way onto the highway. You must yield the right-of-way to them, even if that means stopping at the end of an acceleration lane.

LEAVING THE HIGHWAY

Exit ramps are short, one-way ramps. At the beginning of most exit ramps is a deceleration lane. Make sure you are in the proper lane to leave the

highway well in advance of the deceleration lane.



Use the deceleration lane and the exit ramp to slow down when leaving the highway. Be sure you obey the speed limit sign on the exit ramp. Be ready to stop or yield at the end of the ramp.

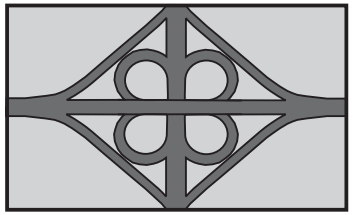
If you miss your exit, DO NOT stop, back up, or try to turn around on the highway. You will have to get off the highway at the next exit and come back to the exit you missed.

INTERCHANGES

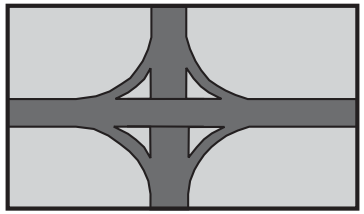
Where two busy highways meet, there may be interchanges instead of entrance and exit ramps. An interchange can be confusing if you have not driven on it before. There are directional signs on interchanges that can help you determine where you need to go.

SOME COMMON INTERCHANGE DESIGNS:

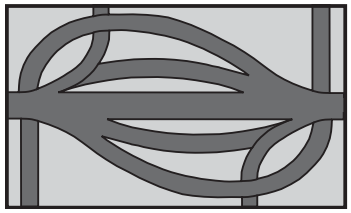
Cloverleaf



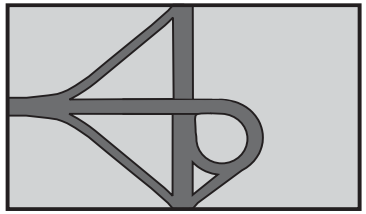
Diamond



Directional



Trumpet



WATCH OUT FOR "HIGHWAY HYPNOSIS"

Highway hypnosis can make you feel sleepy and unaware of the traffic around you. Highway hypnosis is caused by the sameness of the road and traffic. The hum of the wind, tires and engine also adds to the hypnosis.

You can avoid highway hypnosis by constantly moving your eyes and watching the traffic and highway signs around you. But again, if you feel sleepy, pull off the highway. Do not risk falling asleep at the wheel.

STOP DRIVING WHEN YOU FEEL SLEEPY

When you feel tired, it is harder to make decisions and to react to the traffic around you. You may fall asleep at the wheel. When you feel sleepy, pull off the highway at the nearest rest stop or service area. If you are really sleepy, take a nap. Tired drivers are a great danger to themselves and other drivers.

EMERGENCIES

If your vehicle breaks down on a highway, make sure that other drivers can see you and your vehicle. Accidents may occur because a driver did not see a stalled vehicle until it was too late to stop.

If possible, use a 2-way radio or telephone to notify authorities that your vehicle (or someone else's) has broken down. Many roadways have signs that tell you the CB channel or telephone number to call in an emergency. If you are having vehicle trouble and have to stop, consider the following:

- If at all possible, get your vehicle off the road and away from traffic.
- Turn on your emergency flashers to show you are having trouble.
- If you cannot get your vehicle off the roadway, try to stop where other drivers have a clear view of your vehicle. Do not stop just over a hill or just around a curve.
- Try to warn other drivers that your vehicle is there. Place emergency flares behind the vehicle. This alerts other drivers to change lanes if necessary.
- Never stand in the roadway. Do not even try to change a tire if it means you have to be in a traffic lane. Lift the hood or tie a white cloth to the antenna, side mirror, or door handle to signal an emergency.

SPARKY SAYS:
IF YOUR VEHICLE BREAKS DOWN ON THE ROADSIDE, IT IS BEST TO KEEP CLEAR IN CASE IT IS STRUCK BY ANOTHER VEHICLE!

CHAPTER 7 - SHARING THE ROAD

SHARING WITH PEDESTRIANS

As soon as you step out of your vehicle, you become a pedestrian. As a pedestrian, you should know your rights and responsibilities. And as a driver you should know the law when pedestrians are around.

AS A PEDESTRIAN, YOU SHOULD KNOW . . .

When you are facing a "WALK" signal or a green light, you have the right-of-way. You may begin to cross the road but before doing so, make sure all drivers see you and stop for you.

Do not begin to cross the street when you are facing a "DON'T WALK" signal or a red or yellow light. If the flashing "DON'T WALK" sign appears when you are crossing the street, you may finish crossing the street.

You should cross the road at an intersection or a crosswalk when:

- You are in a business district.
- You are between two closely spaced intersections with traffic lights.

Otherwise, you may cross the road in the middle of the block without a crosswalk. But you must yield the right-of-way to all traffic. Walk facing traffic when no sidewalk is available.

You should not stand in a traffic lane to speak to a driver for any length of time, as this could cause an accident. Instead, you should wait for the driver to pull over to a safe parking spot, and you should remain on the curb side of the vehicle.

AS A DRIVER, YOU SHOULD KNOW . . .

In some situations, pedestrians are required by law to yield to vehicles. In other situations, vehicles are required to yield to pedestrians. In all situations, whether the pedestrians are obeying the law or not, you must drive carefully, reduce your speed if needed, and do your best to avoid endangering pedestrians.

Even when you are facing a green light you must yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians in the intersection. Never assume you have the right-of-way. Do not assume pedestrians see you and will stop for you.

Do not pass a vehicle that has stopped or slowed down for a pedestrian.

Watch out for kids. Children will run out into the road without looking for traffic. So, be extra careful when you drive near schools, playgrounds, parks, or in residential areas. You must obey a slower speed limit in a

school zone when lights are flashing or children are present. At a school crossing where there is a traffic patrol, stop and yield if a traffic patrol member signals you to do so.

The following laws or rules also apply:

- Drivers must always yield the right-of-way to persons who are blind. When a pedestrian is crossing a street or highway guided by a dog or carrying a white cane (or a white cane with a red tip), vehicles must come to a complete stop.
- Drivers must yield when a pedestrian is in a marked or unmarked crosswalk on or approaching their side of the road.
- As you prepare for a right turn, especially on a red traffic signal, be cautious of pedestrians (or bicyclists) approaching on your right.
- Drivers should not block the crosswalk when stopped at a red traffic signal. Drivers should not cross a sidewalk or crosswalk without first yielding to pedestrians.

SHARING THE ROAD WITH TRUCKS

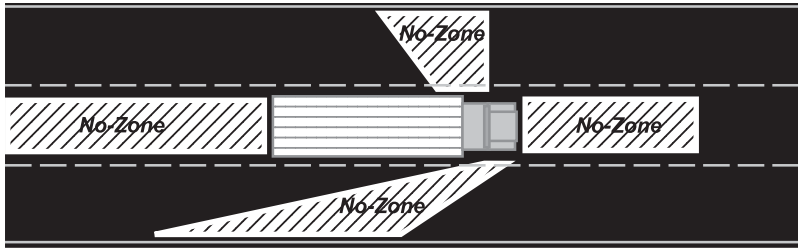
Trucks are not large cars. Whether they are accelerating, braking, climbing a hill, switching lanes or turning onto a side street, tractor-trailer trucks must perform certain maneuvers that drivers of automobiles do not.

A typical tractor-trailer combination, a power unit pulling a loaded semi-trailer hinged to its rear end, may weigh up to 80,000 pounds. Depending on the trailer length, the total length of the combination may exceed 70 feet. On the busiest intercity routes, a motorist may encounter double or even triple-trailer combinations sometimes exceeding 100 feet in length.

Any motorist who has driven behind one of these trucks at a traffic light knows that a semi-trailer combination accelerates much slower than the typical late-model automobile. The truck may have to go through ten gears to reach the speed limit. The truck may have two or three times more power under the hood than a car does, but with up to 70,000 pounds of trailer and cargo behind it, a truck engine must move 30 or 40 times more weight than a car engine. (Published with permission from John Deere Transportation Services, *Sharing the Road*, Deere & Co., 1996).

To improve safety for all road users, please consider this information.

1. Do not enter a roadway in front of a large vehicle. Avoid changing lanes in front of a large vehicle if you are turning off the roadway.
2. If you are driving behind a truck or a bus and cannot see the driver in his or her rearview mirrors, the driver of that vehicle cannot see you.
3. A truck or bus has blind spots on each side, in the rear and in the front where an automobile cannot be seen. These blind spots are referred to as the **"No-Zone"**. Do not drive in the **No-Zone** except when absolutely necessary. You should not drive alongside large vehicles for prolonged periods at any time. Tailgating a truck is also dangerous. Leave any large vehicle a cushion of safety.
4. It takes longer to pass a truck. After you pass, make sure you can see the cab of the truck in your rearview mirror before reentering the



lane. Maintain your speed. Do not slow down once you are in front of the truck.
5. When traveling up or down steep grades, large vehicles must drive slowly in the right lane. Avoid driving your car in the right lane going up or down hills. When you are near truck weigh stations, avoid driving in the right lane so slow-moving trucks can easily merge back onto the roadway.
6. Vehicles carrying hazardous materials must stop at all railroad crossings. Be prepared.
7. Because of their size, large trucks may swing out to the left as the first step in making a right turn. When following a tractor-trailer, observe its turn signals before trying to pass.
8. Tractor-trailers take longer to stop than cars traveling at the same speed. The average passenger car traveling at 55 mph can stop in about 130-140 feet, almost half the length of a football field. A fully loaded tractor-trailer may take almost 400 feet to come to a complete stop.
9. Cutting off a truck in traffic or on the highway is particularly dangerous. If you need to make a turn or lane-change, take a moment to slow down and turn behind the truck—it will only take you a few extra seconds.
10. Never underestimate the size and speed of an approaching tractor-trailer. Because of its large size, a tractor-trailer often appears to be traveling more slowly than its actual speed. Car-truck collisions can occur at intersections when the driver of the car does not realize how close the truck is or how quickly it is approaching.

SHARING THE ROAD WITH MOTORCYCLES, MOPEDS AND BICYCLES

Some things you should know when sharing the road with motorcycles, mopeds or bicycles:

- Motorcycles and bicycles are often overlooked by motorists.
- It is not always easy to judge the speed or distance of a motorcycle or bicycle.
- Accidents with wrong-way bicyclists frequently occur when a motorist wants to turn right onto a main road and is only looking left for approaching traffic. Be sure to look right and check for wrong-way bicyclists on the road or sidewalk before proceeding.
- On residential streets, especially those with parked cars, travel at or below the speed limit, depending on sight distance.

