Wisconsin Driver's Book

wisconsindmv.gov

September 2020

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

Address change

The Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) mails important information to your last known address. If you move, change your address at the DMV within ten days of having moved.

Change your address online at wisconsindmv.gov/online, by telephone (608) 266-2353 or mail to Division of Motor Vehicles, P.O. Box 7917, Madison, WI 53707-7917.

Obtain services online at wisconsindmv.gov/online:

- Find your closest DMV and check wait times
- Schedule, cancel or verify a road test appointment
- Change your address
- Get a duplicate driver license
- See if your driver license is valid
- Check eligibility for an occupational license
- Find out how long you need SR22 insurance
- Check eligibility and reinstate your driving privilege
- Get a duplicate or renew your ID card
- Title and register a vehicle
- Renew your license plates
- Apply for replacement license plate(s)
- Order a replacement title
- Check personalized plate message availability
- Print a copy of your current vehicle registration
- Find out when you'll receive your title
- Check if there is a lien on a vehicle
- and more!

Obtain information online at wisconsindmv.gov:

- Acceptable documentation
- How to obtain a driver license
- How to obtain an identification (ID) card
- REAL ID
- Fees
- Medical concerns
- Driver training schools
- Teen drivers
- Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL)
- Parents and sponsors
- Driver handbooks
- Practice knowledge test mobile application
- Motorcycle/moped license
- Occupational license
- Revoked/suspended driver license
- Forms and publications
- Commercial drivers
- Buy or sell a vehicle
- Transfer a vehicle
- Vehicle title
- Vehicle plates
- Vehicle emissions
- Special plates
- Lemon law
- and more!

Have a question? Email it to: **driverrecords.dmv@dot.wi.gov** or call (608) 264-7447.

Consider saving a life by becoming an organ donor – www.DonorRegistry.Wisconsin.gov

You will be asked if you wish to register as an organ, tissue and eye donor when you apply for or renew your Identification (ID) card, instruction permit or driver license. Upon death, donors help save and improve lives through transplantation, therapy, research or education. If you are 18 or older, checking the box indicates your legal consent for donation. Check the box to include your name in the donor registry every time you update your driver record. Please share your decision with your family. You can also register at www.DonorRegistry.Wisconsin.gov.

Absolute sobriety

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

Wisconsin graduated driver licensing supervised driving log

Parents must certify that their teen has a minimum of 30 hours of supervised driving, with at least 10 hours at night. Keep track of supervised driving time with a printable supervised driving log or download the free RoadReady mobile app from the Parent's Supervised Driving Program. The more supervised driving with your teen, the better driver they will be on their own.

This manual

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

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INTRODUCTION

This large print, easy-to-read version of the Wisconsin Motorists' Handbook is for use by persons with limited reading proficiency. Other readers should study the Wisconsin Motorists' Handbook.

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

GETTING A LICENSE

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

- Have a driver license from another state.

  or

- Pass a Wisconsin knowledge test, traffic signs test and vision test.

  and

- Get a Wisconsin instruction (learner's) permit.

  and

- Practice driving.

  and

- Pass the road test.

If you are under 18, you must complete a driver education course and have an adult sponsor.

You must show documents to the DMV examiner to prove your:

- citizenship or immigration status;
- name and date of birth;
- identity;
- address (where you live in Wisconsin);
- Social Security number.

LEARNING TO DRIVE WITH AN INSTRUCTION PERMIT

You must be at least 15½ years old.

You must pass tests to get an instruction permit.

You may not drive alone with an instruction permit. The person who sits in the passenger seat must have 2 years driving experience and hold a regular license (not a probationary or occupational license). You must drive with one of these people sitting in the passenger seat:

- A certified driver education teacher age 19 or older. Other students may sit in the back seat of the car.

  or

- One of your parents, your guardian or your spouse age 19 or older. Your immediate family members may ride in the back seat.

  or

- A person age 21 or older. If you are under age 18, this person must have permission, in writing, from your parent or guardian before the person can ride with you.

THREE TESTS: TRAFFIC SIGNS, KNOWLEDGE AND ROAD TESTS

The Wisconsin Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) gives most tests. Some driver education teachers give the tests, too.

You must pass a basic vision test. You need to see well enough to drive safely.

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

After practice driving enough, you must pass a road test to get a driver license.

TRAFFIC SIGNS TEST

You need to identify certain traffic signs by their colors and shapes.

KNOWLEDGE TEST

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

Take a practice knowledge test on your mobile device at wisconsindot.gov/Pages/dmv/teen-driver/teen-hw-aply/practicetestapp.aspx.

Tell the examiner if you have trouble reading the test. You can take an audio test. You will hear the questions and responses through headphones. The examiner is there to help you.

You get your instruction permit when you pass the traffic signs and knowledge tests, and pay a fee.

A person with a valid driver license from another state may get a Wisconsin license without taking these tests.

THE ROAD TEST

You can take a road test seven or more days after you get your instruction permit. You must make an appointment for a road test at wisconsindmv.gov/online.

You should practice driving before taking the road test.

Make sure the car is safe that you will drive for the test. The examiner will check the following things before your test:

- Headlights (high and low beam)
- Turn signals
- Brakes
- Brake lights
- Horn
- Windshield wipers
- Speedometer
- Tail lights
- Current license plate
- License plate light
- Tires
- Defroster
- Windows
- Mirrors
- Exhaust system
- Safety belts. Be sure the safety belts work and are clean.
- Doors

TAKING THE ROAD TEST

The examiner will:

- Tell you where to drive and where to stop and turn. You will have enough time to decide what to do.
- Watch that you look in your mirrors and over your shoulder to check your blind spot when you pull out.
- Check that you drive within the speed limit.
- Check that you have both hands on the steering wheel.
- Check that you signal, look in your mirrors and over your shoulder to check your blind spot before you change lanes.
- Check that you stop completely at stop signs.
- Check that you sit upright.
- Ask you to park.
- Ask you to back up.
- Ask you to stop on a hill and park.
- Ask you to turn around using the "Y" turn.
- May ask you to turn onto a one-way street.

You will not get a driver license if any of these things happen during the road test:

- You break a traffic law.
- You put another driver or a pedestrian in danger.
- You cause a crash.
- You appear not to have had enough training or practice driving.
- You are unable to control your car or handle driving in traffic.
- You make too many driving mistakes.

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

You get your driver license if you pass the road test and pay the required fee.

Carry your driver license with you every time you drive a car. Do not keep it in the glove box.

MOVING TO WISCONSIN FROM ANOTHER STATE

You must get a Wisconsin license within 60 days if you move to Wisconsin with a driver license from another state. You give up your other license. You must show documents to prove who you are and where you live in Wisconsin.

You must pass a vision test. You may need to pass tests about traffic laws and traffic signs. You may not need to take a road test.

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE REQUIREMENT

You may not drive a car in Wisconsin unless it has car insurance. Insurance pays for damages if you crash. As the driver or owner of a vehicle, it is your responsibility to have insurance.

You should keep proof of insurance in your car. The proof can be an insurance card or letter from the insurance company.

A police officer may ask you for proof of insurance at a traffic stop or crash. The police will not stop you just to check for insurance.

PLAN AHEAD. SAVE GAS!

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

- Ride the bus or take a cab.
- Car pool or ride share.
- Walk or ride a bicycle when possible.
- Avoid driving during rush hour.
- Start slowly.
- Look at traffic lights far enough ahead so you can slow down gradually.
- Drive smoothly.
- Avoid braking when it is not needed.
- Make a list of places to visit before you leave home to run errands. Plan a route so you do not backtrack.
- Check online to make sure a store is open before you leave home.

CHECK YOUR CAR

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

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

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

The windshield of your car should be replaced if it is cracked or broken. It can be dangerous if something hits a cracked or broken windshield.

Keep your windshield clean. A dirty windshield can make it hard to see.

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

Windshield wipers must be in good shape. If the rubber wipers are worn, they will not work well and could cause a problem. Replace worn rubber wipers.

Keep the windshield washer container full.

Do not hang things from the mirror. Do not clutter up your windows with stickers. They can block your view and are illegal.

Worn or bald tires can affect how your car handles. You will not be able to stop as fast. You can get a flat tire. You will not have good traction. You can hydroplane even when driving slowly in the rain. Hydroplane is when the tires of your car ride on top of water on the road. You will not have control of your car when that happens.

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

Make sure the steering works correctly. It can be hard to control your car if something is wrong with the steering.

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

Make sure the muffler and exhaust pipes are in good shape. Leaking exhaust can kill you. Your car will run better, too.

Make sure the motor runs well or it could quit on the road. That could be dangerous. A car that does not run well costs more to run. It is more likely to break down or cause a crash.

Make sure things in the car are put away. If you must stop quickly, loose things can fly around and hurt you and others. Things on the floor could roll under the brake pedal and keep you from stopping.

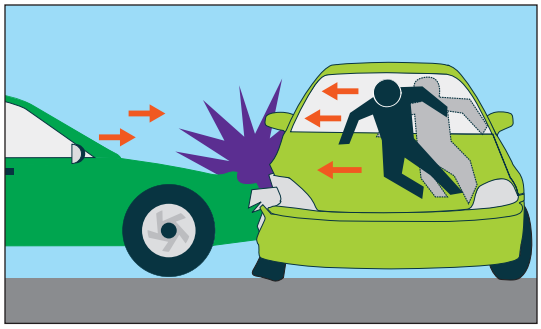
Make sure your horn works. It can save your life if you need to use it.

THINGS TO DO BEFORE YOU DRIVE

The safety of everyone depends a lot on what you do before you drive. Here are some things you should do before you start to drive:

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

SAFETY BELTS



Wisconsin requires all people in a car to wear a safety belt or be in an approved safety seat. You must wear your safety belt even if your car has air bags.

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

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

CHILDREN AND SAFETY BELTS OR SEATS

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

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

- Children under 4 years old must be in a safety seat.
- Children 4 to 8 years old must be in a safety seat or booster seat.
- Children over 8 or taller than 57 inches should use a safety belt.

