
ALASKA STATE SEAL



STATE OF ALASKA

DRIVER MANUAL

The purpose of this manual is to provide the reader with a general familiarity with the principles of safe and lawful operation of a motor vehicle. The contents of this manual are NOT intended to serve as a precise statement of the Statutes and Regulations of the State of Alaska pertaining to the operation of a motor vehicle and should not be understood by the reader as such.

REV. 10/03

TO ALL WHO NOW DRIVE and those who will drive: a safe driver must constantly demonstrate a courteous attitude and exercise sound and considered judgment. To qualify for an operator's license you must acquire knowledge, develop skills, and possess the necessary physical and mental qualifications. As a beginning driver the privilege to drive represents a stepping stone in your life. It can be a pleasant experience and lead to economical well-being and enjoyment or it can be a fatal experience and result in pain and grief. Your future, as a driver, might very well be decided by how well you study and absorb the information contained in this manual and how conscientiously you practice the principles contained herein. You are invited to join the drivers who are already sharing Alaska's streets and highways.

AS AN EXPERIENCED DRIVER a review of this guide will enable you to improve your driving and your understanding of the increasingly complex traffic patterns and control measures.

AN UNINFORMED, unskilled driver is a traffic hazard. Won't you join the thousands of Alaskans who exemplify that accident and violation free driving is the result of the application of safe driving principles and courtesy? Make driving a safe and enjoyable experience for yourself and other drivers who share the road with you.

Produced By:
Division of Motor Vehicles

This publication was released by the Alaska Department of Administration Division of Motor Vehicles, produced at a cost of \$.54 per copy to educate potential drivers of motor vehicles, and printed in Anchorage, Alaska. Please help reduce the cost of state government by returning the manual or passing it on to another future driver.

WHO MUST HAVE AN ALASKA DRIVER'S LICENSE?

Every person who operates a motor vehicle on Alaska streets, highways, or other public property must have a valid Alaska driver's license or permit. The few exceptions are listed below.

WHO IS EXEMPT?

1. A non-resident who is at least 16 years of age, who has in their possession a valid driver's license issued by another state or country. However, an Alaska driver's license must be obtained by the end of a 90-day period after entry into the state.
2. A member of the armed forces of the United States who has a valid driver's license issued by another state, and who maintains permanent residence in that state. A member's dependents are not exempt.
3. A person when driving farm equipment which is only temporarily driven or moved on a highway.
4. An employee of the United States Government while operating a United States Government vehicle on official business.

LICENSES AND PERMITS

Alaska has six classes of driver's licenses and two types of permits. Classes A, B, and C are licenses used for operating commercial motor vehicles. A separate manual is published for persons interested in obtaining a commercial driver's license. Class D is the license used for operating passenger vehicles. Motorcycles and motorscooters with engine displacements of less than 50cc or less can also be operated with a class D license.

Class M1 and M2 are licenses used to operate motorcycles and motorscooters with engine displacements of 50cc or more. Individuals who are 14 years of age or older may obtain a M2 license. The Division of Motor Vehicles publishes a separate manual for persons interested in obtaining a motorcycle license.

Instruction permits, which allow for drivers to practice driving, are the IP, IM, and IE classes. The class P permit is used for operating a school bus. A school bus driver permit is required whenever school children are transported for compensation. The Department of Education publishes a separate school bus driver's manual.

IDENTIFICATION

When you apply for an original driver's license or permit, you must furnish documentary proof of your date of birth, and at least one other form of identification to verify your name. You must also provide your Social Security number. A valid social security card must be presented for verification of social security number or you must present an approved waiver from the Social Security Administration or the Internal Revenue Service. An affidavit may be completed on the form provided by DMV if you have never been issued a Social Security Number.

The proof of date of birth may consist of one of the following:

1. Certified United States or Canadian birth certificate. The certificate must have a raised seal and be issued by an authorized government agency such as the Bureau of Vital Statistics or State Board of Health. Hospital issued certificates and baptismal certificates are not acceptable.
2. Court order which must contain the individual's full name, date of birth, and court seal. Some examples include an adoption document, a name change document, or gender change document. It does not include an abstract of criminal or civil conviction.
3. Military identification card for active duty, retiree, or reservist. (Service member only. Dependent military ID'S are not acceptable as a primary document.)
4. Passport - U.S. or Canadian.
5. Report of Birth Abroad by a Citizen of the United States, issued by a U.S. consular officer.
6. Passport – foreign* (see note) with the following Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) documents are acceptable. The document must be an original and expired documents are unacceptable:
 - a) Resident Alien Card or Permanent Resident Card (I-551)
 - b) Temporary Resident Card (I-688)
 - c) Valid foreign passport containing a I-551 stamp
 - d) Employment Authorization Card or Employment Authorization Document (I-688A, I-688B, or I-766)

* NOTE: Foreign Documents – Must be translated into English and must be accompanied by a Certificate of Accuracy of Translation (Form furnished by DMV) by the person translating the document(s). The Certificate of Accuracy must be notarized or witnessed by a DMV employee. The translator must provide identification as provided above or show a valid ALASKA DRIVER LICENSE.

The other form of identification may consist of one of the following:

1. All primary documents.
2. Canadian or U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs card or an Indian Treaty Card. (DMV's will determine acceptability.)
3. Driver license or ID card that has not been expired over a year.
4. Court order that does not contain the applicant's date of birth.
5. Photographic employer identification card.
6. Foreign birth certificate. *(See note above)
7. Health insurance card, i.e. Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Kaiser, Aetna, or a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO).
8. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or state tax form; W-2 form is not acceptable.
9. Marriage license or certificate.
10. Individual's medical records from a doctor or a hospital.

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11. Military dependent identification.
 12. Military discharge or separation papers. (DD214)
 13. Parent or guardian affidavit for minors, only. Parents or guardians must appear in person and prove their identity and submit a certified or notarized affidavit regarding the child's identity.
 14. Gun permit.
 15. Pilot's license.
 16. Certified school record or transcript.
 17. Social Security card. A metal card is not acceptable.
 18. Photographic school identification card.
 19. Vehicle title. A vehicle registration is not acceptable.
 20. Welfare card.
 21. Prison release document.

PARENTAL CONSENT

If you are under the age of 18 you must have parental consent to apply for an original instruction permit, original driver's license, or to change the class of license. Your parent or legal guardian if neither parent is living, must sign the parental consent form. By signing the consent form, your parent or guardian agrees to be liable for any damage caused by your negligence or willful misconduct while operating a motor vehicle. The parent or guardian may withdraw consent. However, only the person who signed the parental consent form can withdraw consent. That person may submit, to the Division of Motor Vehicles, a written request which has been notarized or witnessed by a Division of Motor Vehicles employee. The Division of Motor Vehicles will then cancel your license or permit.

INSTRUCTION PERMIT

An instruction permit is required for everyone learning to drive on a street or highway. If you are 14 years of age or older, you may obtain the permit which is valid for two years. While you are learning to drive, you must be accompanied by a licensed driver. The licensed driver must be at least 21 years of age, and have at least one year of driving experience for the same type or class of vehicle you are driving.

For passenger and commercial vehicles, the licensed driver must occupy the seat beside you.

For motorcycles or motorscooters, you must be within visual contact and under the immediate supervision of the licensed driver.

A special instruction permit may be issued to those persons enrolled in an approved high school, community college, or commercial driver training course.

If you are 16 or 17, you must have been licensed under a valid instruction permit for 6 months before the DMV will issue you a provisional Class D license.

To obtain an original instruction permit, you must satisfy the identification requirements, pass the vision and written tests, and if you are under 18 years of age, have parental consent. The fee for an original instruction permit is \$15.00.

DRIVER'S LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

Driving is a privilege, not a right. Following is information concerning a driver's license.

1. A license may be issued to an applicant who is at least 16 years of age.
2. The license must be in the licensee's possession at all times while driving.
3. A license must be signed by the licensee to be valid.
4. Separate tests are required for the operation of a motorcycle, motorscooter, or moped.
5. A license is renewed every five years on or before the birthday expiration. The fee for an original license or renewal is \$20.00.
6. As a result of physical conditions, some drivers are restricted to driving with corrective lenses, special equipment, or otherwise.
7. A license will not be issued to an applicant whose privilege to drive is suspended or revoked in Alaska or in another state.
8. An applicant holding an out-of-state license is required to surrender that license before an Alaska license will be issued.
9. Dependents of military personnel who plan to drive in this state must obtain an Alaska license.
10. Conviction of driving while license is cancelled, suspended, revoked, or in violation of a limited license will result in a jail sentence of not less than 10 days.
11. Social Security Numbers are mandatory for all permits and licenses.
12. Applicants who are 16 or 17 years of age must have had a valid instruction permit for at least 6 months before they can be issued a license.

EXAMINATIONS

The examinations conducted by the Division of Motor Vehicles are designed to aid in the determination of the applicant's mental and physical competence; also, to determine whether or not the applicant has acquired the knowledge and technical skills to safely operate a motor vehicle.

VISION: A test is required of each driver to determine visual acuity before any license or permit is issued. This includes original, renewal, and duplicate licenses. A telebinocular device or Snellen chart checks vision. If you normally wear corrective lenses, bring them with you when you apply for any type of license. In lieu of the vision test, you may submit a certified statement from a licensed physician or optometrist stating that your vision meets or exceeds the department's standards. The standards are as follows:

1. To qualify you must have, in each eye or with both eyes together, at least 20/40 vision.
2. If you need corrective lenses in order to qualify, you must wear them while driving.
3. If you fail to qualify for a license because you are unable to see well, you will be denied a license or permit until you are able to qualify.

WRITTEN: The written test is required for applicants not currently licensed in Alaska or whose driving privileges have been expired for over five years, or whose driving privileges have been revoked. The written test covers only information found in this manual, including traffic laws, safe driving practices, and highway sign recognition. If failed, the test may be retaken the following day. If failed a second time, you must wait at least one week to retake the test. If you can understand the English language, but are unable to read it or have difficulty reading it you may obtain assistance from a Motor Vehicle employee in taking the written test.

DRIVING: The driving test is required for applicants who have never been licensed, or who have not had a valid license for the past 5 years, or whose driving privileges have been revoked. Usually, a person who has a valid license from another state is not required to take the driving test. Driving tests are available at most Division of Motor Vehicle offices or through state approved third party testers. You may be required to make an appointment, and you must pay a nonrefundable driving test fee prior to taking the driving test. The fee for a driving test through the Division of Motor Vehicles is \$15.00. Fees through third party testers vary.

You must furnish an appropriate, currently registered vehicle for the test. The vehicle will be checked for required equipment. The equipment must be in good working condition and proper adjustment. A driving test may be refused or delayed until mechanical defects are corrected. Please review the equipment section of this manual.

No one is allowed to accompany you and the examiner during the driving test. The driving test consists of normal driving tasks. You will not be asked to do anything against the law. You will be graded on your ability to perform several tasks such as:

1. Starting and stopping
2. Parking parallel/3 point turn
3. Quick stop
4. Backing
5. Use of turn signals
6. Left and right turns
7. Proper lane change
8. Speed control
9. Following a vehicle
10. Traffic signs and signals
11. Intersection observance
12. General control of the vehicle

The examiner will answer questions on proper driving techniques prior to or following the driving test. Do not converse unnecessarily with the examiner during the test. The examiner will be giving you instructions and scoring your driving skill throughout the test.

Upon completion of the driving test, the examiner will advise you how to correct any errors. If you fail the test, the examiner will advise you about what maneuvers you should practice to improve your driving skill and tell you when you may return for another test. Normally, you must wait at least one week to retake the test.

You will be automatically failed for any of the following:

1. Violation of a traffic law
2. Dangerous driving action
3. Lack of cooperation or refusal to perform
4. Contributing to a crash
5. Inability to perform required driving task
6. Driving ability does not meet required standards

OTHER INFORMATION

THIRD PARTY TESTERS: Road tests may be given by a third party tester. Visit the DMV web page www.state.ak.us/dmv/akol/options.htm for the list.

PHOTOGRAPH: Your picture will be taken after all requirements for a license or permit has been successfully completed. Usually, the license or permit will be issued to you at that time.

DUPLICATE LICENSE: If a license or permit is lost, stolen, destroyed, or is illegible, a duplicate may be obtained for a fee of \$15.00. Proper identification must be presented before a duplicate will be issued.

ADDRESS OR NAME CHANGE: Individuals who have a license or permit and who have changed their name or address must notify the Division of Motor Vehicles, in writing, within 30 days of the change. You must provide court ordered documentation to change a name or restore a previous name. A certified marriage certificate issued by vital statistics is also valid for a name change.

CLEARANCE LETTERS: If your driving privileges have been suspended or revoked by another state, you must obtain written proof from that state showing the suspension or revocation has terminated before an Alaska license can be issued.

DRIVING RECORDS: For a fee of \$5.00 a driving record may be provided to the driver or a person designated by the driver. Generally, when a driver applies for insurance, the application will contain a statement authorizing the insurance company to receive a copy of the driving record of all individuals covered by the policy.

ORGAN /TISSUE DONONATION: Donating organs and tissues after a person dies allows several other people to live. There are many thousands of Americans on the organ transplant waiting list; without donations, many people will die.

The state of Alaska has a strong organ and tissue donation program, and encourages all Alaskans to consider this option. If you wish to sign up as an organ and tissue donor, you may sign a form at the time your license is issued or renewed. You may specify which organs and tissues you wish to donate, or you may simply specify "Any needed tissues and organs". Carrying a notation on your drivers license is not enough; you must sign up with the state Donor Registry to ensure that your wishes are honored. There is never a cost to the family for donation, and all donation information is kept confidential. People under the age of 18 must have a parent or guardian's signature on their form. There is no wrong decision about becoming an organ and tissue donor. Please discuss your decision with your family; it is important that your loved ones know and respect your wishes. For more information, contact Life Alaska Donor Services at 1-800-719-LIFE or visit www.lifealaska.org.

ANIMALS: Big game animals killed or injured in a vehicular collision are the property of the state. If, following a vehicle collision, you kill or injure a big game animal, you must notify a State Trooper or a Fish & Wildlife Officer as soon as possible.

MANDATORY INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAWS

Alaska has both Financial Responsibility and Mandatory Insurance laws. The purpose of these laws is to protect the motoring public from uninsured drivers on Alaska's streets and highways. These laws allow the Division of Motor Vehicles to remove financially irresponsible drivers from the roads.

Vehicle owners or drivers who are at fault in a collision are required by the Financial Responsibility law to pay for any damage or injury caused to another person.

The Mandatory Insurance Law requires either the vehicle owner or driver to carry liability insurance. The minimum amount of liability insurance coverage is \$50,000/\$100,000 for bodily injury or death and \$25,000 for property damage. You must carry proof of liability insurance in your vehicle. Failure to provide proof of liability insurance to a law enforcement officer may result in a traffic citation or vehicle may be impounded.

If you are involved in a crash, which results in bodily injury or death to a person, or property damage in excess of \$501, you must provide - within 15 days - proof of insurance to the Division of Motor Vehicles. Proof of insurance is required from all the drivers involved in the crash regardless of who caused the crash. This means you must provide the proof of insurance even if you did not cause the crash. The requirement to notify the Division of Motor Vehicles is in addition to any report given to the police or your insurance company. Normally the officer investigating the crash will give a certificate of insurance form to the drivers. The certificate of insurance forms are also available at any DMV office or on the state web page.

If you were uninsured or you fail to provide the proof within 15 days, your driver's license will be suspended for 90 days for a first occurrence and 1 year for a second occurrence. If there is a reasonable possibility that you may be found liable in a civil court, your privilege to drive will be suspended for up to three years. You can end your suspension, at any time during the three-year period, by making a financial settlement with the other parties involved in the crash.

CRASHES

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF EVERY CRASH

1. Stop at once. If you are blocking traffic, move your vehicle out of the way if possible.
2. To prevent other crashes, warn other traffic. At night place flares or other signals on the road. Be careful not to walk out in front of other vehicles.
3. Help anyone who may be hurt. Do not remove an injured person unless absolutely necessary. Arrange for an ambulance if needed. Stop serious bleeding and keep the victim warm.
4. Exchange information with anyone else involved in the crash. Obtain the name,

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- address, driver's license number, license plate number, telephone number, and name of insurance company of the other driver. Obtain the identity of as many witnesses as you can.
5. If there is an injury, or total property damage is \$2000 or more, and the crash occurred within a municipality, immediately contact the local police department. If the crash occurred outside of a municipality, immediately contact the Alaska State Troopers.
 6. Cooperate with the investigating officer.
 7. Mail a written report of the crash to the Department of Administration, Division of Motor Vehicles, 2760 Sherwood Lane, Suite B, Juneau, Alaska 99801 within 10 days. This report is not required if the crash was investigated by a peace officer.
 8. Upon striking an unattended vehicle, stop and attempt to locate the owner. If unable to do so leave a written note containing your name, address, and telephone number.
 9. A Certificate of Insurance is required on all crashes with property damage of \$501.00 or more and must be submitted within 15 days. You may obtain this form at any DMV office or on our web site.

A WORD ABOUT “POINTS”

Alaska has a law aimed squarely at crash prevention through identification, control, and rehabilitation of recognized problem drivers. The law works this way:

1. Convictions for moving traffic violations are assigned numeric point value ranging from 2 points to 10 points.
2. Violations with the highest likelihood of contributing to crashes are assigned the higher point values.
3. Accumulating 12 points in 12 months or 18 points in 24 months requires the mandatory suspension or revocation of the driving privilege, regardless of the hardships involved.
4. No limited “work purpose” license is available should a suspension or revocation of the driving privilege be required.
5. Traffic law violators are sent a warning letter upon reaching the half way mark towards a point suspension. Violators are advised to take steps to correct their poor-driving behavior.
6. Credits may be earned for violation-free driving and/or completion of a driver improvement course.
7. A provisional license holder who accumulates 6 or more points in a 12-month period or 9 or more points in a 24-month period must complete a driver improvement course approved by the Division.
8. Repeated traffic law violations may require a personal interview with a Motor Vehicle Hearing Officer. To keep their privilege to drive, drivers appearing for the interview may be required to comply with certain recommendations designed to improve their driving abilities.

