

Your renewal notice and any other important information from the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) is sent to your last known address. If you move, please inform the DMV within ten days. Submit an address change over the Internet at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/links/change.htm> or by mail to: Driver Information Section, P. O. Box 7995, Madison, WI 53707-7995.

Need more information than what is included in this manual?

Visit the appropriate DMV Web site for more detailed information.

Accidents and Accident Reports	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/traffic/index.htm
Change of Address	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/links/change.htm
DMV Home Page	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/index.htm
DMV Service Centers (locations, hours, etc.)	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/about/locate/dmv/scmap.htm
Driver License Fees	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/driver-fees.htm
Driving Schools	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/gdl/cdschools.htm
Duplicate License	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/dlreplace.htm
Four-year Extension	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/renew/dlextend.htm
GDL Log Sheet	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/docs/hs303.pdf
GDL Points and Convictions	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/gdl/gdlpoints.htm
ID Card	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/idcard.htm
Motorists' Handbook online	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/handbook.htm
New Wisconsin Residents	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/nonreside/index.htm
Occupational License	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/revoked/occllc.htm
Opt Out (withhold your name from being sold)	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/links/optout.htm
Points and Point System	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/points/pointfaq.htm
Proof of Citizenship or Legal Status	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/doc/proof-legal.htm
Proof of Identity Documents	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/doc/proof-identity.htm
Proof of Name and Date of Birth Documents	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/doc/proof-dob.htm
Proof of Name Change Documents	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/doc/proof-change.htm
Proof of Wisconsin Residency	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/doc/proof-resident.htm
Reinstating a Revoked or Suspended license	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/revoked/reinstat.htm
Schedule a Skills (Road) Test	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/schedule.htm
Teen Driving	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/gdl/teengdl.htm
Traffic Safety Courses	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/points/trafsaf.htm
Transferring From Another State	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/apply/nonreside/index.htm
Vehicle Registration Fees	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/vehicles/veh-fees.htm
Vehicle Registration/Licensing, General Info	http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/vehicles/title/index.htm

Still have questions or need more information?

E-mail them to: driverrecords.dmv@dot.state.us or call (608) 266-2353.

When you apply for or renew your ID card, instruction permit or driver license, you will be asked if you want to be an organ donor in the event of your death. If you answer "yes," you should sign the back of your ID card, instruction permit or driver license. Be sure to also let your family know of your wishes. If you change your mind at any time, simply cross off your signature on the back of your ID card, permit or license.

Wisconsin has an Absolute Sobriety or "Not a Drop" law. This means that drivers under 21 may not have a drop of alcohol in their system when operating a motor vehicle.

Note: This manual is intended to inform the user of the Rules of the Road (Wisconsin state laws and Administrative Rules), as well as important safety tips. Information in this and other handbooks and manuals published by the Division of Motor Vehicles is not all-inclusive and is subject to change at any time due to new or revised laws.

WISCONSIN GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSING SUPERVISED DRIVING LOG

Wisconsin Department of Transportation
HS-303/7/2006

Parents must certify that their student has obtained a minimum of 30 hours of supervised driving, with at least 10 hours at night. This form is provided for your convenience to keep track of driving time and experience. Each hour of supervised driving experience, while accompanied by a qualified instructor, may be considered as 2 hours of driving experience, with a maximum of 5 instructor-supervised hours to be able to be counted in this manner.

DATE & TIME	DRIVING ENVIRONMENT (residential, city, rural hwy, expressway, etc.)	* DRIVING SKILLS PRACTICED	CONDITIONS: (sunny, raining, snowing/dry, wet, icy, etc.)		DRIVING TIME HOURS/MINUTES		MENTOR: P = Parent PD = Parent Designee T = Qualified Instructor	MENTOR INITIALS	
			Weather	Roadway	Day	Night			

DATE & TIME	DRIVING ENVIRONMENT (residential, city, rural hwy, expressway, etc.)	* DRIVING SKILLS PRACTICED	CONDITIONS: (sunny, raining, snowing/dry, wet, icy, etc.)		DRIVING TIME HOURS/MINUTES		MENTOR: P = Parent PD = Parent Designee T = Qualified Instructor	MENTOR INITIALS
			Weather	Roadway	Day	Night		
			Sub-Totals					
			Total Hrs. Day + Night					

Using 16-17 year-old driver crash data from 2003-2004, the following items were identified as being the major Possible Contributing Circumstances (PCCs). The percentage of crashes for which they were reported is also provided. Parents are encouraged to reinforce practice procedures and techniques that will help to reduce crashes from occurring as a result of any of the following PCCs.

- > Inattentive driving - 18.2%
- > Failure to control vehicle - 16.8%
- > Failure to yield right-of-way - 16.0%
- > Speed too fast for conditions - 15.6%
- > Following too close - 7.3%
- > Exceeding speed limit - 3.4%
- > Disregarding traffic control - 3.0%
- > Improper turn - 1.9%
- > Driver condition - 1.6%
- > Unsafe backing - 1.6%
- > Left of center - 1.4%
- > Improper overtake - 1.0%

* **Examples:** yielding right-of-way/courtesy; maintaining driving focus/attention; vehicle control/handling; speed awareness/control; safe braking; space management - front following distance (maintaining a minimum 3-4 second following distance under ideal conditions); space to the sides and rear; identification and compliance with traffic controls (including RR Crossings); proper turns and turning procedures; safe and proper backing (straight-line and maneuvering in reverse); selecting and maintaining lane position; safe and proper passing procedures and techniques; controlling emotions; proper/appropriate visual perceptive skills; and pre-driving habits (including safety belts).

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INTRODUCTION

This large print, abridged version of the Wisconsin Motorists' Handbook is intended for use by individuals with special needs. All other readers should study the Wisconsin Motorists' Handbook.

This book will help you understand the basic rules of driving. However, it is not a complete statement of Wisconsin traffic law. If you have a question the book does not answer, ask a driver license examiner or a police officer.

GETTING A LICENSE

If you want to drive a car in Wisconsin, you must:

- Have a driver's license from another state.
or
- Pass Wisconsin knowledge, signs and vision tests.
and
- Get a Wisconsin instruction (learner's) permit.
and
- Practice driving.
and
- Pass the road test.

If you are under 18, you need to complete a Driver Education course. You will also need to have an adult sponsor.

You will need to show the examiner a certified copy of your U.S. birth certificate or immigration document. You must also show a second ID, like a signed Social Security card or picture ID.

LEARNING TO DRIVE WITH AN INSTRUCTION PERMIT

You must be at least 15½ years old.

All persons learning to drive must have an instruction permit. To get an instruction permit, you must pass several tests.

You may not drive alone with an instruction permit. The person sitting next to you must have 2 years driving experience and hold a regular license (cannot be a probationary or occupational.) You must drive with one of these people sitting next to you:

- A certified driver education teacher age 19 or older. Other students may sit in the back seat of the car.
or
- One of your parents, your guardian or your spouse age 19 or older. Your immediate family members may ride along in the back seat.
or
- A person age 21 or older. (If you are under age 18, this person must have permission, in writing, from your parent or guardian before they can ride with you.)

THREE TESTS: TRAFFIC SIGNS, KNOWLEDGE AND ROAD TESTS

Most tests are given at the Wisconsin Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) by a driver license examiner. Some driver education teachers give the tests, too. The tests are to see if you understand Wisconsin road signs and Wisconsin traffic laws.

The person who gives you the tests will also check your vision. The examiner wants to find out if you can see well enough to drive safely.

You must pass a traffic signs test and a knowledge test to get an instruction permit.

Later, after you practice driving, you must pass a road test to get a full driver's license.

► Traffic Signs Test

You will need to identify several signs by their colors and shapes.

► Knowledge Test

You will need to answer 50 questions. These questions will ask you about good driving habits, traffic rules, laws and other driving-related things.

If you have trouble reading the test, tell the examiner. They can give you the test with audio (you will hear the questions and answer choices through a set of headphones.) The examiner is there to help you.

When you pass the traffic signs and knowledge tests and pay the required fee, you will get your instruction permit.

Someone from another state with a driver's license may get a Wisconsin license without taking these tests.

➤ **The Road Test**

Seven or more days after you get your instruction permit, you can take a driving test. You will need an appointment for a road test. (See inside back cover.)

You should practice your driving before taking the road test.

Here are some tips for taking the road test:

Be sure the car you want to drive for the test is safe. The examiner will check the car's:

- headlights (high and low beam)
- turn signals
- brakes
- brake lights
- horn
- windshield wipers
- speedometer
- tail lights
- current license plate
- license plate light
- tires
- defroster
- windows
- mirrors
- exhaust system
- safety belts (Be sure the safety belts work and are clean.)

TAKING THE ROAD TEST

The examiner will watch to be sure you do these things:

- Put your car in neutral and push the clutch all the way down before you start. If you have an automatic transmission, this doesn't apply.
- Look behind you to be sure the way is clear before you pull out.
- Keep your foot off the clutch pedal when you drive (except to shift.)

The examiner will:

- tell you where to drive and where to stop and turn. you will have enough time to plan what to do.
- check to see that you put on your turn signal, check your mirrors, and glance over your shoulder before you change lanes.
- check to see if you have both hands on the wheel.
- check to see that you are sitting up straight.
- check to see if you drive within the speed limit.
- ask you to park.
- ask you to back up.
- ask you to stop on a hill and park.
- ask you to turn around using the "Y" turn.
- may ask you to turn onto a one-way street.

You won't get a driver's license if any of these things happen during the road test:

- You break a traffic law.
- You cause danger for another driver or a pedestrian.
- You are in a crash.

- You appear not to have had enough training or practice driving.
- You are unable to control your car or handle driving in traffic.
- You make too many driving mistakes.

Do not try to have someone else take your road test for you. It is against the law.

If you pass the road test and pay the required fee, you will get your driver's license.

Be sure to carry your driver's license with you every time you drive a car. Do not keep it in the glove box.

MOVING TO WISCONSIN FROM ANOTHER STATE

If you move to Wisconsin with a valid driver's license from another state, you must get a Wisconsin license within 60 days. You must give up your other license. You must show a second ID, like a signed Social Security card or picture ID.

