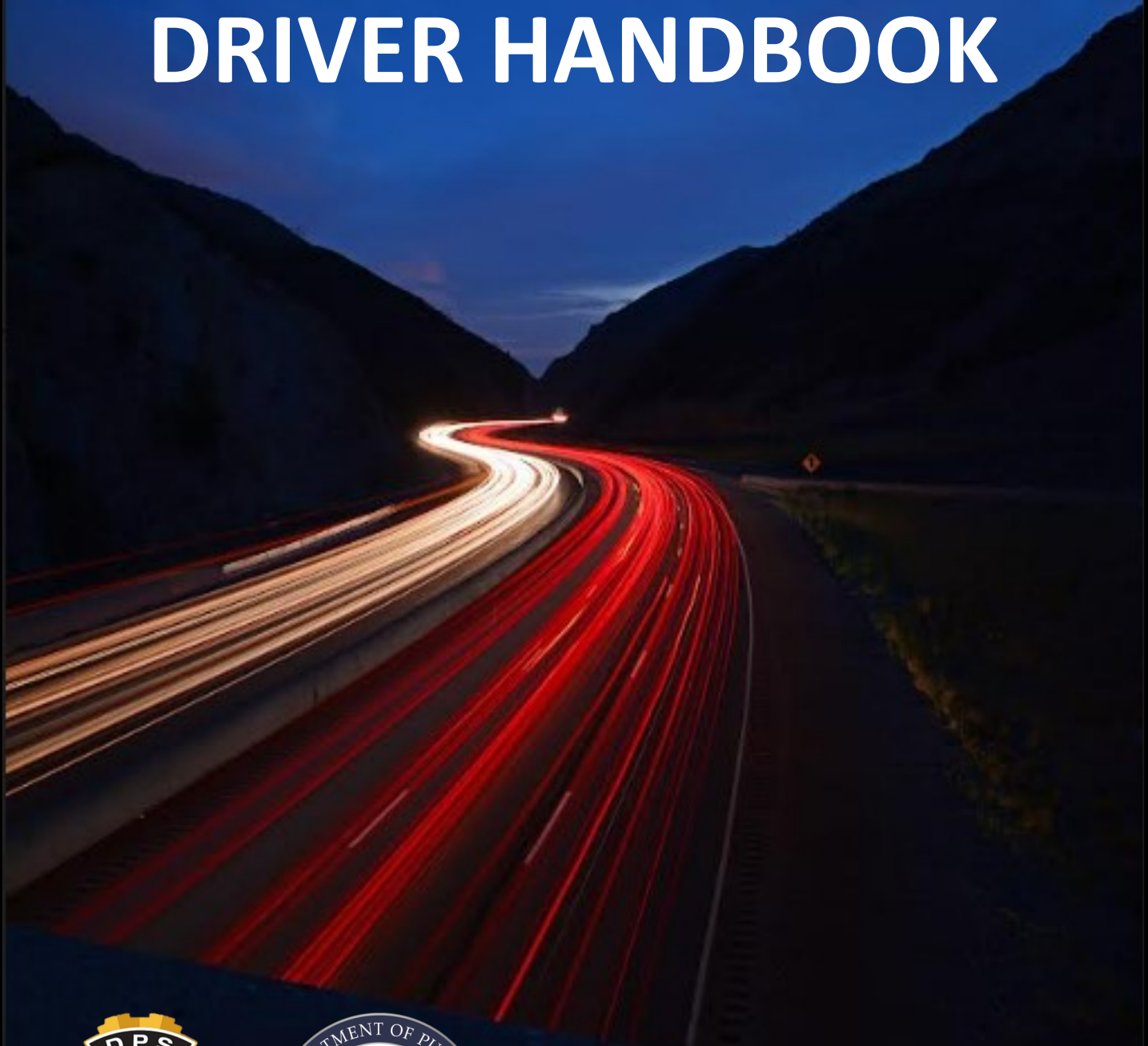


UTAH

DRIVER HANDBOOK



2023-2024

THIS HANDBOOK IS AVAILABLE AT dld.utah.gov/handbooksprintableforms/

Department of Public Safety
Driver License Division

PO Box 144501

Salt Lake City, Utah 84114-4501

801.965.4437; toll-free 888.353.4224

Visit dld.utah.gov to schedule appointment



Spencer J. Cox, Governor

State of Utah

Jess L. Anderson, Commissioner

Department of Public Safety

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Driver License Division

STATE OF UTAH

UTAH DRIVER HANDBOOK

AAMVA MODEL NON-COMMERCIAL

This handbook is a collaborative effort between the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA) and the Utah Driver License Division. It contains the rules to be followed when operating any vehicle on Utah roads. The bicycle operator must obey the rules of the road and have the same rights and duties as the operator of a motor vehicle or other vehicle.

For additional driver license information and forms, visit our website at dld.utah.gov. Please be aware of imitator sites that do not end in **.gov**.

Test your knowledge on the rules of the road with our online practice written knowledge test at dld.utah.gov/tests/.

Driver License Division (DLD) Services:

- Driver License (Class D), Commercial Driver License (CDL), Driving Privilege Cards (DPC), Limited-Term Driver License, Identification Cards, Limited-Term Identification Cards, Endorsements (CDL, Taxi, Motorcycle)
- Utah Driving Records (MVR)
- Reinstatement Fees
- Driver Review Exams
- Driver Improvement Hearings
- Voter Registration
- Organ Donor Registration

ALL SERVICES REQUIRE AN APPOINTMENT. Visit our website at dld.utah.gov to schedule.

Front cover photo courtesy of Tiffany Daines—Location: Park City, Utah.

Back cover photo courtesy of Jake Mooseman—Location: Lehi, Utah.

NEW LAWS 2023

Effective May 3, 2023

HB 62—Driving Under the Influence Modifications

- * No longer requires DLD to suspend for a conviction if the person elected to be an IID-restricted driver unless the driver fails to comply with IID election.
- * Amends offenses eligible for the 24-7 sobriety program.
- * Imposes certain monitoring requirements for an ignition interlock system.
- * Provides procedures for a person to petition to remove an ignition interlock restriction due to a medical condition.
- * Amends the revocation period for a refusal to submit to a chemical test under certain circumstances.

HB 192—Traffic Violation Amendments

- * Expands the availability of deferred prosecution for certain traffic infractions to certain individuals if the individual completes a traffic school course as part of the deferred prosecution agreement.
- * Requires an applicant for deferred prosecution to complete a traffic school course in certain circumstances.
- * Requires DPS to contract with one or more traffic school providers to create a traffic school program.
- * Grants rulemaking authority to DPS to make rules related to the establishment of a traffic school program.