- If you are following a bicyclist and need to make a right turn, you must yield to the cyclist. It is often safer to slow down and remain behind the cyclist until you are able to turn.
- Cyclists often travel at surprisingly fast speeds. If you need to make a left turn, yield to oncoming bicyclists unless you are absolutely sure you can make the turn before the cyclist reaches the intersection.
- Motorcyclists and bicyclists change speed and lane position when encountering bad road conditions, such as manhole covers, diagonal railroad tracks, road debris, or in strong winds. Be ready to react.
- When you are passing, give motorcycles a full lane width. If possible, give a full lane to bicycles and mopeds, too. Do not squeeze past these road users. The bicycle is generally a slower moving vehicle and this may require you to slow down. Wait for a clear stretch of road before passing a cyclist in a lane too narrow to share.
- Check for passing bicyclists before opening your car door into a traffic lane or bicycle lane.
- A bicycle lane is a portion of a roadway designated by striping for use by bicycles. You may cross a bicycle lane when turning or when entering or leaving the roadway. You must yield to bicyclists in a bicycle lane.

WHERE TO RIDE MOPEDS AND BICYCLES

On public streets and highways, you have the same rights and responsibilities as a motor vehicle operator. Always ride with traffic, never against it. When operating at less than the posted speed or traffic flow, generally ride as near to the right side of the roadway as safe. The right edge of the road often has hazards like ditches, gutters, sand, gravel shoulders, and so on. Leave space between yourself and these hazards as needed for safety.

You may move more toward the middle or left of the lane or roadway, as appropriate:

- when making a left turn,
- when avoiding hazards,
- when the lane is too narrow to share with another vehicle, and,
- when there is a right-turn-only lane and you are going straight.

Always check traffic and signal before changing lanes or changing your position within a lane. On a one-way street, bicyclists may also choose to ride as far left as is safe.

The law does not allow you to ride a moped on any part of the federal interstate highway system.

SAFETY TIPS FOR MOPED AND BICYCLE RIDERS

1. The law does not require you to wear a helmet. However, wearing a safety-certified helmet can prevent serious head injuries or death.
2. Be sure your bike is in safe condition and has all the equipment required by law.
3. Make sure motorists see you. Wear bright colored clothes and stay out of a vehicle's blind spots. Use proper lights and reflectors when riding after dark.

4. Make sure you signal before you slow down, change lanes or turn. Before merging, changing lanes or turning, scan behind and in front to ensure that it is safe to make this maneuver. Do so in plenty of time and in cooperation with other drivers who will be affected by your move. If it is not safe, continue on a straight course and scan repeatedly and only move once it is safe. In conditions of heavy traffic, less proficient bicyclists may find it easier to wait near the curb for a safe gap to appear.
5. Be careful when passing to the left of a parked or moving vehicle. You should leave 3 to 4 feet of clearance to avoid suddenly opened car doors or to allow for a vehicle to swerve.
6. Be extra careful at intersections. Do not assume your right-of-way when there is a vehicle approaching. Be aware that motor vehicle drivers may not see you approaching the intersection, or may believe that you are moving at a slower speed than you are.
7. Keep a steady line and be predictable as a courtesy to other traffic and to increase your personal safety.
8. For teen and adult bicyclists, studies show that riding on the street with traffic, not against it (following the same traffic rules that other vehicles do), is far safer than riding on the sidewalk. However, Missouri law prohibits cyclists from riding on the sidewalk in a business district.

MOPED DRIVERS NEED A DRIVER LICENSE

To drive any motorized bicycle such as a moped on the public streets, you must have a valid driver license. A motorized bicycle is defined as any two-wheeled or three-wheeled device having an automatic transmission and a motor with a cylinder capacity of not more than fifty cubic centimeters, which produces less than three gross brake horsepower, and is capable of propelling the device at a maximum speed of not more than thirty miles per hour on level ground.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED ON MOPEDS AND BICYCLES

You do not have to register your moped or bicycle and it does not have to be inspected. However, Missouri law requires certain equipment on mopeds and bicycles.

BRAKES - Your brakes must be able to stop you within 25 feet when traveling 10 mph.

LIGHTS AND REFLECTORS - The number of bicycle-auto crashes rises dramatically between sunset and sunrise. Almost all such crashes can be prevented with proper bicycle lights and reflections. You must have the following lights and reflectors when riding your bicycle from 2 hour after sunset until 2 hour before sunrise:

1. A WHITE LIGHT on the front of your bicycle or carried by you that other drivers can see from 500 feet.
2. A REAR RED REFLECTOR, at least two square inches, or a REAR RED LIGHT that drivers can see when reflected by their vehicles' low beam headlights at 600 feet.
3. REFLECTIVE MATERIAL OR LIGHTS on the pedals, crank arms,

shoes or lower legs that drivers can see when reflected by their vehicles' low beam headlights at 200 feet.

4. REFLECTIVE MATERIAL AND/OR LIGHTS ON EACH SIDE OF THE BICYCLE or bicyclist that drivers can see when reflected by their vehicles' low beam headlights at 300 feet. This does not apply to mopeds that comply with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Regulations.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS

If you are driving a vehicle in a funeral procession, you should follow the vehicle in front of you as closely as is practical and safe. Every vehicle in the procession must use its flashing emergency lights. An organized funeral procession has the right-of-way at all intersections regardless of any traffic control device, except for emergency vehicles or when directed otherwise by law enforcement officials.

The following rules apply to all drivers not involved in an *organized funeral procession*.

1. Do not drive between the vehicles that are part of the procession when they are in motion.
2. Do not join a funeral procession for the purpose of obtaining the right-of-way.
3. Do not attempt to pass any vehicle in the procession except where a passing lane has been specifically provided.
4. Do not enter an intersection in which a procession is going through a red signal light, unless you may do so without crossing the path of the funeral procession.

ROAD RAGE

Road Rage is an uncontrolled display of anger by the operator of a motor vehicle (usually in response to another driver's actions), which can result in property damage or personal injury.

Drivers prone to Road Rage are usually aggressive individuals who fail to follow courteous driving practices. Some examples of behavior associated with Road Rage include:

-Beeping the horn	-Pursuing another vehicle
-Flashing the headlights	-Making aggressive gestures
-Forcing another vehicle to pull over	-Verbally abusing another driver
-Bumping into another vehicle	-Tailgating another vehicle
-Threatening another driver	-Braking or slowing suddenly
-Damaging a vehicle intentionally	-Deliberate obstruction
-Assaulting another driver	-"Cutting off" or swerving

As our society has become more accustomed to it, Road Rage has become a "normal" part of our driving environment. These habits can be unlearned, but it takes self discipline on the part of drivers.

When confronted with any of the behaviors listed above, you should try to . . .

- Remain calm and **do not** react with similar behavior.
- Identify the location (for example: intersection, mile marker, direction the vehicle was traveling, etc.).

- Get a physical description of the driver.
- Get a description of the vehicle (approximate year, make, model, color, license plate number, etc.).
- Report the incident to the nearest local authorities as soon as possible.
- If you have a cellular phone, exit the roadway to a safe area and dial *55 (or 911 if you are in a metropolitan area).

DRUNK DRIVERS

If you believe you have seen a drunk driver, tell the police immediately. You may be saving someone's life. Helpful information to provide the officer includes the license plate number of the vehicle, a physical description of the car and driver, and the vehicle's location.

ABOUT LITTERING

Littering is against the law. It is unsightly and may cause a traffic accident. For example, a lit cigarette thrown out a car window can be blown into the vehicle behind you, causing property damage or personal injury.

If a judge finds you guilty of littering, you may have to pay up to a $1,000 fine and/or spend up to one year in jail.

SPARKY SAYS:
SHARING THE ROAD WITH OTHERS, IN A CONSIDERATE MANNER, MAKES THE ROAD SAFER FOR EVERYBODY!

CHAPTER 8 - SAFE DRIVING TIPS FOR EVERYDAY DRIVING

USE SAFETY BELTS AND CHILD RESTRAINTS

Before you drive, always fasten your safety belts and make sure all your passengers are using safety belts or child restraints. Studies have shown that if you use safety belts, your chances of being hurt or killed in an accident are greatly reduced.

If your vehicle has a two-part safety belt system, be sure to wear both the lap belt and shoulder belt. Wearing either part alone greatly reduces your protection. If you have an automatic shoulder belt, be sure to buckle your lap belt as well. Otherwise, in a collision you could slide out of the belt and be hurt or killed.

Safety belts should be worn even if your vehicle is equipped with air bags. While air bags are good protection against hitting the steering wheel, dashboard, or windshield, they do not protect you if you are hit from the side or rear, or if the vehicle rolls over. An air bag will not keep you behind the wheel in these situations.

If your vehicle has an air bag, never place an infant or small child in the front seat. An air bag can be dangerous to infants and small children even in a low-speed collision. Children should ride only in the back seat.

SEATBELTS - IT'S THE LAW

Missouri's primary seat belt law requires all front seat occupants in passenger cars and persons under 18 years of age operating or riding in a truck to wear safety belts; additionally, children ages 4 or older but less than 16 must be secured in a properly adjusted and fastened safety belt wherever seated in any motor vehicle. All children under age 4 riding in a motor vehicle must be secured in a child safety seat or vest. This includes all cars, pickup trucks, vans and buses manufactured with safety belts. It does not include public carriers for hire such as taxicabs and commercial buses.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING

To avoid making mistakes, or being in an accident because of someone else's mistake, you must drive defensively. As a defensive driver you should:

- Keep your eyes moving. Notice what is happening ahead of you and on the sides of the road, and check behind you through your mirrors every few seconds.
- Expect other drivers to make mistakes, and think what you would do if a mistake does happen. For example, do not assume that a vehicle coming to a stop sign is going to stop. Be ready to react if it does not stop. Never cause an accident on purpose, even if a pedestrian or another vehicle fails to give you the right-of-way.
- Do not rely on traffic signals or signs to keep others from crossing in front of you. Some drivers may not obey traffic signals or signs. At an intersection, look to the left and right, even if other traffic has a red light or a stop sign.

PROPER POSTURE WHILE DRIVING

The way you sit and hold the steering wheel affects your driving. Good posture can help you stay alert and in full control of your vehicle.

- Sit with your back straight, upright, and relaxed against the seat.
- Move your seat close enough so you can easily reach the pedals but far enough away that your elbows are in front of you when you hold the steering wheel.
- Keep both feet within reach of the floor controls.
- Keep both hands on the steering wheel.

STEERING

Use a proper grip. Both hands should be placed on opposite sides of the steering wheel. This position is comfortable and allows you to make most turns without taking your hands off the wheel.

Look well down the road, not just at the road in front of your vehicle. Look for traffic situations where you will need to steer or slow before you get to them.

When turning corners, turn the steering wheel using the hand-over-hand technique. Do not turn the wheel with just the palm of one hand, because you could lose control. When you complete a turn, straighten out the steering wheel by hand. Do not let it slip through your fingers.

Steering Wheel Locking Device - Never turn your vehicle's ignition key to the "lock" position while your vehicle is still in motion. This will cause the steering wheel to lock if you try to turn the steering wheel, and you will lose control of your vehicle.