If you are convicted of, or forfeit bail for, a moving traffic violation occurring in this, or any other State, points will be entered on your Alaska driving record. Assigned points are based on the following schedule:

DRIVER'S LICENSE POINT ASSIGNMENT

Type of Violation	Point Value
• Operating a motor vehicle while privilege to do so is suspended or revoked or in violation of limited license	10
• Driving while intoxicated/under the influence	10
• Reckless driving	10
• Fleeing or attempting to elude a Police Officer	10
• Speed contest..... Racing	10
• Negligent Homicide with a Motor Vehicle	10
• Manslaughter with a Motor Vehicle	10
• Assault with a Motor Vehicle	10
• Leaving the scene of an accident	9
• Negligent driving	6
• Failure to yield to authorized emergency vehicle	6
• Failure to stop for school bus while bus is loading or unloading	6
• Failure to obey official traffic control devices in school zone, playground crosswalk, or park	6
• Careless driving	4
• Following too close	4
• Failure to stop or yield	4
• All other moving violations	2
• Violation of oversize or overweight permits pertaining to restriction on hours of operation.....	3
Speeding:	
• In school zone or playground crosswalk	6
• 3 to 9 mph over limit	2
• 10 to 19 mph over limit	4
• 20 mph or more over limit	6
Violation of oversize or overweight permits pertaining to restriction of speed	
• 3 to 9 mph over limit	2
• 10 to 19 mph over limit	4
• 20 mph or more over limit	6

IMPLIED CONSENT

When you operate or drive a motor vehicle in the State of Alaska, you are consenting to a chemical test of your breath for the purpose of determining the alcohol concentration of your blood or breath. This is known as implied consent.

The implied consent law allows:

Law enforcement officers to require a sample of your breath for alcohol testing after a lawful arrest for Driving Under the Influence (DUI).

Law enforcement officer to require a sample of your blood or urine for alcohol or controlled substance testing if you are involved in a crash that causes the death or serious physical injury to another person.

Depending on your number of prior DUI offenses, refusal to submit to chemical testing after lawful arrest can be a criminal misdemeanor or felony. Refusal to submit to chemical testing will result in two criminal charges – DUI and Refusal – which the court can treat separately. During a revocation period, there is no limited “work purpose” driving privileges for a person who refuses to submit to chemical testing.

Another aspect of the implied consent law allows a law enforcement officer to administer a preliminary breath test at the scene of an incident. If you have been in a crash or committed a moving violation and the law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that your ability to operate a motor vehicle is impaired by alcohol, the officer can require you to provide a sample of your breath on a portable (preliminary) breath testing instrument. Refusal to submit to preliminary breath testing is an infraction.

SUSPENSIONS AND REVOCATIONS

A suspended or revoked license must be turned in to the department. A period of suspension or revocation will continue beyond the ending date unless you properly reinstate your driving privileges and you file proof of financial responsibility for the future. Anytime your privilege to drive is suspended, revoked, or limited, you will be required to carry financial responsibility for the future for three years after the license action is over. Proof of financial responsibility for the future is usually provided to the Division of Motor Vehicles by submitting an "SR22" insurance filing form. This type of insurance filing requires the insurance company to notify the Division of Motor Vehicles if your liability insurance coverage lapses or is cancelled.

SUSPENSION

The privilege of operating a motor vehicle is temporarily taken away. At the end of the suspension, and upon meeting any reinstatement requirements, you must apply for a duplicate license at one of our field offices. Driving privileges must be suspended for:

1. Operating or owning an uninsured vehicle involved in a crash.
2. Repeated violations of the motor vehicle laws (accumulation of points).
3. Driving in violation of license restrictions.

REVOCATION

The privilege of operating a motor vehicle is taken away and the license is revoked. At the end of revocation, when reinstatement requirements are met, a new license may be obtained.

Driving privileges must be revoked for the following court convictions:

1. Driving while under the influence, or refusal to take a chemical test.
2. Driving while license is cancelled, suspended, or revoked.
3. Reckless driving.
4. Failure to stop and render aid at the scene when involved in a personal injury crash.
5. Perjury (giving untrue information relating to motor vehicles to the department).
6. Unlawful flight by motor vehicle to avoid arrest.
7. Felony in connection with a motor vehicle causing injury or death such as Manslaughter, Negligent Homicide, or Assault with a vehicle.

The Division of Motor Vehicles must revoke driving privileges, administratively, for the following offenses:

1. Refusal to submit to a chemical test following an arrest for driving under the influence.
2. Breath test result of .08 or higher following an arrest for driving under the influence.
3. Habitual violations of motor vehicle laws.
(2 point suspensions in a 24 month period.)
4. Minors (under 21) operating a motor vehicle after consuming alcohol.
5. Minors (under 21) refusal to submit to chemical testing.
6. Minors (under 21) using a false driver's license to obtain alcohol.

The Division of Motor Vehicles has the authority to take independent action against your driving privileges regardless of the outcome of any related court proceeding. A reinstatement fee is required following any suspension, revocation, or limitation.

ALCOHOL DRUGS DRIVING



Impaired drivers continue to kill someone every 30 minutes, nearly 50 people a day, and almost 18,000 citizens a year. In the past decade, four times as many Americans died in drunk driving crashes as were killed in the Vietnam War. About 97% of Americans see drinking and driving as a threat to themselves and their families. Highway fatalities are one of the reasons Alaska has some pretty tough laws against driving under the influence. Before you choose to drive after drinking, we want you to understand the possible consequences.

For the cost of a first time DUI you could go 11,370 miles in a taxi. That's almost half way around the world.

**Before you drink and drive consider
the consequences and alternatives...**



CONSEQUENCES

3 Days in Jail: \$270
Court Fines: \$1,500
Sentencing: \$250 +
Vehicle Impound Fee: \$300 +
Loss of Car: \$\$\$ (30 days)
Attorney (yours):
 Change of Plea: \$5,000 +
 Court Proceedings: \$3,500 - \$5,000 +
 DMV Hearing: \$850
Attorney (court appointed)
 Change of plea: \$200
 Court Proceedings: \$500
SR22 Insurance: \$2,000/year -\$ 10,000 (5 years)
License Fee: \$20
License Reinstatement Fee: \$200/250/500
Education Compliance: \$150 +

ALTERNATIVES

Designated Driver: Free
Taxi: \$2 per mile

Plus:

Written Test: Free

Embarrassment: \$\$\$\$

Taxi/Bus/Friends: \$\$\$\$

Loss of Driving Privileges: \$ (90 Days)

Loss of Property (yours/another's): \$\$\$

Loss of Job/Future Jobs: \$\$\$\$

10 points on your driver license

DUI's stay on your record forever

LOSS OF LIFE: \$\$\$\$Priceless\$\$\$\$

Average cost of your first DUI – \$22,740

Average cost of an alternative ride \$15

ADMINISTRATIVE REVOCATIONS – UNDER 21 VIOLATIONS FRAUDULENT USE OF A DRIVER'S LICENSE

Alaska law allows the Division of Motor Vehicles to revoke the driving privilege of a person who uses a false or fraudulent driver's license to obtain alcohol. The revocation periods are 60 days for a first offense and 1 year for subsequent offenses.

MINOR OPERATING A MOTOR VEHICLE AFTER CONSUMING ALCOHOL OR REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO CHEMICAL TESTING

It is illegal in Alaska for a person under the age of 21 to consume alcohol. If you are under 21 and you operate a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft after consuming alcohol in any amount, you can be arrested or cited for the offense of minor operating after consuming alcohol. If you refuse to take a chemical test of your breath, or your breath test result shows any quantity of alcohol, your driver's license, privilege to drive, or your privilege to obtain a license will be revoked by the Division of Motor Vehicles. This revocation will occur even if the criminal citation is dismissed, or you are found not guilty in court.

The Administrative revocation periods are:

30 days for a first offense

60 days if you have been previously revoked for this offense.

90 days if you have two previous revocations for this offense.

1 year if you have three or more previous revocations for this offense.

COURT PENALTIES

A minor operating a motor vehicle after consuming alcohol or minor refusal to submit to chemical testing is an infraction. Upon conviction, the court must order community service and/or a fine up to \$1,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVOCATIONS FOR: BREATH ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION RESULTS OF .08 OR MORE REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO CHEMICAL TESTING

If you operate a motor vehicle with a breath or blood alcohol concentration of .08 or more, by law you are presumed to be driving under the influence (DUI). If, after being arrested for DUI, you refuse to take a chemical test of your breath, or your breath test results are .08 or more, your driver's license, privilege to drive or your privilege to obtain a license will be revoked by the Division of Motor Vehicles. This revocation will occur even if the criminal charge of DUI or Refusal is dismissed, or you are found not guilty in court.

The Administrative revocation periods are:

90 days for a first offense; 1 year if you have been previously convicted of DUI or Refusal; 3 years if you have two prior convictions of DUI or Refusal, or 5 years if you have three or more prior convictions of DUI or Refusal.

Prior convictions of DWI/DUI or Refusal occurring in Alaska or another state can be used to determine the revocation period.

COURT REVOCATIONS AND PENALTIES PENALTIES FOR DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI) REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO A CHEMICAL TEST CONVICTIONS

Minimum Mandatory Penalties for Misdemeanor Convictions

Offense Number	Revocation Period	Jail Sentence	Fine Amount
1st	90 days	3 days	\$1,500
2nd	1 year	20 days	\$3,000
3rd	3 years	60 days	\$4,000
4th	5 years	120 days	\$5,000
5th	5 years	240 days	\$6,000
6th or more	5 years	360 days	\$7,000

Minimum Mandatory Penalties for Felony Convictions

A person arrested for DUI must be charged with a felony if, within 10 years of the arrest date, the person has been previously convicted two or more times since January 1, 1996.

Offense Number	Revocation Period	Jail Sentence	Fine Amount
3rd	Lifetime	120 days	\$10,000
4th	Lifetime	240 days	\$10,000
5th or more	Lifetime	360 days	\$10,000

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ALCOHOL:

1. A person's judgment is the first ability impaired by drinking alcohol.
2. Alcohol is a depressant, not a stimulant. It slows normal reflexes, interferes with judgment, reduces alertness, and impairs vision.
3. If you drive after drinking, the probability of a crash increases with each drink.
4. Motor vehicle crashes involving young people who have been drinking occur at lower average blood alcohol levels than do those of middle-aged or older drivers.
5. The type of alcohol consumed makes no difference in the effect of alcohol on the physical and mental changes that take place within the body when alcohol is consumed. It's the amount of alcohol which enters the body that counts. The same amount of alcohol is present in 12 ounces of beer as in a single shot (1 1/2 ounce) of 80 proof alcohol or 4 ounces of wine.
6. Alcohol affects a person differently at different times. Physical and emotional condition, other drugs, even the amount of food in the stomach causes alcohol to affect a person differently.
7. After drinking there is nothing you can do but wait. Black coffee, fresh air, food, or a cold shower might wake you up, but they won't sober you up. Alcohol is burned up by the liver and eliminated from the body through the kidneys and lungs. Only time will help.
8. Alcohol is medically termed a drug and a depressant. The combined use of alcohol and other drugs may be more dangerous to health and to high-way safety than the effects of either the alcohol or drugs alone.

KNOW YOUR LIMITS

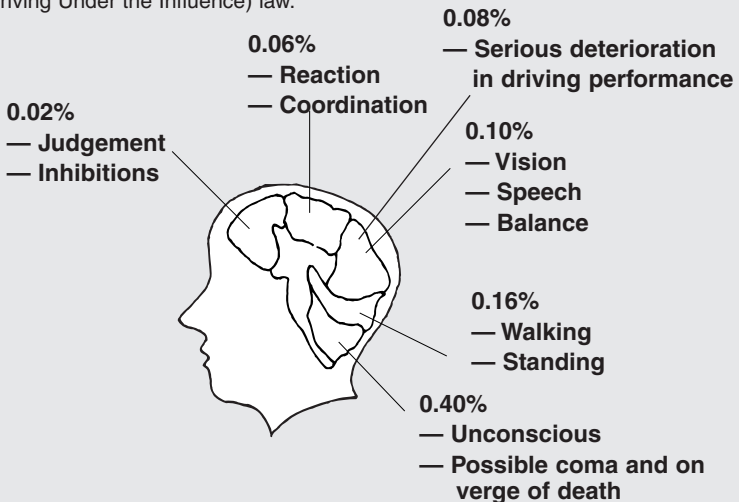
As mentioned before, the effects of alcohol on driving depends on many different factors (food you've eaten or medication you've taken, mental state, degree of fatigue, strength of drinks). Therefore, it is difficult to know just how much you can drink before you drive. It takes an average of one hour to cancel the effects of one drink. Therefore, it takes about four hours to cancel the intoxicating effects of four drinks. **THE BEST POLICY IS TO NOT DRIVE IF YOU HAVE BEEN DRINKING.**

HOW DRINKING AFFECTS A DRIVER

When you drink, the alcohol quickly reaches the blood stream from the stomach, and quickly begins to affect the functioning of the brain. It slows reactions, interferes with vision, and reduces your sense of responsibility. Judgment, hearing, speech, and balance are impaired in relation to the level of alcohol in the blood. At the same time, alcohol creates a false sense of confidence, and a feeling your driving is not affected. The fact is that every additional drink lowers your effectiveness behind the wheel. It also puts you in a higher risk category. If you drink and drive, you may lose your driving privileges, and worse yet, perhaps your life, or take someone else's life. Think about it. It's not worth it.

ALCOHOL • DRUGS • DRIVING

Alcohol use is a significant factor in fatal motor vehicle crashes in Alaska. Almost 45 percent of all traffic deaths each year involve alcohol. Each year, 40 to 50 of your fellow Alaskans will die on the highway as a direct result of drinking and driving. It is known that other drugs, and especially the combination of alcohol and drugs, contribute to a significant number of motor vehicle crashes each year. For this reason, Alaska has strengthened its DUI (Driving Under the Influence) law.



DRUGS

There are other drugs or substances that also interfere with a person's ability to drive safely. Here are a few things you should remember:

1. When taking prescription medicine, ask your doctor about any possible side effects that relate to driving.
2. Drugs, including some allergy remedies and cold pills which you can buy without prescription may contain compounds that can affect your driving.
3. Amphetamines are used in stimulants and diet pills. Overdosage of these, and other drugs like tranquilizers or sedatives, can make driving dangerous.
4. Never drive after using illegal drugs. These are especially dangerous because there is usually no way to be certain of their strength or purity.

Alaska law also forbids driving under the influence of "any controlled substance," which includes narcotic and non-narcotic drugs. This does not include only "illegal" drugs. The penalties for driving under the influence of a controlled substance are the same as outlined previously for driving under the influence of alcohol.

Drugs have been shown to impair driving ability. Certain prescribed drugs can cause drowsiness and decreased alertness. The combination of other drugs and alcohol increases the effects of each individual drug. It has been estimated that at least 25 percent of the prescription drugs used today are capable of interacting with alcohol. Therefore, it is important for you to be cautious about drinking alcoholic beverages if you're taking medication. Such combinations can be fatal, especially if you're driving.



=



=



**1 Glass
of Wine**

**1 Shot of
Whiskey**

**1 - 12 oz.
Serving of
Beer**

SEATBELT USE

When worn, safety belts do make your trip safer—they do help save lives!



WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SAFETY BELTS?

1. I will have a better chance of survival in a burning or submerged car if I am wearing my safety belt.
 True False
2. I don't need a safety belt when I'm traveling at low speeds or going on a short trip.
 True False
3. When I have my lap belt fastened, I don't need to fasten my shoulder belt.
 True False
4. The number one killer of children under five in America is automobile crashes.
 True False
5. I might be saved if I'm thrown clear of the car in an accident.
 True False
6. A child riding in a car is safest in its mother's arms.
 True False
7. A 30 mph head-on collision unleashes crash dynamic forces approximately 20 times the force of gravity (20 G's).
 True False
8. My safety belts are always loose, so they must not operate properly.
 True False
9. My best defense against a drunk driver is my safety belt.
 True False

Answers below

9. True
8. False
7. True
6. False

5. False
4. True
3. False
2. False
1. True

FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT SAFETY BELTS

1. Collisions involving fire or submersion make up less than 1/2 of 1% of all traffic collisions.
2. Your chances of survival in a burning or submerged vehicle are far greater if you are wearing your safety belt because you are most likely to remain conscious and, therefore, more able to escape the vehicle.
3. More than 80% of all collisions occur at speeds less than 40 miles per hour, and three out of four collisions causing death occur within 25 miles of home.
4. Although your lap belt helps, it will not prevent serious injury from striking your head and chest on the steering wheel, dashboard, and windshield. A lap and shoulder belt offer you the best possible protection in the event of a crash.
5. Auto collisions are the number one killer andcripler of children under the age of five.
6. The chances of being killed are almost 25 times greater if you're thrown from the car.
7. Holding your child in your arms will not protect your child. A 15 pound infant will suddenly weigh 450 pounds because of the forces unleashed in just a 30-mph collision.
8. An unrestricted adult can crush a child held in the arms during a collision.
9. Loose belts do not indicate that the belts are inoperative. Belts manufactured after 1974 utilize an inertia reel that makes the belt system "car sensitive," meaning that they lock when the car slows down too quickly. These belt systems were designed for passenger comfort.
10. Safety belts offer you the best possible protection in a car crash and, therefore, are your best defense against the drunk driver.
11. A 30-mph head-on collision unleashes forces approximately 20 times the force of gravity (20 G's). Under these conditions, objects (including passengers) can be thrown forward with a force equal to 30 times their own weight.
12. Small children need special protection. In a collision, a lap belt may put too much pressure on a small child's hips and abdomen. Car safety seats are designed to distribute crash forces over a large area of the body.
13. Only an approved dynamically crash tested safety designed child car seat can provide adequate crash protection. All such seats conform to Federal Standard 213-80.
14. A child restrained in a car safety seat is better behaved and less likely to distract the driver and create a hazard within the car.