Your vision will be checked. You may need to take tests about traffic laws and traffic signs. Usually, a road test is not needed.

BEFORE YOU DRIVE

PLAN AHEAD—SAVE GAS!

You can save gas and make your car last longer if you do these things:

- Ride the bus or take a cab.
- Car pool or ride share.
- Walk or ride a bicycle whenever possible.
- Avoid driving during rush hour.
- Start slowly and slow down gradually.
- Avoid braking when it isn't needed.
- When running errands, make a list before you leave home. Plan a route so you don't have to backtrack.
- Call ahead to make sure they have what you need or want.

CHECK YOUR CAR

Make sure your car is safe to drive. This will help in case there is an emergency. For example, you will be able to stop quickly when you need to if your brakes are in good shape.

Make sure all lights work: turn signals, brake lights, tail lights and headlights.

Keep your headlights, backup, brake and tail lights clean. Dirt on them can reduce the light by as much as 50%.

Your car's windshield should be replaced if it is cracked or broken. It can be very dangerous if something hits a cracked or broken windshield.

Keep your windshield clean. A dirty windshield is hard to see through.

Clear snow and ice from all the windows before you drive.

Windshield wipers need to be in good shape. If the blades are worn, they won't work right and could cause a problem.

Keep your windshield washer container full.

Don't hang things from the mirror. Don't clutter up your windows with decals (stickers.) Besides being illegal, they could block your view.

Worn or bald tires can affect how your car handles. You won't be able to stop as fast. You could have a flat tire. You won't have good traction. You can hydroplane even if going slow when it is raining. That is when your car's tires ride on top of water on the road. If that happens, you won't have control of your car.

Keep the right amount of air in your tires. You will get better gas mileage. Your car will handle better, too.

Make sure the steering works right. It could be hard to control your car if it doesn't.

Shocks, springs and struts help to make your car ride smooth. If they are worn, your car will ride rough. The car may be hard to control, too.

Make sure the muffler and exhaust pipes are good. Leaking exhaust can kill you! Good mufflers and pipes help your car run better, too.

Make sure your car's motor runs good. Otherwise, it could quit on the road. That could be dangerous! A car that doesn't run good costs more to run. And it is more likely to break down or to cause a crash.

Make sure things in the car are put away. If you need to stop quickly, loose things can fly around and hurt someone. Things on the floor could roll under the brake pedal. That could keep you from being able to stop!

Make sure your horn works. If you need it to warn somebody, it could save your life.

THINGS TO DO BEFORE YOU DRIVE

Everyone's safety depends a lot on what you do before you drive. Here are some things you should do before you start to drive:

- Check the tires to make sure they have enough air in them.
- Make sure all windows are cleared of snow and ice.
- Adjust the seat.
- Adjust the mirrors.
- Buckle your safety belt.
- Make sure others in the car are buckled up, too.

SAFETY BELTS

Wisconsin requires all people in the car to wear a safety belt or be in an approved safety seat. If your car has airbags, you still need to wear a safety belt.



If you aren't sitting behind the steering wheel, you can't control the car. Safety belts keep you in your seat so you can control the car if something happens. Safety belts also keep you from being thrown out of the car if you are in a bad crash. Wearing a safety belt helps you to avoid being hurt in a crash. Always buckle up! It can save your life!

Your safety belt should fit across your hips. If your car has separate seat and shoulder belts, always wear both.

CHILDREN AND SAFETY BELTS OR SEATS

The safest place for children is in the middle of the back seat. If they are in the front seat and the airbags go off, kids can be badly hurt or even die.

Always buckle children in a safety seat, booster seat or safety belt. Wisconsin law says:

- children under 4 years old must be in a safety seat.
- children 4 to 8 years old must be in a safety seat or booster seat.
- children over 8 must use a safety belt.



WARNING

- Don't hold babies in your arms or on your lap.
- Children must be in a safety seat, booster seat or safety belt at all times.

RULES OF THE ROAD

TRAFFIC SIGNALS (LIGHTS)



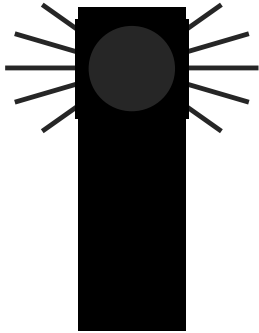
Red

You must stop. If it is safe and there are no signs saying right turns are not allowed, you can turn right after stopping. Make sure there are no cars coming!



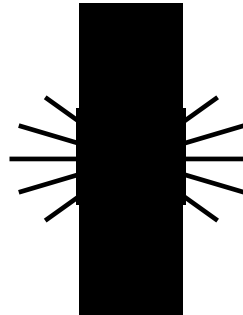
Yellow

Means be careful. Stop if it can be done safely. The yellow light will soon turn red.



Flashing Red

You must stop. Go when it is safe. You do not have to wait for the light to turn green.



Flashing yellow

Slow down. You may continue, but do so carefully. Look for other cars first.



Red arrows

You must stop. You cannot turn right on a red arrow unless a sign says you can. Make sure no cars are coming!



Yellow arrow

Stop if you can do so safely. The yellow will soon turn red. But, if you have already started to turn, complete the turn.



Green

You can go if it is safe. Wait for people crossing the street or vehicles still in the intersection.



Green arrow

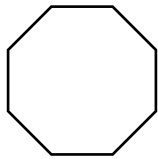
You may turn the way the arrow points. Be careful. Wait for people crossing the street. You must wait for other cars that might still be in the intersection.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

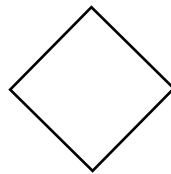
Traffic signs tell you about traffic rules and hazards. They tell you where you are and how to get to where you want to go. They tell you where services are. Each type of sign is identified by its shape and color.

SIGN SHAPES

A sign's shape is the first thing you will see. You need to know what a sign's shape means in case it is covered by snow or dirt.



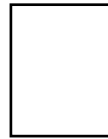
STOP SIGNS



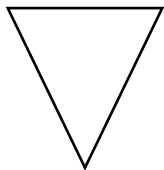
**WARNING OF
POSSIBLE DANGER**



GUIDE SIGNS



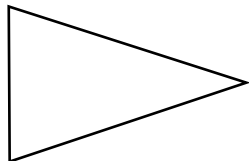
**INFORMATION ON DRIVING
RULES AND LAWS**



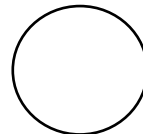
YIELD SIGNS



**SCHOOL AND SCHOOL
CROSSING SIGNS**



NO PASSING ZONE



RAILROAD CROSSING

SIGN COLORS

This is what sign colors mean.



RED

Stop, yield, or you
can't do something



BLUE

Tells you where
you can get help



YELLOW

Warning



ORANGE

The road is being fixed
or people are working
on or near the road



WHITE

Information
or rules or laws



BROWN

Parks, recreation areas
or pretty places to see



GREEN

Information

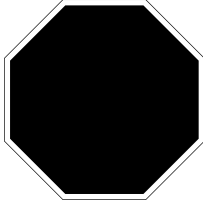
WORDS FOUND ON TRAFFIC SIGNS

You should know what these words mean.

ahead	emergency	motorized	slow
airport	enforced	narrow	soft
all way	enter	north	south
alternate	entrance	obey	speed
arrow	except	oil	steep
begin	excluded	oncoming	survey crew
between signs	exempt	only	temporary
beyond	exit	outlet	through
bike	expressway	outside	tons
block	facing	park	tow away zone
bridge	fallen rock	pavement	tracks
bump	feet	ped	trailer hitch
business	flashing	pedestrian	unlawful
bypass	grade	pick-up	uses
careful	gravel	playground	village
carefully	highway	present	walk
cattle	hitchhiking	proceed	warning
caution	hospital	prohibited	way
clearance	increase	push button	weigh station
closed	intersection	radar	west
commercial	interstate	railroad	wet
construction	junction	ramp	winding
controlled	lane	reduce	work
county	law	reserved	wrong
crossing	limit	rest area	X-ing
crosswalk	local	restricted	yield
curb	lodging	resume	your
decrease	loose	road	zone
deer	low	rough	
detour	lugs	route	
dip	machinery	school	
direction	maintenance	sharp	
divided	merging	shoulders	
double	minimum	signals	
down	motorcycle	single	
east	motorists	slippery	

SIGN EXAMPLES

RED means you must stop or yield. Some red signs mean you must not do something.



A **stop sign** is red with white letters. It has eight sides. A stop sign means you must stop. Just slowing down for a stop sign is against the law.

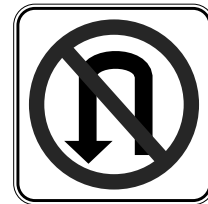
These signs tell you **not** to do something. The red circle and stripe means NO.



NO TRUCKS



NO LEFT TURN



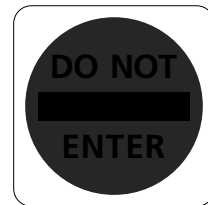
NO U-TURN



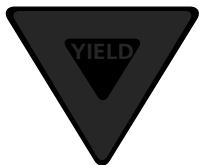
NO BICYCLES



NO RIGHT TURN



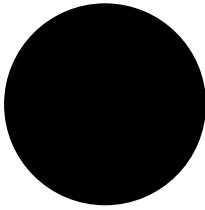
NO ENTRY



This sign means **YIELD the right-of-way**. Slow down. Other cars on the road that you want to cross or enter have the right-of-way. You must let them go first.

The **YIELD sign** is a triangle pointing down.

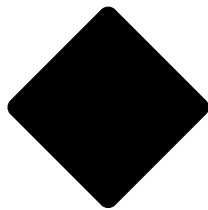
YELLOW means caution or warning.



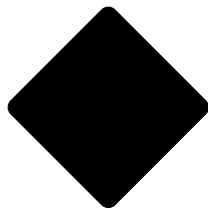
The railroad crossing sign is a round, yellow sign with a black "X". The RR on the sign means Rail Road. It is before the crossing. This is a warning of possible danger. Always slow down and look both ways before crossing railroad tracks.