FOLLOWING OTHER VEHICLES

Be sure to keep a safe distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you. You need a safe distance to stop or turn to avoid an accident. Rear-end crashes are very common. They are caused by drivers who follow too closely and can't stop in time when the vehicle ahead suddenly stops.

THREE SECOND RULE

A good way to measure your safe following distance is to use the "three second rule." Choose an object near the road ahead, like a sign or telephone pole. As the vehicle ahead of you passes it, count slowly, "One thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three." If you reach the object before you finish counting, you are too close to the vehicle ahead.

SPACE BEHIND

It is not always easy to maintain a safe distance behind your vehicle. However, you can help keep the driver at a safe distance by keeping a steady speed, and signaling in advance when you have to slow down. Follow these safety tips:

- Try to find a safe place out of traffic to stop and pick up or let off passengers.
- If you want to parallel park and there is traffic coming behind you, put on your turn signal, pull next to the space and allow vehicles to pass before you park.
- When you have to drive so slowly that you slow down other vehicles, pull to the side of the road when it is safe to do so, and let them pass. There are turnout areas on some two-lane roads you could use. Other two-lane roads sometimes have passing lanes.
- Every now and then, you may find yourself being followed closely or "tailgated" by another driver. If you are being followed too closely and there is a right lane, move over to the right. If there is no right lane, wait until the way ahead is clear then reduce speed slowly. This will encourage the tailgater to drive around you. Never slow down quickly to discourage a tailgater. This will only increase your risk of being hit from behind.

SPACE TO THE SIDE

You need space on both sides of your vehicle to have room to turn or change lanes.

- Avoid driving next to other vehicles on multi-lane roads. Someone may crowd your lane or try to change lanes and pull into you. Move ahead or drop behind the other vehicle.
- Keep as much space as you can between yourself and oncoming vehicles. On a two-lane road, this means not crowding the center line. In general, it is safest to drive in the center of your lane.
- Make room for vehicles entering on a multi-lane roadway. If there is no one next to you, move over a lane.
- Keep extra space between your vehicle and parked vehicles. Someone could step out from a parked vehicle, from between vehicles, or a parked vehicle could pull out.
- Give extra space to pedestrians or bicycles, especially children. They may move into your path quickly and without warning. Wait until it is safe to pass.
- When possible, take potential hazards one at a time. For example, if you are overtaking a bicycle and an oncoming vehicle is approaching, slow down and let the vehicle pass first so that you can give extra room to the bicycle.

STOPPING DISTANCE

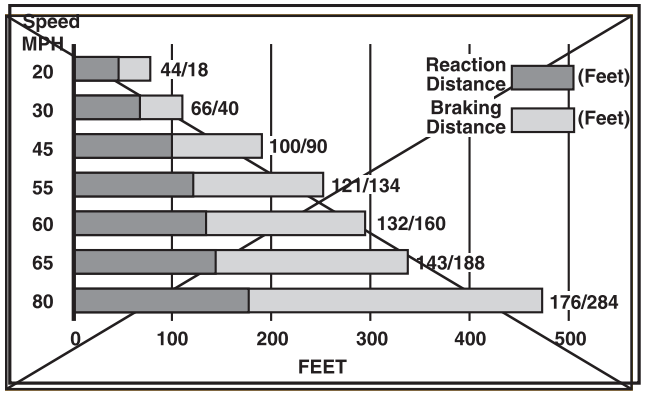
Your *stopping distance* equals your *reaction distance* plus your *braking distance*. If you are driving fast, are very tired or if your vehicle has bad brakes, you will need more space to stop your vehicle.

The *following distance* equals your *reaction distance* plus your vehicle's *braking distance* at different speeds. The reaction distance is the distance

you travel after you see a danger and before you apply your brakes. In the chart shown below, the reaction distance is for 1.5 seconds. You have to be alert to react within one and one-half seconds.

The *braking distance* is the distance you travel after you apply your brakes and before your vehicle comes to a stop. In the chart shown below, the braking distance is for a vehicle with good brakes and tires, in good weather and on a good road.

AVERAGE STOPPING DISTANCE OF CARS ON DRY LEVEL PAVEMENT



LETTING OTHERS KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DOING

Generally, other drivers expect you to keep doing what you are doing. You must warn them when you are going to change direction or slow down. This will give them time to react to what you do.

SIGNAL WHEN YOU CHANGE DIRECTION

You should use your turn signals before you change lanes, turn right or left, merge into traffic, or park.

- Get into the habit of signaling every time you change direction. Signal even when you do not see anyone else around. It is easy to miss someone who needs to know what you are doing.
- Signal as early as you can. Try to signal at least 100 feet before you make your move. If there are other streets, driveways or entrances between you and where you want to turn, wait until you have passed them to signal.
- If another vehicle is about to enter the street between you and where you plan to turn, wait until you have passed it to signal your turn.
- After you have made a turn or lane change, make sure your turn signal is off. After small turns, the signal may not turn off by itself. Turn it off if it has not clicked off by itself. If you do not, other drivers might think you plan to turn again.

USING YOUR HORN

Do not use your horn unless you have to. Needless use of your horn may

distract other drivers and cause an accident. There is only one reason to use your horn: to warn other drivers. Your horn should not be used as a display of anger or frustration.

SLOW POKE DRIVING

It is against the law for you to drive slower than the posted minimum speed under normal driving conditions. You may drive more slowly than the minimum speed if you are driving in bad weather, heavy traffic or on a bad road.

If there is no posted minimum speed, it is still against the law for you to drive so slowly that you block traffic. If you have to drive more slowly, and vehicles line up behind you, you should pull over and let them pass. Many accidents are caused by slow drivers who block other traffic. Remember, slower is not always safer.

CARBON MONOXIDE

Beware of carbon monoxide poisoning. Vehicle motors give off carbon monoxide which is a deadly gas. To avoid carbon monoxide poisoning:

- Do not leave the motor running in a garage.
- Do not leave the motor running and windows closed when you park your vehicle.
- Do not use the heater or air conditioner in a parked vehicle with the windows closed.
- Do not leave the vents open when following closely behind another vehicle.
- Do not drive with a defective muffler or exhaust system.

SPARKY SAYS:
ALL OCCUPANTS OF YOUR VEHICLE SHOULD BUCKLE UP – EVERY TRIP, EVERY TIME!

CHAPTER 9 - MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE (FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY) AND ACCIDENTS

WHAT IS FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY?

The state of Missouri requires all motor vehicle owners to have liability insurance. Liability insurance covers the policyholder's legal liability resulting from injuries to other persons or damage to their property. Motor vehicle owners are required to show one of the following documents when registering a motor vehicle or renewing their vehicle plates:

- A copy or your original, current insurance identification card given to you by your insurance company
- A copy of your motor vehicle liability insurance policy or insurance binder (a temporary policy)
- A paid insurance receipt showing the policy
- A Self-Insured Identification Card issued by the Department of Revenue
- An Identification Card (ID card) issued by the Department of Revenue when a surety bond, a real estate bond or securities are filed with the Department of Revenue

YOU MUST SIGN A FORM THAT STATES YOU HAVE AND WILL KEEP INSURANCE

When you register a vehicle with the Department of Revenue, you must sign a form stating you have and will keep insurance on your vehicle.

YOU MUST KEEP PROOF OF INSURANCE IN YOUR VEHICLE

You must keep some proof of insurance in your vehicle. If a police officer asks for proof and you cannot show it, the officer will issue you a ticket.

THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE MAY REQUIRE YOU TO PROVE YOU HAVE INSURANCE

The Department of Revenue will notify you to show proof of insurance if you are in an accident and did not provide proof of insurance at that time. At any time, the Department of Revenue may also ask you to prove you have insurance.

TYPES OF INSURANCE

You must have one of the following:

- Liability Insurance
- Certificate of Self-Insurance
- A Surety Bond or Real Estate Bond
- Cash or Negotiable Securities

SUSPENSION FOR FAILURE TO KEEP INSURANCE

When the Department of Revenue learns you do not have insurance, you will receive a notice of suspension. If your driver license and vehicle plates are taken away (suspended) for not having insurance, the following will apply:

1st suspension	-Suspension of your driver license and/or vehicle plates (can be reinstated immediately) - Pay a $20 fee - File proof of insurance for 3 years
2nd suspension	- 90-day suspension of your driver license and/or vehicle plates - Pay a $200 fee - File proof of insurance for 3 years
3rd suspension	- 1-year suspension of your driver license and/or vehicle plates - Pay a $400 fee - File proof of insurance for 3 years

After the suspension period has ended, you may be reinstated if you:

- Pay the fees and
- File proof of insurance. The most common method is an SR-22 insurance filing. Contact your local insurance company or agent to file the SR-22 form. If you do not keep proof of insurance for 3 years, your driver license and/or plates will be suspended again.

SUSPENSION FOR FAILURE TO PAY FOR THE DAMAGES CAUSED IN A MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT

If you are at fault for an accident, and do not pay for the damages, your driver license and/or vehicle plates will be suspended for one year. You may be reinstated within the one-year period if you:

- Pay a $20 fee and
- Send proof to the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau that you have settled the damages.

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU ARE IN AN ACCIDENT

An accident is when you injure yourself or someone else, or cause damage to property, while driving your vehicle. Even if you have an accident with a parked vehicle, don't leave. Leaving the scene of an accident is a crime.

- YOU MUST STOP if you are in an accident. Move your vehicle off the road if possible, especially if it may cause other drivers to have an accident.
- Help anyone who is hurt. Try to make the injured person comfortable but do not move him or her. Make sure someone calls an ambulance.
- Call the police.
- Use flares, reflectors or flashlights if the accident happens at night or in bad weather to warn other traffic.
- Exchange the following information with everyone involved:
  - Your name
  - Your address

  - Driver license number and motor vehicle number (vehicle identification number and plate number)
  - Name of your insurance company and policy number
- Do not leave the accident scene until a law enforcement officer tells you that you may.
- Contact your insurance company as soon as possible, regardless of fault.

FILING AN ACCIDENT REPORT

Even if the accident happened in a parking lot, or a settlement is made, you must report all accidents to the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau if:

1. the accident happened in Missouri,
2. one year has not passed since the accident happened,
3. someone involved in the accident did not have liability insurance coverage, AND
4. there is damage to any one or more person's property in excess of $500, or there was personal injury or death.

You may get an accident report form from:

- Your insurance company
- Any police agency
- The Department of Revenue web site - **www.dor.mo.gov**
- Any Missouri driver license office

After you fill out the accident report form, send it to:

Missouri Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau
301 West High Street - Room 470
Jefferson City, Missouri 65105-0200
Fax: (573) 526-7365

State law requires that the accident report should be sent to the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau within 30 days of the accident.

SPARKY SAYS:
MISSOURI LAW REQUIRES THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE TO RANDOMLY SAMPLE DRIVERS TO ENSURE THAT THEY ARE MAINTAINING INSURANCE AT ALL TIMES!

CHAPTER 10 - ALCOHOL, DRUGS AND DRIVING

Driving a motor vehicle is a privilege. It takes skill and common sense. Drinking and driving does not make sense. Any drug, even medicine, can affect your driving.