SAFETY BELT USE IS REQUIRED BY LAW

Alaska law AS 28.05.096 requires everyone in a motor vehicle to use a safety belt. Drivers must wear a safety belt. The driver is also responsible for all passengers under the age of 16 years. The law requires federally approved child restraint devices for passengers under four years old. Passengers aged from 4 up to 16 must wear a seat belt or a child restraint device; whichever is age appropriate. There are exceptions to the seat belt law:

1. Vehicles built prior to 1965 which did not have safety belts as original equipment and are not classified as a custom collector vehicle.
2. Vehicle operators acting in the course of employment delivering mail or newspapers from inside the vehicle to roadside boxes.

3. Passengers in a school bus unless the bus is required to be equipped with safety belts.
4. Passengers in an emergency vehicle.
5. People or a class of people exempt by the Commissioner of Public Safety, as defined by regulations.

A driver may be fined up to \$50 and may receive two demerit points on their operator's license for failure to restrain passengers under age 16. Adult violations are subject to a \$15 fine.

A provision of the law allows the court to waive the \$15 fine for persons convicted under this law if that person donates \$15 to the EMS organization. Convicted drivers pay the fine to an EMS organization listed in the current version of the Alaska Emergency Medical Services Directory. Drivers send a copy of the citation along with the receipt from the EMS organization to the court.

CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEMS



The Number 1 Cure for the Greatest Killer of Children

After the critical early weeks of life for a newborn baby, automobile crashes are the leading cause of death for American children. Tens of thousands more children are seriously injured. Small children, unless they are properly restrained, become flying missiles until a stationary object stops their forward progress. It is a tragic fact that most deaths and injuries resulting from automobile crashes could have been avoided if parents had taken the time to properly buckle up their children in an approved child restraint system.

There are many types of child restraint systems available at department stores, children's shops, and even through some mail order catalogs. Shop around for the car seat that will best suit your child and your car before your baby is born. Insure your baby's first ride home from the hospital is a SAFE ride!

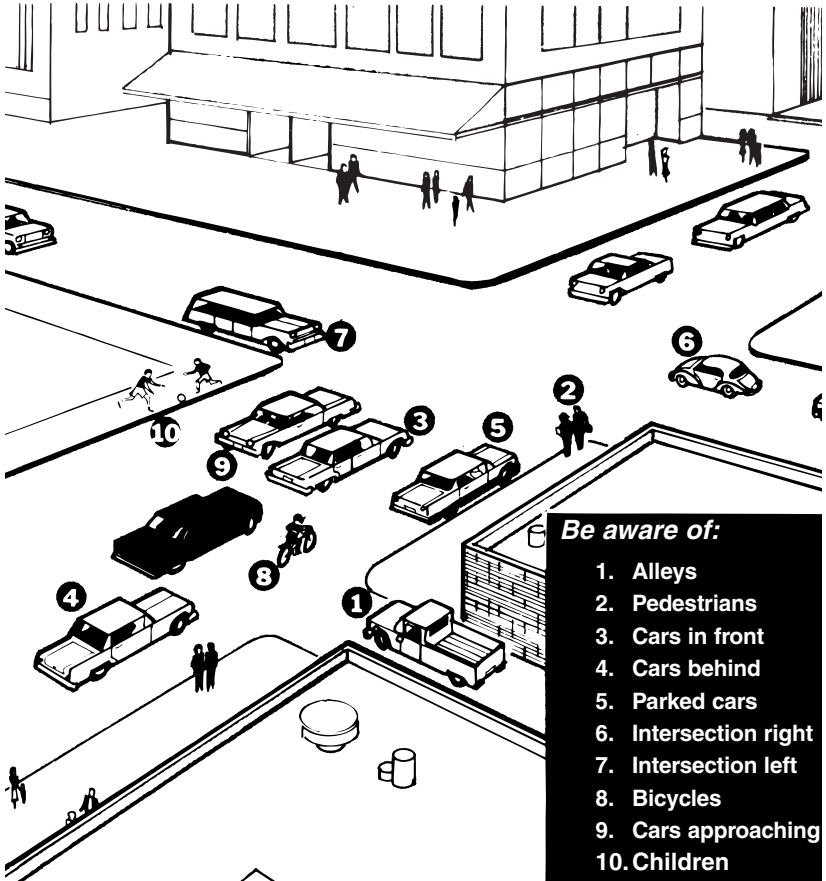
(Various loaner programs are available in Alaska. Contact your physician or local hospital.)

For a free brochure on child passenger safety or for additional information, contact the Alaska State Troopers Community Services Bureau, 5700 E. Tudor Rd., Anchorage, Alaska 99507. (907) 269-5511

REMEMBER: Once your children are secured and safe ... don't YOU forget YOUR safety belt!

A GOOD DRIVER

- Always wears a safety belt and requires all passengers to buckle up, too;
- Is constantly aware of traffic conditions around him;
- Drives as required by law and traffic conditions;
- Drives courteously and defensively;
- Keeps their vehicle mechanically safe;
- Is physically competent and mentally alert.



CONTROL OF VEHICLE

More fatal crashes occurred during daylight hours with normal surface, clear weather conditions, and the vehicle in good mechanical condition than under any other condition. The driver is the greatest singular cause of traffic crashes.

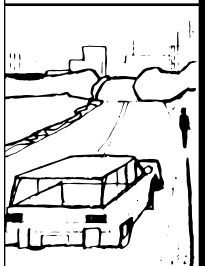

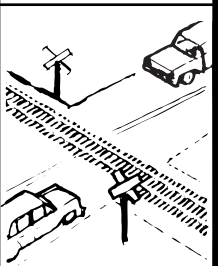

You are issued a driver's license based on the premise that you will obey the laws and keep your vehicle under control at all times.

When you are able to direct and regulate the course and speed of your vehicle and you have the ability to slow or stop when you wish to do so you are exercising control of your motor vehicle.

You must control yourself before you can control a vehicle. Driving with insufficient sleep, anger, or distractions are examples of factors that will impair your ability to safely control a vehicle.

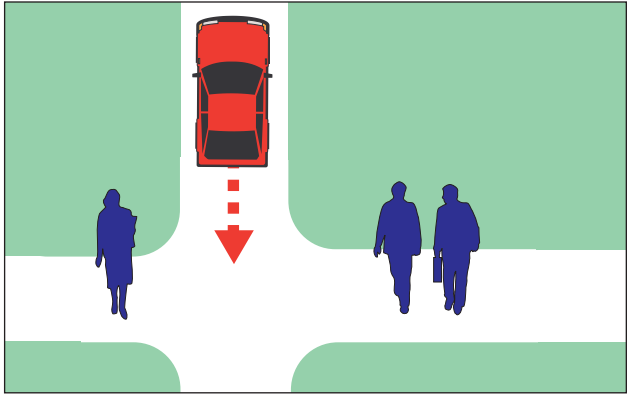
DRIVERS TO EXERCISE DUE CARE

Every driver of a vehicle must exercise care to avoid colliding with a pedestrian, an animal or another vehicle. You must be able to stop if necessary and shall slow down when circumstances require. Some circumstances to watch for are as follows:

1. Person walking on or along the roadway.	2. Animals being led, ridden or driven on or along the highway.	3. A railroad crossing, intersection, bridge, sharp turn, curve, or steep downgrade.	4. Red reflectors, red flags, or flares. (Burns a bright red.)
			
5. Orange flags & signs indicate "high hazard area" (maintenance and construction.)			

BACKING

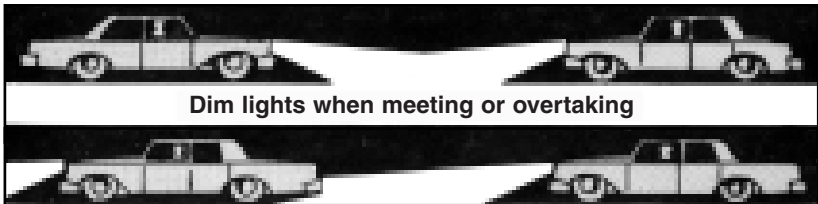
Don't depend on mirrors. Instead, with your left hand at the top of the steering wheel, turn your body and head to the right and look out the rear window. Move the wheel in the direction you



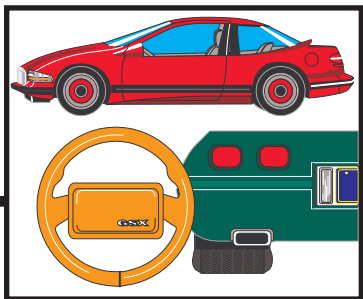
want the REAR of your vehicle to go. Back slowly and keep your eyes moving to all sides of your car. Always yield to vehicles or people on the street or sidewalk and be prepared to stop. It is suggested your speed not exceed 5 mph when backing.

OBSTRUCTION TO DRIVER'S VIEW

A person may not drive with more people in the front seat than the seat was designed for or with objects that interfere with the driver's control of the vehicle or view.



“CARELESS TODAY... CAR-LESS TOMORROW”



The rear end crash is one of the major crash problems. Traffic experts are convinced that rear end crashes can be prevented if drivers will observe a few simple precautions when following other vehicles.

WHAT THE LAW SAYS ABOUT FOLLOWING

A driver of a motor vehicle may not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for speed, traffic, and conditions of the roadway.

You also have a duty to yield to following vehicles. AS 28.35.140 requires drivers on a two lane roadway outside of an urban area to safely pull over when there are five or more vehicles immediately behind.

HOW TO AVOID REAR END COLLISIONS

1. **FOUR-SECOND RULE:** The easiest way to calculate a safe following distance is by the four-second interval method. Watch the back of the vehicle ahead of you pass some definite point. Then count — “one thousand and one, one thousand and two, one thousand and three, one thousand and four.” That’s four seconds. If you pass the same point before you are finished counting, you are following too closely. When towing a trailer or the road surface is wet or slippery, increase the four seconds to six or more. You also can use the “Four Second Rule” at night to make sure you are not “over-driving your headlights.”
2. **Watch for brake lights.** Shift your foot to the brake pedal promptly so you are ready to stop if necessary.
3. **Watch for shrinking distance** between your car and the one ahead. This warns of impending crash with the vehicle ahead.
4. **Watch for stopped and standing vehicles ahead.** Some drivers find it difficult to determine whether a distant car is in motion or stopped. Learn to relate vehicles to fixed objects.
5. **Look for problems** that might develop for the driver ahead of you. This makes it easy to react in time.

HOW TO KEEP FROM BEING STRUCK

Just as important as avoiding a crash with the vehicle ahead is to avoid being hit by the vehicle behind. To lessen the likelihood of a rear-end crash, a driver who is stopped or in the act of stopping can do a great deal.

1. **Be sure brake lights are clean and working properly.** Flash brake lights when preparing to stop.
2. **Know what is going on behind you.** Have an outside rear vision mirror and keep rear window clean and clear of frost and snow.
3. **Signal well in advance** for lane changes, stops, or turns. The person behind you can't read your mind.
4. **Slow down gradually** over a long distance to give the drivers behind more time and space in which to react.
5. **Keep pace with the traffic** within limitations of weather conditions and speed limits.

Four-second rule



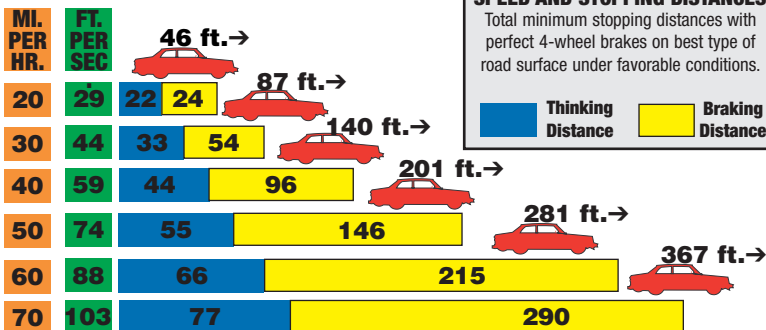
TREE

1. Start counting "one thousand and one..." as vehicle ahead passes tree.



TREE

2. You should count "one thousand and four" before reaching the tree.



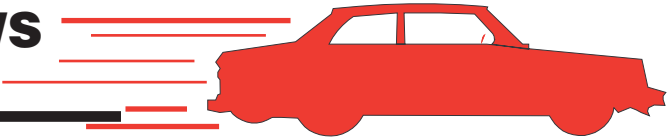
SPEED, IMPACT AND BRAKING DISTANCE

It is a well-known fact that the faster you drive the greater the impact or striking power of your vehicle. A fact not generally understood is how much greater the striking power of a vehicle is when you double the speed from 20 to 40 miles per hour. It is commonly believed that the striking power of a vehicle would likewise be doubled. This is not true. The impact is 4 times greater at 40 mph than at 20 mph. The braking distance is also 4 times longer. Triple the speed from 20 to 60 mph and the impact and braking distance are 9 times greater. Increase the speed to 80 mph and the impact and braking distance are 16 times greater than at 20 miles per hour.

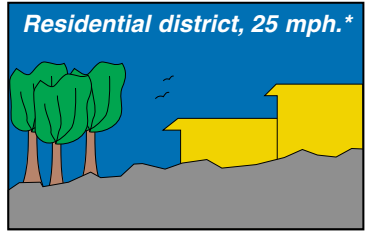
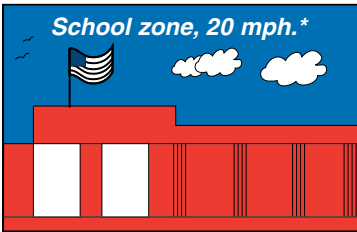
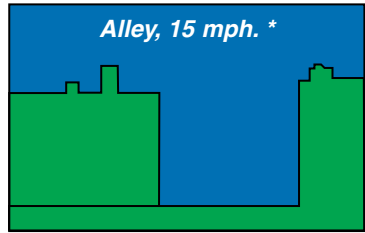
Respect the potential destructive power of your vehicle when you increase speed. Speed properly related to traffic, road, and weather conditions, and skillfully controlled by a thoughtful driver need not be hazardous. In the hands of a thoughtless, uninformed driver it is deadly.

A study of the chart on page 26 will increase your understanding of why you must allow extra time and distance to make a safe stop at higher speed.

SPEED LAWS



The following speed limits are established by law as the maximum to be driven under favorable conditions on highways which are not otherwise posted. (See speed limitation law on the next page).



Any other roadway 55*

*Local authorities or the State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities may alter speed limits (13 AAC 02.280). Speed limits on select highways may be posted at 65.

SPEED LIMITATION LAW

When driving conditions are less than ideal a person operating a motor vehicle on the highway shall drive at a careful and prudent speed no greater than what is reasonable and proper having due regard for the following conditions:

- A. **Traffic**—When traffic is heavy, congested, or moving slowly.
- B. **Surface**—When the road surface is rough, icy, wet, or otherwise provides poor traction.
- C. **Width**—When the width of the roadway reduces your margin of safety.
- D. **Weather**—When weather conditions affect sight, distance, and traction. (Rain, snow, fog, dust, or smoke.)

A person may not drive a vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit him to stop within the assured clear distance ahead.

Motordriven cycle speed is limited by intensity of headlamp.

Lamps reveal person or vehicle at 100 feet 20 mph or less

Lamps reveal person or vehicle at 200 feet 21 to 29 mph

Lamps reveal person or vehicle at 300 feet 30 mph or more

Slow speed — A driver may not drive at such slow speed as to hold back or block the normal and reasonable flow of traffic.

Reckless driving — A willful disregard for the safety of persons or property. Conviction will result in license revocation.

On multi-lane highways, if you drive slower than other traffic, use the right, outside lane, except when passing.

SIGNALING

A hand and arm or directional signal of intention to turn or move a vehicle right or left must be given continuously during the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning. As a safety precaution, the signal may be given from a greater distance when warranted by traffic conditions or the higher speeds of your vehicle.

Never stop or suddenly decrease the speed of your vehicle without signaling your intentions for the benefit of the other drivers.

Protect yourself—help others



SIGNAL YOUR INTENTIONS

Left Turn

Right Turn

Stop or Slow

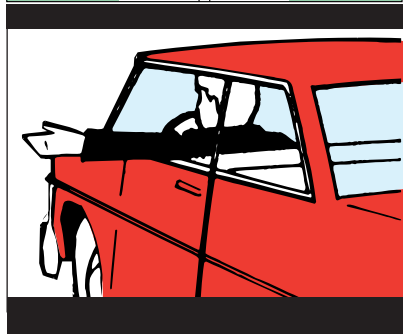
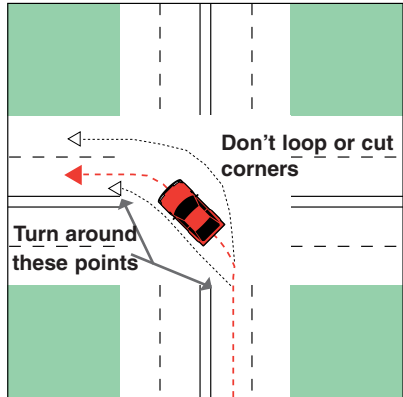
Use hand signals when the sun is shining brightly or when a line of cars following you could obscure your turn signal light. Be sure that turn signal lights (front and rear) are clean and free from dust, dirt, ice, or snow.