Some caution or warning signs are diamond shaped. They tell you of possible danger ahead.

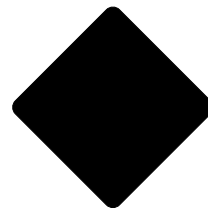
These signs show a picture of a warning.



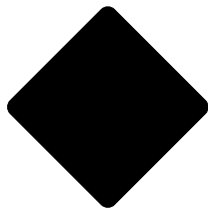
INTERSECTION



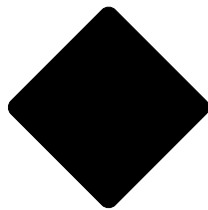
**MERGING TRAFFIC
FROM RIGHT**



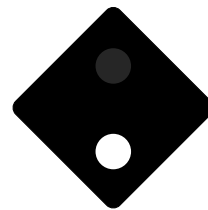
HILL



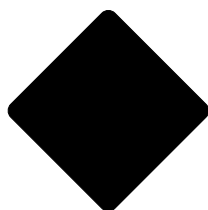
DIVIDED HIGHWAY



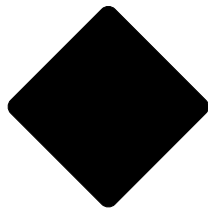
**PEDESTRIAN
CROSSING**



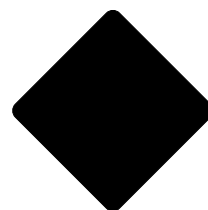
SIGNAL AHEAD



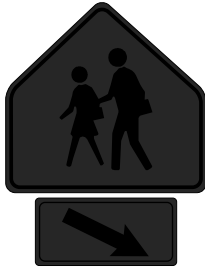
**SLIPPERY
WHEN WET**



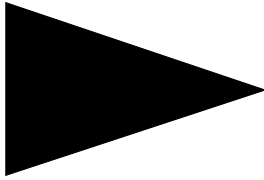
TWO-WAY TRAFFIC



DEER CROSSING

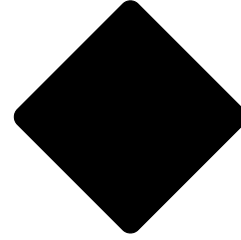
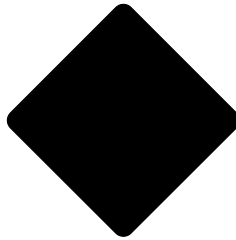
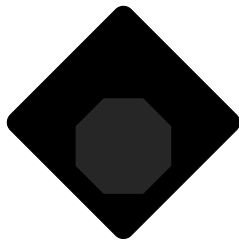


A 5-sided sign means you are in a **School Zone**. You must slow to 15 mph (unless another speed is posted) when children or a crossing guard are present.

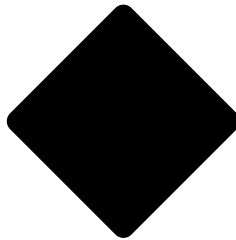
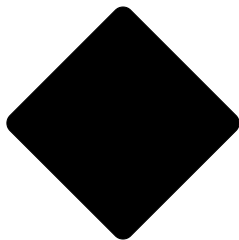
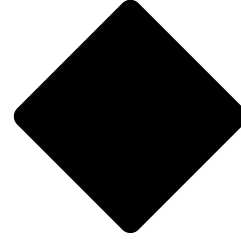
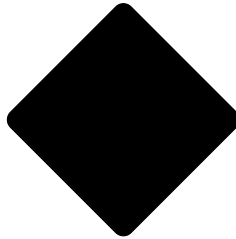
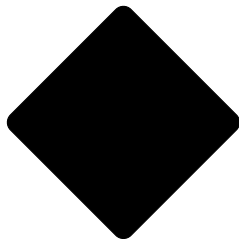


The **NO PASSING sign** is found on the left side of the road. The sign will face you. If you pass, you have to be back on your side of the road before you reach the no passing zone sign.

Here are some other signs that warn you of danger ahead.

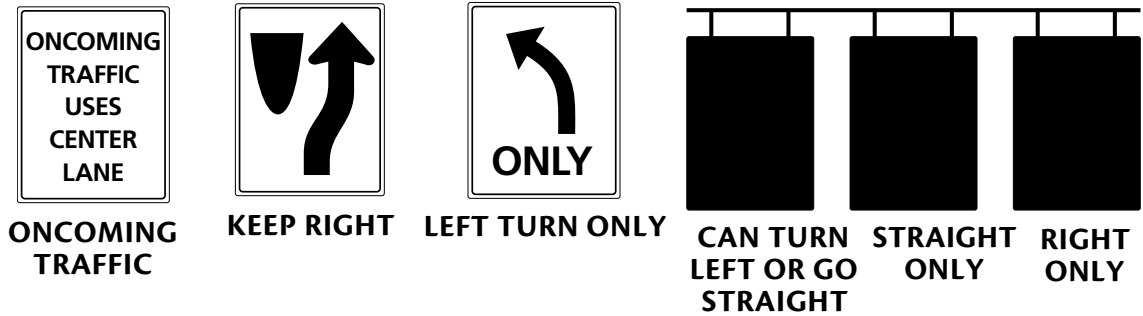


STOP AHEAD



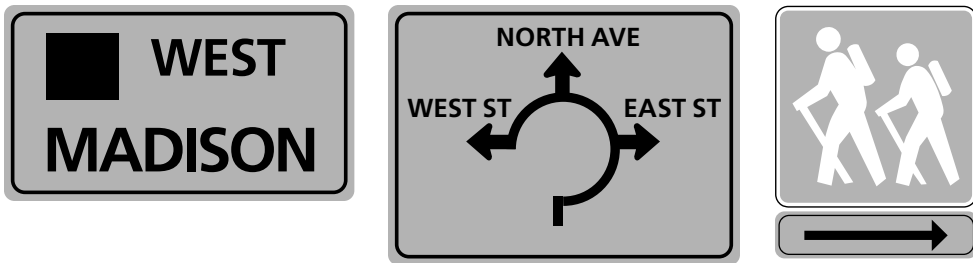
WHITE and **BLACK** means regulations (rules) and information.

These signs are square or a rectangle.



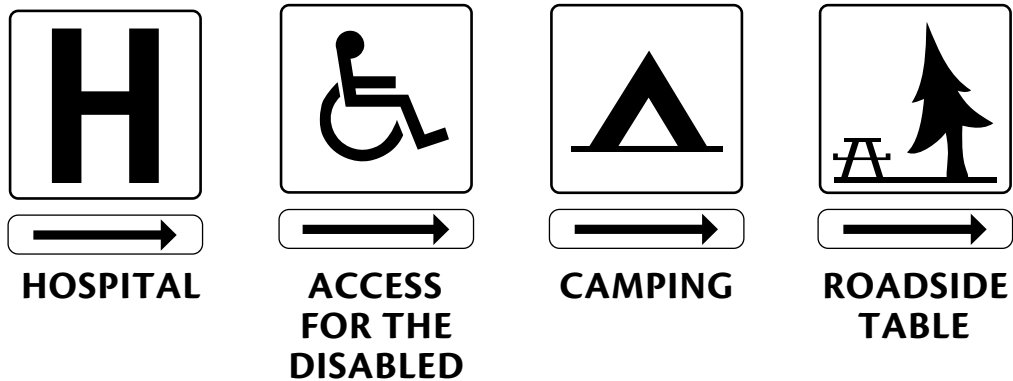
GREEN means where to go for places or things.

These signs tell drivers and people walking which way to go.

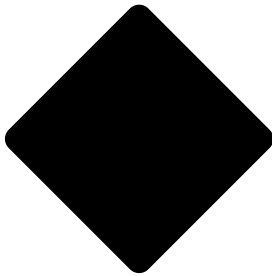


BLUE means there are services nearby.

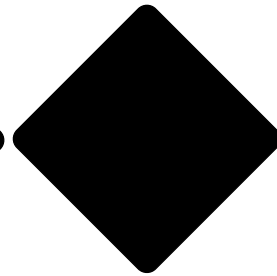
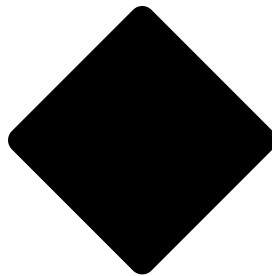
These are service signs.



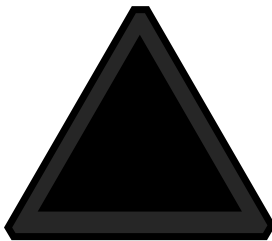
ORANGE means people are working on the road.
Slow down and drive carefully when you are
passing people working on the road.



FLAGGER



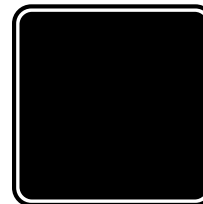
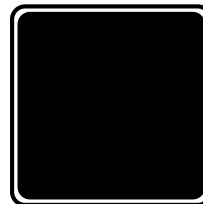
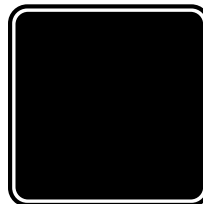
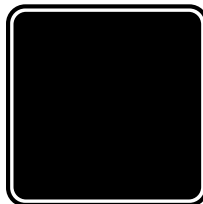
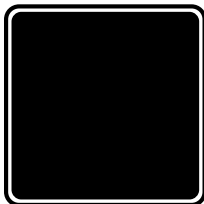
WORKER



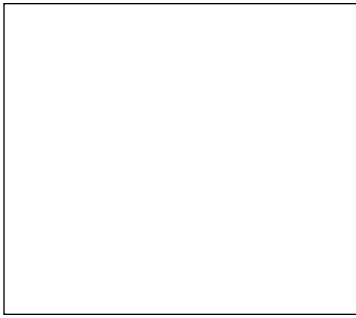
A **slow moving vehicle (SMV)** must
have a sign on the back of it. The sign
is in the shape of a triangle and reflects
light. The sign tells you the trailer, tractor,
horse-drawn vehicle or truck is moving
at a speed of less than 25 mph.