Drinking and driving is not worth the risk to your life and the lives of others. Even small amounts of alcohol may affect your driving ability. If you are going to drink, let someone else drive who has not been drinking.

Missouri laws are tough if you are found guilty of drinking or using drugs while driving. You may pay a fine, lose your license, and even go to jail. There are several ways you can lose your driving privilege because of alcohol-related offenses.

COURT CONVICTED AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

When a police officer arrests/stops you and thinks you have been drinking, the officer may ask you to take some tests like walking heel to toe or standing on one leg. These tests will help the officer decide if you should have a chemical test of your breath, blood or urine. The result of this test is known as your blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level. There is more than one way to have your license taken away.

1. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

If your BAC level is .08% or more (or for minors a BAC level of .020% or more), the officer will take your license and give you a notice. This notice tells you that you will not be able to legally drive (your license will be suspended or revoked) after 15 days. The notice includes a 15-day driving permit that you can get if the officer indicates this on the notice. The notice also includes a form that allows you to request a hearing. If you are given a hearing, you may continue to legally drive until 15 days after a decision is mailed to you.

Administrative Action	Driver License Suspension/ Revocation/Denial	To Get Your License Back
License Suspension	1st Offense - 30-day suspension, followed by a 60-day restricted driving privilege.	Pay a $45 fee, attend a Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP) and provide proof of insurance for 2 years.
License Revocation	2nd Offense - 1-year license revocation.	All of the above **and** pass the written and driving tests.

2. COURT CONVICTED ACTION

If you receive a ticket and a judge finds you guilty of driving while intoxicated (DWI) or BAC (.08% or more), you will not be able to legally drive (your license will be suspended or revoked) after the ticket is sent to the Department of Revenue. Your license will be suspended, revoked, or denied based on your past driving record and the points added to your record. You will be told by mail when you must stop driving.

Crime	Fines/Jail	Driver License Suspension/ Revocation/Denial	To Get Your License Back
BAC *Driving/ operating a vehicle with .08% BAC or more.*	1st Offense - Spend up to 15 days in jail. Pay up to a $300 fine. 2nd Offense - Spend up to 1 year in jail. Pay up to a $1,000 fine.	1st Offense - 30-day suspension, followed by a 60-day restricted driving privilege. 2nd Offense - 1-year revocation.	Pay a $45 fee, attend a Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP) or comparable program and provide proof of insurance for 2 years.
DWI *Driving while intoxicated.*	1st Offense - Spend up to 6 months in jail. Pay up to a $500 fine. 2nd Offense - Spend up to 1 year in jail. Pay up to a $1,000 fine. 3rd Offense - Spend up to 5 years in jail. Pay up to a $5,000 fine.	1st Offense - 30-day suspension, followed by a 60-day restricted driving privilege. 2nd Offense - 1-year revocation. 2nd Offense *Within 5 Years* - 5-year license denial. 3rd Offense - 10-year license denial.	Pay a $45 fee, attend a Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program (SATOP) or comparable program and provide proof of insurance for 2 years.

PROOF OF INSURANCE

The most common method of filing proof of insurance is an SR-22 insurance filing. Proof of insurance must be kept on file with the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau for two years. If you do not, your driver license will be taken again for the rest of the two years unless you file proof of insurance and pay a $20 fee.

(Minors with a BAC of .020% or more do not have to file proof of insurance on a first offense.)

ABUSE AND LOSE

If you are less than 21 years old, your driver license may be taken away for 90 days for any of the following:

- Any alcohol-related traffic offense
- Offense if you possess or use alcohol or drugs while driving a vehicle
- Offense if you alter, modify or misrepresent a driver license
- A second offense if you are under 18 years of age and possess or use alcohol

If you are 21 years or older, you may have your driver license taken away for one year for the following:

- Offense if you possess or use drugs while driving

To get your license back you must:

- Pay a $45 fee and
- Submit a form showing you completed a SATOP.

IGNITION INTERLOCK

An ignition interlock is a hand-held breath testing device that is hooked to the vehicle's ignition, horn and headlights. The driver must breathe into the device to test for alcohol each time the vehicle is driven. A court may make a driver install the device if the driver has been convicted of DWI one time. A court *must* require a driver to install the device if the driver is convicted of DWI more than once. The device must be put on any vehicle that the driver uses. The driver must pay for having the device put on the vehicle and for having it checked every month to make sure it is working properly.

If a person does not follow the judge's order, the person's driver license may be taken away for one year. A second offense requires the person's driver license to be taken away for 5 years. The driver must pay a $20 fee before the driver license can be given back.

REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO A CHEMICAL TEST OF YOUR BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION

If a police officer stops you and you refuse to take a test to find out your BAC, your driver license will be taken away for 1 year. Your driver license may be reinstated if you:

- Pay a $45 fee and
- Submit a form showing you completed a SATOP.

SPECIAL NOTE:

If you injure or kill someone because you were drinking or using drugs while driving, you may:

- Spend 2 to 7 years in jail,
- Pay a $5,000 fine, and/or
- Lose your driver license for 5 years.

CHAPTER 11 - THE POINT SYSTEM AND HOW IT AFFECTS YOU

DRIVING IS A PRIVILEGE

Driving is a privilege, not a right. You can lose your driving privilege if you disobey the traffic laws.

THE POINT SYSTEM

The Department of Revenue adds points to your record when it receives notice that you were convicted of a traffic violation while your vehicle was in motion.

The number of points you receive depends on the conviction. For example, you may receive 2 or 3 points if you are convicted of speeding (depending on if the court was municipal, county, or state level). By contrast, you may receive 12 points and the suspension of your driving privilege if you are convicted of leaving the scene of an accident.

The following are some examples of some state law violations and their point values:

VIOLATION	POINT VALUE
Speeding	3 points
Careless & Imprudent Driving	2 points
Knowingly Allowing an Unlicensed Driver to Operate a Vehicle	4 points
A Felony Involving a Motor Vehicle	12 points
Obtaining a Driver License by Misrepresentation	12 points
Operating a Vehicle With a Suspended or Revoked Driver License	12 points

WHEN YOU HAVE FOUR OR MORE POINTS

If you accumulate a total of 4 points in 12 months, the Department of Revenue will send you a point accumulation advisory.

If you accumulate a total of 8 or more points in 18 months, the Department of Revenue will suspend your driving privilege.

- 1st suspension - 30 days
- 2nd suspension - 60 days
- 3rd or more suspensions - 90 days

The Department of Revenue will revoke your driving privilege for one year if you accumulate:

- 12 or more points in 12 months
- 18 or more points in 24 months
- 24 or more points in 36 months

To reinstate your driving privilege for a point suspension or revocation you must provide the following:

Non-alcohol related:

- Proof of insurance (SR-22)
- $20 reinstatement fee

Alcohol related:

- Proof of insurance (SR-22)
- $45 reinstatement fee
- Completion of a substance abuse traffic offender program (SATOP) or comparable program

DRIVING WHILE YOUR LICENSE IS SUSPENDED OR REVOKED

If you drive while your license is suspended, your driving privilege may be revoked for one year after conviction. If you continue to drive while your license is revoked, you may be convicted of a felony and have your license revoked again for one year.

POINT REDUCTION

When your driving privilege is reinstated, the Department of Revenue reduces your total points to 4. Every year you drive without getting new points on your record, the points will be reduced.

- 1 year - total remaining points reduced by one-third
- 2 years - remaining points reduced by one-half
- 3 years - points reduced to zero

Though your points may be reduced to zero, certain types of convictions may remain listed permanently on your Missouri driver record.

FAILURE TO APPEAR IN COURT FOR TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS (FACT)

When you fail to appear in court for a moving violation, the court will notify you within 10 days of your failure to comply and you will have 30 days to pay the fines before the court notifies the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau. When notified, the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau will immediately suspend your driving privilege.

If you fail to comply, your driving privilege will be suspended until the Bureau receives:

- Proof that the ticket is paid and
- A $20 reinstatement fee.

Your driving privilege may be reinstated for FACT in one of three ways.

1. Take the reinstatement requirements to a branch or fee office. The information will be faxed to the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau for review. A reinstatement letter will be prepared and faxed to the local license office to be given to you. If your driver license was previously surrendered, a temporary driving receipt will also be faxed. Your driver license will be mailed to you from the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau central office in Jefferson City.
2. Mail the reinstatement requirements to the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau, P.O. Box 3950, Jefferson City, Missouri 65105-3950.
3. Bring the reinstatement requirements to the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau, Harry S Truman State Office Building, Room 470, 301 West High Street, Jefferson City, Missouri. Office hours: 7:45 a.m. until 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday (except holidays).

SPARKY SAYS:

IF YOUR DRIVING PRIVILEGE IS SUSPENDED, REVOKED, OR DENIED IN ONE STATE, YOU ARE NOT LEGAL TO DRIVE IN ANY STATE!

CHAPTER 12 - MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION AND EQUIPMENT REGULATION

SAFETY INSPECTION REQUIRED

You must have a certificate of inspection to register your vehicle (refer to the list of exceptions in this chapter). The certificate proves that your vehicle has passed a safety inspection. The certificate is good for 60 days.

WHERE CAN I HAVE MY VEHICLE SAFETY INSPECTED?

Vehicles may be safety inspected at any licensed inspection station. Authorized stations will display the sign shown at right.

Your vehicle safety inspection is good for two registration years, unless you sell the vehicle. "Even" model year vehicles must be inspected when their registration expires during "even" calendar years. "Odd" model year vehicles must be inspected when their registration expires during "odd" calendar years. The renewal notice you receive from the Department of Revenue will tell you if your vehicle needs to have a safety inspection. Each official inspection station may charge an inspection fee not to exceed $12 (or up to $10 for a motorcycle inspection).

EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO PASS THE SAFETY INSPECTION

BRAKES - Brakes must be in good working order.
HEADLIGHTS - Your vehicle must have at least two white headlights.
TAILLIGHTS - Your vehicle must have at least two red taillights and reflectors that other drivers can see from 500 feet.
SIGNALING DEVICES - Your vehicle must have turn signals and brake lights as originally installed by the manufacturer.
STEERING MECHANISM - Your vehicle's steering mechanism must not have too much play or binding.
TIRES AND WHEELS - You must not have bald or mismatched tires on your vehicle.
SAFETY GLASS - If your vehicle was made after January 1, 1936, it must have safety glass in all windows.
WINDSHIELD - The viewing area of your windshield may not be badly broken.
VISION REDUCING MATERIAL - Your vehicle must not have anything on the windshield that will reduce your visibility, except labels and stickers required by law or ordinance, and informational signs on the upper portion that is normally tinted by windshield manufacturers.
WINDSHIELD WIPERS - Your vehicle's windshield wipers must work.
SEAT BELTS - If your passenger car was made after June 30, 1964, it must have two sets of seat belts in the front seat.
HORN - Your vehicle must have a horn that other drivers and pedestrians can hear.
EXHAUST SYSTEM - Your vehicle must have an attached exhaust pipe, muffler and tailpipe.