WARNING

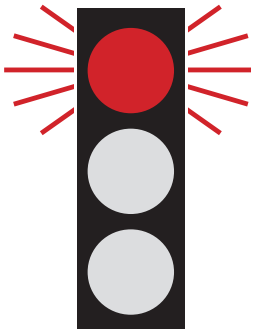
Do not hold a baby in your arms or on your lap.

Children must be in a safety seat, booster seat or safety belt at all times.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS (LIGHTS)

Red

You must stop.
If it is safe and there is no sign saying right turns are not allowed, you can turn right after you stop.
You must yield to all pedestrians and traffic.



Flashing Red

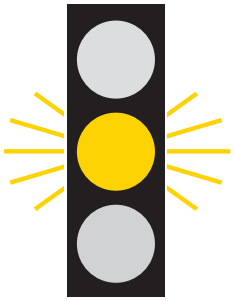
You must stop.
Go when it is safe.
You do not have to wait for the light to turn green.

Red arrow

You must stop.
Under Wisconsin law, a red arrow means the same thing as a red traffic light.

Yellow

Means be careful.
Stop if you can do so safely. The yellow light will soon turn red.

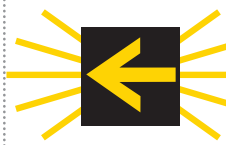


Flashing yellow

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

Yellow arrow

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



Flashing yellow arrow

Turns are permitted. You must first yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians.
Then proceed with caution.

Green

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

Green arrow

You may turn the way the arrow points. Be careful.
Wait for people crossing the street and other traffic still in the intersection.

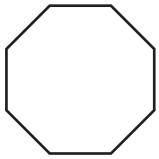
If a traffic signal loses power and does not work, proceed as if the signal were a stop sign.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

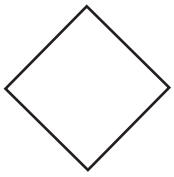
Traffic signs tell you about traffic rules and hazards. They tell you where you are and how to get to where you want to go. They tell you where services are. Each type of sign is identified by its shape and color.

SIGN SHAPES

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

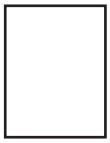


STOP SIGN

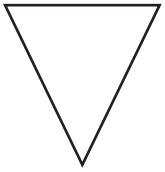


WARNING OF POSSIBLE DANGER

GUIDE SIGN

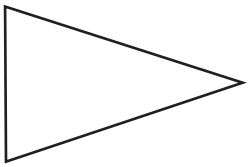


INFORMATION ON DRIVING RULES AND LAWS

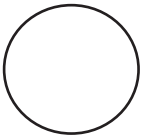


YIELD SIGN

SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CROSSING SIGN



NO PASSING ZONE



RAILROAD CROSSING

SIGN COLORS

This is what sign colors mean.

RED
Stop, yield or you cannot do something

YELLOW
Warning

WHITE
Information, rules or laws

GREEN
Information

BLUE
Tells you where you can get help

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

BROWN
Parks, recreation areas or scenic places

WORDS FOUND ON TRAFFIC SIGNS

You should know what these words mean.

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

SIGN EXAMPLES

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

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

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

NO TRUCKS

NO LEFT TURN

NO U-TURN

NO BICYCLES

NO RIGHT TURN

NO ENTRY

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

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

YELLOW means caution or warning.

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

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

These signs show an image of the warning.

INTERSECTION/ CROSS ROAD

MERGING TRAFFIC FROM RIGHT

HILL

DIVIDED HIGHWAY

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING

SIGNAL AHEAD

SLIPPERY WHEN WET

TWO-WAY TRAFFIC

DEER CROSSING

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

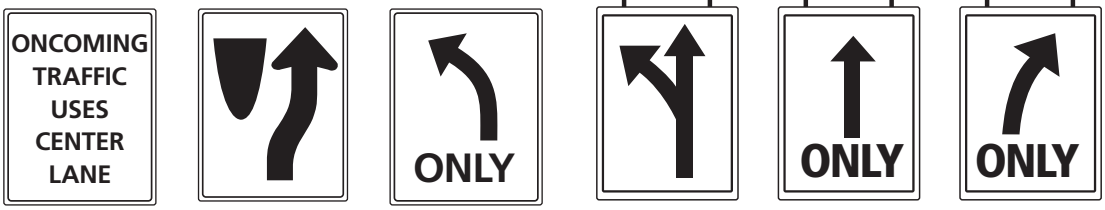
A **NO PASSING ZONE** sign is found on the left side of the road. The sign will face you. It marks the start of a no-passing zone. Never pass the car ahead of you when you are in a no passing zone.

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

STOP AHEAD

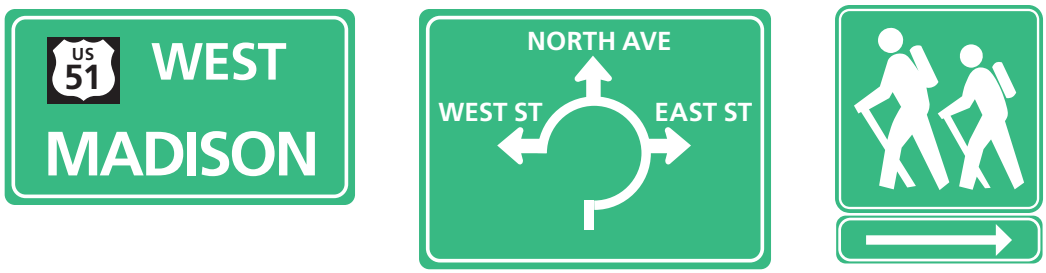
WHITE and **BLACK** means
regulations (rules) and information.

White and black signs are square or rectangular.

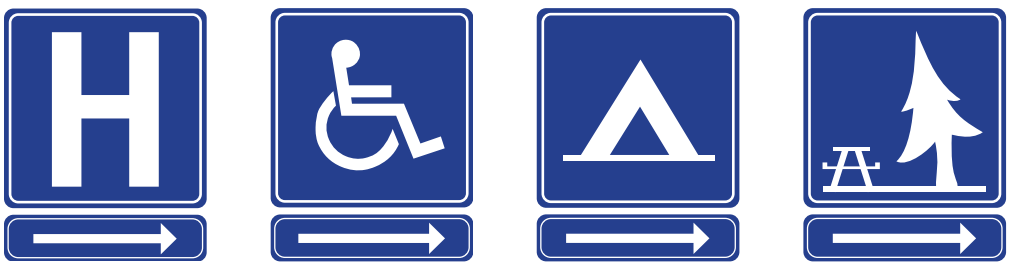


ONCOMING TRAFFIC | KEEP RIGHT | LEFT TURN ONLY | CAN TURN LEFT OR GO STRAIGHT | STRAIGHT ONLY | RIGHT ONLY

GREEN means where to go for places or things.
Green signs tell drivers and people walking which way to go.



BLUE means services are nearby.
These are service signs.



HOSPITAL | ACCESS FOR THE DISABLED | CAMPING | ROADSIDE TABLE

ORANGE means people are working on the road. Slow down! Drive very carefully when you pass people working on the road.

FLAGGER

WORKER

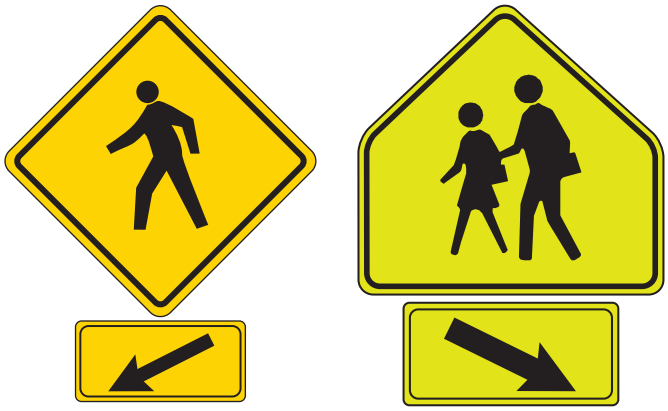
A **slow moving vehicle** must have a sign on the back of it. The sign is in the shape of a triangle and reflects light. The sign tells you the trailer, tractor, horse-drawn vehicle or truck is moving at a speed of less than 25 mph.

Slow down when you see the slow-moving vehicle sign. You may need to stay behind the vehicle because of traffic coming toward you. Be patient. Be very careful if you pass.

BROWN means information about a recreational or scenic place. You see brown signs pointing to a swimming pool, park, ice skating rink or other places where people go to relax and have fun.

PEOPLE DIRECTING TRAFFIC

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



CROSSWALKS

Crosswalks are places for people to cross the street. Crosswalks are often (but not always) marked with yellow or white lines. People in a crosswalk have the right-of-way.

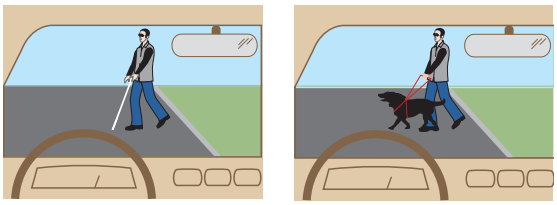
Not all crosswalks are at corners or intersections. They may be in the middle of a block.

Look carefully when you approach a crosswalk or bike path on multi-lane roads. Slow down when a lane of traffic has slowed or stopped. A person may be crossing the road.

PEDESTRIANS

A person who walks is called a pedestrian. You must wait when a pedestrian has started to cross the road.

At some corners, pedestrians have "WALK" and "DON'T WALK" signals. If a signal changes from "WALK" to "DON'T WALK" when a pedestrian is still in the road, you must wait for the person to cross the road before driving forward.

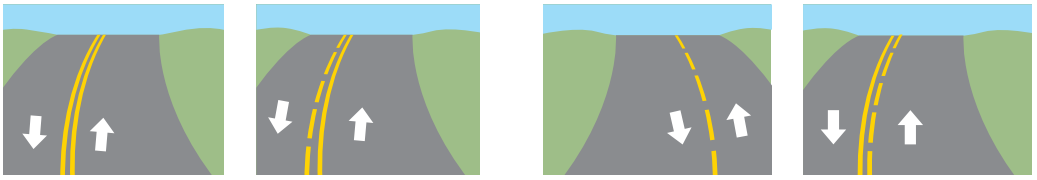


Blind people may use a white cane when they walk. Or they may be led by a guide dog. If you see someone in the road with a white cane or guide dog, stop at least 10 feet away until the person is off the road.