Alaska law requires you to cancel your directional signal light after you use it. Your unintended signal still means turn to the other drivers. You might tempt another driver to turn or drive across in front of you.

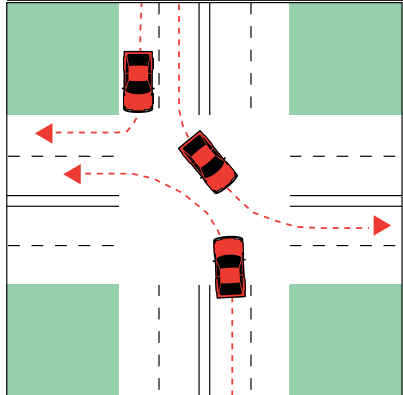
LEFT TURN

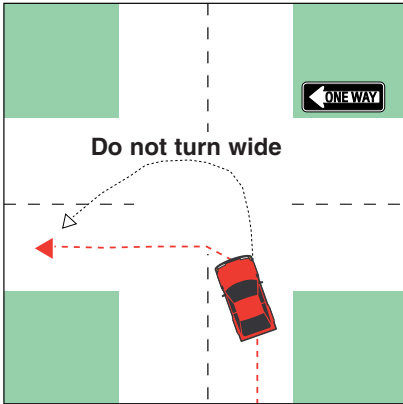
1. Get into proper lane well ahead of turn.
2. Signal intention to turn for at least 100 feet.
3. Yield to all oncoming vehicles.
4. Yield to pedestrians.
5. Turn into proper lane.
6. Don't loop or cut corners.

Failure to signal is dangerous and inconsiderate. Your signal alerts other drivers to your actions.



1. Watch traffic light cycle.
2. Wait for oncoming vehicles in the intersection. Don't proceed past the center of intersection.
3. Keep front wheels straight while waiting.
4. Look out of left window for pedestrians and check turn path.



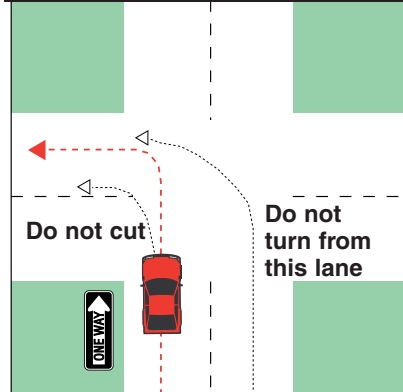


TWO WAY STREET TO ONE WAY STREET

1. Make proper “two way” approach.
2. Signal intention to turn for at least 100 feet.
3. Yield to all traffic.
4. Do not turn before reaching the crosswalk.
5. Look out of left window for pedestrians and check turn path.
6. Turn sharply into first lane.



Be alert for “one way” street signs on traffic light posts and stop signs.



ONE WAY STREET TO TWO WAY STREET

1. Make approach in the traffic lane furthest to the left on one way street.
2. Signal intention to turn for at least 100 feet.
3. Don't start turn at the crosswalk.
4. Drive into the intersection and then turn sharply into lane shown.

LEFT TURN - RIGHT TURN

LEFT turn One way street to one way street

1. Make approach in the traffic lane furthest to the left of the street.
2. Signal intention to turn for at least 100 feet.
3. Look out of left window for pedestrians and check turn path.
4. Turn sharply into the first lane on the left side of the one way street.

Right turn Two way street to two way street

1. Signal intention to turn for at least 100 feet.
2. Get into proper lane well ahead of turn.
3. Look out of right side of windshield for pedestrians and check turn path.
4. Be alert for vehicles ahead that are turning right and may stop for pedestrians.

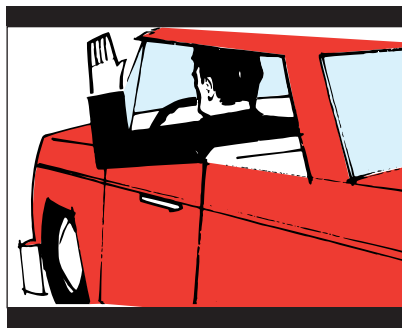
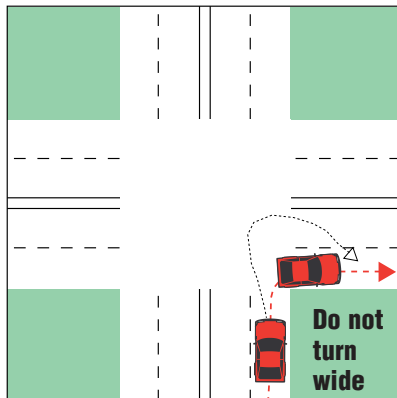
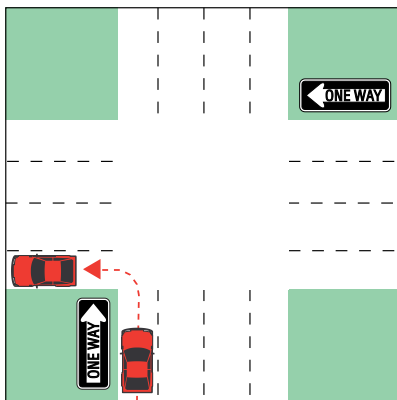
Signaling for turns prevents rear end collisions. Drivers waiting on side streets appreciate your turn signal.

THREE POINT TURN

Unless prohibited, you may use the "three point turn" to turn around on a narrow street.

1. Signal your intention to turn right. Pull over to the far right and stop.
2. Signal your intention to turn left. Check for traffic.
3. If traffic is clear, turn left crossing the street until your vehicle is pointing at the curb or left shoulder of the road.
4. Check again for traffic. Turn your wheels to the right as far as they will go. Back up to the opposite side of the street.
5. Stop, check again for traffic. Drive forward to complete your turn around maneuver.

Be careful when making this turn. Watch for and yield to approaching traffic or pedestrians. For extra safety, you can always sound your horn before backing.



INTERSECTIONS

Two basic laws govern the approach to and movement through uncontrolled intersections.

CONTROL OF VEHICLE

FOR APPROACHING INTERSECTIONS

Drivers shall have their vehicle under control. Drivers shall reduce their speed to a reasonable and proper rate when approaching and traversing an intersection.

UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTIONS

When you are driving on a street or highway which is not protected with **stop signs, yield signs or traffic lights**, you are driving on an unprotected route and the intersections are **uncontrolled**. At such times you are required to slow down and have your vehicle under control at a cross street or a cross road.

Approaching from the right does not excuse you from slowing down and having your vehicle under control.

RIGHT OF WAY LAW

FOR GOING THROUGH AN UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTION

When two vehicles approach an uncontrolled intersection in such position and time that there is danger of collision, the driver of the vehicle on the left must yield to the driver of the vehicle on the right.

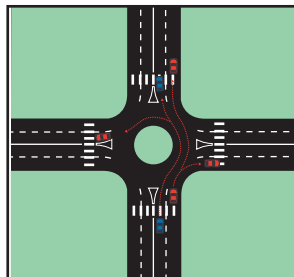
If you are the driver approaching from the right do not assume that you have the right of way. **You have the right of way only when the other driver gives it to you, and only if another vehicle is not already within the intersection.**

ROUNDBABOUTS

A roundabout is an intersection control device with traffic circulating around an island. Approaching vehicles must yield to the traffic in the circle. Always yield to pedestrians and bicyclists that are crossing the road. Always enter a roundabout to the right of the central island.

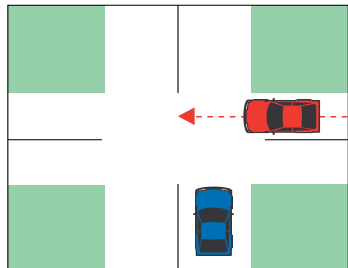
How to drive in a roundabout:

1. Slow down as you approach the intersection; roundabouts are designed for speeds of 15-20 mph.
2. Enter the roundabout when there is a gap in traffic. Once inside, do not stop. Follow directions on signs or pavement markings about which lane to use.
3. You may exit at any street or continue around if you miss your exit.

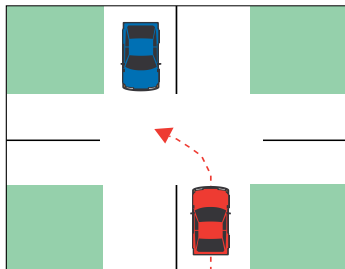


INTERSECTIONS

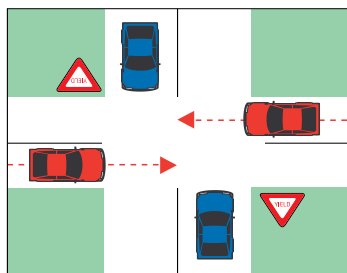
YOU MUST YIELD IN THESE SITUATIONS



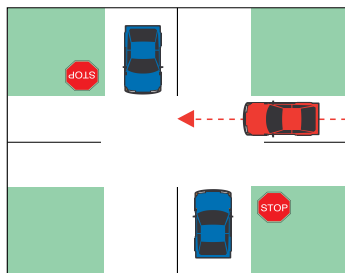
Vehicles approaching at same time. Yield to vehicle on the right.



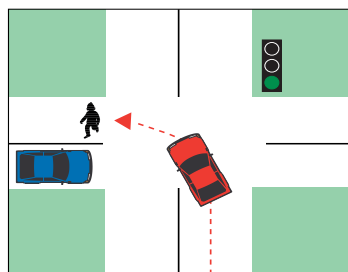
Yield to all traffic that is so close as to be a hazard, and to vehicle already in intersection.



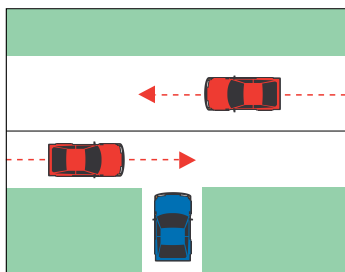
Yield to all traffic on the protected route. Stop if necessary.



Stop and yield to all traffic on the protected route.



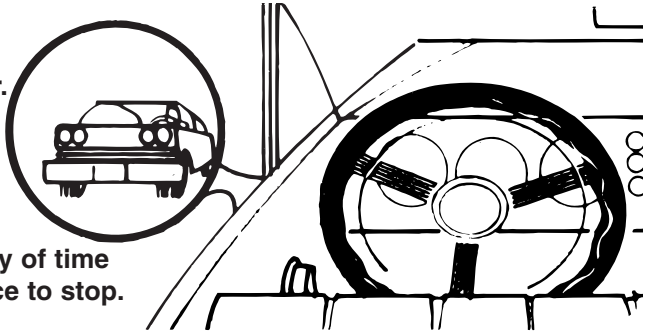
When light turns green, yield to pedestrians and vehicles caught in intersection.



Stop and yield when entering a street or road from alley, driveway, or building.

STOPS REQUIRED

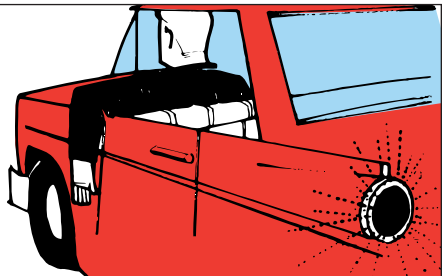
Check mirror.



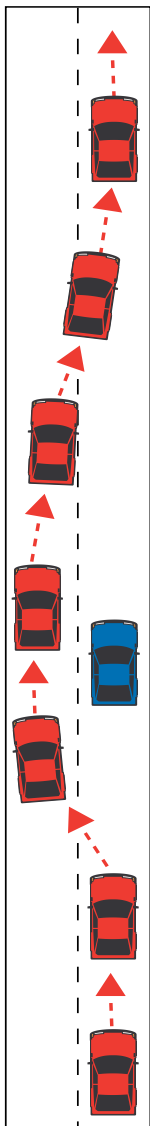
Allow plenty of time and distance to stop.

1. **Stop sign** — stop behind the crosswalk, at painted stop line or behind the intersecting highway shoulder line. Yield to traffic before entering.
2. **Red flashing light** — stop, then proceed when the way is clear and it is safe to do so.
3. **Railroad crossing gate or flagperson** — stop until crossing gates are raised or until flagperson discontinues signal.
4. **Red light**— stop when traffic signal facing you is red.
5. **Yield right of way sign** — yield, and stop if necessary for traffic approaching an intersection or for a pedestrian.
6. **Entering highway** — stop and yield to traffic when entering highway from driveway, building or alley.
7. **School bus** — stop when red flashing lights are in operation and stop arm is extended. Drivers meeting and following bus must stop.

1. **Signal your intentions.**
2. **Brake lightly to a complete stop.**
3. **Avoid quick stops.**



PASSING SAFELY



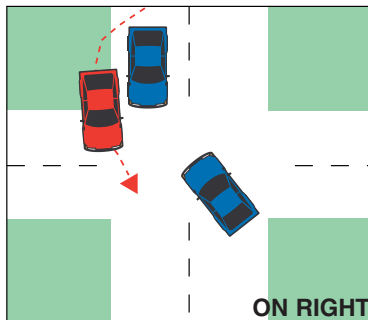
It is equally important to know when not to pass as well as when to pass. Collisions resulting from improper passing are often fatal since the impact force is great in this type of collision.

The decision as to whether or not to pass another vehicle is determined by the judgment and attitude of the driver. Be patient. Passing is not a game. Learn the following passing rules well and practice them each time you consider passing another vehicle.

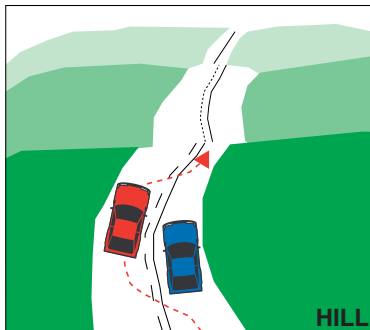
1. Stay well back from vehicle ahead for better sight distance. Check rear vision mirror. Signal left turn to left lane.
2. Check well ahead for no passing zone and oncoming vehicles. Do not swing out across center line for a look.
3. Sound your horn to warn the driver ahead of your intention to pass.
4. Pass on left at a safe distance and do not return to right lane until safely clear of overtaken vehicle.
5. Signal right turn to return to right lane. Be sure to cancel signal light.

DO NOT PASS

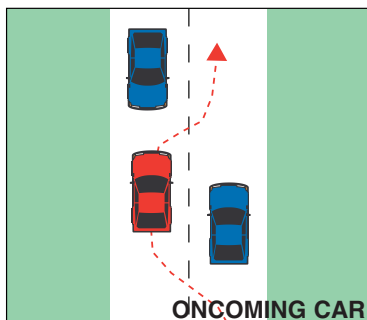
1. On the right shoulder of the highway.

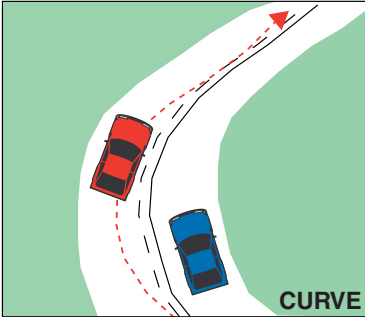


2. On approaching a hill or curve where there is not sufficient clear view ahead.

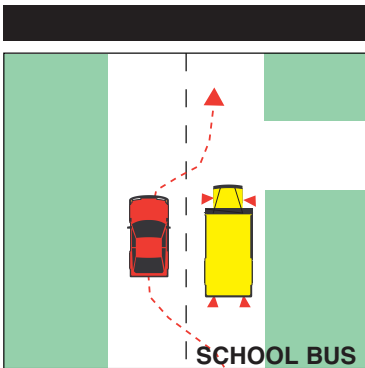


3. Unless the pass can be completed without interfering with the safety of oncoming vehicles and before solid yellow line appears in your traffic lane.
- When being passed it is unlawful to increase your speed.

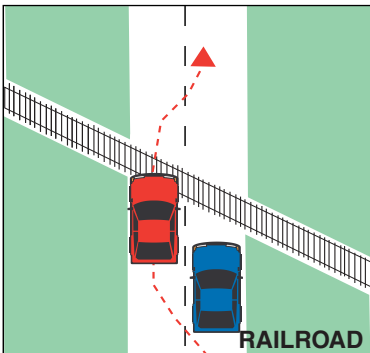




4. If the solid yellow line is in your lane.

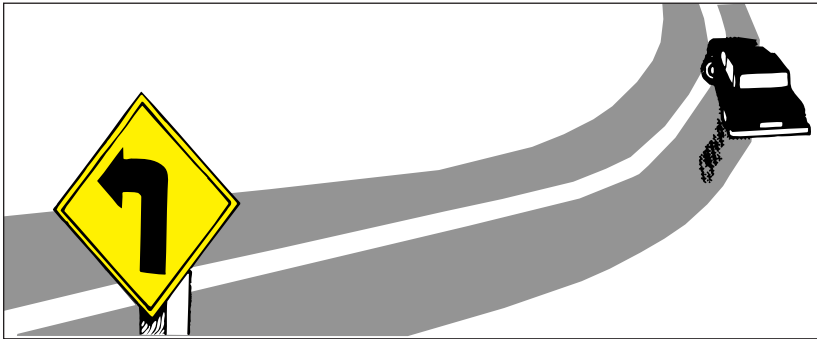


5. A school bus when its red flashing lights are operating and the stop arm is extended.



6. When approaching within 100 feet of or when traversing an intersection or railroad crossing, or when approaching within 100 feet of a posted narrow bridge, viaduct, or tunnel.
- The end of a "no passing zone" does not mean it is safe to pass. It means there is increased visibility ahead.

SIGNS



“Traffic signs speak a special kind of language to the driver”

Many fatal accidents occur when a driver does not heed a clearly visible traffic sign. Traffic signs are driving aids — obey them.