MIRRORS - If your vehicle was made after 1967, it must have an inside and an outside rearview mirror.
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES - If your vehicle was made after 1967 and does not have a diesel motor, it must have air pollution control devices. These pollution control devices must be as originally installed by the manufacturer.
FUEL SYSTEM - The fuel system, including all lines, hoses, connections, and tank(s), must be firmly attached and must not leak.
MUD FLAPS - Required on trucks without rear fenders registered for over 24,000 pounds.
BUMPERS - Bumpers on passenger vehicles may not exceed 22 inches above the ground when measured at the highest point. Commercial vehicle bumper heights are determined by the gross vehicle weight rating.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE SAFETY INSPECTION REQUIREMENT

The following types of vehicles are exempt from the safety inspection requirement:

- New motor vehicles during the model year of the vehicle, and the first annual renewal the following year;
- All Trailers;
- Motor vehicles engaged in interstate commerce and registered with the Missouri Highway Reciprocity Commission;
- Motor vehicles that display historic plates;
- Motor vehicles sold for junk, salvage, or rebuilding; and
- Motor vehicles sold from dealer to dealer.

OTHER EQUIPMENT REQUIRED BY LAW

In addition to the equipment needed to pass the safety inspection, Missouri law requires other equipment.

LICENSE (REGISTRATION) PLATES - Missouri law requires that license plates be securely fastened to a vehicle, and that all parts of the plates be visible and clean for view or inspection by any law enforcement entity. If you have frames around your license plates, the Missouri State Highway Patrol reminds you that the frames must not cover any part of the plates.

<u>If the Department of Revenue gives you two plates</u>, you must place one on the front and one on the back of your vehicle.
<u>If you have a trailer or a motorcycle</u>, you will only receive one plate, which must be on the back of your vehicle.
<u>If you have a truck licensed in excess of 12,000 pounds</u>, you will only receive one plate, which must be placed on the front of the truck. If you want a second plate, it must be specifically requested. You must place the original plate on the front of your truck and if a second plate is issued, it must be placed on the rear of the truck.

LICENSE PLATE LIGHT - Your vehicle must have a white light shining on the rear license plate so the plate can be seen from 50 feet.

PROJECTIONS - You need special equipment if something in your vehicle overhangs the rear by more than 5 feet. During the day, the end of the projection must have a red flag or cloth that is at least 16" square. The end of the projection must have a red light from ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise.

TOWLINES - When you are towing another vehicle, your towline must keep the vehicles within 15 feet of each other. From 2 hour after sunset until 2 hour before sunrise, both vehicles must have lights on.

SLOW MOVING VEHICLE SIGN - From sunset to ½ hour before sunrise, any vehicle moving 25 mph or slower must have a “slow moving vehicle” sign (refer to Chapter 3). The sign must be on the rear of the vehicle, near the middle and 4 feet or more above the road. The sign must be clean and reflective.

STUDDED SNOW TIRES - Your vehicle may have studded snow tires only from November 1 to April 1.

WINDOW TINTING - Tinting or sun-screening material is permitted on side and rear windows (front door windows at no more than 65% light blockage).

EMISSIONS INSPECTIONS

Motorists residing in St. Louis City and the counties of St. Louis, St. Charles, Franklin and Jefferson are also required to have emissions inspections, if applicable.

- For Franklin County residents, the emissions inspection is a one-year inspection.
- For St. Louis City, St. Louis County, St. Charles County and Jefferson County residents, the emissions inspection is a two-year inspection. “Even” model vehicles with a registration that expires in an “even” year must be inspected during “even” calendar years. “Odd” year model vehicles with registrations expiring in “odd” years must be inspected during “odd” calendar years.

All vehicles must be emissions inspected at the time of sale regardless of the model year (refer to the list of exceptions in this chapter). New motor vehicles, and the first retail sale of titled motor vehicles during the model year of the vehicle and the following year are exempt from the inspection provided the odometer reading is less than 6,000 miles at the time of the sale.

EXCEPTIONS TO THE EMISSIONS INSPECTION REQUIREMENT

Vehicles with a manufacturer’s gross weight rating in excess of 8,500 pounds, including school buses, motorcycles, model year vehicles prior to 1971, diesel powered vehicles and vehicles sold at public auction or from dealer to dealer are exempt from an emissions inspection.

New vehicles purchased during the model year of the vehicle and the following year are also exempt from an emissions inspection.

For more information on vehicle emissions inspections, please call 1-888-748-1AIR, or visit the Department of Natural Resources web site at **www.dnr.mo.gov** and look for the Gateway Clean Air Program.

SPARKY SAYS:
VEHICLE INSPECTION IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT MAY DETECT A WORN OR BROKEN VEHICLE PART THAT COULD CAUSE AN ACCIDENT!

CHAPTER 13 - VEHICLE TITLING AND REGISTRATION

WHAT IS A TITLE?

A title is proof that you own your vehicle. When you buy a vehicle, you must apply for a title within 30 days. If you do not apply for a title within 30 days, you must pay a penalty fee.

WHAT YOU NEED TO GET A TITLE

NEW VEHICLE BOUGHT IN MISSOURI - The dealer will give you a title application and an assigned Manufacturer's Statement of Origin. The Manufacturer's Statement of Origin indicates the vehicle is new and has never been registered. The dealer and purchaser must complete the odometer disclosure portion on the back of the Manufacturer's Statement of Origin.

USED VEHICLE BOUGHT IN MISSOURI - You must get a properly assigned title (refer below) from the seller that proves you have bought the vehicle. If you bought the used vehicle from a dealer, you should also receive a completed title application. A proper odometer disclosure is required on vehicles less than 10 years old. If the title assigned to you is an out-of-state title, you must get an identification number and odometer (ID/OD) verification form completed by a licensed inspection station.

PROPERLY ASSIGNED TITLE

A properly assigned title has the name and address of the seller shown on the front of the title and the following information completed on the back:

- Buyer's name and address
- Odometer reading, if applicable
- Sale price of the vehicle
- Date of the sale
- Name of any lienholder, if applicable
- Signature and printed name of all sellers
- Buyer's printed name and signature, if applicable

NEW VEHICLE BOUGHT IN ANOTHER STATE - You must get the dealer's invoice or a bill of sale and assigned Manufacturer's Statement of Origin from the out-of-state dealer. The dealer and new purchaser must complete the odometer disclosure portion on the back of the Manufacturer's Statement of Origin.

USED VEHICLE BOUGHT IN ANOTHER STATE - You must get a properly assigned title from the owner, or a reassigned title from the dealer. If the state does not require a title, you must get a notarized bill of sale and the vehicle's last certificate of registration in that state. A proper odometer disclosure is required on vehicles less than 10 years old. If the title assigned to you is an out-of-state title, you must get an identification number and odometer (ID/OD) verification form completed by a licensed inspection station.

SALVAGE VEHICLE - For information on titling a vehicle bought for salvage, dismantling or rebuilding, call the central office of the Department of Revenue at (573) 751-2609, or write to:

Missouri Department of Revenue
Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau
301 West High Street - Room 370
P.O. Box 100
Jefferson City, Missouri 65105-0100

ODOMETER READING - When you buy or sell a vehicle that is less than 10 years old, the seller must write the mileage reading on the title assignment. If the vehicle is new, the odometer reading must be on the Manufacturer's Statement of Origin. Both the buyer and the seller must print and sign their names verifying the mileage. In some instances a separate odometer statement may be required.

WHERE TO GET A TITLE

You may apply for a title at any Missouri Department of Revenue branch or fee license office. The title will cost $8.50, and you may be required to pay an additional processing fee. You will have to pay all state and local sales tax due to get your title. For information on the amount of sales tax you will have to pay, contact any branch or fee office or the Central Office located in Jefferson City, Missouri at (573) 526-3669.

When you apply for a title, you will get a validated receipt. If there is a lien against your vehicle, the Department of Revenue will mail the title to the lienholder. If there is no lien, you will receive the title in the mail.

DO NOT keep your title in your vehicle. You may keep your registration receipt in your vehicle.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION

You may obtain a two-year registration if your vehicle qualifies at the time you purchase new license plates or renew or transfer your current license plates. To register your vehicle, you must have:

- Notice from the Department of Revenue to renew your registration, a registration receipt from the previous year, or a copy of your title (If you **do not** receive a renewal notice, you are still required by law to renew your plates **before** they expire).
- Original current certificate of safety/emissions inspection no more than 60 days old, if applicable (refer to Chapter 12).
- Proof of insurance, usually, copy of your original current insurance identification card or other proof of financial responsibility
- Original county (or City of St. Louis) paid personal property tax receipt for the previous year or a statement of non-assessment
- Appropriate license fee

When you register your vehicle, you must sign an affidavit indicating you have and will maintain insurance on ALL your motor vehicles during the period of registration. (refer to Chapter 9)

NEW MISSOURI RESIDENTS

You must register your vehicle within 30 days of becoming a Missouri resident. To register your vehicle, you must surrender your out-of-state title. After you surrender your out-of-state title, a Missouri title will be issued and mailed to you or your financial institution.

If a financial institution has your title, you should immediately contact your lienholder. The Department of Revenue has an Out-of-State Title Request form available for this purpose.

WHERE TO REGISTER YOUR VEHICLE

You can register your vehicle at any Missouri Department of Revenue branch or fee license office. If you are registering a passenger vehicle, your registration fee will be based on your vehicle's taxable horsepower. If you are registering a commercial vehicle, your registration fee will be based on its zone and gross weight. An additional processing fee may apply.

MISSOURI LICENSE PLATE INFORMATION

The words "SHOW ME STATE" appear across the bottom of the standard license plate. A month tab and a year tab are located on the license plate. Each month's tab is a different color.

The regular passenger plate configuration is three numerics/three alphas (NNN AAA). The truck plate configurations are three numerics/two alphas/one numeric (NNN AAN).

PERSONALIZED PLATES

When you register your vehicle, you may apply for personalized plates. The charge for personalized plates is $15 for one year or $30 if you choose a two-year registration, in addition to the normal registration fee.

LOST TITLE, PLATES OR TABS

If your license plate(s), tab(s) or title is lost or destroyed, you must apply for a duplicate. The charge for a duplicate title is $8.50; the charge for duplicate plates is $8.50 per plate; and the charge for a set of replacement tabs is $8.50. An additional processing fee may apply.

If your plates are stolen and you provide a copy of the corresponding police report, one set of plates and tabs will be issued at no fee.

SPARKY SAYS:
YOU MAY RENEW YOUR PLATES UP TO 6 MONTHS BEFORE THEY EXPIRE!

CHAPTER 14 - SAFE DRIVING TIPS FOR SPECIAL DRIVING CONDITIONS

NIGHT DRIVING

Driving at night is more difficult than driving during the day. Headlights do not let you see as far ahead as you can in daylight. They also limit your view of the sides of the road. And the glare of oncoming headlights makes seeing the road more difficult.