HB 258—Motor Vehicle Light Amendments

- * Requires a vehicle operator to ensure the vehicle headlights are illuminated while the vehicle is being operated on a highway at any time.
 - * From sunset to sunrise.
 - * When persons and vehicles are not clearly discernible at 1,000 feet ahead.

HB 369—DUI Amendments

- * Combines separate sections that include the elements of driving under the influence offense into a single section.
- * Combines separate sections that include the elements of a refusal of a chemical test offense into a single section.

HB 440—Intrastate Commercial Vehicle Amendments

- * Amends the definition of an interstate and intrastate commercial vehicle by increasing the gross vehicle weight rating and gross vehicle weight from 26,000 or more pounds to 26,001 or more pounds.
- * Amends the gross vehicle weight or gross combination weight requirement for a vehicle to stop at a port-of-entry from 10,001 or more pounds to 26,001 or more pounds.

SB 27—Transportation Revisions

- * Prohibits an individual from passing a snowplow on the side where the snowplow blade is deployed.
- * Prohibits an individual from passing three or more snowplows operating in echelon formation.

- * Requires an individual operating a motor vehicle to move over to avoid a vehicle stopped on the side of the highway.

SB 80—Driver License Suspension and Revocation

- * Provides for shortening of the driver license suspension or revocation period required for certain traffic violations if an individual participates in a problem-solving court program and meets specified probationary requirements.
- * Limits the types of offense for which a court is authorized to shorten an individual's driver license suspension or revocation period.

SB 95—Foreign Driver License Reciprocity Amendments

- * Allows DLD to negotiate and enter into a driver license reciprocity agreement with a foreign jurisdiction.
- * Grants rulemaking authority to DLD to establish the reciprocity program.

SB 132—Driving Privilege Card Fingerprinting

- * Allows a private fingerprint vendor to request approval from the DLD to take digital fingerprint scans of an applicant for purposes of a driving privilege card application.
- * Requires the DLD to review a request from a private vendor and authorize the vendor to provide fingerprinting services for driving privilege card application purposes.
- * Allows an approved fingerprint vendor to take digital fingerprint scans and a photograph and submit the scans to BCI for purposes of a driving privilege card application.
- * Requires DLD to create and maintain a list of approved fingerprint vendors on the DLD website.

SB 244—Driver License Hearing Amendments

- * Allows DLD to hold administrative hearings in a county designated by DLD if all parties and witnesses have requested to testify or attend by telephone or live audiovisual means.

Effective July 1, 2023

HB 141—Driver License Test Amendments

- * Allows the DLD to begin administering certain examinations in languages other than English.
- * Allows an individual to take certain driver license examinations in the individual's preferred language, subject to availability, for the individual's initial application and first renewal (regular and limited-term applicants.)
- * Allows a translator for certain driver license examinations in certain circumstances.

DRIVER LICENSE HISTORY

- The Bureau of Driver License Services was created on January 1, 1934, when Utah officially adopted the “Uniform Operator’s and Chauffeurs’ License Act.” (Prior to this, Utah had no driver license law.)
- This act required that “every operator of a motor vehicle shall not drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless such person was licensed to do so.”
- Originally, the Bureau of Driver License Services was an agency within the State Tax Commission.
- The first license in Utah was issued on December 5, 1933. It cost 25¢ and was good until revoked. It was printed in blue on white paper.
- The 6” x 3½” application card only asked for a name, address, brief description, a few questions, and a signature.
- No examination was given until January 1935, when the eye test, written knowledge test, and an occasional driving skills test was given.
- The “good-until-revoked” licenses were issued until December 31, 1935.
- Beginning January 1, 1936, the law was changed to have the driver license expire three years after issuance (not on the birthdate.) The fee was still 25¢.
- One of the biggest changes came in 1951 when the Bureau of Driver License Services moved from the State Tax Commission and became an agency within the Department of Public Safety.
- In 1980, the state decided to reward “good drivers” by developing a system for applicants to renew their driver license through the mail.
- The Driver License Division began issuing a commercial driver license in 1989.
- The Driver License Division began offering more online services, including MVRs and appointments in 2005.
- January 2010, the citizens of Utah started a 5-year process that required all Utah drivers to bring in their identification documents once again. This process was a beginning step to meet the licensing practices for the Federal REAL ID Act.
- January 2010, the renewal-by-mail program was suspended.
- February 13, 2013, the Driver License Division was notified by the Department of Homeland Security that Utah meets the licensing practices of the Federal REAL ID Act.
- April 2013, the renewal-by-mail program was reinstated and renewal-by-internet was a new service.
- May 2015, the Driver License Division began offering online CDL MVR services to authorized drivers and employers.
- In 2016, the Driver License Division stopped conducting driving skills tests on an enclosed range. All driving skills tests are performed on public roads.
- In March 2017, tablets were implemented to score driving skills tests rather than paper.
- December 2018, Utah is the first state in the country to have a blood alcohol concentration of .05.
- January 2020, driver license renewals extend from a 5-year renewal to an 8-year renewal.
- July 2020, the Division transitioned to an appointment-based system. Until then, appointments were available, but walk-in customers were the primary process when customers visited our offices.
- In October 2021, the Division transitioned from a paper application for a driver license/ID card to an electronic application. This new process reduces the repetitive input of data and decreases customer wait time.
- December 2023 marks 90 years since the first Utah driver license was issued.

Did you know the Driver License Division is not part of the DMV?

Our friends at the DMV (Department of Motor Vehicles, under the Utah State Tax Commission) can assist you with vehicle registration/titling at 801.297.7780 or dmv.utah.gov.

THE TOP FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF ALL CRASHES ON UTAH HIGHWAYS

1. Following too Closely 21%
2. Failed to Yield Right-of-Way 19%
3. Failed to Keep in Proper Lane 13%
4. Too Fast for Conditions 7%
5. Unsafe Lane Change 5%

THE TOP FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH ON UTAH HIGHWAYS

1. Failed to Keep in Proper Lane 31%
2. Failed to Yield Right-of-Way 13%
3. Ran off the Road 13%
4. Over-Corrected / Over Steering 11%
5. Too Fast for Conditions 9%

THE TOP FIVE LEADING CAUSE OF CRASHES ON UTAH HIGHWAYS (TEENAGERS 15-19)

1. Following Too Closely 18%
2. Failed to Yield Right-of-Way 15%
3. Failed to Keep in Proper Lane 5%
4. Unsafe Lane Change 2%
5. Disregard Traffic Signal 2%

THE TOP FIVE LEADING CAUSE OF CRASHES ON UTAH HIGHWAYS (Age 65+)

1. Failed to Yield Right-of-Way 14%
2. Following Too Closely 8%
3. Failed to Keep in Proper Lane 4%
4. Unsafe Lane Change 3%
5. Disregard Traffic Signals 2%

Information based on 2021 statistics provided by the Utah Department of Public Safety's Highway Safety office. The percentages are for the top five causes. To see all causes for crashes and fatalities, please visit: highwaysafety.utah.gov.