HOW SIGNS CAN HELP YOU BE A BETTER DRIVER

1. They warn of conditions ahead that require caution or extra alertness for safe operation of the vehicle.
2. They guide drivers to their destination by identifying the route.
3. They inform drivers of regulations.

HOW YOU CAN BECOME A BETTER “SIGN” DRIVER

1. Study the sign section of this manual and associate the meaning of each sign with the behavior that is expected of you as a driver.
2. Look for signs when you drive. Look far ahead. Move your eyes. It is easy for a “stare” driver to miss traffic signs.
3. Obey all signs. The result of good sign observance is doing the right thing at the right time.



REGULATORY SIGN

Black or red on white

1. Regulatory signs indicate an instruction for the driver that must be understood and obeyed. State statute, regulation, or local ordinance backs them. Violation of the instructions can result in issuance of a traffic citation to the violator.
2. Obey the law indicated.



STOP SIGN

White on red

1. Make a complete stop before entering intersection or at stop line. Stop in back of crosswalk. Look both right and left for traffic and pedestrians.
2. Yield right-of-way.



YIELD SIGN

Red and white

1. Slow down as required when approaching this sign.
2. Look both left and right, and yield to traffic and pedestrians.
3. Stop required when necessary to avoid pedestrian or traffic on protected street.



DO NOT ENTER SIGN

Red and white

1. Do not proceed beyond this sign which faces traffic entering a roadway or ramp in the wrong direction.
2. A white on red WRONG WAY sign may be placed further down the prohibited direction.

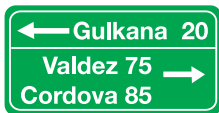
SIGNS



WARNING SIGN

Black on yellow

1. Warning signs alert drivers to actual or potential dangerous conditions ahead.
2. Extra caution should be observed at all warning signs.
3. Most warning signs imply a driver should decrease the speed of the vehicle.
4. Read and adjust your driving to the situation.



GUIDE SIGN

White on green

1. Destination, route guidance, and place names are provided to you on guide signs.
2. Pay special attention to mileage information.



CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE SIGN

Black on orange

1. Work in the road and temporary conditions requiring special alertness are indicated by these signs.
2. Adjust your speed and prepare for special conditions.



SCHOOL SIGN

Black on yellow

1. Five-sided signs warn of school areas and school crosswalks requiring reduced speed.
2. Prepare to stop for pedestrians.



SERVICE SIGN

White on blue

1. Services for your convenience such as Gas, Phone, Food, Lodging, Rest Areas, Campgrounds and Litter Barrels may be marked with white on blue signs.



Do not exceed posted speed.



A red circle with a diagonal slash indicates prohibited movement.



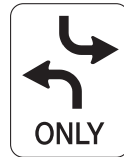
Do not walk or bike on any part of the right-of-way.



Do not turn right on red signal.



Trucks must use right lane.



Use center lane only for left turns.



Keep right of this sign.



Do not park to right of this sign.



Do not stop, stand, or park as directed by this sign.



Make a left turn when in a lane below or facing this sign.



Travel only as indicated on the posted street.



Do not drive any vehicle exceeding weight limit beyond this sign.

SIGNS



Merge left. Road narrows ahead.



Reduce speed to 20 as marked for school crosswalks.



One-way operation on bridge may require stop ahead.



Keep to the right of divided highway.



Two way road. Keep right of approaching traffic.



Reduce speed for slippery roadway after rains, frost, etc.



Prepare to stop at traffic signal ahead.



Be alert for traffic merging from the right.



Steep downgrade ahead requires trucks to slow and shift to lower gear.



Overheight vehicles take another route around restricted clearance.



Be alert for deer crossing unexpectedly.



Slow to posted speed on ramp.



Take curve to the right at advisory speed.



Adjust speed to advisory speed on winding road ahead.



Make sharp turn to right in front of this sign.



Bike route extends to right. watch for bicyclists.



Rest area open to the right.



Slow to 20 for school children.



Road closed to all traffic. Detour.



Prepare to stop for flagger ahead.



Adjust driving for construction area 500 feet ahead.



All traffic detour to right in front of this sign.



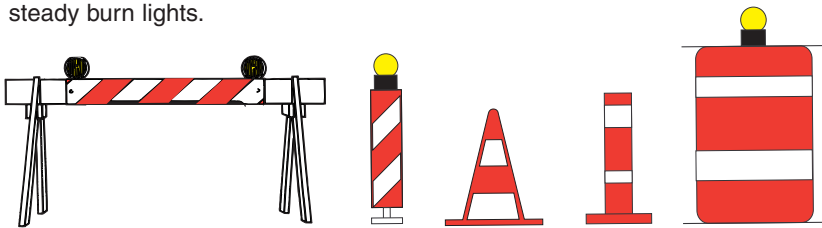
Space reserved for persons with disability plates or placard.



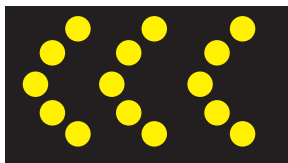
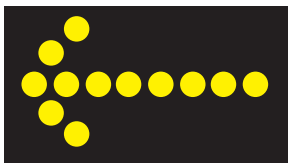
Be alert for crew working on or adjacent to roadway.

SIGNS WITHIN WORK AREAS

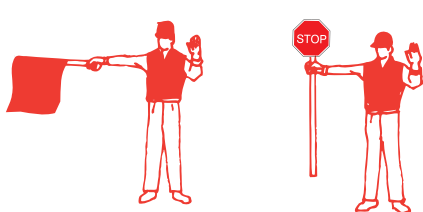
Barricades, vertical panels, cones, tubes, and drums are the most commonly used devices to alert drivers of unusual or potentially dangerous conditions in highway and street work areas. They are used to guide drivers safely through the work zone. At night they are often equipped with flashing or steady burn lights.



Large flashing or sequencing arrow panels may be used in work zones both day and night to guide drivers into certain traffic lanes, and to inform them that part of the road or street ahead of them is closed.



Flagpersons are often provided in highway and street work zones to stop, slow, or guide traffic safely through the area. Flagpersons generally wear orange vests, shirts or jackets, and use red flags or stop/slow paddles to direct traffic through work zones.

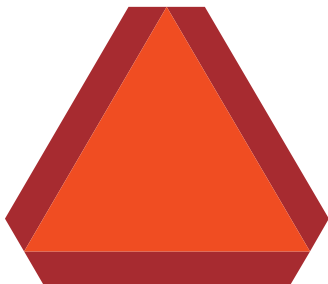


TRAFFIC STOP



TRAFFIC PROCEED

SLOW MOVING VEHICLES



Recognize this sign

Some day (or night) it may save your life. Look for it!

SLOW MOVING VEHICLE EMBLEM

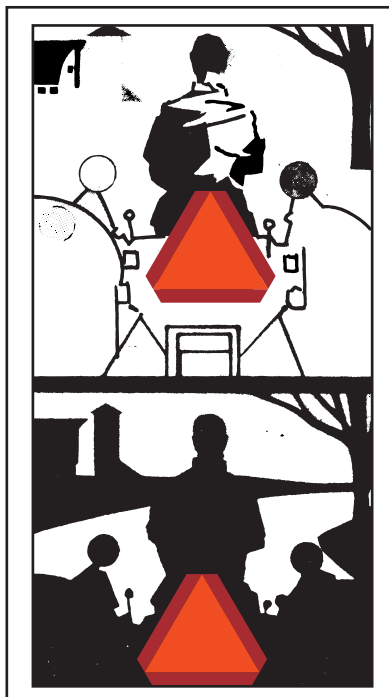
This safety device is required on all slow-moving (25 mph or less) vehicles. Here's how this SMV emblem can protect you ...

By day

During daylight, the bright fluorescent orange solid triangle in the center of the SMV emblem is highly visible. It gains the attention and recognition of approaching motorists at distances exceeding one-fifth mile. They have ample time to slow down to avoid an accident.

By night

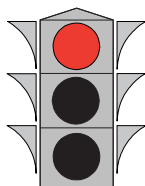
At night, the reflective red border of the SMV emblem glows brilliantly in the path of approaching auto headlights. The unique, hollow red triangle immediately identifies a slow-moving vehicle.



TRAFFIC SIGNALS

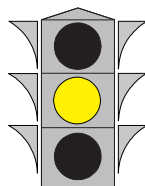
RED BALL

Stop behind the crosswalk, stop line, or if none, before entering the intersection. Right turns are permitted only after a full stop and if the turn can be made with safety, or is not restricted by a “No turn on red” sign.



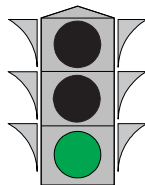
YELLOW BALL

A red light is about to appear. Stop unless you are already within the intersection, or so close to the intersection that you cannot stop safely. If the light changes to yellow as you enter the intersection, you may proceed with extreme caution.



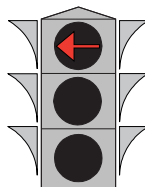
GREEN BALL

Go if the intersection is clear. Make any legal maneuver not specifically prohibited by a traffic control device. Yield to pedestrians and vehicles still in or who enter the intersection with the right-of-way, such as pedestrians traveling across the roadway with the green light. Yield to vehicles going straight through the intersection in the opposite direction if you are making a left turn.



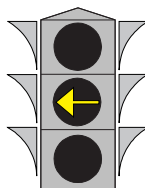
RED ARROW

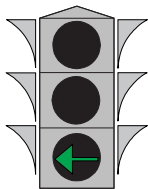
Do not make the movement indicated by the arrow. Stop behind the crosswalk, stop line, or if none, before entering the intersection. No turns are allowed until the arrow changes to green.



YELLOW ARROW

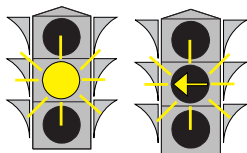
A red arrow is about to appear. Stop movement in the indicated direction unless you are already within the intersection. Proceed through the intersection if you have already entered it making the indicated turn.





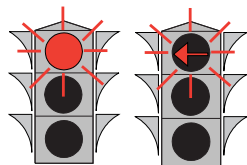
GREEN ARROW

Make the movement indicated by the arrow. This movement has the right-of-way and should not conflict with pedestrians or other vehicles. However, observe caution and yield to those who are still in or enter the intersection with the right-of-way.



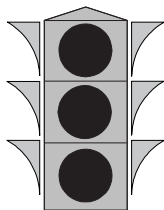
FLASHING YELLOW BALL OR ARROW

Reduce speed and exercise caution while proceeding through the intersection. Individual flashing yellow beacons are used to indicate conditions requiring extreme vigilance and caution by the motorist.



FLASHING RED BALL OR ARROW

Stop as required for the red ball. Look in all directions of approaching traffic and pedestrians and proceed only when it is safe to do so. Individual flashing red beacons may be suspended over the roadway or located above stop signs. They supplement the sign where there may be a need for special emphasis.



UNLIT SIGNAL HEAD

If a signal does not have any of its bulbs functioning and there is no other signal head in operation for your direction and there is no one directing traffic, the intersection is uncontrolled. Yield to traffic approaching the intersection on your right. Exercise extreme caution and proceed only when it is safe to do so. Report this condition to the nearest police department as soon as possible.

YOU MUST FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS OF A POLICE OFFICER, FIREPERSON, OR AUTHORIZED FLAGPERSON REGARDLESS OF SIGNS OR SIGNALS.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

STEADY ORANGE DON'T WALK

Pedestrians shall not leave the sidewalk or enter the roadway in the direction of the signal. Pedestrians already crossing when the signal comes on shall quickly proceed across the roadway. The hand outline means the same as the DON'T WALK signal.



FLASHING ORANGE DON'T WALK

Pedestrians may not enter the roadway but should stay within marked crosswalks and observe due courtesy to others. However, those already in roadway may proceed to the other side.



STEADY CLEAR WALK

Pedestrians may enter the roadway when it may be done with safety in the direction of the signal but should stay within marked crosswalks and observe due courtesy to others. The walking pedestrian symbol means the same as the WALK signal.



LANE CONTROL SIGNALS

Distinctive rectangular signals with X's or down arrows are used above reversible lanes. Such lanes may be marked with double yellow dashed lines on each side. Use such lane only as permitted by the signal. Do not enter the lane if signals are not illuminated.



“Steady” - Don't use lane; traffic approaching.



“Steady” - Clear the lane.
“Flashing” - Left turn permitted.



“Steady” - Travel in lane.

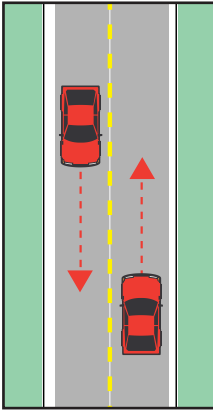
MARKING

1. Pavement markings are used like roadway signs to warn, regulate, and inform traffic.
 - a. Yellow markings, such as center lines, separate traffic flow going in opposite directions.
 - b. White markings, such as lane lines, separate traffic going in the same direction.
 - c. Dashed lines are permissive.
 - d. Solid white lines are restrictive, and solid yellow lines are prohibitive. It is illegal to drive on the shoulder of roadways.

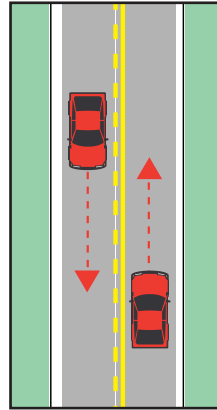
Read the traffic markings, know what they mean, and obey them. Pavement markings have the same force of law as signs or signals.

2. Yellow lines separate traffic going in opposite directions.
 - a. Dashed yellow line markings indicate where passing is permitted on two-lane, two-way roadways.
 - b. Solid yellow center lines indicate where passing is not permitted; although, turning into a driveway across them is allowed.
 - c. A single solid yellow line indicates the left edge of a divided roadway.
3. White lines separate traffic going in the same direction on multi-lane or one-way roadways.
 - a. Dashed white lines separate lanes of travel where changing lanes is not restricted and where the lane use is not specified.
 - b. Solid white lines indicate the edges of lanes specified for certain uses where changing lanes is to be discouraged.
 - c. Solid white lines are also used to mark the outside edge of the pavement or to indicate the edge of the shoulder. Drive within a lane and do not move from it until it is safe to do so.

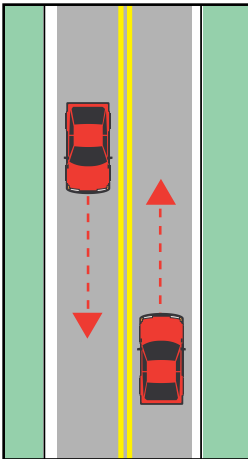
MARKING



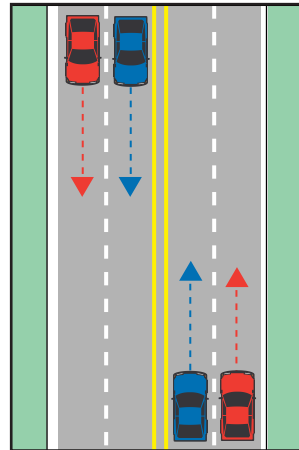
Two-lane, two way roadway, passing permitted.



Two-lane, two way roadway, passing prohibited one direction.

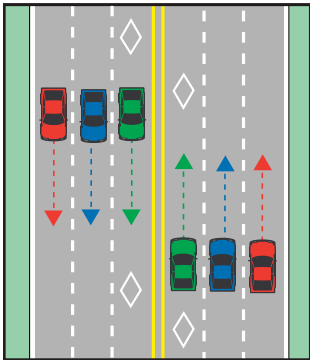


Two-lane, two way road-way passing prohibited both directions, crossing centerline permitted only as part of left turn maneuver.



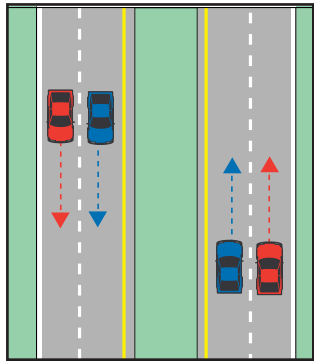
UNDIVIDED ROADWAY

Multi-lane, two-way road-way, crossing centerline permitted only as part of left turn maneuver.



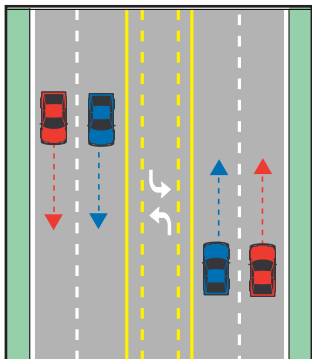
RESTRICTED LANE

Multi-lane, two-way road ways with preferential lanes assigned to buses, carpools, etc. Diamond markings and special signs are required.



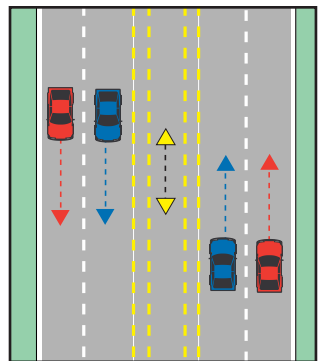
DIVIDED ROADWAYS

Divided roadways, multi-lane with divider. Yellow left edge lines are on all divided or one-way roadways.



TWO-WAY LEFT TURN LANE

Multi-lane, two-way roadway, with two-way left turn lane reserved exclusively for left turning vehicles in either direction. Special signs and pavement marking arrows are utilized.