Slow down when you see the SMV
sign. You may need to stay behind the
vehicle because of traffic coming toward
you. Be careful when you do pass.

BROWN means information
about a recreation or scenic place.

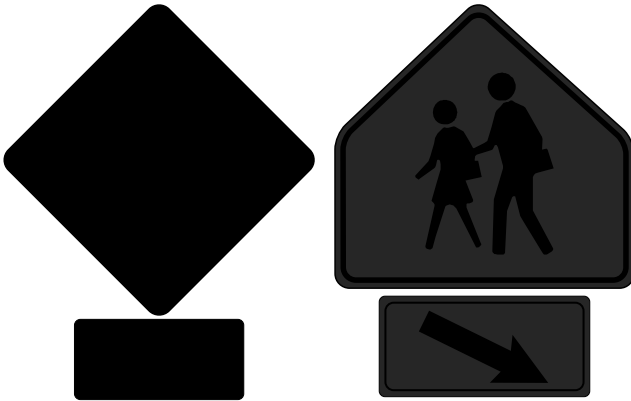


You will see these signs pointing to a swimming
pool, park, ice skating rink or other places
where people go to relax and have fun.



PEOPLE DIRECTING TRAFFIC

If a police officer or other official person is directing traffic, you do not need to obey signs or signals. You should do what that person directs you to do.



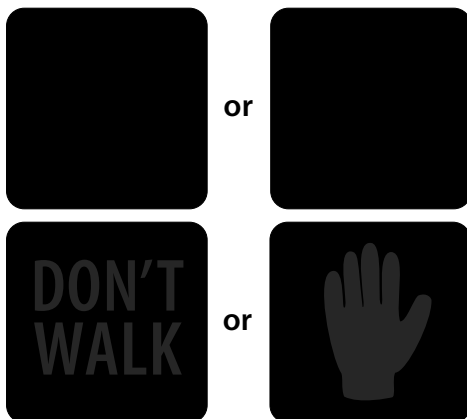
CROSSWALKS

Crosswalks are special areas for people to cross the street. They are often (but not always) marked with yellow or white lines. When people are in a crosswalk, they have the right-of-way.

Not all crosswalks are at corners or intersections. They may be in the middle of a block.

These signs are used at crosswalks. Older signs will be yellow. Newer ones will be fluorescent green.

PEDESTRIANS

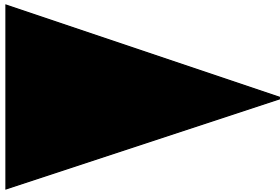


A person who walks is called a pedestrian. You must wait for a pedestrian to cross the road before driving ahead.

At some corners, pedestrians have “WALK” and “DON’T WALK” signals. If a signal changes from “WALK” to “DON’T WALK” when the pedestrian is still in the road, you must wait for them to cross the road before driving ahead.



Blind people may carry a white cane when they walk. Or they may be led by a guide dog. If you see anyone in the road with a white cane or guide dog, stop at least 10 feet away until the person is off the road.



ROAD MARKINGS

Yellow road markings divide lanes of traffic going in opposite directions.

You must not pass if there is a solid yellow line on your side of the center line.

DO NOT PASS

YOU MAY PASS

Although it is sometimes legal to pass on the right, it is usually not a good idea. The other driver may not expect you to pass on the right, and might turn right as you are passing. This would cause a crash. Pass on the left if at all possible.

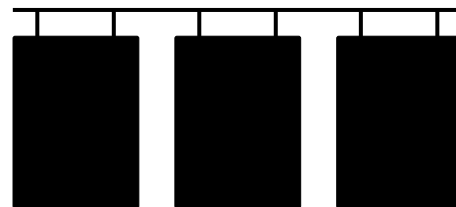
You can pass on the right when the car ahead is making a left turn. You must not drive off the pavement, though.

Some signs or lines painted on the road will show what you can do from certain lanes. This sign or road markings means:

Left lane: *can go straight or turn left.*

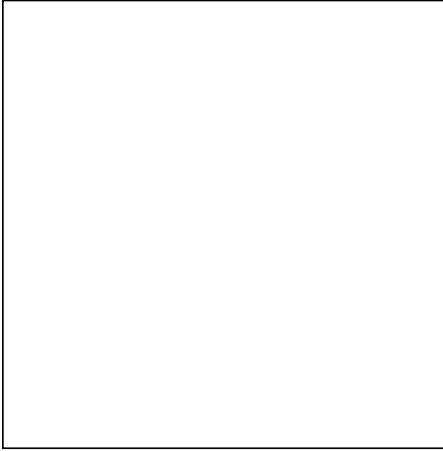
Middle lane: *can only go straight.*

Right lane: *can go straight or turn right.*



STOPPING

There are rules about where your car should be when you stop for a stop sign.



The front wheels of your car should be just before the stop line painted on the road.



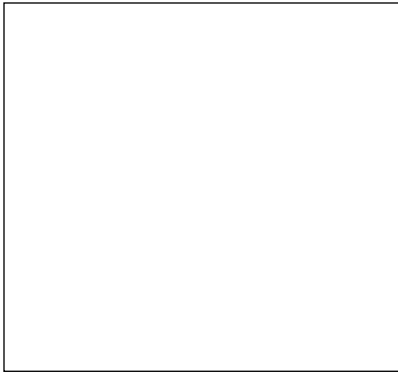
If there is no stop line painted on the road, you must stop before you enter the crosswalk (place where people walk.)

Be alert so you know ahead of time when you will have to stop. Trying to stop quickly can make you lose control of your car. It is also harder for someone behind you to stop without hitting you.

Try to avoid panic stops by seeing things far enough ahead of time. You may not need to stop at all if you see things far enough ahead. Sometimes all you may need to do is slow down or change lanes.

Keep your car in gear while driving. That way, the engine will help give braking power.

INTERSECTIONS



An intersection is where two or more roads cross or join.

Slow down when you come to an intersection without a STOP sign. Watch for cars crossing the road you are on. Watch for people walking, too.

Before you start through an intersection, you need to check for cross traffic. Look left. Look right. Look across (straight ahead.) Then look left again.

If your view of the cross street is blocked by trees, buildings or parked cars, slow down even more. You may need to stop quickly if another car is there that you couldn't see because something blocked your view.

If you can't see down the cross street because of trees, buildings or parked cars, slowly pull ahead a little bit. Check down the cross street again. Make sure nobody is coming before you go. Be sure to look for people walking too!

RIGHT-OF-WAY

There are rules about who can go first at intersections (crossings.) These rules are called the “right-of-way.” You “yield” the right-of-way when you let someone else go first.

Pedestrians (people walking) **always** have the right-of-way. It doesn’t matter where they walk—if they are on a street or road—always yield the right-of-way to pedestrians!

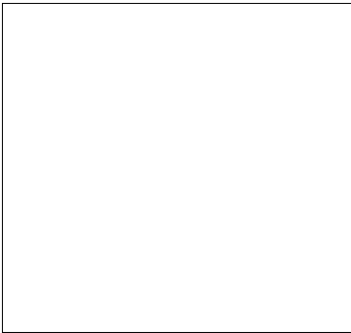
Here are some examples of who has the right-of-way:

CONTROLLED INTERSECTIONS



Intersections with stop signs at all corners (4-way stop) are called controlled intersections. The first driver to get there has the right-of-way. If two or more drivers get there at the same time, the driver to your right can go first.

UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTIONS



Uncontrolled intersections are those with no signs or stop lights. In the drawing at the left, the driver going straight (green car) has the right-of-way. The red car must let the green car go through the crossing first.

If more than one driver is going straight, the one to your right can go first.

In this drawing, the red car must wait. The green can go first. The green car has the right-of-way because it is going straight. The red car must wait because it is turning.

TURNS

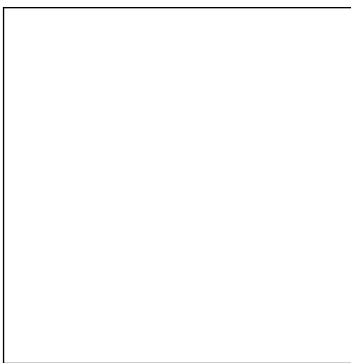
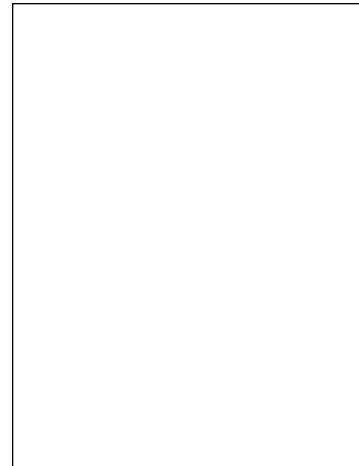
Before you turn, you should check your mirrors for traffic behind you. They need to know you will be slowing down. If they don't, they could run into you.

You can move into a bus/bicycle lane to prepare for a turn. But make sure it is safe! First check for someone riding a bicycle in the lane. Turn your head and look.

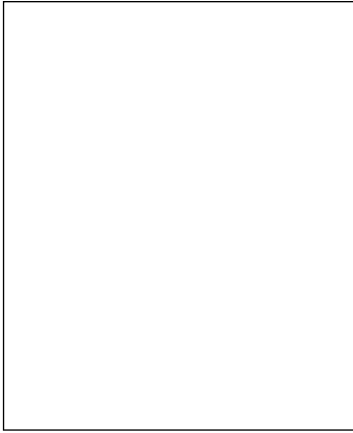
RIGHT TURNS

Here are the steps for a right turn:

- Move to the right most travel lane.
- Put your turn signal on about 100 feet from the corner. But, if there is a driveway between you and where you want to turn, wait until you have passed the driveway before you put on your turn signal. Otherwise, someone else could get mixed up and think you are turning into the driveway.
- Look both ways for traffic and people crossing.
- Turn into the right travel lane as you turn the corner, but watch for cars parked along the curb.