For driving at night, you should:

- Make sure your windows are clean.
- Turn your headlights on from ½ hour after sunset until ½ hour before sunrise.
- Turn your headlights on in bad weather or when without them you cannot see 500 feet (about one block) in front of you.
- Make sure your headlights are clean and working well. Have them checked from time to time for correct aim.
- Use your high beams when there are no oncoming vehicles.
- Do not overdrive your headlights. Your headlights only let you see about 350 feet ahead. So, be sure you are driving slow enough to stop or turn if you need to.
- Use your low beams when you come within 500 feet (about one block) of an oncoming vehicle. Also use your low beams when following another vehicle within 300 feet.
- Slow down when nearing a curve if you are driving the maximum posted speed limit.
- Use the edgeline as a guide. If there is no edgeline, use the center line to guide you.
- Stay awake and alert. Do not drive if you feel tired.
- Watch carefully for highway signs - they are harder to see at night.
- Watch carefully for people and vehicles stopped on the side of the road.

WINTER DRIVING

In winter, clean all snow and ice off your windows, headlights and tail-lights. Be sure your windshield wipers and defroster are working. No matter how far you are going to drive, never start driving until all snow and ice is off your windows.

Your vehicle should have tires that are rated for driving in snow. If you do not have tires that are rated for driving in snow, you should have chains ready to put on your tires during bad weather. But even if you have

“snow” tires or chains, you cannot drive safely on snow or ice at normal speeds. If there is snow or ice on the road, slow down.

When starting on snow or ice, start slowly and smoothly. If your tires start to spin, try clearing a path by driving backwards and forwards a few times. If that does not help, spread some abrasive material like salt, sand or cat box litter around your wheels. NEVER let anyone stand in line with your driving wheels. Your drive wheels may throw up gravel or ice and cause an injury.

Once you have started, try to get the feel of the road. Gently brake while driving to see how slippery the road is and then adjust your speed for the road conditions.

It will take longer to stop your vehicle when driving on snow or ice. So be sure to leave a safe distance, about 8 to 10 seconds, between your vehicle and any vehicle ahead of you.

When you want to slow down or stop, apply the brakes gently and smoothly. Never slam on your brakes - this may cause you to skid. On very slippery surfaces, pump the brakes by gently pushing down and letting up on them several times. If your vehicle is equipped with an anti-lock brake system, refer to your owner’s manual for proper braking techniques in special situations.

Remember that bridges and overpasses will freeze and become slippery before other parts of the road, and be aware that even on cleared roads a few ice patches may still exist.

If you have a four-wheel drive vehicle, DO NOT use the four-wheel drive on ice. Four-wheel drive vehicles can easily overturn on ice. If you hit an icy patch in four-wheel drive, take your foot off the accelerator.

WET PAVEMENT

When it starts to rain, water mixes with the dust and oil on the road to form a slick, greasy film. Fallen leaves can also become slippery. The wet pavement may make it harder for you to stay on the road on curves. It will also take longer to stop your vehicle. So be sure to slow your speed and leave a safe distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you.

HYDROPLANING - On wet pavement, your tires may ride on the water rather than the pavement. This is known as “hydroplaning” and it means loss of traction and control. Hydroplaning can happen at any speed over 35 mph. In a severe rainstorm, the tires can lose all contact with the road at 55 mph.

If you think your tires are hydroplaning, take your foot off the accelerator and slow down. Do not hit the brakes - this may cause you to skid.

To avoid hydroplaning:

- Have good tires with deep treads on your vehicle.
- Keep tires properly inflated.
- Slow down during rainstorms or when the pavement is wet.

ANTI-LOCK BRAKES (ABS)

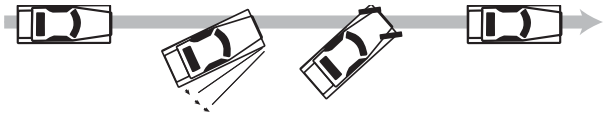
Four-wheel ABS is a safe, effective braking system when used properly. It offers an important safety advantage by preventing the wheels from locking during emergency braking situations. If your car is equipped with ABS, you should be aware that under hard braking you may feel a pulsing in the brake pedal. DO KEEP your foot on the brake. Maintain a firm and continuous pressure on the brake while steering to enable the four-wheel ABS to work properly. Remember, if your vehicle is equipped with anti-lock brakes **DON’T PUMP YOUR BRAKES, DON’T FORGET TO STEER AND DON’T BE ALARMED BY MECHANICAL NOISES AND/OR SLIGHT PEDAL PULSATIONS**. These conditions are normal and let you know the ABS is working.

SKIDDING

Handling a skid is the same for front-wheel and rear-wheel drive vehicles. Take your foot off the accelerator, but DO NOT hit the brakes.

- Gently turn your steering wheel in the direction that your rear wheels are sliding.
- Be careful not to brake or turn sharply. Hitting the brakes or jerking the steering wheel will only make the skid worse.

STEER INTO THE SKID



1. BEFORE SKID
2. REAR WHEELS SLIDE TO RIGHT
3. TURN FRONT WHEELS TO RIGHT
4. VEHICLE STRAIGHT AGAIN

FOG

It is very dangerous to drive in fog. If you must drive in fog, you should:

- Reduce your speed.
- Be alert and ready to stop.
- Keep your headlights on low beam. In fog, you will see less if your lights are on high beam.
- If the fog becomes so thick you cannot see, pull off the road and stop. Leave your lights and emergency flashers ON.

HANDLING VEHICLE EMERGENCIES

The most important rule in any emergency is DO NOT PANIC. If you stay calm, you will remember what you should do. If you have power steering or a locking steering wheel, never turn off the ignition key until you have come to a full stop.

BRAKE FAILURE: If your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor:

1. Pump the brake pedal fast and hard several times. If that does not work...
2. Use your emergency or parking brake, but use it gradually.
3. Shift to a low gear and look for a place to slow to a stop.
4. Make sure your vehicle is off the road.
5. After the vehicle has stopped, call for help. Do not try to drive to a garage.

TIRE BLOWOUT: If you have a tire blowout, you may hear a loud "bang" then "thump, thump, thump." The steering wheel may jerk, and you may lose control of your vehicle.

1. Hold the steering wheel tightly.
2. Take your foot off the accelerator but do not hit the brakes.
3. Let your vehicle slow to a stop completely off the road.
4. Apply the brakes when the vehicle is almost stopped.
5. Turn on your emergency flashers.
6. Change the tire only if you can do so without placing yourself in danger.

RUNNING OFF THE PAVEMENT: If your wheels run off the paved edge of the road, the wheels may pull to the right:

1. Hold the steering wheel tightly.
2. Take your foot off the accelerator but do not hit the brakes. Only apply gentle brake pressure if necessary.
3. When the vehicle has slowed and you have control of your vehicle, turn back onto the pavement if the lane is free of traffic.

STEERING FAILURE: If your vehicle does not turn when you turn the wheel:

1. Take your foot off the accelerator.
2. Let your vehicle slow down by itself. Do not hit the brakes until your vehicle has almost stopped or unless you have to.
3. Turn on your emergency flashers.

HEADLIGHT FAILURE: If your vehicle's headlights go out:

1. Try the dimmer switch or headlight switch - that might turn them on again. If that does not work...
2. Put on the parking lights, emergency flashers or turn signals.
3. Pull off the road but leave the emergency flashers on.

STUCK ACCELERATOR: If you take your foot off the accelerator but your vehicle keeps going faster:

1. Hook your toe under the accelerator and see if you can free it. If that does not work...
2. Shift into neutral and apply your brakes to slow down.
3. Pull off the road as soon as you can.

BLOCKED VISION: If your hood suddenly flies open, your windshield wipers fail, or something else blocks your vision:

1. Roll down the window so you can look around whatever is blocking your view.
2. Turn on your emergency flashers.
3. Pull your vehicle off the road.

VEHICLE APPROACHING HEAD-ON IN YOUR LANE:

1. Slow down.
2. Pull over to the right and sound your horn.
3. DO NOT swing over into the left lane. The other driver may pull back over into that lane too.

STALLING ON RAILROAD TRACKS:

If a train is approaching:

1. Unfasten your seat belt, get out of your vehicle and off the tracks.
2. Run in the direction the train is coming from. (If you run in the direction the train is heading, you may be hit with debris when the train hits your vehicle.)

If there is no train in sight:

1. Roll down your windows and listen for the train.
2. Try to start the engine. If that fails...
3. Put your vehicle in neutral and push it off the tracks.

12- and 15-PASSENGER VAN SAFETY:

The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) has determined that 12- and 15-passenger vans are inherently unstable when loaded to the level for which they are designed — carrying more than ten passengers. The NTSB recommends that all drivers of 12- and 15-passenger vans obtain specific training on the handling and operation of these types of vehicles. For more information regarding 12- and 15-passenger van safety, you may visit the NTSB's web site at **www.ntsb.gov.**

SPARKY SAYS:

IT IS GOOD TO PRACTICE DRIVING IN BAD WEATHER, BUT TRY TO FIND A SAFE LOCATION AWAY FROM TRAFFIC, PEDESTRIANS, AND OTHER OBSTACLES!

CHAPTER 15 - COMMERCIAL VEHICLES

You will also need to know the following information if you are applying for a Class E license. As a driver of a commercial vehicle, you must obey all Missouri traffic laws including the laws on commercial vehicles.

Note:
1. All size and weight limits listed below include the load of the vehicle.
2. All limits that refer to interstates or certain designated highways include roads up to 10 miles from the interstate or highway.
3. The size and weight and exceptions listed in this chapter are for Missouri highways only.

SIZE LIMITATIONS (WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMIT)

HEIGHT
1. Maximum height of any vehicle outside of a commercial zone* on designated highways.....14'
2. Maximum height of any vehicle in a commercial zone.....15'
3. Maximum height of any motor vehicle carrier outside of a commercial zone.....14'
4. Maximum height on all other highways.....13-1/2'

WIDTH
1. Maximum width of any vehicle on supplementary** highways 10 miles from interstates and designated highways.....8'
2. Maximum width of any vehicle on interstates and certain designated highways.....8-1/2'

***COMMERCIAL ZONE** - Commercial zones exist only in cities with a population of 75,000 or more. There, the commercial zone is one mile beyond the city limits plus one mile for each 50,000 or part of 50,000 population, except:

- The commercial zone for St. Louis City extends 18 miles beyond the city limits.
- The commercial zone for Kansas City extends 12 miles beyond the city limits.
- The commercial zone on interstate highways extends only 2 miles beyond the city limits.

****SUPPLEMENTARY HIGHWAYS** - Supplementary highways are short highways that connect small towns or county seats. Supplementary highways do not cross state lines. They are usually black or grey on the official state highway maps.