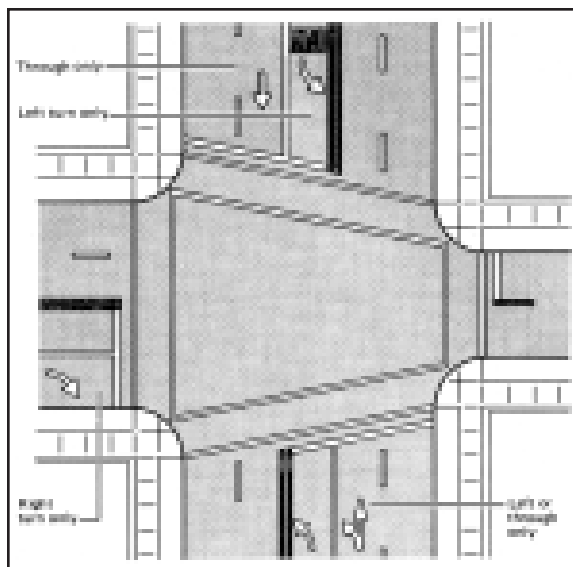


REVERSIBLE CENTER LANE

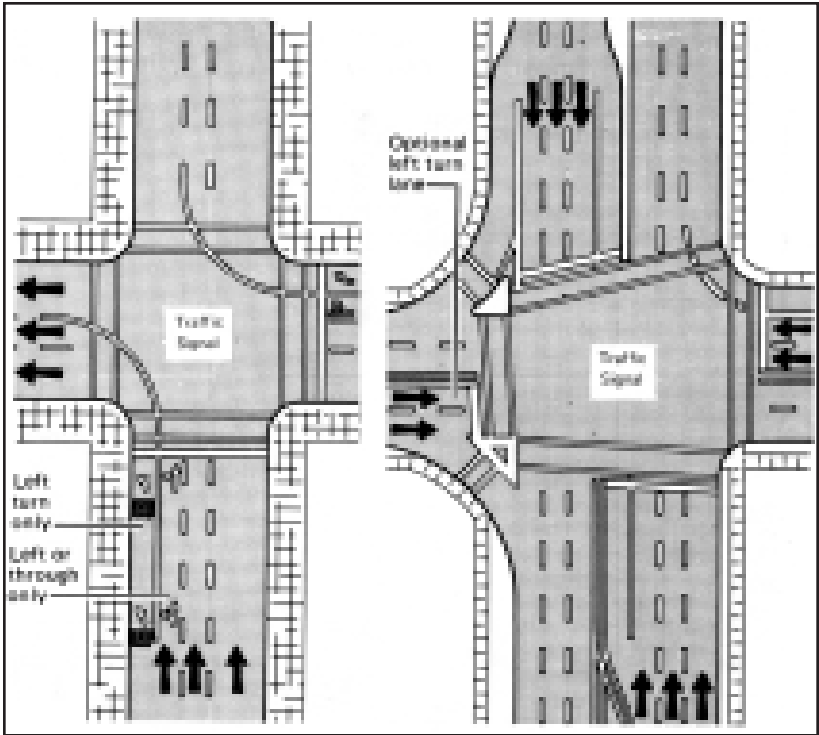
Multi-lane, two-way roadway, with center lane direction reversible during specified periods. Signs or signals are required.

MARKING

- Pavement legends convey important information. An arrow indicates that the lane with that marking is reserved exclusively for making the movement indicated by the arrow. You must make the movement indicated by the arrow, if it is in your lane.

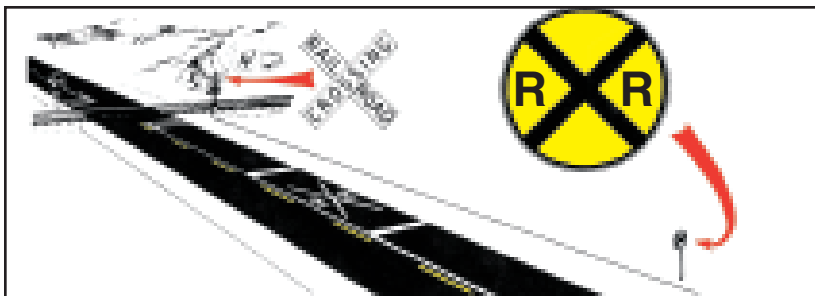


- Special legends such as "STOP AHEAD," "SCHOOL," and "R X R" indicate special conditions to the driver. Although they are not regulatory, they are used only where the condition such as a "STOP" sign, school buildings, or railroad crossing requires extreme caution on the part of the motorist. Pay special heed to these legends and be prepared to stop.
- Transverse markings such as stop lines, crosswalks, and parking space markings are white lines intended to guide the driver. Stop lines indicate the farthest point into the intersection an automobile may extend to allow the driver a clear view of approaching traffic. Stop lines are not used with crosswalks where the line farthest from the crossroad indicates the limits of the intersection. Stay outside of the limits of an intersection until you may enter it with safety. Likewise, park within marked parking stalls.



7. Crosswalk lines need not be painted at all intersections nor do they need to be in place to indicate where pedestrians have the right-of-way. Pedestrians have the right-of-way at marked crosswalks or at intersections. Do not drive so as to make a pedestrian yield to you; the motorist should always yield to the pedestrian. Also, do not pass to the right or left of an automobile which is stopped at a crosswalk to allow a pedestrian to cross the street in either direction.
8. If you find you are in the wrong lane to turn when entering an intersection, do not turn or impede so you can turn. Continue on around the block. Be alert for no "U" turn signs.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS

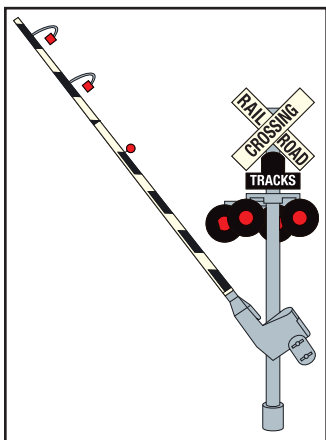


Railroad crossbuck and warning sign. Be prepared to stop for trains.

RAILROAD CROSSINGS

Never get trapped on a crossing. When traffic is heavy, wait on the approach to a crossing until you are sure you can clear the crossing. Watch out for the second train. When the last car of a train passes the crossing do not start up until you are sure no train is coming on another track, especially from the other direction.

Never drive around gates. If the gates are down, stay in place and do not cross the tracks until the gates are raised. It is against the law to go around crossing gates. Never race a train. Racing a train to the crossing is foolhardy. You may never have another chance if you lose.



Flashing Light.

Never shift gears on the crossing. If your vehicle has a manual transmission, shift down and do not change gears while crossing the tracks. Watch for vehicles that must stop at crossings. Be prepared to stop when you are following buses or trucks which are required to stop at railroad crossings. Do not pass them when prohibited by law. If legal to pass, make sure there are no unsafe conditions and that you have a clear view of the tracks.

Always stop when a train is close to a crossing. Be prepared to stop if a train is within 1500 feet of the crossing. You must stop even if the crossing is unmarked. Do not take a chance. Trains cannot stop easily, nor within a short distance.

NIGHT DRIVING

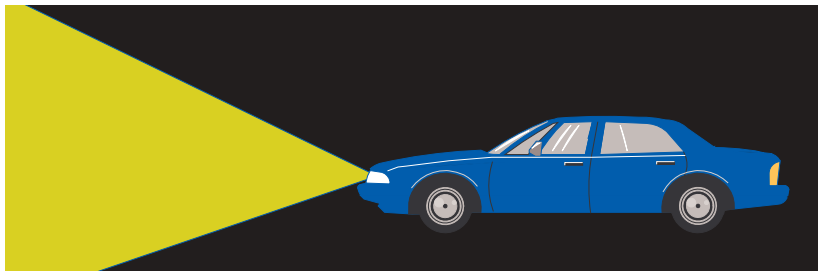
On the basis of miles driven, the fatal crash rate for night driving is greater than for daytime driving. This is due to the inability of the driver to see as far, as soon, and as much.

GLARE AND GLARE RECOVERY

The glare from the headlights of oncoming vehicles causes the pupil of the eye to contract. After the vehicle has passed it takes an interval of time for the pupil to readjust to the less intense light. This is called glare recovery time. During this recovery period you are virtually driving blind. Glare recovery time is not based on visual acuity and varies from person to person. The problem is generally more acute in older drivers and those in poor physical condition.

SAFETY TIPS

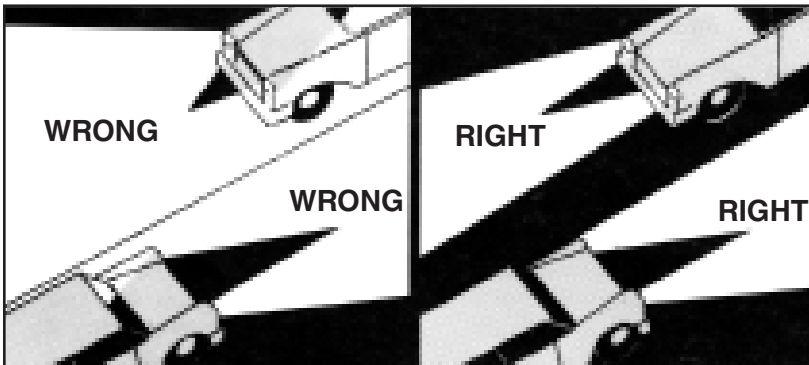
- Be sure headlights are in working order and lenses clean. (Check high and low beam on garage wall.)
- Keep windshield clean.
- Don't look at the "hot spot" in the headlight pattern of approaching cars.
- Wear sunglasses in bright sunlight to protect night seeing ability. Do not wear sunglasses at night.
- Tinted windshields affect night vision.
- Remember that even moderate drinking may reduce one's vision as well as reaction time.
- Both prescription medicines and nonprescription medicines may affect driving, read labels carefully.
- Carry a flashlight and flares.



USE OF LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ALASKA LAW REQUIRES

1. Headlights must be turned on from 1/2 hour after sunset to 1/2 hour before sunrise.
2. Headlights must be turned on in daytime when visibility is reduced to 1000 feet or less by fog, rain, snow, smoke, or dust.
3. Change headlights to low beam (dim) 500 feet or more from oncoming vehicle.
4. Change headlights to low beam (dim) 300 feet or more from vehicle going in the same direction.
5. Parking lights denote a parked vehicle. **Do not use only parking lights, day or night, when vehicle is in motion.**



SAFETY SUGGESTIONS IN THE USE OF LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

1. Turn on **headlights** at dusk and in daytime when visibility is poor to make sure that the other driver sees you.
2. Use low beam (dim) when driving in rain, fog, snow, or dust.
3. When meeting vehicles at night **do not stare** at headlights.
Use quick glances to:
 - a. Check oncoming vehicle for lane position.
 - b. Check your own vehicle's position.
 - c. Check right edge of road.
 - d. Look ahead for objects in your driving path.

MAJOR ROADS

Check vehicle

Any kind of mechanical failure is dangerous

- High speeds generate heat. Check oil, water level, radiator hoses and fan belt frequently.
- Be sure tires are safe for high speed driving. Blowouts are a common factor in crashes.
- If you have vehicle trouble be especially cautious at night. There is danger of being hit from the rear. Use all four flashing turn signals simultaneously.

Emergencies

- If vehicle is disabled, move it so that all wheels are off the traveled portion of the road, if possible.
- Raise hood or tie white cloth or handkerchief on left door handle or radio antenna.
- Remove vehicle without delay.

Quit driving when drowsy

- Drowsiness is the first step in falling asleep.
- Do not stare. Move your eyes from side to side and change focus from near to far.
- Keep vehicle interior as cool as possible.
- Take a break out of the vehicle every 100 miles.

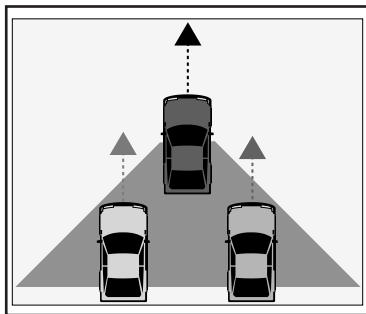
Speed

- Speed limits—as posted. Speed limitations imposed by traffic, weather and road conditions are applicable on all highway systems.
- You are not required to drive at the maximum speed limits.
- High speed causes tire wear and results in poor gasoline mileage.
- Vary speed from time to time to prevent monotony and road hypnosis. Driving at the same speed for a long time and distance dulls the senses and makes a driver crash prone. See pages 28 and 29.

CONTROLLED ACCESS MULTI-LANED

Changing lanes ... Check blind spots

- Driver of front car cannot see other two cars in inside mirror.
- Check mirrors and look over shoulder toward the rear before changing lanes.
- If traffic conditions permit don't cruise in blind spot of vehicle ahead.



Following

- Rear end crashes are one of the greatest accident problems on high speed highways.
- Use the Four-Second Rule as outlined on page 26.
- Do not follow the same vehicle or group of vehicles for a long distance - this results in assuming a "spectator" role and you cease to consider the car ahead as a source of danger.
- Don't drive in other driver's blind spot. They cannot see you with their inside mirror if you are near their left or right rear fender.

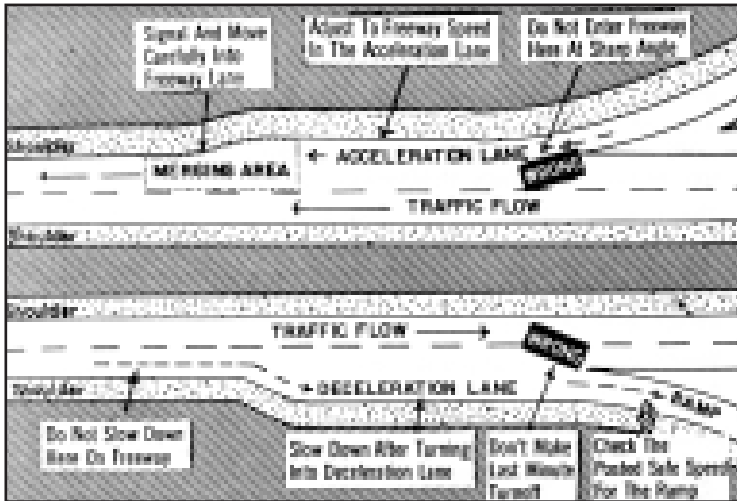
Passing

- Slow moving vehicles must keep right.
- Safe passing is dependent upon cooperation between drivers. Do not speed up when being passed.
- Don't cut in too soon. Quick movements at high speed can be fatal.
- Be aware of a truck's "deaf spot." Partial vacuum often prevents truck drivers from hearing your horn.

Changing lanes

1. Use mirrors.
2. Check blind spots.
3. Signal intentions.
4. Change lanes gradually and carefully.

HIGHWAYS



Entering the controlled access highway-freeway

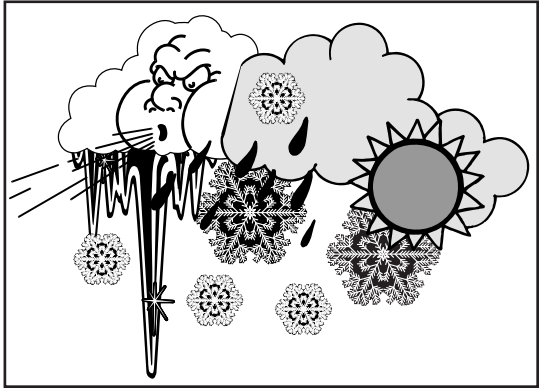
- Use the acceleration lane to get up to cruising speed before attempting to merge into the traffic stream.
- Yield to approaching traffic on the freeway as you are about to enter and stop if necessary, but be cautious of the vehicles following you.

Leaving the expressway

- Keep moving on the expressway. A stop can result in a serious rear end crash. Move to the deceleration lane and then slow down.
- Plan ahead. Watch for exit signs. If you miss an exit don't back up. Go to the next exit. If you take a wrong exit don't stop. Stops are a primary cause of rear end crashes.
- Except in the case of emergency, parking is prohibited on the paved portion of the highway, the shoulders, or anywhere within right-of-way.
- Make only authorized turns on the highway or freeway.
- Dimming of headlights is required on divided highways as it is elsewhere.

RAIN - SNOW - SLEET - ICE FOG - FROST - WIND - SUN

Weather conditions greatly affect visibility and vehicle traction. You can't avoid striking or being struck by something which you can't see. You can't stop or change direction quickly when the road surface is covered with rain, snow, or ice. The first half hour after a rain often makes hard surface roads slippery. The dust and road



film is not washed off the surface. Oil, dirt, and rubber dust mixed with water forms a slippery combination. Test the road surface for traction but check rear vision mirror before doing so.

Windshield wipers that streak and skip are especially hazardous on a rainy night. A windshield washer is a valuable safety accessory.

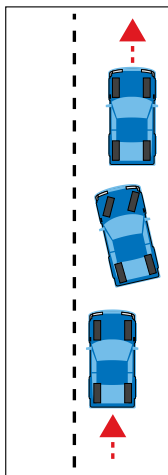
SAFETY TIPS

- Carry a small bottle of detergent in glove compartment. Rub a small amount on windshield when it begins to rain to cut the oil film.
- Request service station attendant to refrain from using an oily cloth on windshield.
- Stay well back from the vehicle ahead to aid in avoiding spatter on windshield and headlights.
- Clean lights often, especially after a rainy spell.
- Bald tires do not give you directional control of your car when attempting to stop on a wet surface. Drive on tires with good tread.
- Carry full tank of gas in cold weather to prevent moisture condensation in the fuel tank.