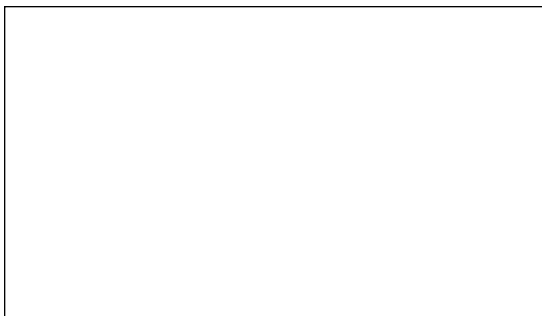
Caution: Watch for large trucks and buses making right turns. In order to make the turn, they may **need** to swing left before turning right. Do not try to pass these vehicles on the right.



If you want to turn right off a four-lane road, you should turn **from** the lane closest to the right edge of the road. Turn **into** the lane closest to the right side of the road.



Right turns can be made when a traffic light is red unless there is a “No turn on red” sign. Move into the lane farthest to the right. Stop. Wait until all pedestrians, bicycles and cars are out of the way.



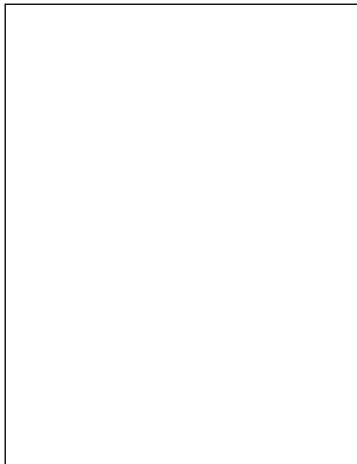
If there is more than one lane for right turns, you can only turn right on red from the lane farthest to the right (see the green cars).

The red cars and the red “X” show what **not** to do. If you were to turn from the left lane, you would be in the way of the blue car coming through the intersection on a green light.

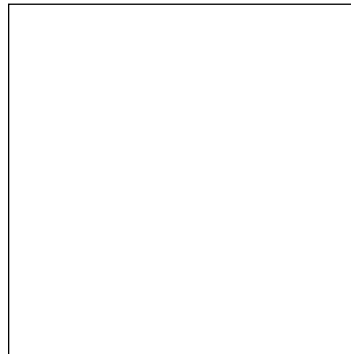
LEFT TURNS

To make a left turn:

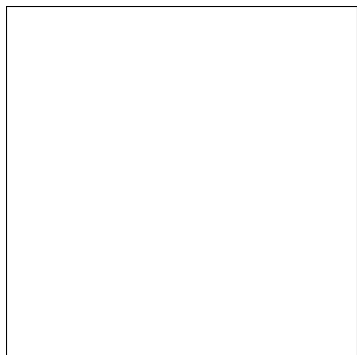
- move over close to the center line.
- put your turn signal on and slow down 100 feet from the corner.
- look both ways for traffic and people crossing.
- as you turn, keep close to the center line, but stay on the right side of it.
- after you complete the turn, return to the right most lane. Remember to use your turn signal to show you are moving over!



**FROM DIVIDED TO
DIVIDED HIGHWAY**



**FROM ONE-WAY TO
ONE-WAY STREET**



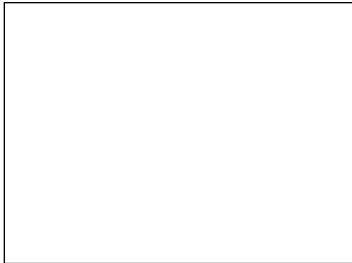
**FROM TWO-WAY TO
ONE-WAY STREET**



**FROM TWO-WAY TO
TWO-WAY STREET**

To make a left turn at a green traffic light:

- Enter the intersection.
Keep your wheels straight.
- Wait for traffic to clear.
Then make your left turn.



U-TURN

A U-turn is a turn on the road as shown in the drawing.

You can make a U-turn on any country, two-lane road if it can be done safely.

You may not make a U-turn at any of these places:

- In a business district.
- On a main highway in a residential area.
- At any intersection with traffic signals.
- When a police officer is directing traffic.

Y-TURN

A Y-turn is used to turn around on a road. You should not attempt a Y-turn if there is another way to turn around. Because making a Y-Turn is a test of skill and judgment, it is used in the road test.

This is how to make a Y-turn on a two-lane road:

Before each step, check for traffic in your blind spot.

1. Signal right. Pull to the right side of the road and stop.
(See #1 in the drawing.)
2. Be sure the left lane is clear. Signal left. Pull over at an angle to the left side of the road. (#2)

- 3.
- 2.
- 4.
- 1.

3. Check for traffic. Turn wheels to the right. Look through the back window. Back close to the curb behind you. If there is a curb, do not touch it with the car wheels. (#3)
4. Turn wheels to the left. Check for traffic. Pull ahead when it is safe to do so. (#4)

SPACE

You need to keep space between your car and other cars. This “cushion of space” should be on all sides of your car— front, back and both sides.

To be safe, you need space alongside your car. If you have to swerve to miss something in the road, you will need that space to be open so you have somewhere to go!

You should look well ahead of your car. Look at least 10 to 15 seconds ahead. Look from side to side, too. That will help you see danger ahead of time. It will give you time to react and avoid the danger.

Remember, too, the faster you drive, the farther ahead you should look.

FOLLOWING



If you stay back from the car in front of you, you will have time to react and stop if you need to. If you are too close behind the car ahead of you, you could run into them if they need to stop quickly.

You should keep at least 3 to 4 seconds between you and the car ahead of you. Here is how to figure out how close you are to the car in front of you.

When the car ahead passes a post or marker of any kind, count “one thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three, one thousand four.” When you get to “one thousand three” or “one thousand four”, your car should not have passed the post or marker that you started counting from. If you already passed the post or marker, you are too close.

Increase your following distance to even more than 3 or 4 seconds when:

- road conditions are bad.
- following a motorcycle or bicycle.
- following drivers who can't see behind because their view is blocked.
- you have a heavy load or are pulling a trailer.
- someone is following you too closely.
- you are following an emergency vehicle.
- coming up to railroad crossings.
- stopping on a hill or incline.

BEING FOLLOWED

You need to watch behind your car, too. If someone is following too closely, it is called tailgating.

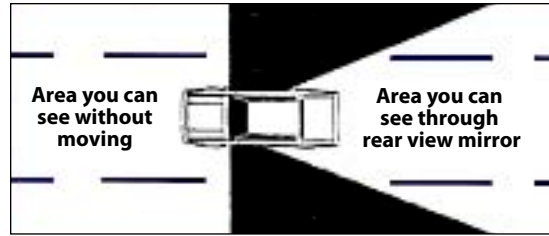
It is dangerous to have someone tailgate you. If you need to stop quickly, they can run into you. If you slow down a little, it will help make them want to pass you.

Check your rearview mirror often for traffic behind you. You can see if someone is following too closely. Check your mirrors every 6 to 8 seconds.

You should let cars behind you know if there is danger ahead. You can do this by quickly tapping your brake pedal 3 or 4 times.

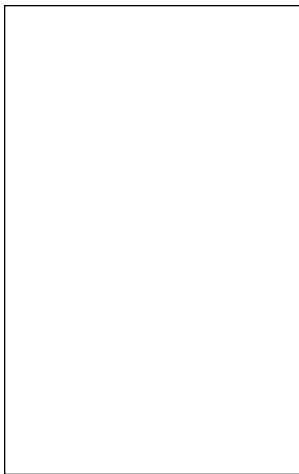
BLIND SPOTS

The “blind spot” is the area beside you or near the rear corners of your car. You can’t see these spots in the mirrors. You need to turn your head and look over your shoulder to see if a car is there.



Look over your shoulder in the direction you want to go. For example, if you want to move over to the left, look over your left shoulder.

NO ZONE

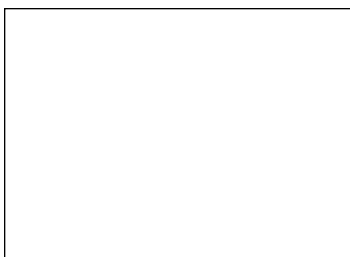


Big trucks have trouble seeing you if you get too close. They can't see cars too close behind them or in front of them. They have trouble seeing cars along side them, too. These areas are called the “No Zone.” Stay out of the “No Zone!”

Stay at least 200 feet behind big trucks. And don't stay in the area alongside a truck. They can't see you there!

If you pass a big truck, wait until you can see both of its headlights in your rearview mirror before you pull back in. Big trucks can't see things closer than 20 feet in front of them. This area is part of the “No Zone”, too.

CURVES



Slow down before you enter a curve. This will help you keep control of your car while you make the curve.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS

Drivers in a funeral procession (line) should turn on their headlights. Only the first car in the line must obey traffic signs or signals. Other traffic should stop and let the funeral procession go. Be careful, though! You need to be ready to slow or stop if other drivers don't follow this rule.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

When you hear a siren or see flashing red lights, pull over to the side of the road and stop until the emergency vehicle has passed.

If you are in an intersection, finish going through it before you pull over and stop.

When you see a snow plow with its red or amber lights on, slow down. The snow it throws will make it hard for you to see. Give the plow as much room as you can. Stay at least 200 feet behind it. Don't try to pass it because you may not see a car coming toward you.

BUSES

You must stop if you approach a school bus that has stopped and has its red signal lights on and stop arm out. It is loading or unloading children. You may not go until the flashing red signal lights on the bus go off. You may not make a right turn in front of a school bus or a city bus that is stopped at an intersection to load or unload people.

➤ **DRAWING A**
TWO LANE ROAD

Drawing A shows who must stop on a 2-lane road. Both cars must stop at least 20 feet behind or in front of the school bus.

➤ **DRAWING B**
DIVIDED HIGHWAY WITHOUT MEDIAN STRIP

Drawing B shows a divided street or highway **without** a median strip. If you meet a school bus that has stopped on the other side of a divided highway **without** a median strip, you need to stop.

➤ **DRAWING C**
DIVIDED HIGHWAY WITH MEDIAN STRIP

Drawing C shows a divided street or highway **with** a median strip. If you meet a school bus that has stopped on the other side of a divided highway **with** a median strip, you do not need to stop.