ROAD MARKINGS

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

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



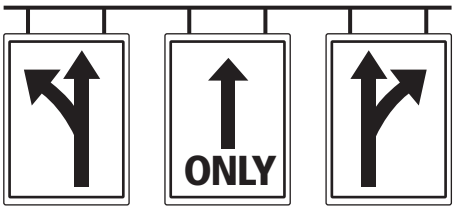
DO NOT PASS **YOU MAY PASS**

Although it is sometimes legal to pass on the right, it is usually not a good idea. The other driver might not expect you to pass on the right, might turn right as you pass and cause a crash. If you must pass, pass on the left if possible.

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

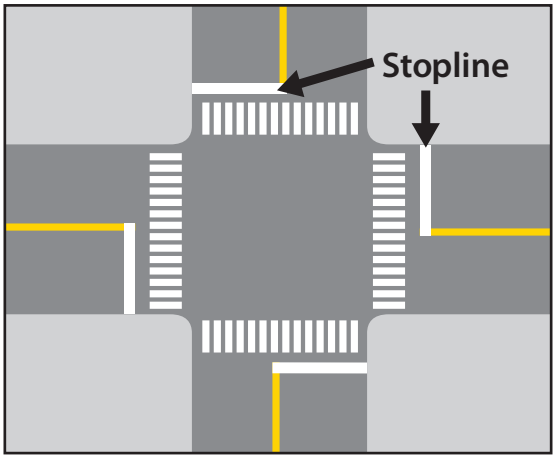
Some signs or lines painted on the road will show what you can do in certain lanes. These signs or road markings mean:

Left lane: *can go straight or turn left.*
Middle lane: *can only go straight.*
Right lane: *can go straight or turn right.*

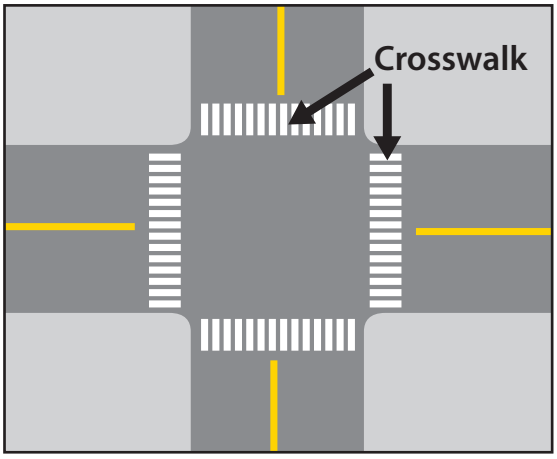


STOPPING

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



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



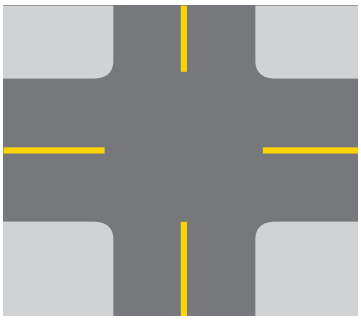
If there is no stop line painted on the road, you must stop before you enter the crosswalk (place where people walk).

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

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

Keep your car in gear while driving. The engine will help give braking power.

INTERSECTIONS



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

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

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

Slow down even more if your view of the cross street is blocked by trees, buildings or parked cars. You may need to stop quickly if another car appears that you could not see because something blocked your view.

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

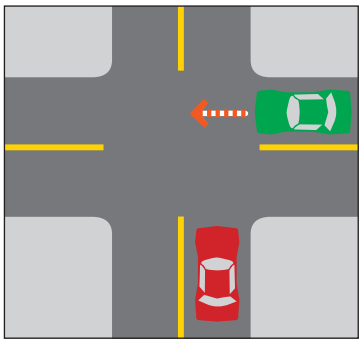
RIGHT-OF-WAY

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

Pedestrians (people walking) already in the roadway **always** have the right-of-way. It does not matter where they cross the road. Always yield the right-of-way to pedestrians already in the roadway.

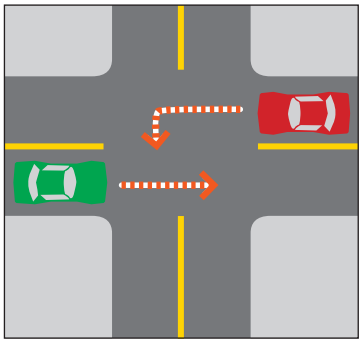
Look carefully when approaching an intersection or bike path on multi-lane roads. You must slow down if a lane of traffic ahead of you has slowed down. A pedestrian or cyclist could be crossing the road. You may need to stop to let the person finish crossing the road.

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



CONTROLLED INTERSECTIONS

Controlled intersections have stop signs at all four corners (4-way stop). The first driver to get to the intersection has the right-of-way. If two or more drivers get there at the same time, the driver to your right goes first.



UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTIONS

Uncontrolled intersections have no stop signs or stop lights. In the drawing at left, the red car must wait because it is turning. The green car can go first because it is going straight.

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

RULES FOR DRIVING ROUNDABOUTS
wisconsinroundabouts.gov

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR ALL ROUNDABOUTS

The same general rules apply for driving through a roundabout as for driving through any other type of intersection.

TRUCK APRON

A truck apron is a paved area on the inside of a roundabout for the rear wheels of large trucks to use when turning. Truck aprons are not to be used by cars, SUVs or pickup trucks.

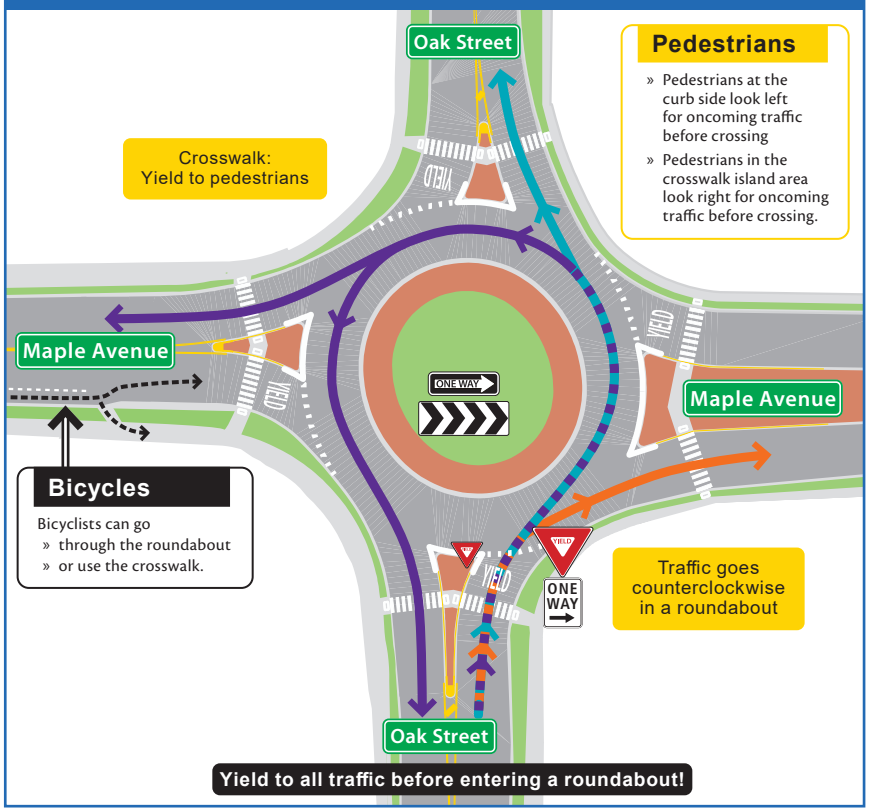
EMERGENCY VEHICLES IN A ROUNDABOUT

- Always yield to emergency vehicles.
- If you have not entered the roundabout, pull over and allow emergency vehicles to pass.
- If you have entered the roundabout, safely exit at the next right, then pull over and allow emergency vehicles to pass.
- Avoid stopping in the roundabout.

STEPS FOR DRIVING A ROUNDABOUT

1. Slow down. Obey traffic signs.
2. Yield to people walking and biking.
3. Yield to traffic on your left already in the roundabout.
4. Enter the roundabout when there is a safe gap in traffic.
5. Drive slowly in the roundabout.
6. As you approach your exit, turn on your right turn signal.
7. Yield to people walking and biking as you exit.

Driving a one-lane roundabout



<< DRIVING A ONE-LANE ROUNDABOUT

This drawing shows how traffic moves in a one-lane roundabout.

The one-lane roundabout is one of the safest intersections.

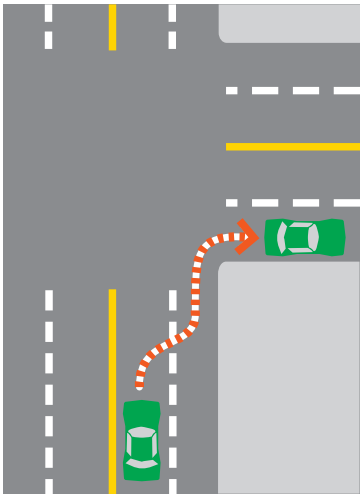
TURNS

Check your mirrors for drivers behind you before you turn. Tap your brakes. Your brake lights tell drivers behind you that you will slow down. Otherwise they could run into you.

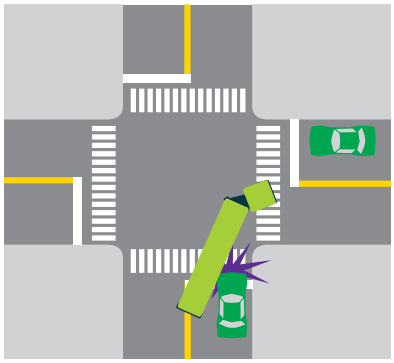
You can move into a bus/bicycle lane to prepare for a turn. First make sure it is safe. Check for someone riding a bicycle in the lane. A person who rides a bicycle is called a cyclist. Turn your head and look. If a cyclist is beside or ahead of you in that lane, slow down, signal your lane change and move into the lane behind the cyclist. Safely make your turn when the lane is clear.