Utah Mobile Driver License (mDL) Program

The Utah Legislature in [2019](#) and [2020](#) authorized the Driver License Division (DLD) to create and pilot a Mobile Driver License (mDL) program for residents who want the **option** of carrying their data securely within their cell phone.

The state contracted with GET North America to produce the mDL app. GET does not have access to individual driver licenses or the Driver License Database.

The mDL is not meant to replace the physical driver license and should be thought of as an extension of your driver license. The mDL is available as an option for those who want it. Your physical credential should be kept on your person whenever operating a motor vehicle.

The mDL contains the same information that your physical credential has. This is just a more convenient, safe, and official way to carry your driver license digitally. It also gives you more control over what information you share from your driver license. An mDL allows the user to limit the data they share to just the data that is needed for the transaction. When verifying age, the verifier does not need to know the person's demographic information, address, or driving privilege. They only need to verify that the person presenting it is that person and that they are of age to complete the transaction with only the information required by law.

You should never hand over your device to anyone or show the data on your device. All transactions are done through a **contactless** secure exchange of encrypted data between the mDL device and the verification device.

To present your license or ID, unlock the GET Mobile ID app with your secure PIN or a biometric like your face or fingerprint, and choose the data page you want to share. Then simply tap the share button, and a QR code will appear. The QR code does not contain anything that identifies you. Simply present the QR code to the relying party's verifier (relying party is the business) device, and the two devices will create an encrypted communication path for the verifier to receive just the data you approved and verify the validity of the license or ID.

To download the mDL app, you must first have been issued your physical driver license or identification card. Once you have received your physical driver license in the mail, you can visit the [Apple Store](#) or [Google Play](#) to download the app. If you choose to obtain this technology, the app is free to try for the first six months, and then a yearly subscription fee is charged.

One of the common requests DLD receives related to the driver license is when there will be a secure mobile version of the license. It is here—download your mDL today by scanning this QR code.



Currently, the mDL can be used at a few dozen locations, including TSA PreCheck at the Salt Lake International Airport. For more information, visit our website at dld.utah.gov/mdlusage.

For more information and to watch a video demonstration on how to register securely, please visit our website at dld.utah.gov/utahmdl/.

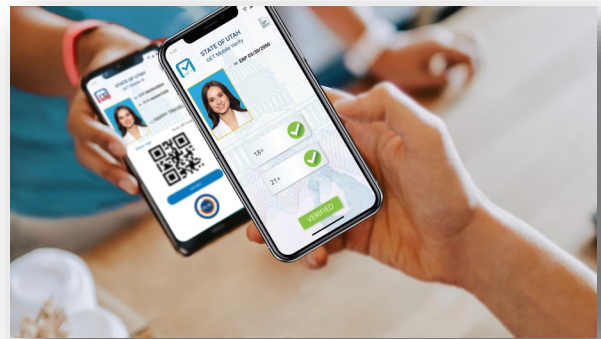


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SECTION 1: Your Driver License

This handbook condenses or paraphrases the actual language of the Utah Code. Officers of the courts are guided by the full text and exact language of the law rather than the Utah driver handbook.

A. DEFINITIONS

Assumption of Financial Responsibility—an adult signing for liability for civil damages caused by a minor when operating a motor vehicle.

Bicycle—a wheeled vehicle propelled by human power by feet or hands acting upon pedals or cranks, with a seat or saddle designed to be operated on the ground. Wheels are NOT less than 14 inches in diameter. The bicycle includes an electric-assisted bicycle.

Blind Spots—the area of roadway that can't be seen with mirrors while operating a vehicle.

Cancellation—termination of a driver license issued through error, fraud, or upon application for a state-issued driver license or ID card, or for which necessary consent has been withdrawn.

Careless Driving—a person operating a motor vehicle is guilty of careless driving if the person commits two or more moving traffic violations within a single continuous period of driving or commits a moving traffic violation while being distracted by one or more activities taking place within the vehicle that are not related to the operation of a motor vehicle, including searching for an item in the vehicle or attending to personal hygiene, or grooming.

Commercial Driver License (CDL)—a license that allows the holder to drive a vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 lbs. or more or designed to transport 16 or more passengers, hazardous materials, doubles/triples, bulk liquids (tankers), or school buses.

Denied—withdrawal of driving privilege.

Dependent—a spouse and any unmarried children under the age of 21.

Disqualification—a temporary or permanent withdrawal of a commercial driver license.

Division—the Driver License Division of the Department of Public Safety.

Driving Privilege Card—the evidence of the privilege to drive a motor vehicle in Utah that was obtained **without** providing proof of lawful presence in the United States.

Farm Tractor—every self-propelled vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement of husbandry.

Head Checks—check your blind spot by turning your head and looking over your shoulder in the direction you plan on moving.

Highway—roadways with a higher speed limit than other roads and go between towns or cities.

License—the privilege to drive a motor vehicle.

License Certificate—the evidence of the privilege to drive a motor vehicle.

Limited-Term CDL—the evidence of the privilege to drive a commercial motor vehicle which was obtained by providing proof of lawful presence in the United States by an individual **who is not** a U.S. Citizen, a U.S. National, or a Legal Permanent Resident Alien.

Limited-Term Driver License—the evidence of the privilege to drive a motor vehicle which was obtained by providing proof of lawful presence in the United States by an individual **who is not** a U.S. Citizen, a U.S. National, or a Legal Permanent Resident Alien.

Limited-Term Identification Card—an identification card issued to a person who provided proof of lawful presence in the United States by an individual **who is not** a U.S. Citizen, a U.S. National, or a Legal Permanent Resident Alien.

Low-Speed Vehicle—a four-wheeled electric motor vehicle designed to be operated at speeds of not more than 25 miles per hour and that has a capacity of not more than four passengers, including the driver. "Low-Speed Vehicle" does not include a golf cart or off-highway vehicle.

Mobility Vehicle—a vehicle used by a person with a physical disability that meets the specifications outlined by the division and can be operated on a public roadway, within appropriate restrictions, and by an individual who holds a valid Mobility Vehicle Permit.

Mobility Vehicle Permit—a permit issued by the division which grants authority and specifies the conditions for a person with a physical disability to drive a mobility vehicle on a public highway.

Motor Vehicle—every self-propelled vehicle, except motorized wheelchairs, electric personal assistive mobility devices, and vehicles moved solely by human power.

Motorcycle—a motor vehicle, except farm tractors, having a saddle for the rider and is designed to travel with not more than three wheels in contact with the ground.

Operator—a person in actual physical control of a motor vehicle.