PARKING RULES

When you park on a level surface, put your car in 'park'. If your car has a stick shift, put it in gear. Set the parking brake.

Most parking lots and some streets require what is called angle parking. Lines will be painted on the pavement to show you the space for each car.

Where parking is allowed, you may park next to the curb on the same side of the street you are driving on. This is called parallel parking. In parallel parking, your front and back wheels should be within 1 foot of the curb or the side of the street. Your front and back bumpers should be no closer than 2 feet from the car in front or in back of you.

STEPS IN PARALLEL PARKING

(Watch for other traffic, pedestrians and fixed objects during each step.)

- 1.** Put your turn signal on. Stop even with the car ahead of the spot where you want to park. You should be about 2 feet away from it. **1.**
- 2.** Turn the wheel sharply to the right and slowly back toward the car behind the spot where you want to park. **2.**
- 3.** When clear of the car ahead, turn the wheel sharply to the left. Back slowly to car behind. **3.**
- 4.** Turn wheel sharp right. Pull toward the curb in the center of the parking space. **4.**

HILL PARKING

1. When you park downhill, turn your front wheels into the curb.
2. When you park uphill, turn your front wheels away from the curb.
3. When you park uphill and there is no curb, turn your front wheels toward the side of the road.

Do not park:

- in an intersection.
- in a construction area if your vehicle will block traffic.
- within 15 feet of a crosswalk or intersection.
- within 10 feet of a fire hydrant.
- within 25 feet of a railroad crossing.
- more than 1 foot from the curb.
- within 15 feet of the driveway entrance to a fire station, or right across the street from a driveway entrance to a fire station.
- within 4 feet of a driveway, alley or private road.
- by the area of the curb removed or lowered for access to a sidewalk.
- in front of a school from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on school days or as posted.
- at entrances to public buildings during certain hours that are posted on signs.
- on a bridge or overpass.
- in a tunnel or underpass.
- on the wrong side of the street.
- in any areas reserved for disabled persons, unless you have a special parking permit or license plates for the disabled.
- on the road side of a parked vehicle (double parking).
- on railroad tracks.
- wherever a sign says you cannot park.

SPEED AND SPEED LIMITS

If you go faster than the posted speed limit, you could get a ticket.

You must not drive faster than:

- 15 miles per hour (mph) when you pass a school and children are outside.
- 15 mph when you pass a sign marked SCHOOL CROSSING and children or a crossing guard is there.
- 25 mph when you drive on a street in the city limits and in areas where people live.
- 35 mph when you drive outside the city but near the city.
- 55 mph when you drive in the country on state or federal roads.
- 65 mph on marked rural interstate highways.



Where there are signs with other posted speed limits, obey the posted speed limit. You should never drive faster than the speed limit.

Don't drive too much slower than the posted speed limit, though. If you do, traffic can bunch up behind you. This is called "impeding traffic." Driving too slow on a busy highway can be just as dangerous as driving too fast. It can make a crash more likely to happen.

If you need to drive slower than the speed limit, stay in the far right lane. Watch traffic conditions around you. If traffic gets bunched up behind you, speed up or pull off the road so the traffic can go around you.

On a divided road, try to not block lanes by driving beside other traffic. If someone stays beside you, speed up or slow down so traffic behind can get by.

HEADLIGHTS

Parking lights are not legal for driving. Only use them at night to help others see your car when it is parked.

Dim your headlights 500 feet before you meet or come up behind a car on the highway. 500 feet is about 1 block.

Dim your headlights when you drive along a lighted street at night.

Dim your headlights in fog. Bright headlights cause glare.

Turn on your headlights when you are part of a funeral line.

Turn on your headlights if it is raining, even just a little. Other drivers will be able to see you better.

Headlights must be turned on during the hours of darkness. This is from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise, or anytime weather conditions make it hard to see.

A good rule is, anytime your windshield wipers are on, your headlights should also be on.

Sometimes you can see okay without your headlights on but it is hard for other drivers to see you. If it is cloudy and gray out, it's a good idea to turn on your headlights. That will help other drivers see your car.

If you meet a car with its bright lights on, look toward the right side of the road. This will help you see better until the car has passed.

BACKING

When you back up, look through the back window. Turn your head and body. Looking in your rear view mirror is not enough.

Back no faster than a slow walk.

SIGNALING

- Always signal before you turn.
- Signal at least 100 feet before you turn. This is about 3 seconds or half a block before you turn.
- Signal before changing lanes.

HAND SIGNALS

When you signal, you should use the signals on your car. If the signals on the car do not work, get them fixed as soon as you can. Use the proper hand signals until then.

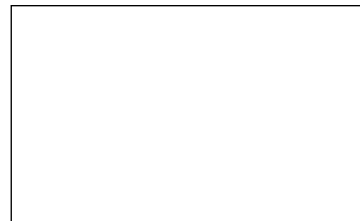
BAD ROAD CONDITIONS

When the roads are bad because of rain or snow, driving can be made less dangerous by knowing and doing these things.

Slow down!

If it has just started to rain, the pavement can be very slippery.

If your wheels slip off the road, slow down until you feel sure you can safely return to the road.



Slow down when it rains hard. If there is a lot of water on the road, your tires can hydroplane. That means they ride on top of the water. If that happens, you can lose control of your car very quickly and easily. Your car can hydroplane at low speeds if your tires are bald.

When you drive in the fog, watch the centerline or right edge of the road as a guide.

To stop on snow covered roads, use light braking. Gently “pump” the brakes. If your car doesn’t have anti-lock brakes (ABS), don’t slam on the brakes or your car could skid.

Don’t slam on your brakes if you start to skid. Turn your wheels in the direction of the skid (yellow arrow).

Then, when the wheels regain their grip, gently turn back.

If you drive on icy roads, try to avoid using your brakes. Don’t over-steer or make sudden, sharp turns. That will make you lose control of your car. Your car can easily go into a skid.

Keep the windshield wiper blades clean. If they are worn, replace them.

Make sure the defroster works.

Before you start to drive, clean all the snow and ice off all the windows, lights and signals. It is against the law to not have the windows completely clean.

Adjust your driving speed to the weather. Drive more slowly if it is hard to see or if the road is slippery.

Stay farther behind the car ahead of you than you would if the roads were clear. Then you can stop in time if the car ahead has trouble or skids (remember the following distance rules.)

Bridges and overpasses sometimes are icy and slick even when the rest of the road is dry. Moisture on bridges and overpasses freezes faster than the rest of the road.

When the temperature is close to freezing, ice is wet and is more slippery than when it is colder out.

FREEWAY DRIVING

A freeway is a wide highway. Freeways do not have intersections. Freeways have four or more lanes of traffic. Usually the lanes are divided with each direction having its own set of lanes.

Before you drive on a freeway:

Check your car to make sure:

- it is in good mechanical shape.
- the tires are in good shape.
- you will not run out of gas.
- the oil and water levels are okay.

Check yourself to make sure:

- you do not drive when you are tired.
- you do not take drugs or alcohol.
- you plan the trip.
- you know which entrances and exits to use for getting on and off a freeway.
- you watch what is happening.
- you look in the rear view mirror often.
- you stop and rest before you get tired.

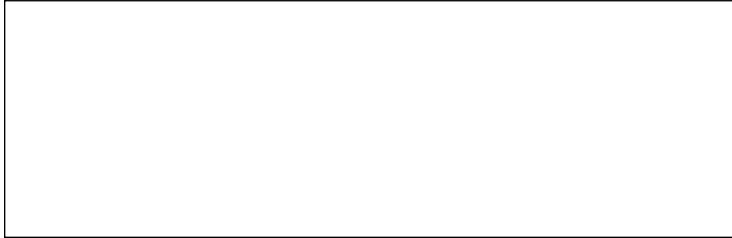
SPECIAL FREEWAY DRIVING RULES

- Never back up on a freeway. If you miss your exit, go to the next one and get off. Re-enter the freeway and drive back to where you want to get off.
- Do not stop on the shoulder unless it is an emergency. Do not walk. Stay by the car and wait for an officer.

- Do not stop on the road unless an officer is stopping all the cars because there is a problem ahead.

ENTERING A FREEWAY

An entrance ramp is a one-way road allowing safe, easy entry onto a freeway.



You must use good sense and good timing in order to merge smoothly with traffic already on the freeway. Use the side mirror and look over your shoulder to check traffic already on the freeway. Try to match your speed with the speed of the freeway traffic. Pick a gap in the line of cars and get into the traffic smoothly.

Make room for cars entering the freeway. Signal and move over into the next lane if no one is beside you. Be sure to look over your shoulder first!

EXITING A FREEWAY

An exit ramp is a one-way road allowing safe, easy exit off the freeway.



You must watch all signs in order to get off the freeway at the right place. Get into the proper lane when there is a gap in traffic. Signal and move into the exit lane. Wait to slow down until you enter the exit ramp. Never slow down suddenly on the freeway. You could cause a crash!

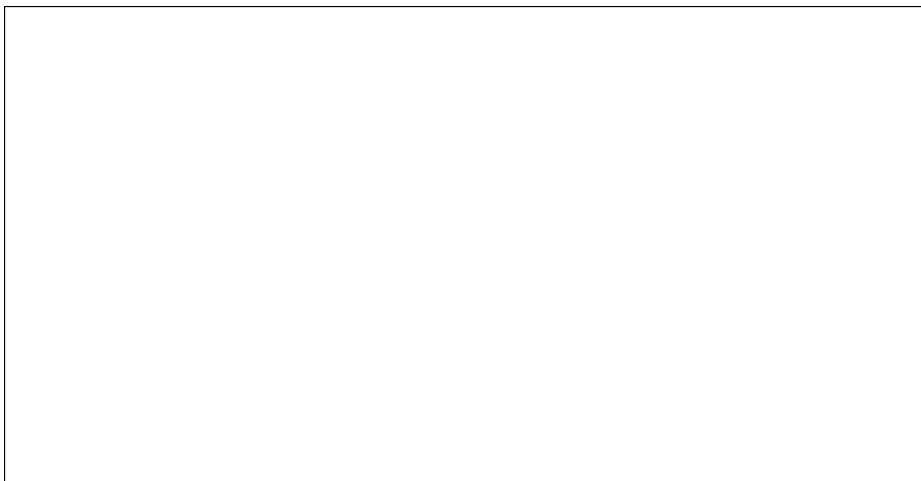
PASSING

Some truck drivers will flash their lights at night when you are behind them. This means they think the road is clear for you to pass. You may not want to pass, though. **DO NOT** pass a truck just because the driver flashes the lights. Pass only when you know it is safe.