RIGHT TURNS

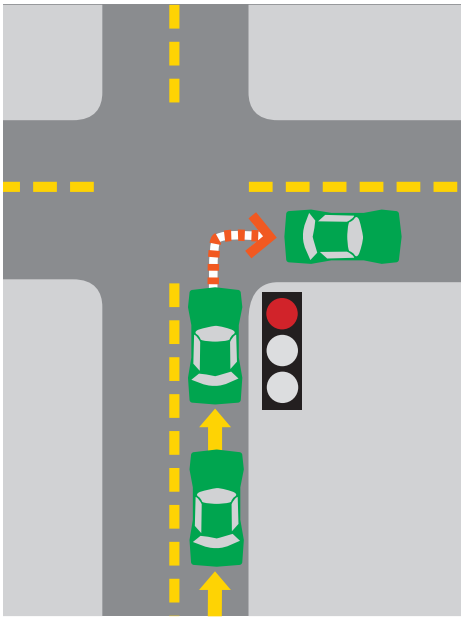
Steps for a right turn:



- Move to the far-right travel lane.
- Put your turn signal on about 100 feet from the corner. But if there is a driveway between you and where you want to turn, wait until you have passed the driveway. Then put on your turn signal. Otherwise, people might think you will turn into the driveway.
- Look both ways for traffic and people crossing.
- Turn into the lane closest to the right side of the road as you turn the corner. Watch for cars parked along the curb.



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



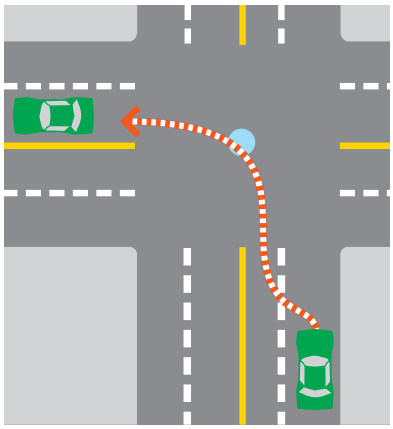
You may turn right at a red traffic light unless a sign says no turn on red. It's best to move into the lane farthest to the right. Stop. Wait until all pedestrians, bicycles and cars are out of the way.

When the road has two right-turn lanes, you may turn right on red from either of them unless a sign says no turn on red. Be sure to stay in your lane as you turn right. Do not cross into the other right-turn lane.

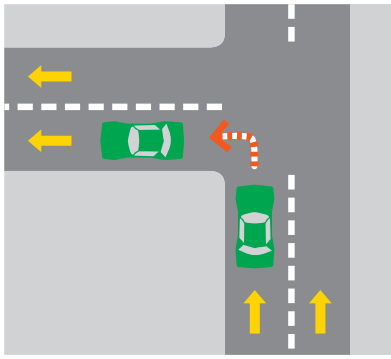
LEFT TURNS

To make a left turn:

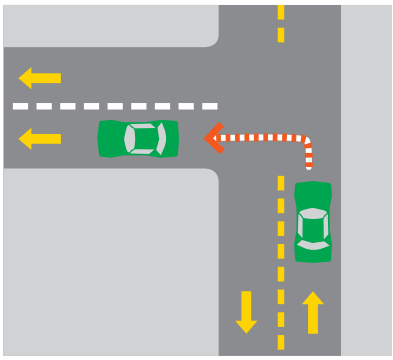
- Move over close to the center line.
- Put your turn signal on and slow down 100 feet from your turn.
- If there is a cyclist ahead of you, slow down to give the cyclist room. Let the cyclist ahead of you turn left first.
- Check for traffic and people crossing. Turn left when it's safe.
- As you turn, keep close to the center line, but stay on the right side of it.
- After you complete the turn, you may move into the right-most lane. Use your turn signal and check your blind spot.



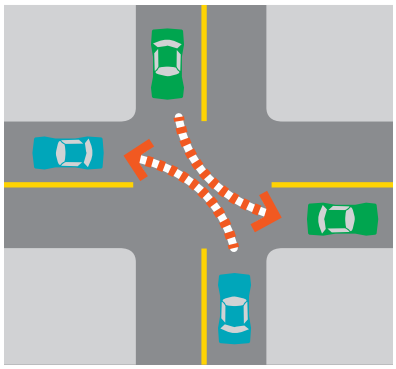
FROM DIVIDED TO DIVIDED HIGHWAY



FROM ONE-WAY TO ONE-WAY STREET



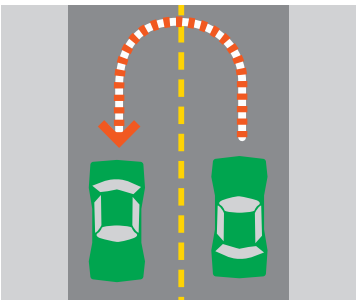
FROM TWO-WAY TO ONE-WAY STREET



FROM TWO-WAY TO TWO-WAY STREET

To make a left turn at a green traffic light:

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



U-TURN

The drawing shows a U-turn.

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

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

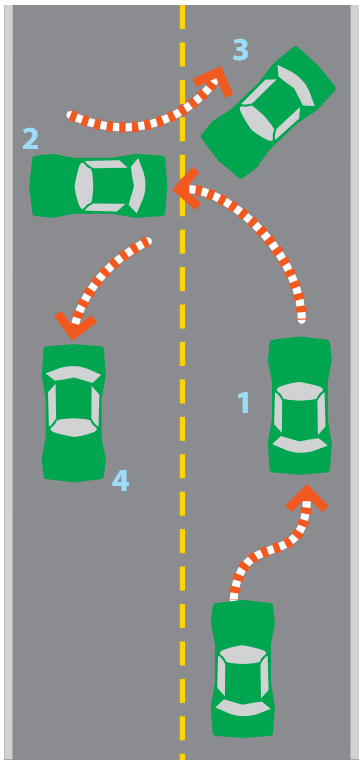
- In a business district.
- On a main highway in a residential area.
- When a sign says you cannot make a U-turn.
- When a police officer is directing traffic.
- Any place where a U-turn cannot be made safely.

Y-TURN

A Y-turn is used to turn around on a road. You should not make a Y-turn if there is another way to turn around. The road test includes a Y-turn because making a Y-turn is a test of skill and judgment.

The drawing shows how to make a Y-turn on a two-lane road.

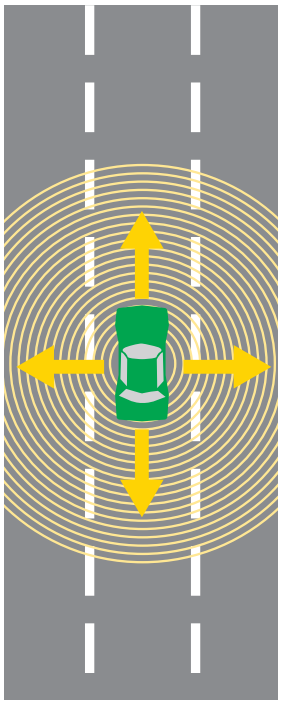
Before each step, check for traffic in your blind spot.



1. Signal right. Pull to the right side of the road and stop. (See **#1** in the drawing.)
2. Check traffic in mirrors and blind spot. When the road is clear, signal left. Pull over at an angle to the left side of the road. (#2)

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

SPACE

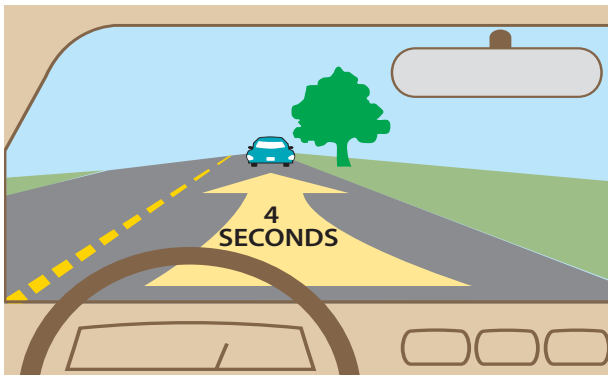


You need to keep space between your car and other cars. This "cushion of space" should be on all sides of your car: front, back and both sides.

To be safe, you need space alongside your car. You need that space to be open if you must swerve to miss something in the road.

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

The faster you drive, the farther ahead you should look.



FOLLOWING

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

Keep at least 4 seconds between you and the car ahead of you. Here is how to know how close you are to the car in front of you.

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

Increase your following distance to more than 4 seconds when:

- Road conditions are bad.
- You follow a motorcycle or bicycle.
- You follow a driver who cannot see behind because their view is blocked.
- You have a heavy load or pull a trailer.
- Someone is following you too closely.
- You are following an emergency vehicle.
- You approach a railroad crossing.
- You will stop on a hill or incline.

BEING FOLLOWED

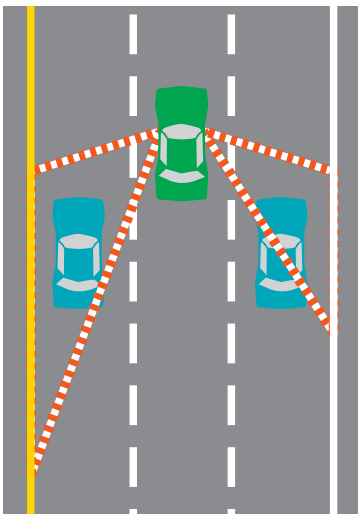
You need to watch behind your car, too. When someone follows you too closely, it is called tailgating.

It is dangerous to have someone tailgating you. They can run into you if you stop quickly. Slow down a little. It will help make them want to pass you.

Check your rearview mirror every 6-8 seconds for traffic behind you. That way, you will see if someone is following too closely.

You should let cars behind you know of danger ahead. Do this by lightly tapping your brake pedal 3 or 4 times to flash your brake lights.