Pedestrian Vehicle—any self-propelled conveyance designed, manufactured, and intended for persons with a physical disability. The vehicle must not exceed 48 inches in width, have an engine over 300 cubic centimeters (or 12 brake horsepower), or be capable of exceeding 30 m.p.h.

Personal Motorized Mobility Device—a self-propelled device with two non-tandem wheels in contact with the ground, a system of steering and stopping the unit under typical operating conditions, a motor not exceeding one horsepower of 750 watts, and a deck design for a person to stand while operating the device.

Private Passenger Carrier—any motor vehicle for hire designed to transport 15 or fewer passengers, including the driver, and operated to transport an employee of the person that hires the motor vehicle.

Provisional License—a Utah license issued to any person under 21 years of age.

Regular CDL—the evidence of the privilege to drive a commercial motor vehicle issued to a U.S. Citizen, a U.S. National, or a Legal Permanent Resident Alien.

Regular Identification Card—an identification card issued to a U.S. Citizen, a U.S. National, or a Legal Permanent Resident Alien.

Regular License Certificate—the evidence of the privilege to drive a motor vehicle issued to a U.S. Citizen, a U.S. National, or a Legal Permanent Resident Alien.

Revocation—termination of the privilege to drive a motor vehicle.

School Bus—commercial motor vehicle used to transport pre-primary, primary, or secondary school students to and from home and school or to and from school-sponsored events.

Street-Legal All-Terrain—an all-terrain type I or a utility-type vehicle modified to operate on highways.

Suspension—temporary withdrawal of the privilege to drive.

Taxicab—a Class D motor vehicle transporting any number of passengers for hire and which is subject to state or federal regulations as a taxi.

Vehicle—a device by which any person or property may be transported upon a highway except devices used exclusively on stationary rails or tracks.

B. LICENSING REQUIREMENTS

Every resident of Utah who drives a motor vehicle on the highways (any public roadway) must have a valid Utah driver license, DPC, learner permit, or temporary driving permit.

PERSONS BECOME RESIDENTS IF THEY:

- Enter the state with the intention of making Utah their home.
- Remain in the state for six months or more during any calendar year.
- Obtain a driver license or register a motor vehicle in Utah.
- Obtain privileges not extended to non-residents, including school tuition.
- Are gainfully employed in Utah. (This does not apply if you are on a temporary assignment in the state.)

PERSONS WHO DO NOT NEED A UTAH DRIVER LICENSE:

- Non-residents licensed by another state or country may drive in Utah if they are at least 16 years of age.
- Non-residents licensed by another state or country temporarily assigned by an employer, religious or private organization, or governmental entity.
- Non-resident military service personnel and dependents temporarily assigned in Utah may drive with a valid out-of-state or out-of-country driver license.

PERSONS WHO MAY NOT HAVE A UTAH DRIVER LICENSE:

- If you are under the required age of 16.
- If your driving privilege is denied, suspended, revoked, or disqualified in Utah or any other state.
- If you are unable to understand highway signs in the English language.
- If you are physically or mentally unable to drive safely.
- If you have not passed the required examinations.
- If you have a traffic citation or other warrant which has not been settled.
- If you are not a resident of the state.
- If you are under 18 years of age and have not held a learner permit for six months.

Persons are not required to obtain a driver license to drive road rollers, road machinery, or farm tractors on Utah highways if the person is driving the vehicle in conjunction with a construction or agricultural activity.

Visitors with a valid out-of-state or out-of-country driver license

may drive in Utah for up to six months.

C. DRIVER LICENSE COMPACT

Utah is a member of the **Driver License Compact (DLC)** and the **Non-Resident Violator Compact (NRVC.)** The DLC provides guidelines for greater cooperation among members in driver license matters. Member jurisdictions exchange driver records and forward convictions for traffic offenses to the driver's home state. Forty-five states, plus the District of Columbia (Washington D.C.), are members of the DLC. States that are **NOT** members of the DLC are Georgia, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Tennessee.

The **NRVC** allows members to forward notices from their courts when an out-of-state driver still needs to comply with the terms of a traffic citation.

The driver's home state will suspend the driver's privilege to drive until it receives satisfactory evidence that the driver has complied with the terms of the citation in the member's state.

This compact also facilitates the release of out-of-state drivers cited by law enforcement instead of incarcerating them or requiring the posting of bonds. Forty-four states, plus the District of Columbia (Washington D.C.), are members of the NRVC. States **NOT** members of the NRVC are Alaska, California, Michigan, Montana, Oregon, and Wisconsin.

D. OBTAINING A DRIVER LICENSE

It is always unfortunate when people spend time and gas coming to one of our offices only to find out they cannot be helped for some reason. To best assist you in your business at the Driver License Division and to ensure your visit is fast and efficient as possible, please do the following:

- Go to dld.utah.gov under "Featured Services" select the button that best describes the service you need. Fill out the **ONLINE APPLICATION** entirely and then proceed to the **appointment scheduler**. Select an office location and make the appointment for your visit. Using the online application and appointment scheduler will result in faster service, **as those who have appointments will be served before walk-in applicants.**
- Double-check that you have all the correct documentation before visiting a driver license office, including your appointment number for your scheduled appointment.
- All documents must be original or certified copies by the issuing agency. Faxed or photocopied documents will **NOT** be accepted.
- All documents are subject to department review and approval. Additional information may be re-

quired and in some cases document approval may **NOT** occur on the same day and may require an additional visit.

- Any name variation from your identity document must be accompanied by legal authorizing documentation. These include state marriage certificate, divorce decree, adoption, citizenship, guardianship, or court documents indicating the name change.)
- All documents provided to the division will be imaged and stored in a secure database and immediately returned to the applicant.
- Arrive on time for your appointment to complete processing, including taking a written knowledge test. More time may be required if you need to take a driving skills test. We cannot guarantee the completion of the required processing after closing time.
- Driving skills tests (including motorcycle skills tests) are given by appointment only. Driving skills tests will not be given when conditions exist that could create unsafe driving. Those conditions include inclement weather and vehicles that are not registered or are unsafe (i.e., broken windshield or no safety belts.)
- Learners who wish to take a driving skills test must be accompanied by a licensed driver.
- Although you may pay for your driver license by check, credit card, or cash, there are a few things you should know. Checks must be made payable to the Department of Public Safety in the correct amount. We cannot cash payroll or two-party checks. If the bank returns your check, you must pay a \$20 service charge to keep your driving privilege.

For additional information on acceptable documentation, please visit dld.utah.gov/required-documentation/.

Note: If you schedule an appointment outside of the correct service, for example, a driving skills test scheduled under renewal, your scheduled appointment may not be fulfilled, and you may have to reschedule under the correct service.