LENGTH
1. Maximum length of any single vehicle.....45'

2. Maximum length of any bus or trackless trolley coach not including one foot in front and back for safety bumper.....45'
3. Maximum length of truck-tractor and semi-trailer
   - upon interstates and certain designated highways the length of the semi-trailer (no overall maximum length - includes load).....53'
   - upon all other roads.....60'

Maximum length of truck-tractor, semi-trailer and trailer combinations (double bottoms)
   - upon interstates and certain designated highways the length of the semi-trailer or trailer (no overall maximum length).....28'
   - upon all other roads.....65'

5. Maximum length of truck and trailer(s) and all other combinations of vehicles
   - upon interstates and certain designated highways.....65'
   - the overall maximum length upon all other roads.....55'
6. Maximum length of Automobile Transporters and Boat Transporters
   - Conventional 5th Wheel.....75'
   - Stingersteered.....75'
7. Maximum length of Driveaway Saddle Mount Combinations (Double or Triple on interstate and designated highways).....75'

Motor vehicle carriers may carry loads that extend beyond their legal length limits. But loads must not extend more than 3 feet beyond the front or 4 feet beyond the rear of the vehicle.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SIZE LIMITS
1. Farm machinery driven occasionally for short distances
2. Vehicles temporarily transporting farm machinery
3. Implement dealers delivering or moving farm machinery for repair
4. Vehicles temporarily transporting road-making machines or road materials
5. Vehicles towing disabled vehicles for repair on highways

These exemptions do not include interstate highways.

WEIGHT LIMITATIONS (WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMIT)
A bridge's weight limit may differ from the road's weight limit. If a bridge has a different weight limit, the limit will be posted.

MAXIMUM WEIGHT ON ANY SINGLE AXLE ..... POUNDS
1. Maximum weight allowed on interstates.....20,000
2. Maximum weight allowed in a commercial zone.....22,400
3. Maximum weight allowed on all other routes.....22,000

MAXIMUM WEIGHT ON ANY TANDEM AXLE .... POUNDS
1. Maximum weight allowed on interstates 34,000
2. Maximum weight allowed on all other routes 36,000

MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT ..... POUNDS

The actual gross weight allowed depends on the distance from the first to last axle. To determine the maximum gross weight allowed in a commercial zone, multiply the number of axles by 22,400 pounds.

80,000 pounds maximum gross weight is allowed on all highways in Missouri, except where bridge structures are posted with lesser weight limits.

1. Maximum gross weight allowed on interstates, primary*** and other designated highways 80,000

OVERDIMENSION AND OVERWEIGHT PERMITS

You may apply for an overdimension or overweight permit by calling 1-800-877-8499, or (573) 751-2871 for local calls only, or by contacting:

Missouri Department of Transportation, Motor Carrier Services Unit
P. O. Box 270
Jefferson City, MO 65102
Fax: (573) 751-7408

To receive an oversize or overweight permit:

- the load on your vehicle must be non-reducible,
- you must have property damage and bodily injury liability insurance, and
- you must pay a permit fee.

VEHICLE ROUTE MAP

The Missouri Vehicle Route Map is available from the Missouri Department of Transportation. This map shows the routes on which the larger and heavier trucks are allowed to travel as specified by state statute. You may obtain a map by calling the above phone number or writing to the above address.

FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY REGULATIONS

Missouri has adopted as state law Parts 390 through 397 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. Therefore, drivers and vehicles operating solely intrastate, must obey those regulations except for the following exemptions:

- Commercial vehicles licensed for 12,000 pounds or less and any trailer towed by such commercial vehicles
- Commercial vehicles licensed for gross weight of 60,000 pounds or less when used only for the transportation of solid waste
- Commercial vehicles licensed for “F” 42,000 pounds or less for farm use shall be indicated by the letter on the license plate as authorized by Missouri Revised Statutes, Section 301.030 unless transporting hazardous materials except fertilizer.

TRANSPORTING HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

If you are transporting hazardous material, your vehicle must comply with

the equipment and operating regulations of the United States Department of Transportation.

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT AND SIGNALS

When operating wholly within the state, Missouri law does not require emergency equipment for:

- Vehicles licensed for 42,000 pounds or less with an “F” plate,
- Solid waste haulers licensed for 60,000 pounds or less, and
- Commercial vehicles licensed for 12,000 pounds or less.

Any other commercial motor vehicle used for intra or interstate commerce that is licensed for more than 12,000 pounds must carry the following emergency equipment:

- One fire extinguisher. The extinguisher must be rated at 5 B:C or more by Underwriter’s Laboratories Incorporated.
- One spare fuse or other overload protective device for each kind and size used, if the devices are not of a reset type.
- One of the following combination of warning devices:
  1. Three flares (liquid-burning pot torches) and three fuses and two red flags. This combination must not be carried by vehicles transporting explosive or flammable material or using flammable compressed gas as a motor fuel.
  2. Three red electric lanterns and two red flags.
  3. Three bi-directional emergency red reflective triangles.

INFORMATION ON COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLES

The following information must be clearly visible on commercial motor vehicles:

- The name of the owner
- The address the vehicle is operated from and the number issued to a motor carrier by the Motor Carrier Services Unit
- Every local commercial vehicle must also show the word “Local”

Your vehicle does not need to show the above information if:

- It is licensed for 36,000 pounds or less, and
- It is not regularly used for commercial purposes.

FOLLOWING DISTANCE

If you are driving a bus or truck, you must not follow another bus or truck any closer than 300 feet. However, you may follow closer than 300 feet when you are in a business or residential district or when passing. Always stay a safe distance behind the vehicle in front of you. For each 10 feet of length in your vehicle, keep at least one second between you and the vehicle in front of you. For example, if you are driving a 40-foot vehicle, keep four seconds between you and the vehicle in front of you.

RAILROAD CROSSING

If you are driving a:

- motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire,
- school bus,
- motor vehicle carrying material that is corrosive, flammable, explosive or poisonous, or
- motor vehicle used for the transportation of flammable or corrosive liquids in bulk, whether loaded or empty,

you must stop within 15 to 50 feet before the railroad tracks. If there is no sign of a train, you may cross the tracks.

LOAD SECURITY

To avoid any part of a load falling off your vehicle, you must secure it or have a protective cover on it.

OFF-TRACKING

When a vehicle turns, the rear wheels take a shorter path than the front wheels. The greater the distance between the front and rear wheels, the greater the difference in their paths. To compensate for the off-tracking, begin a left turn as far to the right as possible. Begin a right turn as far to the left as possible.

WEIGH STATIONS

All commercial motor vehicles, except those licensed for 18,000 pounds or less or otherwise exempted by law, must stop at weigh stations unless so directed by a peace officer.

TAILGATERS

To avoid an accident with a tailgater, you should:

1. Slow down. It is better to be tailgated at a low speed than a high speed.
2. Avoid any sudden turns or stops and signal well in advance.
3. Increase the distance between you and the vehicle in front of you. This will help you to avoid any sudden stops.
4. Do not flash your taillights or brake lights at the tailgater. The tailgater may not believe your brake lights when you do slow down or stop.

SPACE OVERHEAD

Make sure you have enough space over your vehicle at all times.

- Do not assume that posted heights at bridges or underpasses are correct.
- Check all wires, signs, trees and air conditioning units.

SOFT SURFACES

Make sure the surface will hold the weight of your vehicle. Be wary of:

- Parking lots
- Unpaved roads or parking areas, especially when wet

- Construction areas

SPACE TO CROSS OR ENTER TRAFFIC

Your acceleration rate varies with the weight of your vehicle. And your time to cross the road is also affected by the length of your vehicle. In a long or heavily weighted vehicle, you will need a larger gap to cross the road than you would in a car.

SCHOOL BUS INFORMATION

Missouri law has special equipment and operating regulations for school buses. If you need more information on school buses, please call (573) 751-2626 or write:

Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
Pupil Transportation Section
P. O. Box 480
Jefferson City, MO 65102

SPARKY SAYS:
PROPERLY SECURE OR COVER ANY LOAD YOU CARRY!

SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS

The Class F (regular operator) and Class E (for hire) written tests administered by the Missouri State Highway Patrol driver examiners are multiple-choice tests. The following sample test questions are provided as a study aid only, and are not meant to reflect actual questions from the Missouri written test(s).
DIRECTIONS: Circle the correct answer.

1. **When you approach a railroad crossing without flashing warning signals or crossing gates, you should:**
   a. cross the tracks as quickly as possible.
   b. always stop.
   c. yield to all trains at the crossing.
   d. speed up to beat the train.

2. **You may pass another vehicle by using the shoulder of the road:**
   a. when the vehicle in front of you is making a left turn.
   b. to go around a slow moving vehicle.
   c. you are not allowed to pass on the shoulder of the road.
   d. when the traffic ahead is blocked up for 250 feet.

3. **If you miss your exit from an interstate expressway:**
   a. stop in any lane of the highway
   b. get off at the next exit and come back to the exit you missed
   c. roll down your window and ask the driver next to you for help
   d. back up on the highway

4. **The minimum age that a person must be in order to obtain an Instruction Permit is:**
   a. 14 years old
   b. 15 years old
   c. 15 1/2 years old
   d. 16 years old

5. **The Fee for an Instruction Permit is:**
   a. $1.00
   b. $2.00
   c. $3.50
   d. $4.00

6. **Shortly before your driver/Nondriver license expires, the Customer Assistance Bureau will mail a renewal reminder postcard to:**
   a. the most current address on your driver record
   b. the address on your last application
   c. the address in your local phone book
   d. your local license office

7. **The minimum age that a person must be in order to obtain a motorcycle Instruction Permit is:**
   a. 14 years old
   b. 15 years old
   c. 15 1/2 years old
   d. 16 years old

8. **For a driver with an Intermediate License, the driving restrictions are:**
   a. seat belt must be worn by the driver
   b. seat belts must be worn by all passengers
   c. a driving curfew from 1:00 a.m to 5:00 a.m
   d. all of the above

9. **To help others know that you want to be an organ donor, you should:**
   a. complete the organ donor information on the back of your license
   b. discuss your decision with your next of kin
   c. have two witnesses sign the back of your license
   d. all of the above

10. **Where should you go to take the Missouri driver examination tests:**
    a. any Missouri State Highway Patrol examination station
    b. any Department of Transportation office
    c. any Missouri driver license office
    d. the nearest high school driver education class

11. **The Missouri State Highway Patrol examiner will check the person's vehicle before beginning the driving test:**
    a. to look for stolen car parts
    b. to make sure that the vehicle has the required equipment
    c. to make sure that the vehicle is in safe operating condition
    d. answers b and c

12. **If you fail the driving test three times:**
    a. the examiner will give you a Driving Skills Examination Report
    b. you must send the above report to the Department of Revenue
    c. the Department of Revenue will require driver training
    d. all of the above

13. **Two solid yellow lines on the pavement mean:**
    a. passing is allowed for both drivers
    b. passing is not allowed
    c. passing is allowed if you are at the top a hill
    d. passing is allowed during daylight only

14. The minimum and maximum speed limits on Missouri interstate highways are:
a. 40/55
b. 40/70
c. 30/70
d. 55/75

15. A flashing red light on a traffic signal means:
a. the same thing as a stop sign
b. the traffic signal is broken
c. you do not have to come to a complete stop
d. driving conditions are dangerous