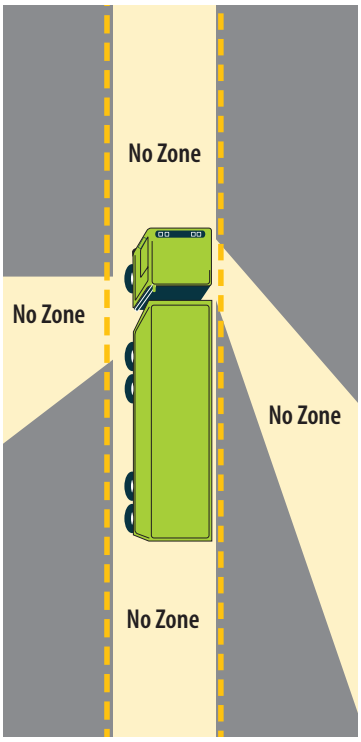
BLIND SPOTS



Blind spots are the areas beside you or near the rear corners of your car. You cannot see these spots in the mirrors. You need to turn your head and look over your shoulder to see if a car is in your blind spot.

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

NO ZONE



Big trucks have trouble seeing you if you get too close. They cannot see cars close behind them or right in front of them. They have trouble seeing cars along side them, too. These areas are called the "No Zone." Stay out of the "No Zone."

Stay at least 200 feet behind big trucks. Do not stay in the area alongside a truck, either. The truck driver cannot see you there.

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

CURVES

Slow down before you enter a curve. Slowing down will help you keep control of your car while you drive through the curve.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS

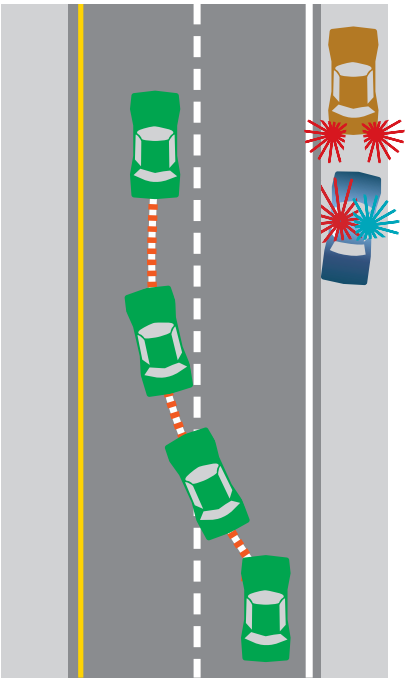
Drivers in a funeral procession (line) should turn on their headlights. Only the first car in the line must obey traffic signs or signals. Other traffic should stop and let the funeral procession go by. But watch out. If you form part of a funeral procession, be ready to slow or stop if other drivers do not follow this rule.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

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

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

Slow down when you see a snow plow with its red or amber lights on. The snow it throws can make it hard for you to see. Give the snow plow plenty of room. Stay at least 200 feet behind it. Do not try to pass a snow plow because you may not see a car coming toward you.

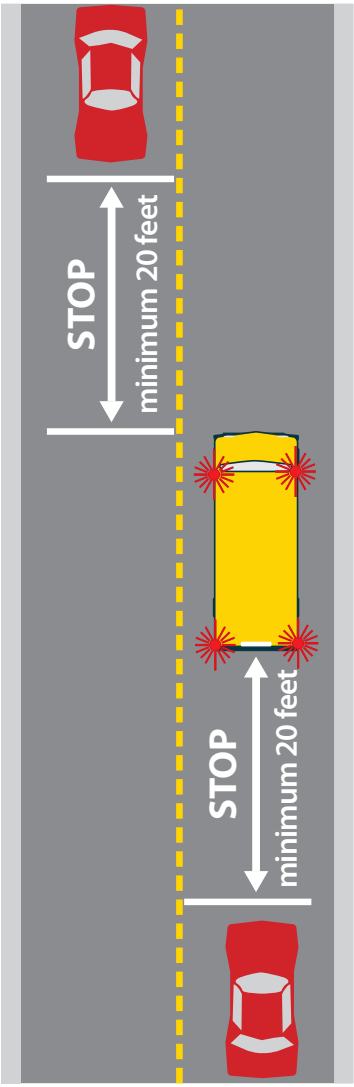


MOVE OVER LAW

When you approach an emergency vehicle (such as a police car) that is stopped with its flashing lights on, you must move over into a lane away from the emergency vehicle until you safely pass. If it is not safe to move over to another lane, slow down until you have passed.

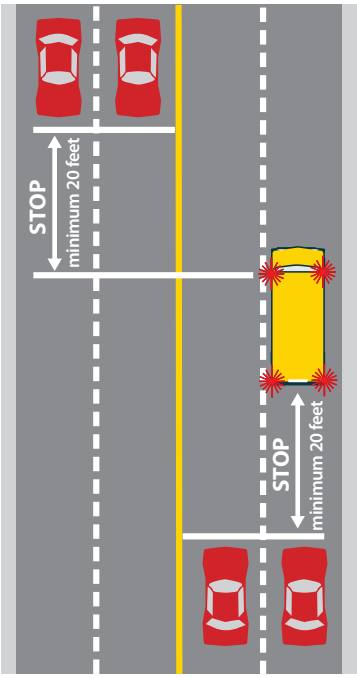
SCHOOL BUSES

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



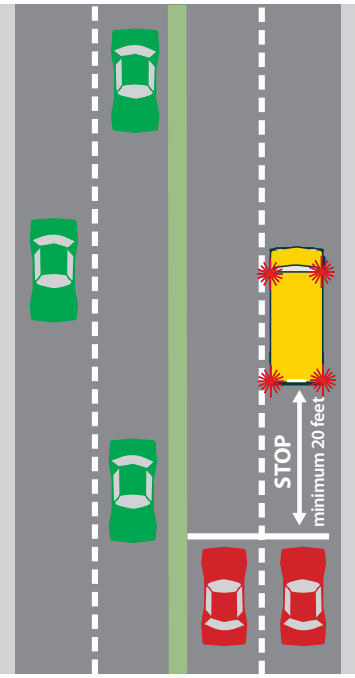
TWO LANE ROAD

On a 2-lane road, all cars must stop at least 20 feet behind or in front of the school bus.



HIGHWAY WITHOUT MEDIAN STRIP

On a multi-lane street or highway **without** a median strip, all cars must stop for a school bus that is stopped with its lights flashing, even if the school bus is on the other side of the street or highway.



DIVIDED HIGHWAY WITH MEDIAN STRIP

On a divided street or highway **with** a median strip, you do not need to stop for a school bus that has stopped on the other side of the divided highway.

PARKING RULES

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

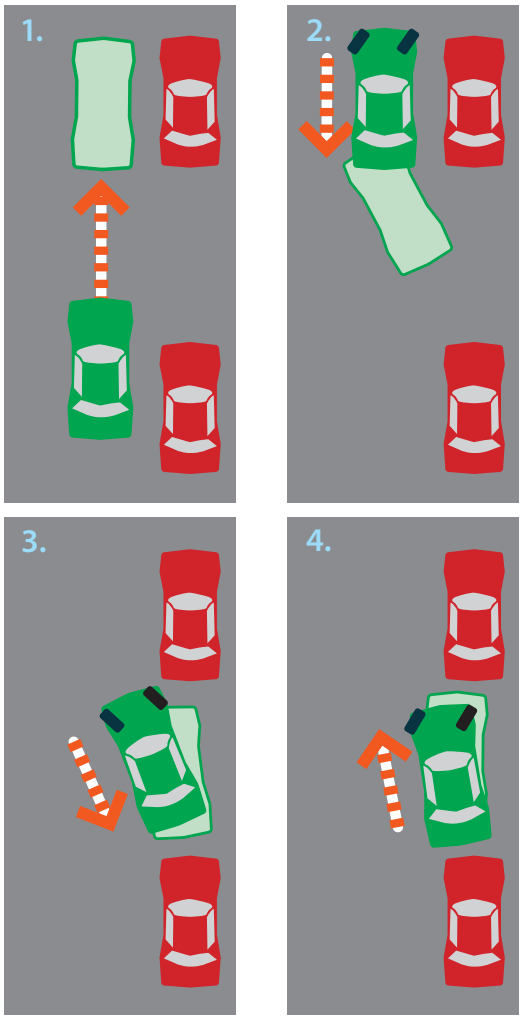
Some parking lots and streets require angle parking. Lines painted on the pavement show you the parking space for each car.

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

STEPS TO PARALLEL PARK

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

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



HILL PARKING

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

Do not park:

- In an intersection.
- In a construction area if your vehicle will block traffic.
- Within 15 feet of a crosswalk or intersection.
- Within 10 feet of a fire hydrant.
- Within 25 feet of a railroad crossing.
- More than 1 foot from the curb.
- Within 15 feet of a fire station driveway or right across the street from a fire station driveway.
- Within 4 feet of a driveway, alley or private road.
- By the area of a curb removed or lowered for access to a sidewalk.
- In front of a school from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on school days or as posted.
- At entrances to public buildings during certain hours posted on signs.
- On a bridge or overpass.
- In a tunnel or underpass.
- On the wrong side of the street.
- In any area reserved for disabled persons, unless you have a special parking permit or license plates for the disabled.
- On the road side of a parked vehicle (double parking).
- On railroad tracks.
- Wherever a sign says no parking.

SPEED AND SPEED LIMITS

Do no drive faster than the posted speed limit. It is against the law. You can get a ticket.

You must not drive faster than:

- 15 miles per hour (mph) when you pass a school and a crossing guard or children are present.
- 15 mph when you pass a sign marked SCHOOL CROSSING and a crossing guard or children are present.
- 25 mph when you drive on a street in the city limits and in areas where people live.
- 35 mph when you drive outside the city but near the city. Look for speed limit signs.
- 55 mph on highways and expressways, except those highways posted for 65 or 70 mph.
- 65 mph on rural interstate highways and freeways. Look for speed limit signs.
- 70 mph on some posted freeways and expressways. Look for speed limit signs.

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

Do not drive too much slower than the posted speed limit. If you do, traffic can bunch up behind you. This is called 'impeding traffic.' Driving too slowly on a busy highway can be as dangerous as driving too fast. It can increase the risk of a crash.