STEPS IN PASSING:

- Check that you are not in a no passing zone.
- Check that no cars are coming toward you.
- Check your mirrors to see if a car is about to pass you.
- Look in your “blind spot.”
- Signal that you are changing lanes.
- Pass on the left of the car ahead of you.
- After you pass the car, signal that you are changing lanes.
- Return to the right lane. Do not return too soon. Be sure the car you passed is far enough behind before you return to the right lane.

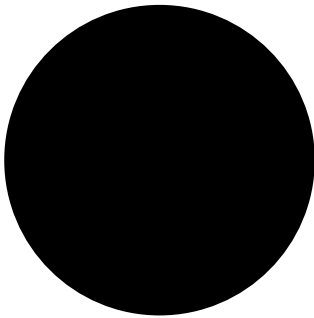
This drawing shows the steps in passing on a two lane road. Follow the same steps when passing on a four lane road.



BEING PASSED

If someone is trying to pass you, stay in your lane. Go the same speed as you were.

If a car is close behind you and wants to pass, slow down a little. This will make more space in front of you. It will give the car that wants to pass more room to pull back in once it has passed you.



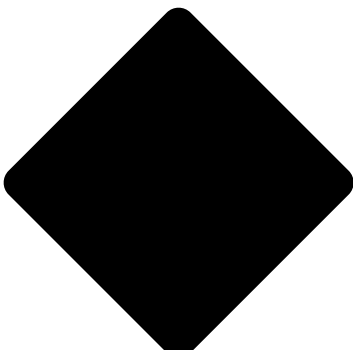
RAILROAD CROSSINGS

Never try to beat a train that is coming! A train will not be able to stop if you have trouble crossing the tracks.

Always make sure there are no trains coming before you cross the tracks. Here are some things to remember about railroad crossings:

- Even if the warning lights are not flashing, look both ways.
- Before crossing the tracks, make sure you can see all the tracks.
- If a train has crossed the road you are on, make sure it is well down the track before you go.

DEER AND OTHER ANIMALS IN THE ROAD



Deer are common in Wisconsin and cause many crashes.

Be very careful when you see a DEER CROSSING sign — especially at night.

Farm animals being herded on the road have the right-of-way. Be careful not to frighten the animals!

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES

Motorcycles and bicycles require special precautions because they are smaller than cars or trucks. That makes them harder to see.

Don't turn left in front of a motorcycle.
It may be closer than you think!

Watch for motorcycles and bicycles at intersections.

When following a motorcycle, leave a bigger space between your car and the motorcycle than if you were behind another car.

Remember, motorcycles are entitled to a full lane, the same as a car.

When passing a motorcycle or bicycle, move into another lane as you would when passing a car. Do not return to your lane until clear of the motorcycle or bicycle.

DISTRACTIONS WHILE DRIVING

When you drive, you need to pay attention to your driving. Don't be distracted by what is going on in your car. It could lead to a crash. You could hit someone walking. You could go off the road. You may not notice something dangerous ahead. Or you could miss an important sign or traffic signal.

You should pull over to the side of the road and stop if you need to do any of these things:

- Use a cell phone.
- Read a map.
- Discipline children in the car.
- Eat.
- Put on makeup or shave.

- Brush your teeth.
- Write.
- Use a computer.
- Look for something on the floor or in the glove box.
- Find change for tolls.



Talking on a cell phone can make your chances of being in a crash go up by as much as four times. If you need to be on the phone, pull over to the side of the road and stop until you are done.

Plan ahead. Take care of as many of these kinds of things as you can before you start to drive. Or wait until you get to where you are going.

Keep your radio turned down so you can hear sirens, horns or screeching tires. If you don't hear these noises, you may not react to something dangerous in time to not have a crash.

Children or pets can be distracting, too. Always keep pets in a carrier when they are in the car. Or have someone hold them while you drive. If children are being naughty, pull over and stop before you try to discipline them.

BE IN SHAPE TO DRIVE

VISION

To drive safely, you need to see well. If you can't see clearly, you will have trouble seeing signs and other traffic. You may not see bad road conditions or problems ahead. You may not see things soon enough to react so you can keep from having a crash.

Wisconsin law says you need to pass an eye test before you can get a driver's license. The law says you need to have 20/40 vision in at least one eye. That can be with glasses or without them.

You should have your eyes checked every 2 years by an eye doctor.

If you have glasses, always wear them when you drive. Don't wear dark glasses at night.

HEARING

To drive safely, you need to hear horns honking or sirens close by. Screeching tires can tell you about danger.

If you have trouble hearing, you should rely more on your eyes. Be more alert so you see what is going on around you.

FATIGUE

You can't drive safely when you are tired. You will not see as well. You won't be as alert. It will take longer to decide on what to do. And you may not make the best decision.

You could fall asleep while you are driving. That could mean you would crash and hurt somebody. Even worse, someone could be killed.

If you are tired while you drive, stop as soon as you can. Go to the next exit or rest area. Stop there. Take a rest break until you feel more awake.

HEALTH

Health problems can affect your driving. Even a cold can affect how well you drive. If you don't feel well, try to get someone else to drive.

Some health problems can be very dangerous. If you have epilepsy, it needs to be kept under medical control.

People with diabetes should not drive if there is any chance of an insulin reaction or blackout. These things can happen if diabetics skip a meal or don't take their insulin correctly. If your doctor is changing your insulin dosage, you should have someone else drive.

If you are being treated for heart disease, you might have a higher risk of fainting. Ask your doctor if your heart disease can affect how well you can drive.

EMOTIONS

If you are worried or angry, it too can affect how you drive. So can being depressed or afraid.

Give yourself time to cool off if you are angry or excited. Calm down before you drive.

If you are upset, keep your mind on your driving. Try listening to the radio. It may help to calm you down.

EMERGENCIES

There is always a chance of car problems while you drive. Your car owner's manual will tell you what you should do to keep your car in good shape. If you do what the manual says, you will have fewer problems with your car.

Here is what to do if you have these problems:

BRAKES STOP WORKING

Pump the brakes a few times.

If that doesn't work, use the parking brake. Put it on slowly so you don't lock the wheels. That would cause you to skid.

If your car still doesn't slow down or stop, shift to lower gears. Look for a safe place to stop. Get your car off the road. Don't drive it until the brakes are fixed!

TIRE BLOWOUT

If a tire suddenly goes flat:

- hold the steering wheel tight. Keep the car going straight.
- slow down. Take your foot off the gas.
- don't put on the brakes until your car is almost stopped.
- pull off the road in a safe place.

ENGINE QUILTS

The car may be hard to steer. Hold the steering wheel tight. Don't turn the key to "off."

Pull off the road. The brakes will work but you will have to push hard on the pedal.

HEADLIGHTS QUIT WORKING

Try the switch a few times. If that doesn't work, put on the 4-way flashers, turn signals or fog lights.

Pull off the road as soon as you can.

GAS PEDAL STICKS

If the engine keeps going faster and faster:

- watch the road!
- shift to neutral.
- pull off the road when it is safe.
- turn off the engine.

AVOIDING CRASHES

Most of the time you can do things that will keep you from having a crash. There are three things you can do that will help to keep from crashing. They are stop, turn or speed up.

STOPPING FAST

Most newer cars have anti-lock brakes (ABS). Read your car owner's manual on how to use them. ABS will help you stop with less or no skidding. ABS keeps the wheels from locking up.

If you need to stop quickly, here are some things to do:

WITH ABS (ANTI-LOCK BRAKES)

Push on the brake pedal as hard as you can. Keep pushing on it. Don't let up. ABS will only work when the brake pedal is pushed down hard and kept there.

WITHOUT ABS (ANTI-LOCK BRAKES)

Push on the brake pedal as hard as you can without locking up the wheels. You can skid if the wheels lock up. If that happens, let off the brakes a little. When it stops skidding, push on the brake pedal again. Keep doing this until the car stops.

TURNING QUICKLY

Most of the time you can turn your car faster than you can stop it. You should think about turning in order to keep from crashing.

Have a good grip on the steering wheel. You need to be ready to keep your car under control after you turn or change lanes.

If you steer away from a possible crash, you could end up in another one! Steer in the direction you want your car to go.

It is better to run off the road than to hit another car head-on. Don't swerve into a lane with cars coming at you. Turn to the right. Go off the road if you need to.

SPEEDING UP

Sometimes you can keep from crashing by speeding up. This will work if another car is about to hit you from the side or from behind. If there's room in front of you, speed up. Be sure to slow down once the danger is gone.

CRASHES

If you have a crash:

- stop your car. Call 911 for help.
- give help to anyone who is hurt, but don't move them.
- if your car can be moved, get it off the road so it does not block traffic or cause another crash.
- get the names and addresses of everyone involved in the crash, and also any witnesses.
- give your name, address and driver's license number to other drivers in the crash and to the police.

REPORTING A CRASH

Crashes must be reported to the police if:

- you hit a parked car. Leave a note with your name and address on the car.
- there was a death or injury. You must report your crash to the police.
- there was \$200 in damage to government property (signs, guard rails, etc.)
- there was \$1,000 or more damage to any one person's car or property.

If a police officer investigates the crash, he or she will fill out the crash report.

If the police do not investigate the crash, you will need to fill out a report yourself. You can get a form from the DMV Web site or at a police station.

DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Using drugs or alcohol before you drive affects how well you drive. You may not be able to react in time to avoid a crash. Your driving performance will be impaired.