E. DRIVER LICENSE CERTIFICATE

OBTAINING A DRIVER LICENSE CERTIFICATE REQUIRES:

- Certificate of driver education completion or have a "clear" license status from another state or country.

- Assumption of financial liability.
- Acceptable proof of identity and legal/lawful presence in the United States.
- Two acceptable documents as evidence of your Utah residence address.
- Acceptable proof of your full social security number or proof of ineligibility to obtain a social security number as a result of legal/lawful presence status.
- Payment of applicable fees.
- Completion of driver license application.
- Eye examination.
- Written knowledge/driving skills test.
- Photo.

F. DRIVER LICENSE EXAMINATIONS

WRITTEN KNOWLEDGE TEST

The primary purpose of the written knowledge test is to ensure you have the information needed to drive safely. The written knowledge test measures a sample of what you know, but it shows you have a basic understanding of Utah laws and safe driving practices. The questions are based on the information provided in this handbook. The written knowledge test is not timed but generally takes about 30 minutes to complete, and you must pass with a score of 80% or better.

After you pass the written knowledge test and receive your learner permit, you must complete all the licensing requirements for your age (see Section 2—Driver Education and Learner Permits.) Visit our website at dld.utah.gov to schedule your appointment.

You can take two written knowledge tests daily, provided the division can facilitate the testing. If an applicant must return to the office after a failed attempt, a written retest appointment must be scheduled at dld.utah.gov/re-test-for-permit-license/.

The fee paid allows the applicant up to three attempts to pass the written knowledge test within six months. After three failed attempts at the written knowledge test, the applicant may pay another fee for an opportunity for three more attempts to pass the written knowledge test within six months.

HIGHWAY SAFETY AND TRENDS EXAM

All first-time driver license applicants must pass an additional test and receive 100% to obtain their first-time regular Class D driver license. This exam is only offered online and may be taken as often as necessary prior to licensing. 50% of the questions will relate to major causes of traffic-related deaths as

identified in statistics published by the Utah Highway Safety Office secure.utah.gov/.

DRIVING SKILLS TEST

You must be at least 16 years of age to schedule a driving skills test. When required to demonstrate your driving ability, you must provide the vehicle to be used. It must be appropriately registered and comply with vehicle safety laws, including functioning safety belts. The vehicle may be rejected if its condition could cause harm to the examiner's person or clothes. The applicant and the driver license examiner are the only occupants allowed in the vehicle during the driving skills test.

In addition to Utah State Traffic Rules and Regulations, you will be evaluated on proper driving techniques and other essential elements of safe driving, such as your general behavior and attitude. **You must read and understand simple English used in highway traffic and directional signs.** You should be capable of following simple instructions for the successful and safe completion of the driving skills test.

During the driving skills test, the driver license examiner will have you drive over a test route with various traffic situations. You will be asked to follow the directions of the examiner, who will be scoring you on specific driving maneuvers. You will not be asked to do anything that is against the law. You may be judged on driving posture, observance of traffic signs and signals, left and right turns, proper use of lanes, backing, starting and stopping, U-turns, attention at intersections, steering, parking on hills and between vehicles, coordination, three-point turns, and parallel parking.

If you fail the driving skills test, you will be expected to practice before taking another test. You may only take one driving skills test in a day and may have to wait several days or weeks before another appointment is available. Failure to pass the driving skills test in three attempts will result in paying another fee (two attempts for CDL.) All tests must be completed within six months of paying your fee.

Any person may be asked to complete a driving skills test if the examiner feels the applicant's driving ability may be in question.

Note: All driving skills tests are given by appointment only. Schedule a driving skills test by visiting our website at dld.utah.gov.

To be successful on your driving skills test, it is recommended that you practice with a parent/guardian or friend who is appropriately licensed and over the age of 21. Practice driving in low-traveled, residential areas until you are confident you can drive in other traffic situations, such as urban areas and expressways.

When arriving at the office for your scheduled driving skills test

appointment, present to the driver license examiner your learner permit, valid vehicle registration, insurance, and a valid driver license of the person who is at least (21) years of age or a parent, guardian or spouse who is at least (18) years of age, accompanying you to the Driver License office.

Watch this video presentation on the driving skills test [youtube.com/watch?v=RTUCmTbPQfo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RTUCmTbPQfo).

WHAT TO EXPECT—you can expect to be treated with respect, fairness, and courtesy during the examination process. At the end of the driving skills test, the examiner will discuss the results and provide recommendations for possible improvement.

The driving skills test for the regular Class D driver license is the same for all drivers regardless of age. An adult driver takes the same driving test as a teenage driver. A driver with a physical and/or mental condition may take additional tests to determine their ability to drive safely.

Remember, the examiner will ride with you only to ensure you can drive safely and obey traffic laws. Your driving skills test will last about 20 minutes.

If you have any questions, please ask the examiner before your driving skills test begins. During the test, the examiner will ask questions or give you directions, but they will refrain from engaging in general conversation.

We want you to pass your driving skills test. Study this handbook, relax, and do your best!

VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE TEST—as mentioned before, you must provide the vehicle for your driving skills test and ensure that it is registered, clean, free of unnecessary debris and odor, and safe to drive. To avoid having to reschedule your appointment for the driving skills test, please ensure that your vehicle has the following:

- Two license plates. The rear plate must show the current registration.
- Both front and back turn signals and brake lights must be working.
- A working horn designed for the vehicle.
- Tires with no bald spots.
- Adequate brake pressure (you may be asked to step on the brake pedal to see if it works properly.)
- A driver's side window that rolls down.
- A windshield that allows an entire unobstructed field of vision.
- Two rearview mirrors (one must be on the outside, to the driver's left.)

- Driver and front passenger doors that open from inside and outside.
- A passenger seat permanently attached to the vehicle.
- Working safety belts.
- Working emergency/parking brake.

Learning to drive safely continues after your driving skills test. Your driver license means you have met the driving test requirements. However, in everyday driving, you will have to deal with many situations and problems you did not encounter during the test. The best way to deal with unexpected situations is always to use safe driving habits and the responsible and courteous attitude you demonstrated during your test. Good luck!

SAFE DRIVING TIPS—to improve your driving skills, practice these tips:

- Steer smoothly at all times with both hands on the outside of the steering wheel. May use hand-over-hand or push/pull method.
- Accelerate smoothly. Don't rev the engine or make it stall.
- Stop gently. Braking should start well ahead of where you must stop to avoid sudden jerks. Know where you are going to stop. Be aware of crosswalks. If your view is blocked at a crosswalk, move forward carefully and look both ways before entering the intersection.
- Don't grind the gears, coast to a stop, and always make sure the vehicle is in the correct gear.
- Always obey the posted speed limits. Reduce your speed to adjust for weather, road, and other traffic conditions if needed.
- Follow at a safe distance. Use the two-second rule and increase your following distance in bad weather or poor visibility.
- Understand the traffic signals and always obey them.
- Always use the proper lane and turn from the correct lane into the correct lane.
- Signal for all lane changes and turns.
- Always look (scan) for potential hazards. Check your mirrors frequently and look over the shoulder (head check) before making any lane changes, pulling away from the curb, or making turns.