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

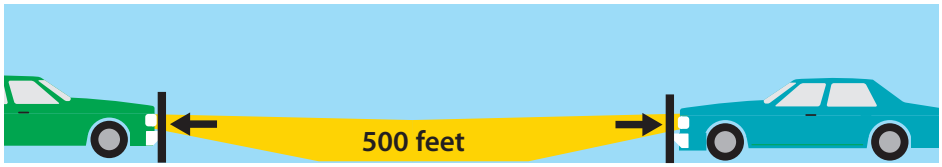
On a divided road, do not block lanes by driving beside other traffic. If someone stays beside you, speed up or slow down so traffic behind can get by.

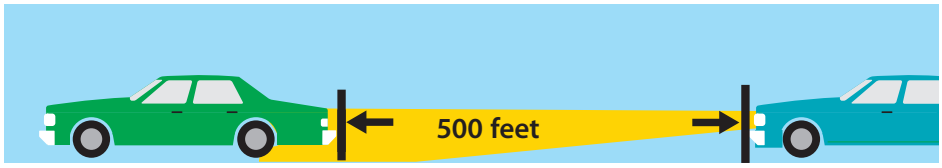
HEADLIGHTS

Turn on your headlights at night. Turn them on during the day, too, whenever you have trouble seeing others.

Do not use parking lights when driving. Parking lights are for parked vehicles only.

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





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

Dim your headlights in fog. Bright headlights cause glare.

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

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

Turn on your headlights during hours of darkness. Hours of darkness are from ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise,

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

Turn on your headlights anytime weather conditions make it hard to see. Sometimes you can see okay without your headlights on but it is hard for other drivers to see you. If it is cloudy and dark, turn on your headlights. They will help other drivers see your car.

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

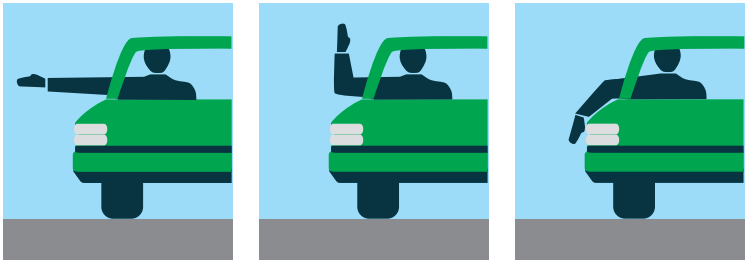
BACKING

Look through the back window when you back up. Turn your head and body. Looking in your rear view mirror or at your back-up camara screen is not enough.

Back no faster than a slow walk.

SIGNALING

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



LEFT RIGHT STOP

HAND SIGNALS

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

BAD ROAD CONDITIONS

When the roads are bad because of rain or snow, you can make driving safer by knowing and doing these things.

Slow down!

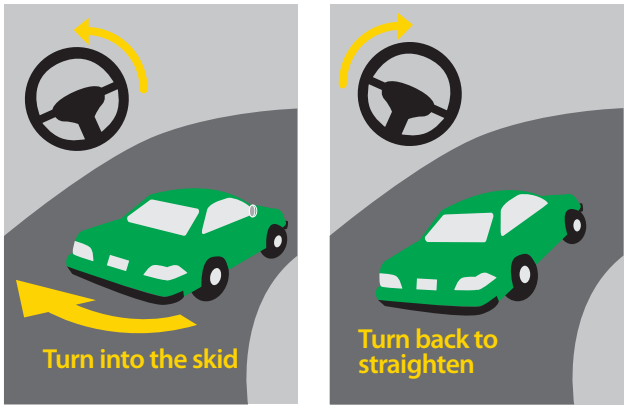
If it has just started to rain, the pavement can be slippery.

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

Slow down more when it rains hard. Your tires can hydroplane if there is a lot of water on the road. Hydroplane means the tires ride on top of the water. You can lose control of your car quickly when that happens, Your car can hydroplane at low speeds if your tires are bald.

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

To stop on snow-covered roads, use light braking. Gently 'pump' the brakes. But if your car has an anti-lock braking system (ABS), push hard on the brake pedal. Keep pushing hard and steer the car.



Do not slam on your brakes if you start to skid. Turn your wheels in the direction of the skid (yellow arrow). Then, when the wheels regain their grip, gently turn back.

When roads are icy, the best advice is: DON'T DRIVE! But if you have to drive on icy roads, drive slowly. Brake lightly. Turn gently. Your car can easily skid.

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

Make sure the defroster works.

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

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

Stay farther back from the car ahead of you than you would if the roads were clear. You will have more room to stop if the car ahead has trouble or skids.

Sometimes bridges and overpasses are icy and slippery even when the rest of the road is not. Moisture on bridges and overpasses can freeze sooner than on the rest of the road.

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

FREEWAY DRIVING

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

BEFORE YOU DRIVE ON A FREEWAY

Check your car to make sure:

- It is in good mechanical shape.
- The tires are in good shape.
- You will not run out of gas.
- The oil and coolant levels are okay.

Check yourself to make sure:

- You do not drive when you are tired.
- You do not take drugs or alcohol.
- You plan your trip.
- You know which entrance and exit you will use to get on and off the freeway.
- You focus entirely on driving.
- You look in the rear view mirror every 6-8 seconds.
- You stop and rest before you get tired.

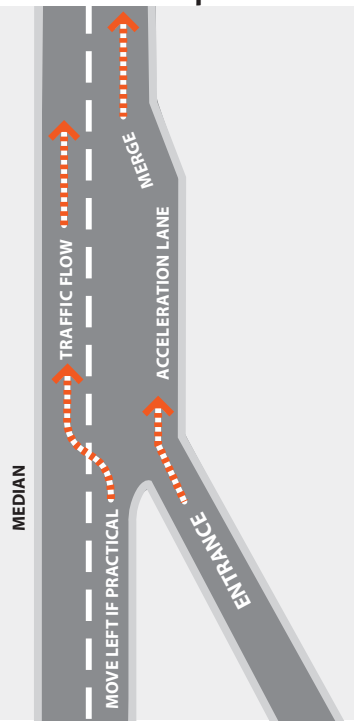
SPECIAL FREEWAY DRIVING RULES

Never back up on a freeway. If you miss your exit, go to the next one and get off. Re-enter the freeway and drive back to your exit.

Do not stop on the shoulder unless it is an emergency. Do not walk. Stay by your car and wait for an officer.

Do not stop on a freeway unless an officer is stopping all the cars because of a problem ahead.

Entrance ramp



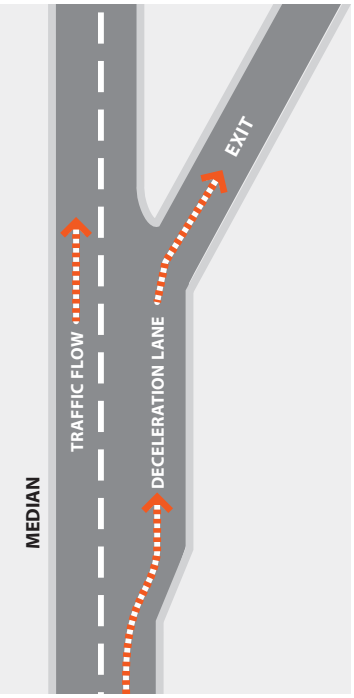
ENTERING A FREEWAY

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

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

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

Exit ramp

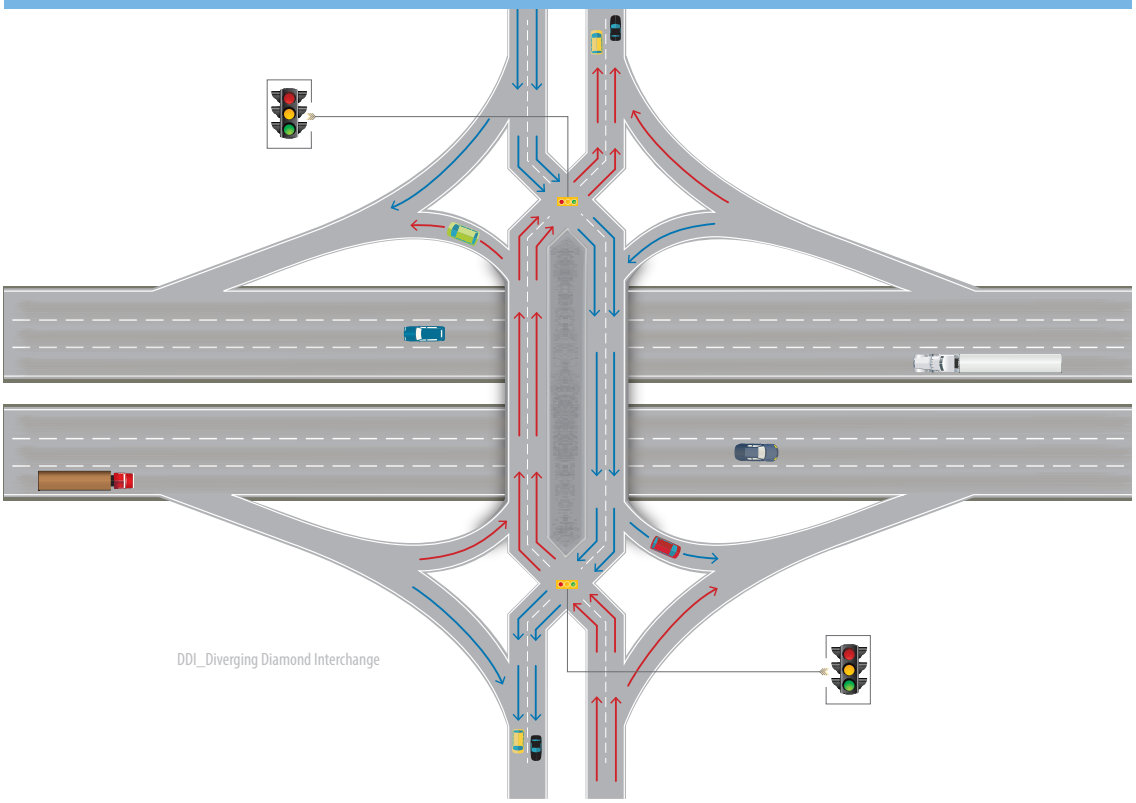


EXITING A FREEWAY

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

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

DIVERGING DIAMOND INTERCHANGE (DDI)



You will find a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) in Wisconsin south of Janesville.