SKIDS

Prevention

1. Be alert to conditions that may cause skidding.
2. Avoid abrupt speed and direction changes.
3. Be extra alert for slippery conditions during thawing and freezing weather.
4. Shaded areas, protected areas, and bridges become slippery before the balance of the road surface and stay so longer.
5. Do not over-correct in a skidding situation. This results only in changing the direction of the skid.
6. Practice stopping and skid recovery in a safe area, on private property at slow speed before attempting to drive on ice or packed snow in traffic. (Don't use this as an excuse to drive recklessly).
7. When suspicious of ice, test road surface cautiously. Check mirror before making test stop.
8. Slow down well in advance of stopping point when driving on ice or packed snow.
9. **Do not lock wheels when using brakes.** "If wheels don't roll you don't have control." Pump brakes lightly to slow down or stop on a slippery surface. If your vehicle is equipped with ABS, check your vehicle manual for instructions on use.



Recovery from skid

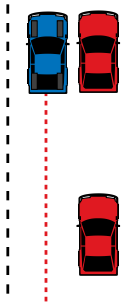
1. Control Yourself — Don't Panic.
2. Turn the front wheels in the direction of the skid.
3. Don't Brake Suddenly.
4. Don't Oversteer or Overcorrect.
5. As control is being regained, safely slow the vehicle by very gently depressing and releasing the brake pedal.

NOTE: Front-wheel drive or four-wheel drive vehicles require easy acceleration to pull out of a skid.

PARKING

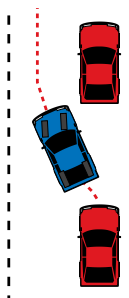
1. When parking adjacent to roadway outside of city limits, all four wheels must be off the pavement, if possible. Parking lights or low beam headlights are to be left on at night, unless 8 feet from edge of pavement.
2. "No parking zones" in cities and towns are usually marked by a sign or yellow or red painted curb.
3. Double parking is prohibited by law.
4. It is against the law to leave the engine running in a parked unattended vehicle.
5. Remove ignition keys from parked, unattended vehicle.
6. When parking on a down hill, turn front wheels toward curb. On an up hill, turn front wheels away from curb.
7. In parallel parking the wheels must be within 12 inches of near curb.
8. Driver must look, signal, and yield the right-of-way when moving out of a parking place.
9. It is illegal to park closer than the indicated distances from the following:
 - a. 15 ft. from fire hydrant
 - b. 30 ft. from stop sign
 - c. 20 ft. from entrance to fire station
 - d. 20 ft. from crosswalk or intersection
 - e. 50 ft. from railroad crossing
 - f. 500 feet from fire apparatus which has stopped in answer to fire alarm

PARALLEL PARKING



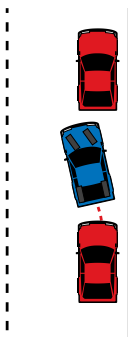
Step 1:

Signal, stop even with front vehicle about a foot and a half out from it. Rear bumpers even.



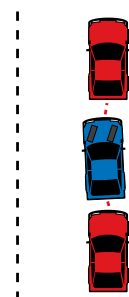
Step 2:

Back slowly, turning steering wheel sharp right until vehicle is about at a 45-degree angle with the street. Quickly straighten front wheels and back slowly.



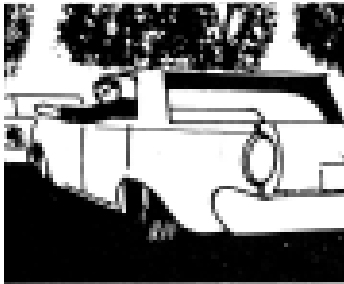
Step 3:

When front bumper is even with other vehicle's back bumper, turn wheels sharply and rapidly to left as far as possible. Back slowly to vehicle behind without touching it.



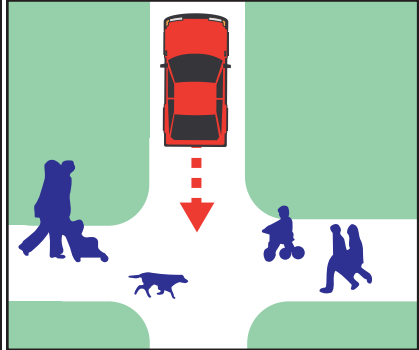
Step 4:

Turn steering wheel sharply to the right and slowly pull forward toward the curb. Center vehicle in space.



Look back before driving from curb

LOOK • SIGNAL • YIELD

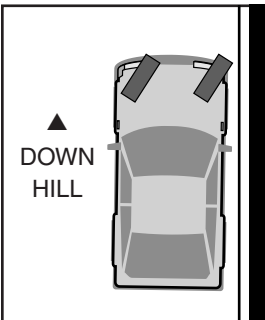


LEAVING PARKING SPACE

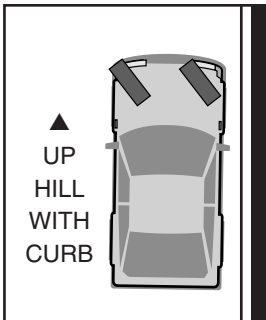
The chief responsibility for avoiding a collision lies with the driver who is leaving a parking space.

Exercise extraordinary caution when backing up in residential areas. Children often play behind and between parked vehicles.

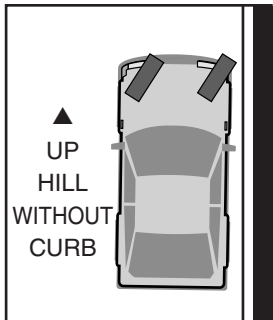
PARKING ON A HILL



Turn wheels to curb.

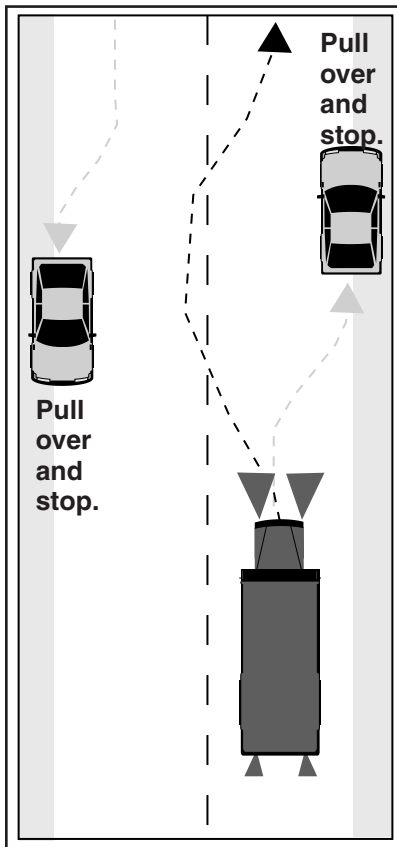


Turn wheels from curb.



Turn wheels to right.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES



EMERGENCY VEHICLES

1. Vehicles operated by police and fire departments as well as ambulances are equipped with sirens and front red lights.
2. It is against the law for an unauthorized vehicle to have a red light visible from the front.

Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle displaying a flashing red light and/or with siren in operation or a vehicle displaying a flashing blue light, all traffic meeting and being overtaken must yield the right-of-way and pull over to the curb or side of the street or highway, clear of intersections, and must stop. Remain in that position until the emergency vehicle or the vehicle displaying the flashing blue light has passed or you are directed to move by a peace officer or fireperson.

Following emergency vehicle

A vehicle other than one on official business may not follow an emergency vehicle traveling in response to

an emergency closer than 500 feet. Do not park a vehicle within 500 feet where fire apparatus has stopped in response to a fire alarm.

Crossing fire hose

A vehicle may not be driven over an unprotected hose of a fire department without the consent of a department official.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

Several cities have ordinances requiring all motorists, within the sound of a fire signal, to pull over and stop until the signal stops.

EMERGENCIES

Tire blows out

- Don't apply brakes.
- Concentrate on steering.
- Slow down gradually.
- Brake softly.
- Pull completely off pavement.

Fire

- Apply mud, dirt, dust, snow.
- Check ditch for water.
- Use hub cap to carry water or wet wearing apparel.
- Loosen dirt with tire tool.

Flooded Engine

- Press gas pedal to floor.
- Do not pump gas pedal.
- Run starter steadily.
- Let pedal up when engine starts.

Wet brakes

- Test brakes lightly after driving through deep water.
- Brakes may pull to one side or may not hold at all.
- Dry brakes by driving slowly in low gear and apply brakes lightly.

Accelerator jammed

- Slap pedal hard with foot.
- Use brakes.
- Shift to neutral.
- Concentrate on steering

Disabled Vehicle

- Park all four wheels off the traveled portion of the highway if possible.
- Turn on parking lights or 4-way flashers at night.
- If available, set out flares at night.
- Use starter and low gear to pull standard shift car to shoulder.
- If you cannot move car off roadway raise hood or tie handkerchief on door handle to warn other motorists.

Brakes fail

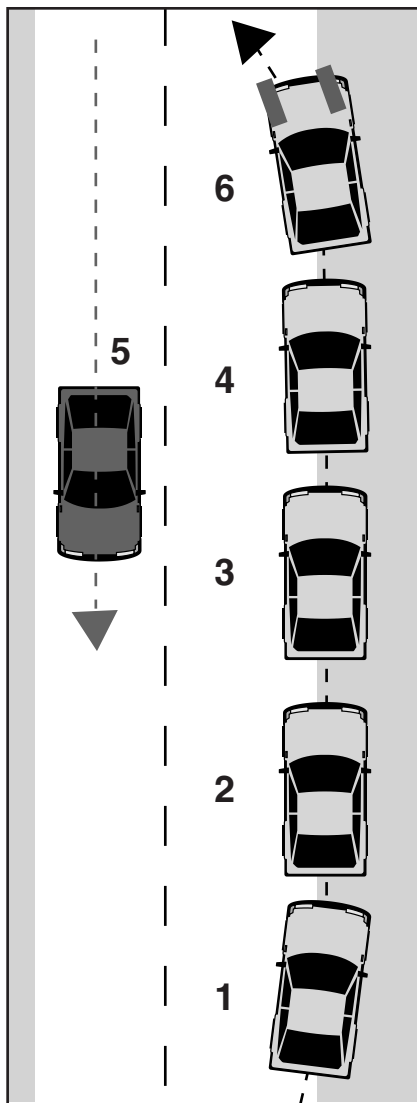
- Use parking brake.
- Shift to lower gear.
- Rub tires on curb.

Vehicle approaching in your lane

- Sound your horn.
- Brake sharply.
- Steer for shoulder or ditch.

RIGHT WHEEL OFF PAVEMENT

1. Stop feeding gas.
2. Maintain firm grip on steering wheel.
3. Brake lightly and intermittently.
4. Maintain car control.
5. Do not attempt to return to pavement until there are no cars in your immediate vicinity.
6. Turn back on to pavement sharply at slow speed.



SAFETY TIPS

Coasting prohibited

A driver of a motor vehicle when traveling on a downgrade may not coast with the gears of the vehicle in neutral, or with the clutch disengaged.

Turning around on the highway

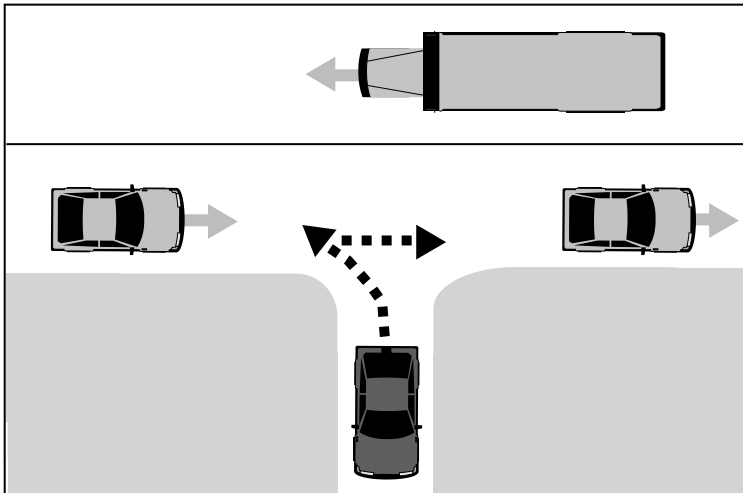
It is contrary to law to turn around near a curve or hill when the driver cannot see 500 feet or more in each direction.

Turning around in the city

The safest method is drive around the block. Be alert for signs prohibiting "U" turns.

Backing

Always look before you back. Avoid opening the door and sticking your head out to see - this is dangerous. When backing, you must yield the right-of-way to a vehicle approaching on the highway or intersecting highway. Unless directed by police, fire or construction flag personnel, it is illegal to back on a "controlled access" highway, or on its entrance or exit ramps.



REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

Safety/Seat belts. Two lap and shoulder belts installed for use in front seat.

Headlights. At least two, one on each side on the front.

Tail lights. At least two red lights on the rear. (Both must be working).

Brake lights. Two which shall only work when foot brake is applied. (Both must be working).

License plate light. A white light illuminating the rear license plate so that numbers are visible for at least 50 ft.

Turn signals. All vehicles must be equipped with directional signals and they must be in working order.

Foot brake. Adequate to stop passenger vehicle within a distance of 25 feet at a speed of 20 miles per hour.

Emergency or parking brake and lights. Adequate to hold vehicle stationary on any grade. Two lights, front and rear.

License plates. Must have two license plates with month and year tabs displayed on rear plate.

Windshield and windows. Windshield required. Windshield, sidewings, side, and rear windows must be safety glass and afford driver clear vision. Tinting may not exceed the percent allowed by law.

Windshield wipers and defroster. Required devices for cleaning rain, snow, etc., from windshield.

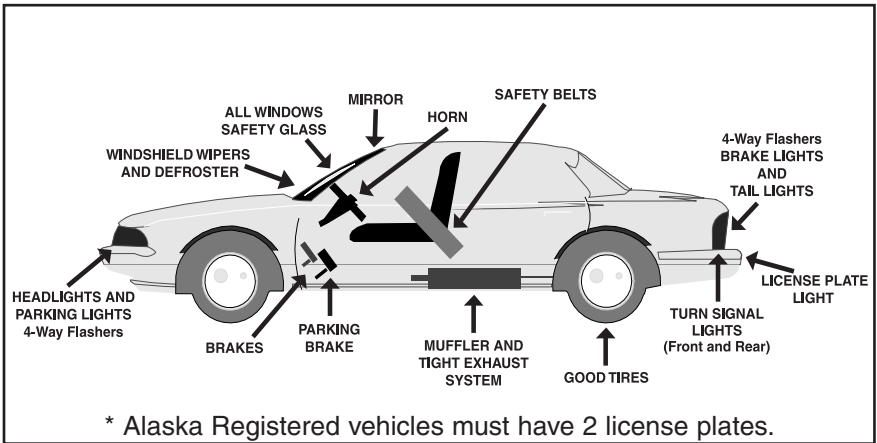
Safety glass. All original and replacement glass must be safety glass.

Horn. Capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet. No device shall emit an unusually loud sound or whistle.

Mirror. Left side and inside or right mirror required. Vehicles with obstructed driver's view through rear window and buses are required to have mirrors on left and right side. Mirrors must be adjusted to afford driver a view to the rear of the vehicle.

Antispray devices. The vehicle design or accessories must effectively reduce wheel spray to the rear.

**Your car must have the following equipment
working and in proper adjustment:**



UNNECESSARY USE OF HORN

Audible signal devices may not be used unless necessary to assure safe operation.

MUFFLERS, PREVENTION OF NOISE

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise. No person may use a muffler cutout, bypass, or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a highway.

SUGGESTED SAFETY EQUIPMENT

1. Three flares for nighttime emergencies.
2. Flashlight.
3. Windshield washer.
4. Booted anti-ice wiper blades.
5. Snow tires or tire chains.
6. Frost scraper and snow brush.
7. Tow chain.
8. Emergency kit (i.e. first aid kit, extra clothing/boots, blanket, sand, shovel, food.)

CARBON MONOXIDE

A colorless, odorless, poisonous gas from vehicle exhaust can make you a dangerous driver and even cost you your life. It paralyzes before it kills.

Symptoms— headache, dizziness, nausea, and vomiting.

Prevention— tight exhaust system, adequate fresh air circulation.

SAFETY TIPS

- Never run a vehicle in a closed garage.
- Be sure that the vehicle's exhaust system is in good condition.
- Keep the operating efficiency of engine high.
- Never park and run heater or air conditioner with the windows closed.
- Always have plenty of fresh air in vehicle.
- Move victim of carbon monoxide to fresh air and administer artificial respiration.



SHARING THE ROAD

PEDESTRIANS

Approximately 20% of all traffic fatalities are pedestrians. Most of the pedestrians killed are children, elderly persons, or persons who have been drinking. It's a good idea to reduce speed and create a larger space cushion when you see pedestrians on or near the street.

As a driver you will find pedestrians making errors. Don't sentence them to injury or death because they make mistakes. Study the following rules and put them into practice when you drive and when you walk.

Your responsibility as a DRIVER

1. Slow down, yield and be prepared to stop when approaching pedestrians who are walking on or crossing the roadway.
2. Stop for all blind persons (white cane or guide dog) regardless of the traffic signal or traffic situation.
3. Do not drive through a pedestrian safety zone when occupied.
4. Do not pass a vehicle that has stopped to allow a pedestrian to cross the street.
5. Be especially watchful for children near schools and residential areas.
6. Check mirror before exiting your vehicle.

Older people are often handicapped by poor vision, slow reaction time, and inability to move fast. Children are quick and see well, but they are not familiar with traffic patterns and often underestimate the destructive force of a motor vehicle.

Your responsibility as a PEDESTRIAN

1. Cross only at crosswalks.
2. Obey all traffic laws and signals.
3. Never cross a street on a "stale" green traffic light that has about run out of time or when a steady or flashing "Don't Walk" appears.
4. Look for turning vehicles before crossing the street.
5. Walk on the left side of the highway facing oncoming traffic.
6. Do not solicit a ride from anyone on or along a highway.
7. Wear light-colored clothing when walking on or alongside the roadway at night.
8. Do not drink an intoxicant or be intoxicated on or along a highway.