- Drive defensively and anticipate another driver's errors.

DANGEROUS ACTIONS/AUTOMATIC FAILURES—if any of the following errors occur during the driving skills test, the test will result in an automatic failure:

- If you receive a traffic citation for a moving violation, disobeying signs or signals, speeding, roll-through stops, or ignoring traffic laws.
- If you do not yield to pedestrians or other roadway users.
- If you are involved in an avoidable crash or if your vehicle has physical contact with other vehicles, objects, or pedestrians.
- If you commit any unsafe act or if another driver is forced to take evasive action to prevent a crash.
- If you put the vehicle over sidewalks or curbs unnecessarily.
- If the examiner has to take control of the vehicle.

THIRD-PARTY TESTERS

Third-Party Testers can administer driving skills tests to individuals applying for a regular Class D driver license.

Third-Party Testers must be certified and licensed as commercial driver education instructors and as commercial school testers to administer the driving skills test. A separate fee for testing will be required by the Third-Party Tester, which is not part of the licensing fees collected by the Driver License Division. For a current list of certified Third-Party Testers, please visit dld.utah.gov/driver-education.

ADDITIONAL TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Applicants may be required to complete additional written knowledge or driving skills testing if they:

- Have an expired learner permit.
- Have not completed the application process within six months of applying.
- Have taken the written knowledge test more than one year prior without completing the driver license application.

G. DRIVING MANEUVERS

TURNS

You have been asked to make a turn. As you approach the turn, check traffic in all directions, use the correct turn signal, brake smoothly and evenly, and safely get into the correct lane needed for the turn.

If you must stop before turning because of traffic, signal, or signs, smoothly come to a complete stop without skidding behind the stop line, crosswalk, or stop sign. A safe gap when stopping behind another vehicle is to stop where you can see the vehicle's rear tires ahead of you. Keep the front wheels aimed straight ahead.

When ready to turn, check traffic in all directions. Keep both hands on the steering wheel during the turn. Maintain smooth, even acceleration and yield to pedestrians and other traffic. Keep checking your mirror to ensure the vehicle does not hit anything on the inside of the turn. Do not move into oncoming traffic or drive over the curb. Keep the vehicle in the proper lane.

After the turn, ensure you complete the turn in the correct lane and that your turn signal has been canceled. Accelerate to the speed of traffic.

INTERSECTIONS

As you approach an intersection, check the traffic thoroughly in all directions. Brake smoothly and evenly and maintain lane position.

When stopping at an intersection, come to a complete stop behind any stop signs, signals, sidewalks, or stop lines. If stopping behind another vehicle, maintain a safe gap. You should be able to see the vehicle's rear tires ahead of you.

Driving through an intersection, check traffic thoroughly in all directions. Keep both hands on the wheel, slow down, and yield to any pedestrians or traffic in the intersection. Do not change lanes while proceeding through the intersection.

Once through the intersection, continue checking mirrors and traffic behind you. Accelerate smoothly.

LANE CHANGES

During multiple lane portions of the test, you will be asked to change lanes to the left and back to the right. You should make the necessary traffic checks by looking in your mirrors and checking your blind spots by looking over your shoulder (head check.) Ensure you use the correct turn signal and smoothly change lanes when it is safe. Cancel your turn signal upon completion and check traffic.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

During the driving skills test, you will be asked to identify a number of traffic signs. These signs can be located anywhere on the route. If the examiner asks you what traffic sign you just passed, you should be able to tell the examiner.

GENERAL DRIVING

Proper braking requires that you do not brake harshly but rather smoothly using steady pressure. Come to a complete stop

at traffic signs and signals.

Proper steering requires both hands on the outside of the steering wheel at all times unless using other controls. Once you have completed using other controls, return both hands to the steering wheel. All steering methods are acceptable (i.e., hand-over-hand and push/pull) as long as both hands are on the outside of the wheel.

Do not put the vehicle over curbs, sidewalks, or lane markings for proper lane usage. Complete a turn in the appropriate lane on a multiple-lane road (vehicle should finish a left turn in the left-most lane, the one directly to the right of the centerline.) Finish a right turn in the right-most (curb) lane. Move to or remain in the right-most lane unless the lane is blocked. Do not attempt lane changes at intersections.

Check traffic and mirrors regularly; turn or lane change before, during, and after an intersection. Watch for hazards by searching left and right at intersections, driveways, store entrances, railroad tracks, or other areas where traffic intersects. Scan and check traffic in high-volume areas and areas where pedestrians are expected to be present. Check traffic by looking over your shoulder (head check) when necessary (i.e., lane change, merging.)

Use turn signals when required. Do not signal too early or too late. Cancel turn signals upon completion of a turn or lane change.

Do not stop over a marked stop line, pedestrian crosswalk, sidewalk, or other markers when stopping at a stop sign or traffic signal. Do not stop the vehicle at the intersection. When stopping behind another vehicle, ensure you can see the vehicle's rear wheels in front of you.

PARALLEL PARKING

When initiating a parallel park, find a parking space, check traffic, signal, and head check. Pull up parallel to the vehicle you are parking behind, and when traffic is clear, shift to reverse and look to the rear. Back slowly while turning the steering wheel quickly. Continue backing until your front bumper is in line with the rear bumper of the vehicle you are parking behind. Keep backing slowly while turning the steering wheel rapidly. Center your vehicle in the space and stop before touching the vehicle's bumper behind you. Shift to drive and adjust your position in the space. The vehicle should be no more than 12 inches from the curb.

When exiting, check traffic and apply the brake. Shift to reverse and back up close to the vehicle parked behind you. Check for traffic and signal. Shift to drive and move forward slowly. Steer out into the lane. Ensure the front bumper of your vehicle will clear the vehicle parked ahead. If not, shift to reverse and adjust. Move into the traffic lane when the doorpost of your vehi-

cle clears the rear bumper of the vehicle parked ahead.

SECTION 2: Driver Education and Learner Permits

A. DRIVER EDUCATION

The State Office of Education approves all Utah high school driver education courses.

The Driver License Division approves all Utah private/commercial driver education courses.

REQUIRED DRIVER EDUCATION HOURS:

- 30 hours of Utah-approved online/home study, **or** 27 hours of high school classroom instruction, **or** 18 hours of commercial/private school; **and**
- 6 hours behind the wheel instruction; **and**
- 6 hours of observation by a licensed instructor (may be required by the school.)