The same general rules apply to drive through a DDI as for any other intersection.

Follow the signs, signals and pavement markings to go through the first set of traffic lights.

Vehicles turning left onto the freeway do not stop.

Vehicles going straight go through a second set of traffic lights.

Pedestrians travel on walkways.

Bicyclists travel in a bike lane or where people walk.

Find more information at:
http://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/safety/safety-eng/inter-design/ddi.aspx

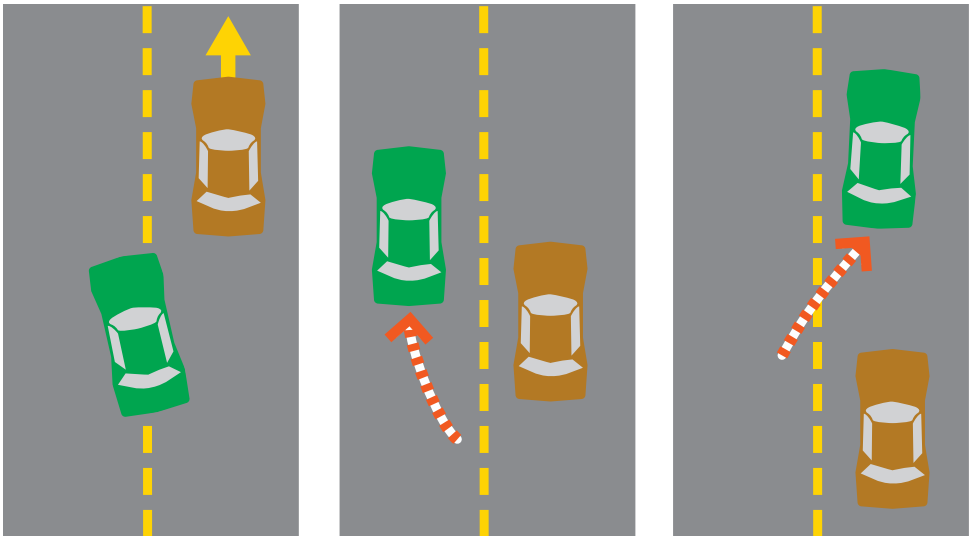
PASSING

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

STEPS IN PASSING:

- Check that you are not in a No Passing Zone.
- Check that no cars are coming toward you.
- Check your mirrors to see if a car is about to pass you.
- Look in your blind spot.
- Signal that you will change lanes.
- Pass on the left of the car ahead of you.
- After you pass the car, signal that you are changing lanes.

Return to the right lane. Do not return too soon. Be sure the car you passed is far enough behind before you return to the right lane. This drawing shows the steps in passing on a two-lane road. Follow the same steps when passing on a four-lane road.



BEING PASSED

If someone is trying to pass you, stay in your lane. Keep going the same speed.

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

RAILROAD CROSSINGS

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

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

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

REPORT PROBLEM OR EMERGENCY AT RAILROAD CROSSING

A blue 'Report Problem or Emergency' sign is at every highway-railroad crossing.

You will see the sign either on the black and white cross buck or on the metal box near the crossing.

The sign provides a telephone number to call and report unsafe conditions such as:

- A car or truck is stuck on the railroad tracks.
- A warning signal or crossing gate does not work at a railroad crossing.

Use the sign to report any unsafe condition at a railroad crossing.

DEER AND OTHER ANIMALS IN THE ROAD

Deer cause many crashes in Wisconsin. Watch for deer when you see a DEER CROSSING sign, especially at night.

Do not honk your horn around horse-drawn vehicles.

Farm animals being herded on the road have the right-of-way. Do not honk your horn or frighten the animals.

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES

Use extra caution with motorcycles and bicycles. They are smaller than cars or trucks. That makes them harder to see.

Do not turn left in front of a motorcycle.
It may be closer than you think.

Watch for motorcycles and bicycles at intersections.

When following a motorcycle or bicycle, leave more space between your car and the cycle than when you follow another car.

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

To pass a motorcycle or bicycle, wait until it is safe to pass. Then move into another lane as you would when passing a car. Do not return to your lane until clear of the motorcycle or bicycle.

DISTRACTIONS WHILE DRIVING

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

You should safely pull over and park if you need to do any of these things:

- Use a cell phone.
- Read a map.
- Discipline children in the car.
- Eat.
- Put on makeup or shave.
- Brush your teeth.
- Write.
- Kill a bug.
- Use a computer.
- Look for something on the floor or in the glove box.
- Find change for tolls.

Plan ahead. Do these kind of things before you start to drive. Or wait until you safely park.

Talking on a cell phone can increase your chances of being in a crash by as much as four times. If you have a regular license and need to use the phone, safely pull over and park.

If you have a probationary license or instruction permit, using a cell phone while driving is against the law, except to report an emergency.

Never text while driving. Texting while driving is against the law in Wisconsin.

Never use a hand held, mobile device when driving in a road work zone, except to report an emergency.

Keep your radio turned down so you can hear sirens, horns or screeching tires. If you do not hear these noises, you may not react to danger in time to avoid a crash.

Children or pets can be distracting, too. Keep a pet in its carrier when in the car. Or have someone hold them while you drive. If children are not behaving, safely pull over and stop before you discipline them.

BE IN SHAPE TO DRIVE

VISION

You need to see well to drive safely. If you cannot see well, you may have trouble seeing signs and other traffic. You may not see bad road conditions or problems ahead. You may not see things soon enough to react and avoid a crash.

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

Have your eyes checked every 2 years by an eye doctor.

If you have glasses, always wear them when you drive. Do not wear dark glasses at night.

HEARING

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

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

FATIGUE

You cannot drive safely when you are tired. You will not see as well. You will not be as alert. It will take longer to decide what to do. You may not make the best decision.

You could fall asleep while you are driving. You could crash and hurt somebody. Even worse, you could kill yourself or someone else.

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

HEALTH

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

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

People with diabetes should not drive if there is any chance of an insulin reaction or blackout. These things can happen if diabetics skip a meal or do not take their insulin correctly. Have someone else drive if your doctor is changing your insulin dosage.

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

EMOTIONS

Being worried or angry can affect how you drive. So can being depressed or afraid.

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

If you are upset, keep your mind on driving. Turn on the radio. It may help distract from what upset you.

EMERGENCIES

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

Here is what to do if you have these problems.

BRAKES STOP WORKING

Pump the brakes a few times.

If that does not work, use the parking brake. Put it on slowly so you do not lock the wheels and skid.

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

TIRE BLOWOUT

If a tire suddenly blows out:

- Hold the steering wheel firmly. Keep the car going straight.
- Take your foot off the gas. Slow down.
- Do not put on the brakes until your car is almost stopped.
- Safely pull off the road and park.

ENGINE QUITS

The car may be hard to steer. Hold the steering wheel firmly. Do not turn the key to 'off.'

Safely pull off the road and park. The brakes will work but you will have to push hard on the pedal.

HEADLIGHTS QUIT WORKING

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

Pull off the road as soon as you can.

GAS PEDAL STICKS

If the engine goes faster and faster:

- Watch the road!
- Shift to neutral.
- Safely pull off the road and park.
- Turn off the engine.

AVOIDING CRASHES

Three things you can do to help avoid a crash are stop, turn or speed up.

STOPPING FAST

Many cars have an Anti-lock Braking System (ABS). Read the owner's manual on how to use ABS. ABS will help you stop without skidding. ABS keeps the wheels from locking up.

If you need to stop quickly:

WITH ABS (ANTI-LOCK BRAKING SYSTEM)

Push on the brake pedal as hard as you can. Keep pushing. Do not let up. ABS only works when the brake pedal is pushed down hard and kept there.

WITHOUT ABS

Push on the brake pedal hard without locking up the wheels. Your car will skid if the wheels lock up. If your car skids, ease off the brakes a little. When the car stops skidding, push on the brake pedal again. Keep doing this until the car stops.

TURNING QUICKLY

Often you can turn faster than you can stop. Consider turning to keep from crashing.

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

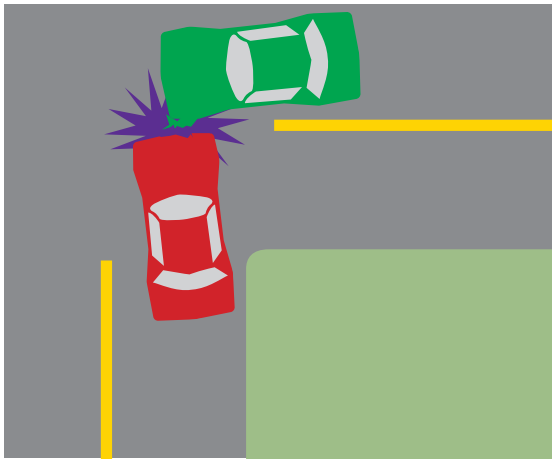
If you steer away from a possible crash, you can end up in another one. Steer in the direction you want your car to go.

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

SPEEDING UP

Sometimes you can avoid a crash by speeding up. Speeding up works if another car is about to hit you from the side or from behind. If there is room in front of you, speed up. Slow down when out of danger.

CRASHES



If you have a crash:

- Stop your car. Call 911 for help.
- Give help to anyone who is hurt but do not move them.
- If your car can be moved, move it off the road so it does not block traffic or cause another crash.
- Get the name and address of everyone involved in the crash and of any witnesses, too.
- Give your name, address and driver license number to other drivers in the crash and to the police.

REPORTING A CRASH

Crashes must be reported to the police if:

- There was a death or injury. You must report your crash to the police.
- There was $200 in damage to government property (signs, guard rails, etc.)
- There was $1,000 or more damage to any one person's car or property.

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

If the police do not investigate the crash, you need to report the crash online at wisconsindot.gov/Pages/safety/crsh-rpt/default.aspx.

ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS

Using alcohol or other drugs before you drive will impair your ability to drive safely. Impair means *to reduce your ability*. You may not notice things. You may not react in time to avoid a crash.

Remember:

- The best advice is do not drive after drinking any alcohol.
- Alcohol impairs your judgment. You need good judgment to drive safely.
- Mixing alcohol with other drugs can impair your ability to drive even more.
- Using illegal drugs can lead to a crash.
- Using marijuana will impair your ability to drive. You will make more mistakes.
- Even medications from your doctor can affect how well you drive.
- The police arrest impaired drivers.

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

For some people, it is illegal to drink *any* alcohol and drive. Drivers under age 21 are arrested for driving with **any** amount of alcohol in their body. Their alcohol level must be 0.00%.

If you have been drinking alcohol or taking other drugs:

- Do not drive.
- Take a cab, or
- Call someone to pick you up, or
- Find a ride home with someone else.
  Get your car when you are sober.

Coffee will not help you sober up. Neither will fresh air. Only time will help you sober up. Do not drive until you are sober.

If the police stop you when you are driving, the police officer may ask you to take a test for alcohol or other drugs. The test is used to find out if you are impaired.

Wisconsin's Implied Consent law says if a police officer asks you to take a test for alcohol or other drugs, you must do so. If you refuse, the officer will arrest you. You will lose your license to drive for at least one year and have other penalties.

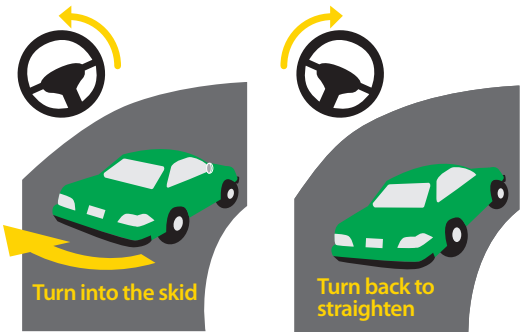
If you are arrested for impaired driving:

- You will be fined.
- You will lose your license to drive.
- You will have to talk to a person at an alcohol and drug center.
- You can go to jail.

REVIEW / SAMPLE STUDY

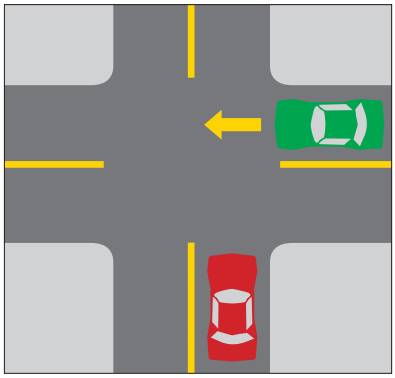
The following statements are **true**. Study them to help you pass the knowledge test and get your instructional permit.

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

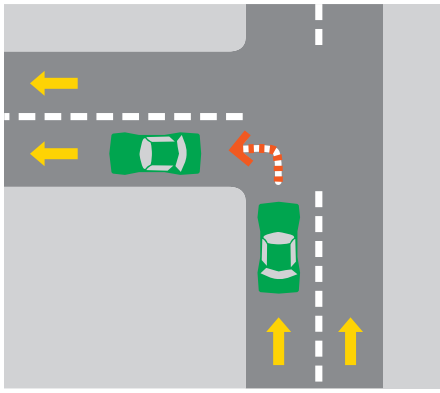


In the drawing, the back of the car is skidding in the direction shown by the yellow arrow.

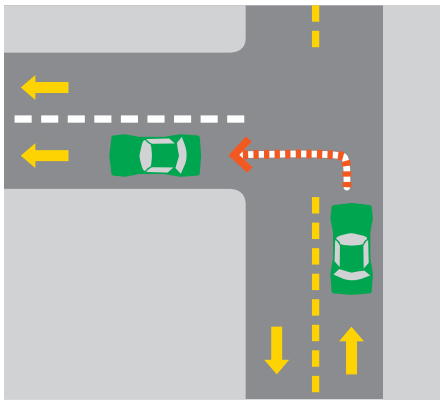
4. When two vehicles approach an intersection without traffic signs at about the same time, the driver on the left must yield the right-of-way to the driver on the right.
5. When preparing for a right turn, signal for at least 100 feet. Check traffic to the rear and drive in the right-hand lane.



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



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



10. The speed limit in a residential district in a city is 25 miles per hour unless another speed limit is posted

11. Headlights must be turned on:

- ➤ During the hours of darkness.
- ➤ From ½ hour after sunset to ½ hour before sunrise.
- ➤ Anytime weather conditions make it hard to see.
- ➤ When part of a funeral line.

12. When you hear the siren of an emergency vehicle you should pull over to the right and stop.

13. Passing on the right is permitted only:

- ➤ When the roadway is wide enough for two cars to move legally in the same direction.
- ➤ When the car ahead is making a left turn, providing you remain on the paved part of the highway.

PRACTICE SIGNS TEST

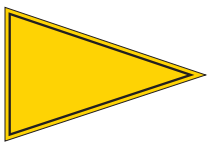
Match the signs with what they mean:

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

1. .....

4. .....

7. .....



2. .....

5. .....

8. .....

3. .....

6. .....

9. .....

Answers:

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

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WISDOT CONTACT INFORMATION

DIVISION OF MOTOR VEHICLES (DMV)

- *Obtain driver licensing and vehicle registration information online at wisconsindmv.gov.*
- *Obtain DMV Services online at wisconsindmv.gov/online including:*
  - » *Schedule, cancel or verify your appointment for a skills (road) test*
  - » *Change your address*
  - » *Request your driver or vehicle record*
  - » *Apply for a duplicate driver license or ID card*
  - » *Check the status of your driver license*
  - » *Look up your vehicle title transfer*
  - » *Renew your license plate*
  - » *and more!*
- *Email your driver license ID card questions to information.dmv@dot.wi.gov*
- *Email your vehicle titling/license plate questions to vehiclequestions@dot.wi.gov*
- *Telephone DMV at (608) 264-7447*
- *Find your local DMV Customer Service Center, hours of operations and directions at wisconsindmv.gov/online*

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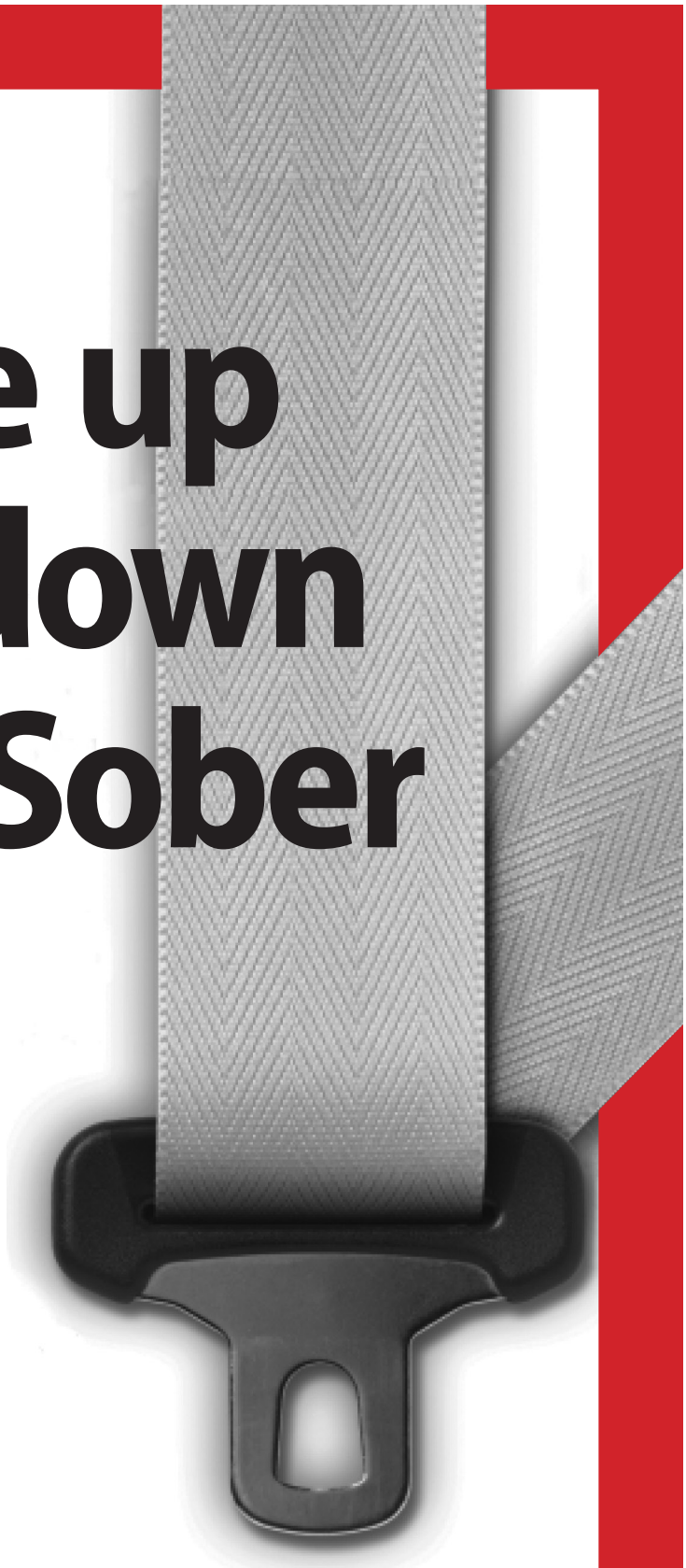
WISCONSIN STATE PATROL

Southwest Region . . . . . **(608) 846-8500**
Southeast Region . . . . . **(262) 785-4700**
Northeast Region . . . . . **(920) 929-3700**
North Central Region. . . . . **(715) 845-1143**
Northwest Region . . . . . **(715) 839-3800**

Wisconsin State Patrol office locations and contacts at:
wisconsindot.gov/Pages/about-wisdot/who-we-are/dsp/loc-contact.aspx

Buckle up
Slow down
Drive Sober



WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

BDS124 9/2020