Some important things to remember about driving while using drugs or alcohol:

- Drinking and driving results in many traffic crashes each year.
- In about ½ of Wisconsin car deaths, the driver was drinking.
- Driving after any drinking can be dangerous.
- Drugs and alcohol should never be used at the same time.
- Using drugs can lead to a crash. Even drugs that your doctor tells you to take can affect how well you drive. You can be arrested for using drugs.
- Using marijuana can affect how well you drive. You will make more mistakes.
- Drunk drivers are arrested.

When the alcohol level in your blood reaches .08% you are legally drunk. At that point it is not legal to drive.

In some cases, it is illegal to have any alcohol and drive. Drivers under age 21 can be arrested for driving with **any** amount of alcohol in their body. Their alcohol level must be 0.00%.

If you have been drinking or have taken drugs, here is what you should do:

- Don't drive.
- Take a cab, or
- Call someone to pick you up, or

- Lock your car and give the keys to a friend.
Find a ride home with someone else. Come back to get your car when you are sober!

Coffee will not help you sober up. Neither will fresh air. The only thing that will help you sober up is time. You should not drive until you are sober.

If you are driving and you are stopped, the police officer may ask you to give a sample of your breath. This will be used to test your alcohol level.

Wisconsin's "Implied Consent" law says if a police officer asks you to take an alcohol test, you must do so. If you refuse to take this test (or any other test for alcohol) you will lose your license for at least one year.

If you are arrested when you have been using drugs or drinking alcohol and driving:

- you will get fined.
- you will lose your license.
- you will be required to talk to someone at an alcohol and drug center.
- you could go to jail.

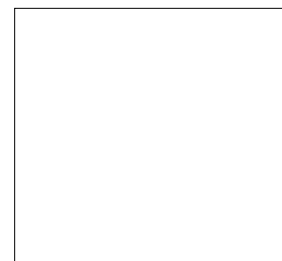
REVIEW (SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS)

The following statements are true. Study them to help you pass the knowledge test and get your learner's permit.

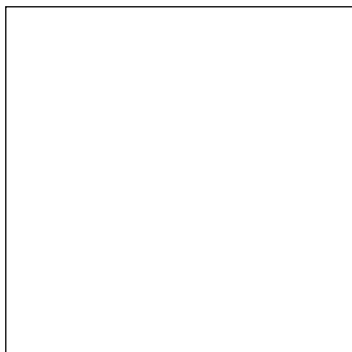
1. A yellow unbroken line on the right-hand side of the center line means a no-passing zone.
2. When parking on a hill with a curb, your front wheels should be turned as follows:
 - Down hill: towards the curb.
 - Up hill: away from the curb.
3. When your car starts to skid:
 - ease off the gas pedal.
 - don't apply the brakes.
 - turn the front wheels in the direction of the skid.
 - when the skid stops, turn the wheels back the other way.

In the drawing, the back of the car is skidding in the direction shown by the yellow arrow.

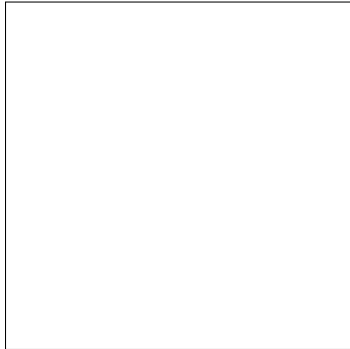
4. When two vehicles approach an intersection without traffic signs at about the same time, the driver on the left must yield the right-of-way to the driver on the right.
5. When preparing for a right turn, signal for at least 100 feet. Check traffic to the rear and drive in the right-hand lane.



6. It is unlawful to park:
 - closer than 15 feet to a crosswalk.
 - closer than 2 feet to the bumper of another parked car.
 - closer than 10 feet to a fire hydrant.
 - in an alley in a business district.
 - in front of a fire station.
 - within 4 feet of the entrance to an alley or private driveway.
 - in any area reserved for disabled parking (unless you are disabled).
 - in front of a school from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on school days.
7. The speed limit in a school zone when children or a crossing guard is present is 15 miles per hour (unless signs say otherwise.)
8. A left turn from a one-way street to a one-way street should be made from the far left lane.



9. A left turn from a two-way street onto a one-way street should be made to the far left lane.

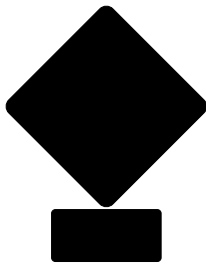


10. The speed limit in a residential district in a city is 25 miles per hour unless another speed limit is posted
11. Headlights must be turned on:
- during the hours of darkness.
 - from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise.
 - anytime weather conditions make it hard to see.
 - when part of a funeral line.
12. When you hear the siren of an emergency vehicle you should pull over to the right and stop.
13. Passing on the right is permitted only:
- when the roadway is wide enough for two cars to move legally in the same direction.
 - when the car ahead is making a left turn, providing you remain on the paved part of the highway.

PRACTICE SIGNS TEST

Match the signs with what they mean:

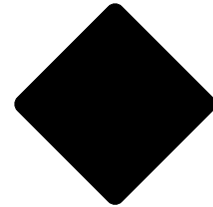
- A. Do Not Enter
- B. No Left Turn
- C. No Passing Zone
- D. Right Lane Ends
- E. School Zone, School Crossing
- F. Merging Traffic
- G. Two Way Traffic
- H. Divided Highway Ahead
- I. Pedestrian Crossing



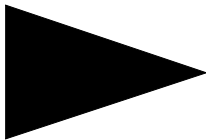
1.



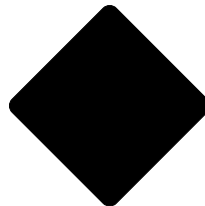
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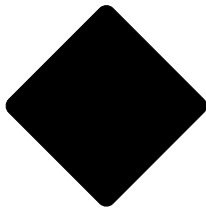
2.



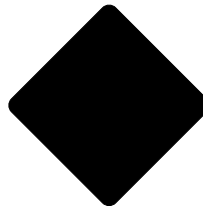
5.



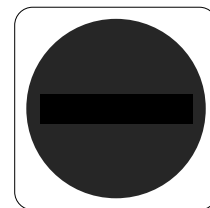
8.



3.



6.



9.

Answers:

- 1. I 3. G 5. F 7. D 9. A
- 2. C 4. B 6. H 8. E

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WISCONSIN GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSING SUPERVISED DRIVING LOG

Wisconsin Department of Transportation
HS-303/7/2006

Parents must certify that their student has obtained a minimum of 30 hours of supervised driving, with at least 10 hours at night. This form is provided for your convenience to keep track of driving time and experience. Each hour of supervised driving experience, while accompanied by a qualified instructor, may be considered as 2 hours of driving experience, with a maximum of 5 instructor-supervised hours to be able to be counted in this manner.

DATE & TIME	DRIVING ENVIRONMENT (residential, city, rural hwy, expressway, etc.)	* DRIVING SKILLS PRACTICED	CONDITIONS: (sunny, raining, snowing/dry, wet, icy, etc.)		DRIVING TIME HOURS/MINUTES		MENTOR: P = Parent PD = Parent Designee T = Qualified Instructor	MENTOR INITIALS
			Weather	Roadway	Day	Night		

For additional copies of this form, visit www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/docs/hs303.pdf

DATE & TIME	DRIVING ENVIRONMENT (residential, city, rural hwy, expressway, etc.)	* DRIVING SKILLS PRACTICED	CONDITIONS: (sunny, raining, snowing/dry, wet, icy, etc.)		DRIVING TIME HOURS/MINUTES		MENTOR: P = Parent PD = Parent Designee T = Qualified Instructor	MENTOR INITIALS
			Weather	Roadway	Day	Night		
			Sub-Totals					
			Total Hrs. Day + Night					

Using 16-17 year-old driver crash data from 2003-2004, the following items were identified as being the major Possible Contributing Circumstances (PCCs). The percentage of crashes for which they were reported is also provided. Parents are encouraged to reinforce practice procedures and techniques that will help to reduce crashes from occurring as a result of any of the following PCCs.

- > Inattentive driving - 18.2%
- > Failure to control vehicle - 16.8%
- > Failure to yield right-of-way - 16.0%
- > Speed too fast for conditions - 15.6%
- > Following too close - 7.3%
- > Exceeding speed limit - 3.4%
- > Disregarding traffic control - 3.0%
- > Improper turn - 1.9%
- > Driver condition - 1.6%
- > Unsafe backing - 1.6%
- > Left of center - 1.4%
- > Improper overtake - 1.0%

*** Examples:** yielding right-of-way/courtesy; maintaining driving focus/attention; vehicle control/handling; speed awareness/control; safe braking; space management - front following distance (maintaining a minimum 3-4 second following distance under ideal conditions); space to the sides and rear; identification and compliance with traffic controls (including RR Crossings); proper turns and turning procedures; safe and proper backing (straight-line and maneuvering in reverse); selecting and maintaining lane position; safe and proper passing procedures and techniques; controlling emotions; proper/appropriate visual perceptive skills; and pre-driving habits (including safety belts).

Driver Licensing and Vehicle Registration

Open Monday–Friday

- *For more information, visit the DMV Web site (see list inside the front cover), or call:*
Milwaukee/Waukesha: (414) 266-1000
All other areas: (800) 924-3570
- *For a complete listing of DMV Service Centers, hours of operation and directions, visit the Web site listed inside the front cover.*

Skills (Road) Test Appointments

You must make an appointment to take a skills test.

- *Via the Internet:*
<http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/drivers/schedule.htm>

- (1) Deforest: (608) 846-8500
- (2) Waukesha: (262) 785-4700
- (3) Fond du Lac: (920) 929-3700
- (4) Wausau: (715) 845-1143
- (5) Tomah: (608) 374-0513
- (6) Eau Claire: (715) 839-3800
- (7) Spooner: (715) 635-2141

The Wisconsin Department of Transportation intends the products and services it offers are accessible to all. If you need accommodations or do not understand any part of this publication, please contact a DMV Service Center.

For the latest information or for more information on driver licensing products and services, visit our Web site at <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/drivers/index.htm>. If you have any questions, e-mail them to driverrecords.dmv@dot.state.wi.us or call (608) 266-2353.

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Buckle up
Slow down
Drive Sober



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