COMPLETION OF DRIVER ED YOUNGER THAN 19

Applicants younger than 19 years of age must complete an approved driver education course before being licensed in Utah.

Local public school districts may allow a student to complete the classroom instruction portion of driver education through a home study program or electronic high school, and allow the student to complete the behind-the-wheel portion of driver education with a private provider. A student must also complete 40 hours of driving (10 hours after sunset) with a parent or legal guardian.

COMPLETION OF DRIVER ED OLDER THAN 19

Applicants 19 years of age or older who have **never been licensed** to drive a motor vehicle may be licensed without completing a driver education course if they hold a learner permit for three months and complete at least 40 hours of driving (10 hours after sunset.) **OR** applicants may complete an approved driver education course and waive the three-month learner permit requirement; however, the 40 hours of driving (10 hours after sunset) would still be required.

B. LEARNER PERMIT

ENTRY-LEVEL LEARNER PERMIT

All applicants applying for an entry-level learner permit (the permit will allow the applicant to participate in a driver education course and to practice driving until they are eligible to apply for a driver license) must schedule a learner permit appointment by visiting our website at dld.utah.gov, provide required documentation, pay the applicable fee, successfully pass the written knowledge test and an eye examination.

The written knowledge test scores for an entry-level learner permit are valid for 18 months. You must retake the written

knowledge test if you need to renew your permit or if you let the permit expire.

The entry-level learner permit is valid for 18 months and entitles you to drive a regular motor vehicle if:

- Applicant has reached a minimum age of 15.
- Has a licensed driver who is an approved driving instructor, parent, legal guardian, or responsible adult who signed for financial responsibility is occupying the seat beside the applicant (passengers may be in the vehicle.)
- The learner permit must be in the applicant's immediate possession.

6-MONTH LEARNER PERMIT (RENEWAL PERMIT):

- Applicant has reached a minimum age of 16.
- Has a licensed driver who is an approved driving instructor, parent, legal guardian, 21 years of age, responsible adult who signed for financial responsibility, is occupying the seat beside the applicant (passengers may be in the vehicle.)
- Applicant has completed driver education, held a learner permit for over six months (16 and 17 years of age), or held the learner permit for over three months (19 years or older.)
- The learner permit must be in the applicant's immediate possession.
- The written knowledge test scores for a 6-month learner permit are valid for 12 months. You must retake the written knowledge test if you renew your permit or let it expire for more than six months.

LEARNER PERMIT HOLDING PERIODS

Depending on the applicant's age, a learner permit must be held for a period of time to be eligible to obtain a first-time regular Class D driver license:

- Age 16—6 months
- Age 17—6 months
- Age 18—no holding period, but the applicant must complete an approved driver education course
- Age 19+—3 months (unless applicant completes an approved driver education course)

C. DRIVING BY MINORS—YOUTHFUL DRIVER RESTRICTIONS

Age	Nighttime restrictions	Exception to nighttime driving restrictions	Front seat passenger restrictions with learner	Other passenger restrictions	Exceptions to other passenger restrictions
15	None	N/A	Front seat passenger must be a parent, guardian, driving instructor, or responsible adult who signed for financial responsibility	None	N/A
16	12 am—5 am	Accompanied by a licensed driver 21 years of age in the front seat On agricultural assignment Driving to and from work Driving to and from a school sponsored activity Emergency situations	Front seat passenger must be a parent, guardian, driving instructor, or responsible adult who signed for financial responsibility	If you have a driver license (not permit) immediate family members only in vehicle until 6 months from issue date	Accompanied by a licensed driver 21 years of age in the front seat On agricultural assignment Emergency situations
17	None	N/A	Front seat passenger must be a parent, guardian, driving instructor, or responsible adult who signed for financial responsibility	If you have a driver license (not permit) immediate family members only in vehicle until 6 months from issue date	
18	None	N/A	Accompanied by a licensed driver 21 years of age in the	None	N/A
19+	None	N/A	Accompanied by a licensed driver 21 years of age in the	None	N/A

D. DRIVER LICENSE FEES

Provisional Class D Utah license (under 21)	\$39.00	Extension of license by mail	\$42.00	CDL knowledge test	\$52.00
Regular Class D Utah license (21 & older)	\$52.00	Extension of license by mail (65 & older)	\$22.00	CDL skills test	\$78.00
Learner permit	\$19.00	Duplicate license	\$23.00	CDL endorsements	\$9.00
Renewal of license	\$52.00	Identification card	\$23.00	Reinstatement of license	\$40.00
Renewal of license (65 & older)	\$27.00	Disability Identification card	\$17.00	Reinstatement of license for alcohol/drug	\$85.00
DPC license renewal	\$23.00	Taxi endorsement	\$14.00	Administrative fee for license alcohol/drug reinstatement	\$255.00
Limited-Term license original and renewal	\$32.00	Motorcycle endorsement	\$18.00	MVR (driving record)	\$8.00

SECTION 3: Driver License

A. LICENSE TYPES

REGULAR CLASS D DRIVER LICENSE

To obtain an original Class D license, you must be at least 16 years of age. If you are younger than 19, you must have completed an approved driver education course or have proof of a license from another state or country. This Class D driver license allows you to drive all personal vehicles (up to 26,000 pounds.) Applicants younger than the age of 21 are issued a provisional Class D driver license for the purpose of using a separate point system. A minor driver **16 and 17 years of age cannot drive with friends for the first six months.**

DRIVING PRIVILEGE CARD (DPC)




A DPC may be issued to a person whose privilege was obtained without providing evidence of lawful presence in the United States and who is legally paroled in the United States but not eligible for REAL ID document. The DPC may be used for driving purposes only; it is not valid identification or age verification. DPC expires each year on the applicant's birthday. Except as provided by law, the same provisions, requirements, classes, endorsements, fees, restrictions, and sanctions apply to the DPC as to the regular Class D driver license.

Note: Utah state law does not allow for the issuance of a temporary driving permit for a DPC. Therefore, drive time will be permitted once the plastic card is received by mail.

LIMITED-TERM DRIVER LICENSE

A limited-term driver license is issued to a non-U.S. Citizen who is in the U.S. with a lawful status that has been verified and qualifies for a REAL ID certificate.