16. A yellow signal light means:
a. the traffic signal is changing from green to red
b. you should slam on your brakes
c. you should increase your speed
d. the car in front of you is going too slow

17. A speed restriction sign:
a. may be ignored in rain, snow, or icy conditions
b. has a triangular shape
c. is blue with black lettering
d. shows a recommended speed for a curve or turn

18. When approaching a railroad crossing you should:
a. slow down
b. look for a train
c be ready to stop
d. all of the above

19. Work zone signs mean:
a. it is summer
b. you must immediately stop and back up
c. less than ideal conditions are present for driving
d. you should drive faster to get out of the work zone

20. A "No Right On Red" sign means:
a. even if the traffic signal is red, you may turn right
b. if the traffic signal is red, you cannot turn right
c. the intersection has a high number of accidents
d. even if the traffic signal is red, you do not have to come to a stop

21. Emergency vehicles:
a. have the right of way when using siren, horn, and red/blue lights
b. may use a loudspeaker to give instructions
c. may follow each other
d. all of the above

22. After stopping for a school bus that is unloading children:
a. do not proceed until the children wave to you
b. watch for children walking along the side of the road
c. accelerate quickly
d. turn on your emergency flashers

23. When making right or left turns, a driver should signal _____ before the turn:
a. 100 feet
b. 50 feet
c. 35 feet
d. 5 feet

24. A driver may use a disabled parking space:
a. if a physically disabled person is in the motor vehicle when it is parked
b. if a physically disabled person is being delivered or picked up
c. if the vehicle displays a disabled person placard or license plates
d. answers a and c, or b and c

25. When parking down hill:
a. turn your wheels to the right
b. turn your wheels to the left
c. keep your wheels pointed straight ahead
d. leave your transmission in neutral

26. When a traffic signal light turns green, you should:
a. yield the right-of-way to pedestrians
b. accelerate as quickly as possible to the next intersection
c. back up slowly
d. not move until another driver waves you on

27. Littering:
a. is against the law
b. may cause a traffic accident
c. can lead to a $1,000 fine and up to one year in jail
d. all of the above

28. A fully loaded tractor-trailer traveling 55 mph could take up to _____ to come to a complete stop:
a. 50 feet
b. 125 feet
c. 400 feet
d. 750 feet

29 . The "No-Zone" is:
a. the term used to describe the blind spots around a truck or bus
b. a special speed zone
c. a roadway with restrictions on vehicle stereo volume
d. the television show that replaced The Twilight Zone

30. The following is true regarding safety belts and child restraints in vehicles:
a. you should never place an infant or small child in the front seat of a vehicle with airbags
b. an airbag can be dangerous to an infant or small child even in a low speed collision
c. you should always make sure all your passengers are using a safety belt or child restraint
d. all of the above

31. When you are being "tailgated";
a. if there is an open lane to your right, move over to the right
b. if there is not an open lane to your right, wait until the way is clear ahead, and reduce speed slowly to encourage the tailgater to drive around you
c. never slow down quickly
d. all of the above

32. Liability insurance:
a. is required for all motor vehicle owners in Missouri
b. covers the policyholder's legal liability resulting from injuries to other persons or damage to their property
c. can be dropped as soon as you register your motor vehicle
d. answers a and b

33. You must keep proof of your liability insurance:
a. at your office
b. in a safety deposit box at the bank
c. in your vehicle whenever it is being operated
d. at your neighbor's house

34. If you are at fault in an accident and do not pay for the damages:
a. your driver license and/or plates will be suspended for one year.
b. you will save money
c. your car will be repossessed
d. you must buy a new car

35. You must report all vehicle accidents to the Driver and Vehicle Services Bureau if:
a. the accident involved an uninsured motorist and there was property damage costing more than $500
b. your vehicle is less than 5 years old
c. someone was injured or killed
d. answers a and c

36. SATOP is an abbreviation for:
a. Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program
b. Salt And Tar On Pavement
c. Steer At The Other Point
d. Stop Airing Tires Over Pressure

37. In Missouri, the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level at which it is illegal for a <u>minor driver</u> to operate a motor vehicle is:
a. .08% or more
b. .05% or more
c. .020% or more
d. .008% or more

38. If you are ordered to install an ignition interlock on your vehicle, the cost of installation and monthly inspection must be paid by:
a. the court clerk
b. the police officer
c. you
d. the judge

39. In Missouri, the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level at which it is illegal for an <u>adult driver</u> to operate a motor vehicle is:
a. .08% or more
b. .05% or more
c. .020% or more
d. .008% or more

40. A point accumulation advisory letter will be sent to you if you:
a. have too many points taken off of your driver record
b. accumulate a total of 4 points in 12 months
c. do not score enough points on your driver test
d. fail the written test

41. Points:
a. are nothing to worry about
b. are a good thing to have on your driver record
c. are helpful if you want to get a job driving
d. are something you don't want on your driver record

42. FACT is an abbreviation for:
a. Finance A Car Today
b. Full Ambulance Cannot Turn
c. Fear of Authority Causes Tension
d. Failure to Appear in Court for Traffic violations

43. Front door windows on a vehicle may be tinted to no more than:
a. 100% light blockage
b. whatever looks good
c. 65% light blockage
d. 50% light blockage

44. A license plate frame:
a. may cover the word Missouri on the plate
b. should not cover any information on the license plate
c. may cover the month/year registration stickers
d. may cover the wording at the bottom of the plate

45. When a person buys a vehicle, he/she must title the vehicle within:

a. 30 days
b. 6 months
c. 1 week
d. 1 year

Answer Key:
1-c, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b, 5-c, 6-a, 7-c, 8-d, 9-d, 10-a, 11-d, 12-d, 13-b, 14-b, 15-a, 16-a, 17-d, 18-d, 19-c, 20-b, 21-d, 22-b, 23-a, 24-d, 25-a, 26-a, 27-d, 28-c, 29-a, 30-d, 31-d, 32-d, 33-c, 34-a, 35-d, 36-a, 37-c, 38-c, 39-a, 40-b, 41-d, 42-d, 43-c, 44-b, 45-a

SPARKY SAYS:
WHEN YOU DRIVE A VEHICLE (*EVEN IF IT IS NOT YOURS*), YOU MUST BE PREPARED TO SHOW THE INSURANCE AND REGISTRATION PAPERS UPON DEMAND BY A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER!

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SPARKY SAYS:
YOU SHOULD STAY INFORMED OF ANY NEW LAWS THAT MAY AFFECT YOUR RESPONSIBILITIES AS A DRIVER!

GLOSSARY

AIR BAGS - Supplemental restraint systems that are standard equipment in many newer vehicles, to protect vehicle occupants during collisions. Designed to be used with seat belts.

ANTI-LOCK BRAKING SYSTEM (ABS) - Allows the driver to stop without brake lockup. Standard equipment in many newer vehicles. Designed to be used by applying steady pressure on the brake pedal.

ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE (ATV) - Any motor vehicle designed to travel over any terrain, of a type possessing three to six rubber tires, and powered by a gasoline engine not exceeding 600 cubic centimeters.

BICYCLE - Any vehicle having two tandem wheels, propelled solely by human power, upon which any person may ride (except scooters and similar devices).

BLIND SPOT - The areas at the left and right corner of the car that the driver can not see in the rearview mirrors.

BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION (BAC) - The percent (%) of alcohol in a person's blood. In Missouri it is illegal to operate a motor vehicle when the BAC is 0.08% or more for a person who is age 21 or over; and 0.020% or more for a person who is under age 21.

BYPASS - A road used for going around or passing an area.

CONTROLLED INTERSECTION - An intersection where traffic is regulated by traffic signs or signal lights.

DAYTIME RUNNING LAMPS - Upper beam headlights that go on automatically when the vehicle is running. This is a feature of many newer vehicles.

DECELERATION LANE - An extra driving lane on the side of a high-speed highway to permit vehicles to slow down before exiting.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING - Being careful to prevent accidents, in spite of incorrect actions of others or bad driving conditions.

DRIVER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM - A required course of study for certain drivers who have shown cause that their driving skills are not acceptable. The course must meet or exceed the standards of the National Safety Council's eight-hour "Defensive Driving Course" .

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI) - Driving when your senses and judgment are impaired by alcohol or other drugs.

ENDORSEMENT - A code used on a driver license or permit, to show that you are also qualified to operate other types of vehicles (such as a motorcycle). Two examples of commercial driver license endorsements are P (passenger vehicle) and H (hazardous materials).

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY - A driver's (or car owner's) ability to pay for damage caused by an accident when he or she is at fault. It is usually in the form of liability insurance.

FREEWAY - A high-speed divided highway without intersections.

GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSE - A step-by-step licensing process for all new driver license applicants under the age of 21.

HIGHWAY - Any publicly-maintained roadway that is open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel.

HYDROPLANING - A driving condition where the tires lose traction on a wet road, and float on a layer of water or slush.

IMPAIRMENT - Physical and/or mental condition that can reduce the ability to operate a motor vehicle safely.

IMPLIED CONSENT - Under this law, a driver (by driving), automatically agrees to take a test to measure blood alcohol concentration when stopped (under 21 years old), under arrest (age 21 and over), and suspected of driving under the influence.

INTERCHANGE - The junction of two or more highways where turnoffs allow you to join or cross traffic.

INTERSTATE SYSTEM - A national network of over 41,000 miles of limited access highways set by Congress.

INTOXICATION - The state of a person who has consumed too much alcohol.

MANDATORY SENTENCES - These are penalties set by law for certain driving offenses and, if convicted, the penalties must be carried out.

MEDIAN - A strip of land separating traffic going in opposite directions.

MERGING TRAFFIC - Traffic from two separate lanes combining into one.

NO ZONE - Blind spots or danger areas, particularly around large trucks, where crashes may occur.

PEDESTRIAN - Any person on foot.

PRIVILEGE - A benefit. A driver license is a privilege, and not a basic right granted by law.

REACTION DISTANCE - The distance a car travels before the driver can take corrective action to a perceived danger.

REINSTATEMENT - The return of driving privilege after it has been suspended/revoked/denied, after all reinstatement requirements are met by the driver.

RESTRICTION - A special need that must be met in order to drive legally. Restrictions are marked on the driver license. For example, if you must wear corrective lenses to pass the vision test, then you must also wear them while driving. Your license will have an "A" restriction (for corrective lenses).

RIGHT OF WAY - The privilege of the immediate use of the highway. Pedestrians always have the right of way. At uncontrolled intersections, the vehicle to the left shall yield the right of way to the vehicle approaching from the right.

SATOP - Substance Abuse Traffic Offender Program.

SHOULDER - The portion of the highway for emergency use, but not intended for travel.

TAILGATING - Following another vehicle too closely.

VIOLATION - A failure to obey driving rules and regulations.

SPARKY SAYS:

IF YOU AREN'T SURE YOU UNDERSTAND A TRAFFIC LAW, ASK A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER!

NOTES

NOTES