BICYCLES

MOTORIST: With the increasing use of bicycles, there is a greater need to exercise care while driving when bicyclists are present to insure their safety. Bicycle riders have no vehicle structure to protect them, and are difficult to see in traffic. Some bicyclists lack skill, and many are too young to have knowledge of all the traffic rules. As a driver, you must be alert and courteous to all bicyclists.

BICYCLISTS: Bicyclists are required to obey traffic signs, signals, and all other traffic laws. Always be alert for other traffic.

MOTORCYCLES

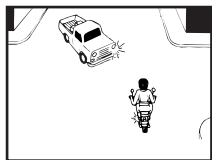
Many drivers are having trouble adjusting to the increasing number of motorcycles appearing on our nation's streets and highways. Motorcycles number less than 4% of the motor vehicle population in the U.S., yet they are involved in nearly 10% of all motor vehicle deaths. In most motor-cycle crashes, drivers of other vehicles are at fault.

Motorcyclists have the same rights and responsibilities on public roadways as other drivers. However, special conditions and situations often cause greater problems for motorcyclists. Drivers should be aware of these problems, so they can help share the road safely with motorcyclists.

Motorcycles are not easily identified in traffic. Even when drivers see them, many say it's difficult to judge how far away motorcyclists are or how fast they are traveling. Being alert to this perceptual problem and consciously looking for motorcyclists will help avoid collisions.

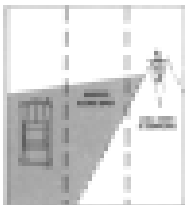
Here are a few of the situations that require special attention by motorcyclists and you.

- Drivers turning left in front of oncoming motorcyclists cause a large percentage of car/cycle crashes. Drivers often fail to pick the cyclist out of the traffic scene, or inaccurately judge the speed of the oncoming motorcycle. **LOOK ONCE, THEN AGAIN. MAKE SURE YOU SEE THE MOTORCYCLE AND KNOW ITS SPEED BEFORE YOU MAKE A LEFT TURN.**
- Turn signals do not turn off automatically on most motorcycles. Before you make a turn in front of a motorcyclist, **BE SURE THE RIDER IS TURNING** and not continuing straight into your path with a forgotten turn signal still blinking.
- The same four second following distance should be given to motorcyclists as given other vehicles. Following too closely may cause the rider's attention to be distracted from the road and traffic ahead.
- Motorcycles need a full lane width like other vehicles. A skilled motorcyclist **WILL CONSTANTLY CHANGE** positions within a lane to increase their ability to see and be seen, and to avoid objects on the road. Never move into the same lane with a motorcycle, even if the lane is wide



and the cyclist is riding to one side. It is not only illegal, it is extremely hazardous.

- Bad weather and slippery surfaces cause greater problems for motorcycles than for cars. Allow more following distance for motorcyclists when the road surface is wet and slippery. These conditions create stability problems, and skilled motorcyclists will slow down. Also be alert to the problem of glare that rain and wet surfaces create, especially at night.
- Strong cross winds can move a motorcycle out of its lane of travel. Areas where this can happen are wide open, long stretches of highways and bridges. Large, fast moving trucks sometimes create wind blasts, which, under certain conditions, can move the motorcyclist out of their path of travel. Being alert to these conditions prepares you for a motorcyclist's possible quick change in speed or direction.



Some other conditions that create special problems for motorcyclists are:

- Road hazards, such as gravel, debris, pavement seams, rain grooves, small animals and even manhole covers, may cause the motorcyclist to change speed or direction.
- Railroad grade crossings usually cause the motorcyclist to slow down and rise off the seat to help cushion the shock of a rough crossing. The rider also may change direction so the tracks can be crossed head on.
- Metal or grated bridges cause a motorcycle to wobble much more than a car. An experienced cyclist slows down and moves to the center of the lane to allow room for handling the uneven surface. An inexperienced cyclist may become startled and try to quickly change direction. Be prepared for either reaction.

Being aware of these situations and following these suggestions can help you share the road safely with motorcyclists.

THE ALASKA SCHOOL BUS STOP LAW

Overtaking a school bus

Drivers approaching a school bus from the rear may not pass the school bus when red signal lights are flashing and shall bring their vehicles to a complete stop before reaching the school bus when it is stopped. The vehicles shall remain stopped until the stop sign is retracted, the flashing red lights are discontinued and the school bus resumes motion, or until signaled by the driver to proceed.



Meeting a school bus

Drivers approaching a school bus on which the amber warning signal lights are flashing shall reduce the speed of their vehicles and shall bring the vehicle to a complete stop when school bus stops, red lights flash and stop sign is extended. The vehicles shall remain stopped until stop sign is retracted and the red lights are discontinued after which they may proceed with due caution.

Driver upon a highway with separated roadways providing two or more lanes in each direction need not stop when approaching a school bus which is headed in the opposite direction even though the bus is stopped and the stop arm is extended and the red flashing lights are activated.

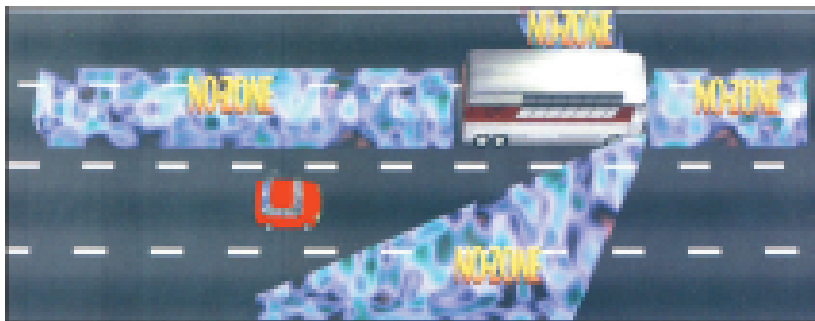
BOTH VEHICLES MUST STOP



LARGE TRUCKS AND BUSES

You are at a serious disadvantage if involved in a crash with a larger vehicle. In large truck crashes, the occupants of a car, usually the driver, sustain 78% of fatalities. To keep you and your family safe when driving around large trucks and buses, you should be extra cautious. Sharing the road with larger vehicles can be dangerous if you are not aware of their limitations.

Large trucks and buses do not operate like cars. They are so large that accelerating, slowing down, or stopping takes more time and much more space than any other vehicle on the road. They have large blind spots, make wide turns, and are not as maneuverable. If they come upon an unexpected traffic situation, there may not be enough room for them to avoid a crash. Here are a few tips to help you drive safer to prevent a crash.



Stay Out Of The "No-Zone"

Watch out for the No-Zone around large trucks and buses. The No-Zone represents the blind spots around the front, back, and sides of trucks and buses where crashes are more likely to occur because truck drivers have limited visibility. Because of a truck's size, truck drivers must react faster than car drivers in emergency situations. If faced with a potential front-end crash, the truck driver may turn into your lane not knowing you are there. So be safe and don't hang out in the No-Zone. Remember, if you can't see the truck or bus driver in their side mirrors, they can't see you.

Don't Cut In Front Of Trucks



If you cut in front of another vehicle, you may create an emergency-braking situation for the vehicles around you, especially in heavy traffic. Trucks and buses take much longer to stop in comparison to cars. A car traveling at 55 mph can stop in about 130 to 140 feet, however a truck needs 400 feet to stop.

Truck drivers leave extra room behind the vehicles they follow. If you move into that space and have to brake suddenly, you cut the trucks available stopping distance in half — placing you and your passengers in danger.

When a car is hit from behind by a truck the results are too often deadly. Trucks are not equipped with the same type of energy-absorbing bumpers as cars. More than 60% of fatal car/truck crashes involve impacts with the front of the truck.

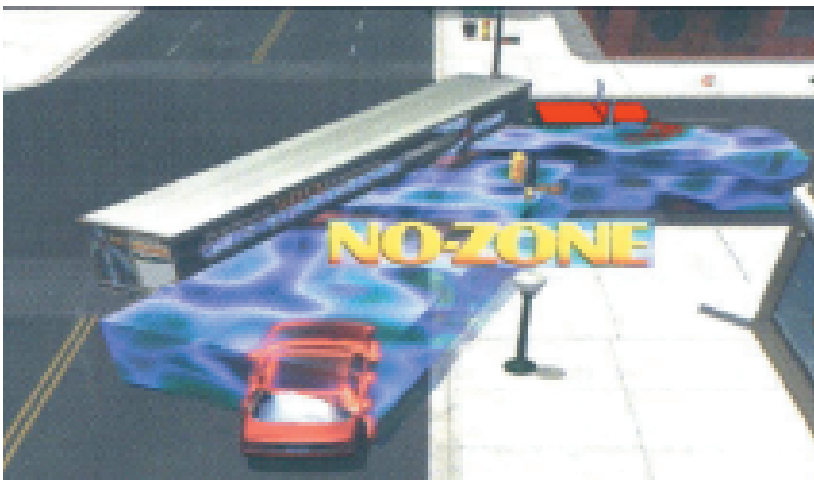
Anticipate the flow of traffic before pulling in front of trucks. When passing, look for the whole front of the truck in your rear-view mirror before pulling in front of the truck, and then don't slow down!

Avoid Tailgating

Large trucks are almost as wide as your lane of travel. Driving too close behind a truck prevents you from seeing and reacting to changing traffic conditions. You won't notice a slow down on the highway, debris in the road, or a crash until it is a braking emergency. If there is a problem ahead, your first hint will be the truck's brake lights. If you happen to be distracted or fatigued, you may not be able to react in time. If you hit the rear of a truck you'll quickly learn that trucks are unforgiving. Trucks do not have impact-absorbing bumpers and their metal bumpers may not align with yours. So be smart and give yourself plenty of room; more than you would for a passenger vehicle.

Trucks Make Wide Right Turns

Be careful of trucks making wide right turns. If you get in between the truck and the curb, you'll be caught in a "squeeze" and can suffer a serious collision. Truck drivers sometimes need to swing wide to the left so that they can safely negotiate a right turn especially in urban areas. They can't see cars directly behind or beside them. Cutting in between the truck and the curb increases the possibility of a crash. So pay attention to truck signals, and give them lots of room to maneuver.



KEEP OUR STATE SAFE AND LITTER FREE



- Up to 45% of Alaska's litter comes from uncovered or unsecured truck loads.
- Roadside litter is not only unsightly, but can be dangerous to motorists.
- It is illegal to travel Alaska's roads with an unsecured load.



The penalty for littering in Alaska is a fine up to \$1000; a maximum of 90 days imprisonment, and a possible court imposed penalty of gathering litter in a specified area for a specified time.

For information on litter reduction and recycling, write:

Department of Environmental Conservation

410 Willoughby, Suite. 303

Juneau, Alaska 99801-1795

MOTOR VEHICLE LOCATIONS

DMV services are available at the following locations. Offices listed under DMV Field Locations are State of Alaska DMV offices.

Offices listed under Commissioned Agents are offices operated by local governments or private companies who contract with the State to provide services.

Hours of operation and services are subject to change.

CITY	DMV FIELD LOCATIONS LOCATION	TELEPHONE
ANCHORAGE		
Main Office	1300 W. Benson Blvd.	269-5551
Satellite Office	3300 B Fairbanks St.	
EAGLE RIVER	11723 Old Glenn Hwy., #106	269-5551
DELTA JUNCTION	Mile 1420 Alaska Hwy.	895-4424
FAIRBANKS	1979 Peger Rd	451-5180
HAINES	259 Main St. (Gateway Building)	766-2553
HOMER	601 East Pioneer Ave., #116	235-7341
JUNEAU	2760 Sherwood Lane, #B	465-4385
KETCHIKAN	415 Main St., #101	225-4116
KODIAK	2921B Mill Bay Rd.	486-4612
NOME	214 Front St. #219 (Sitnasuak Bldg.)	443-2350
PALMER	1800 Glenn Hwy, #1	745-2185
SITKA	901 Halibut Point Rd.	747-3253
SOLDOTNA	43335 Kalifornsky Beach Rd., #10	262-4681
VALDEZ	Meals Ave. (State Bldg.)	835-2443

COMMISSIONED AGENTS

CITY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
ANDERSON	260 West 1st (City Hall)	582-2501
BARROW	2002 Ahkovak St. (City Hall)	852-5211
BETHEL	300 State Hwy (City Hall)	543-2771
CRAIG	506 3rd Ave.	826-3959
CORDOVA	2nd & Lake St. (Old Hospital Bldg.)	424-6125
DILLINGHAM	Alaska and D St.	842-5162
GLENNALLEN	Interior DMV Services (Building with grocery and laundromat)	822-3999 or 320-1000
KING SALMON	Old Air Police Bldg.	246-4222
KOTZEBUE	NW Arctic Borough (Nat'l Guard Armory Bldg.)	442-2500
PETERSBURG		
Driver Licensing	16 Nordic Dr.	772-3838
Motor Vehicles	1260 Howcan (The Works)	772-4264
SEWARD	5th and Adams (City Hall)	224-4037
SKAGWAY	7th Ave. & Spring St.	983-2232
TOK	Mile 1314 Alaska Hwy.	883-4481
TRAPPER CREEK	Mile 114.8 Parks Hwy. (The Other Place)	733-3513
UNALASKA	26 Public Safety Way	581-2833
WRANGELL	431 Zimovia Highway	874-3304

MAILING ADDRESSES AND SERVICES

Headquarters

3300 B Fairbanks St.
Anchorage, AK 99503

Juneau Driver Licensing
2760 Sherwood Lane, Suite #B
Juneau, AK 99801

Anchorage Driver Licensing
1300 W. Benson Blvd., Suite 100
Anchorage, AK 99503-3689

Anchorage – Main Office
1300 W. Benson Blvd., Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99503-3600

Driving Records
Reinstatement Information
Address Changes

Limited Licenses
Reinstatement Information
Address Changes

Address Changes
Registration Renewal
Research

SAVE YOURSELF A VISIT TO DMV BY USING THESE SERVICES

Web Site – www.state.ak.us/dmv

- Driver Manual
- Forms
- Information
- Procedures
- Services
 - Registration Renewal (Boats, Vehicles, Trailers, ATV's, Snowmachines)
 - Personalized Plates – Place an order online

Interactive Voice Response (IVR)

Renew your registration over the telephone using your Registration Renewal Number (RRN):

- Anchorage
269-5590
- Outside of Anchorage – Within Alaska
1-888-DMV-KWIK (1-888-368-5945)
- Outside of Alaska
1-907-269-5590

Telephone

See pages 81-82 for a listing of DMV numbers.

www.state.ak.us/dmv

INDEX

ACCIDENTS (see CRASH)	
ADDRESS CHANGE	7
ADDRESSES FOR MOTOR VEHICLE OFFICES	81-82
ALCOHOL AND DRIVING	13-16
ANIMALS, STRUCK BY VEHICLE	7
BICYCLES.....	75
BACKING	24, 70
BRAKING DISTANCE	26
CHANGE OF ADDRESS	7
CHANGE OF NAME	7
CHANGING LANES	60
CHILD RESTRAINTS, SAFETY BELTS	19-21
CLASSES OF DRIVER LICENSES AND PERMITS	2
CLEARANCE LETTER	7
CONTROL OF VEHICLE AT INTERSECTIONS	34-35
CONTROL OF VEHICLE	23,34
CRASH REPORTING AND WHAT TO DO AT THE SCENE	8-9
DRIVER LICENSE REQUIREMENTS	5
DRIVING EXAMINATION.....	5-6
DRIVING RECORDS	7
DRUGS AND DRIVING	17-18
DUPLICATE LICENSE	7
EMERGENCIES.....	59,68
EMERGENCY VEHICLES	67
EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR SAFETY	73
EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS	71-72
EXAMINATIONS (WRITTEN, VISION, DRIVING)	5-6
FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY	8
FOLLOWING OTHER VEHICLES	25-26, 57
HIGHWAYS AND ROADS	59-61
IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS	2-4
IMPLIED CONSENT LAW.....	11
INSPECTION OF VEHICLE, PRIOR TO DRIVING TEST	5, 71
INSTRUCTION PERMIT	4
INTERSECTIONS	34-35
LIGHTING EQUIPMENT	58
LITTERING FROM VEHICLE	80
MANDATORY INSURANCE	8
MARKINGS ON PAVEMENT	52-54

INDEX

MERGING ONTO HIGHWAY	61
MOTORCYCLES, SHARING THE ROAD WITH	74-75
NAME CHANGE	7
NIGHT DRIVING	57
OBSTRUCTION TO DRIVER'S VIEW.....	24
OFFICE LOCATIONS	81-82
ORGAN AND TISSUE DONATION.....	7
PARENTAL CONSENT	4
PARKING	64-66
PASSING.....	37-39,60
PAVEMENT MARKINGS	52-54
PEDESTRIANS.....	74
POINT SYSTEM	9-10
RAILROAD CROSSINGS	56
REVOCATIONS.....	12
ROADS AND HIGHWAYS	59-61
RIGHT OF WAY (YIELD)	34-35
SAFETY BELTS, CHILD RESTRAINTS	19
SAFETY EQUIPMENT REQUIRED	73
SAFETY TIPS	70
SCHOOL BUS.....	76
SEAT BELTS	19-21
SIGNALING.....	30
SIGNS	40-50
SKIDS	63
SLOW MOVING VEHICLE EMBLEM	47
SPEED and SPEED LAWS	27-29,59
STOPS REQUIRED	36
SUSPENSIONS	12
TELEPHONE NUMBERS	81-83
TRAFFIC LIGHTS	48-50
TURN SIGNALS	30
TURNS.....	31-33
FOUR-SECOND RULE	26
VEHICLE INSPECTION PRIOR TO DRIVING TEST	6, 71
VISION TEST.....	5-6
WEATHER CONDITIONS	62
WITHDRAWAL OF PARENTAL CONSENT	4
WRITTEN EXAMINATION	5-6