UTAH'S CLASSIFIED DRIVER LICENSE SYSTEM (CDL)

<p>CLASS A (CDL) Over 26,000 lbs. towed unit "S" Endorsement Available Intrastate Only restriction</p> 	<p>MIN. AGE 21 18-20</p>
<p>CLASS B (CDL) Over 26,000 lbs. single or comb vehicle Under 10,001 lbs. towed unit "S" Endorsement Available Intrastate Only restriction</p> 	<p>MIN. AGE 21 21 18-20</p>
<p>CLASS C (CDL) Under 26,000 lbs. if used to transport: 1. 16+ occupants 2. Placarded amounts hazardous materials "S" Endorsement available</p> 	<p>MIN. AGE 21 21</p>
<p>CLASS D All vehicles not defined as class A, B, C, or motorcycle Taxicab endorsement available</p>	<p>MIN. AGE 16 21</p>

B. ENDORSEMENTS/RESTRICTIONS

ENDORSEMENT CODES:

- H Hazardous Materials
- M Motorcycles
- N Tankers
- P Passengers
- S School Bus
- T Doubles & Triple Tankers
- X Hazmat & Tankers
- Z Taxicab

RESTRICTIONS:

- A No Restrictions
- B Driver must wear corrective lenses
- C Mechanical aid or compensatory device required while driving
- D Prosthetic aid must be used while driving
- E Restricts the driver from driving a commercial motor vehicle with a manual transmission
- F Restricted to driving a vehicle with outside rearview mirrors
- G Restricted to driving during daylight hours only
- J Restricts the driver for any other restrictions deemed necessary by the division
- K Restricted to intrastate operation of commercial vehicles
- L Restricted to vehicles with no air brakes
- M Restricts driver from transporting passengers using a Class A bus
- N Restricts driver from transporting passengers using a Class A or Class B bus
- O Restricts driver from driving a commercial motor vehicle equipped with a tractor trailer
- P Restricts CDL driver with a school bus or passenger endorsement from having passengers in commercial motor vehicle
- U Restricted to operating only three-wheeled motorcycles
- V Indicates that the driver has been issued a variance by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration in reference to the driver's medical certification status
- Z Restricts driver from driving a commercial motor vehicle with non-fully equipped air brakes

- 1 Driver required to having an ignition interlock device installed while operating a motor vehicle
- 2 Restricted to operating a motorcycle with 249 cc or less
- 3 Restricted to operating a motorcycle with 649 cc or less
- 4 Restricted to operating a street legal ATV
- 5 Restricted to operating a motorcycle with 90 cc or less
- 6 Restricted to operating a motor vehicle on roads with a posted speed limit of 40 mph or less
- 7 Restricts driver to operating a motor vehicle with an automatic transmission

State Office of Vital Statistics or equivalent agency in the individual's state of birth (small laminated birth certificates or hospital certificates will not be accepted); **or**

- Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the U.S. Department of State, form FS-240, DS-1350, or FS-545; **or**
- Valid, unexpired Permanent Resident Card, Conditional Permanent Resident Card, form I-551; **or**
- Certificate of Naturalization issued by DHS, form N-550 or form N-570; **or**
- Certificate of Citizenship, form N-560 or form N-561, issued by DHS.

C. IDENTITY AND RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS

Every applicant will need to provide acceptable proof of their identity.

An individual's legal/lawful status will determine the type of driving certificate or identification card the applicant is eligible to obtain.

U.S. Citizens, U.S. Nationals, and Legal Permanent Resident Aliens are eligible to apply for a regular Class D driver license, regular CDL, or a regular identification card.

Applicants, **not** U.S. Citizens, U.S. Nationals, or Legal Permanent Resident Aliens, who have proof of legal/lawful presence in the United States are eligible to apply for a limited-term driver license, limited-term CDL, or a limited-term identification card.

Applicants who do **not** meet the legal/lawful presence requirements to obtain a regular or limited-term driver license may be eligible to apply for a driving privilege card.

Note: A legal document granting the name change must be furnished when changing a name—*examples:* government-issued marriage certificate, divorce decree, or court order.

The division has adopted stringent guidelines for accepting identity documents to protect an applicant's identity. **Additionally, the division seeks prosecution and sanctions against anyone submitting fraudulent documents or committing fraud in the application process.** The division seeks the best-documented evidence to establish credible applicant identification by requesting a state-certified birth certificate. **Hospital-issued, miniature, laminated, or photocopied certificates are not acceptable.**

REGULAR CLASS D DRIVER LICENSE

Acceptable documents for a regular Class D driver license or identification card.

Identity and legal/lawful status verification (**must provide one**):

- Valid, unexpired U.S. passport or passport card; **or**
- Certified copy of a birth certificate filed with the

AND

Utah residency/ mailing verification if different than current Utah driver license record (**must provide two.**)

Must display the applicant's name and principal Utah residence address which may include:

- Bank statement
- Court documents
- Current mortgage or rental contract
- Major credit card bill
- Property tax notice
- School transcript
- Utility bill
- Vehicle title

Residency/ mailing verification dated over 90 days may be reviewed by the division prior to acceptance.

AND

Social security verification (**must provide one**):

- Social security card issued by the U.S. government that has been signed (stub will not be accepted); **or**
- If the social security card is not available, the applicant may present one of the following documents, which contain the applicant's name and full social security number:
 - W-2 form
 - SSA-1099 form
 - Non SSA-1099 form
 - Paystub showing the applicant's name

and full social security number; **or**

- Letter from the Social Security Administration indicating ineligibility to obtain a social security number as a result of legal/lawful presence **status**.

AND

Proof of driving experience required for a first-time Utah driver license (not required when obtaining a learner permit):

- Evidence of completion of a course in driver training; **or**
- Evidence of a driving privilege issued in another state or country.

LIMITED-TERM DRIVER LICENSE

Identity (**must provide one**):

- Unexpired Employment Authorization Document (EAD) issued by DHS, Form I-766 or Form I-699B; verified by the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements system (SAVE); **or**
- Unexpired foreign passport with a valid visa and I-94 verified through SAVE.

AND

Lawful status verification (**must provide one.**)

A document issued by the U.S. Federal Government that establishes **proof of one of the below statuses** providing evidence of lawful entrance into the United States of America verified through SAVE.

- Unexpired immigrant or nonimmigrant visa status for admission into the United States issued by the U.S. Federal Government; **or**
- Pending or approved application for asylum in the United States; **or**
- Admission into the United States as a refugee; **or**
- Pending or approved application for temporary protected status in the United States; **or**
- Approved deferred action status; **or**
- Pending application for adjustment of status to legal permanent resident or conditional resident; **or**
- Covered humanitarian parolee.

AND

Social security verification (**must provide one**):

- Social security card issued by the U.S. government

that has been signed (stub will not be accepted); **or**

- If the social security card is not available, the applicant may present one of the following documents, which contain the applicant's name and full social security number:

- W-2 form
- SSA-1099 form
- Non SSA-1099 form
- Paystub showing the applicant's name and full social security number; **or**
- Letter from the Social Security Administration indicating ineligibility to obtain a social security number as a result of legal/lawful presence status.

AND

Utah residency/ mailing verification if different than current Utah driver license record (**must provide two.**)

Must display the applicant's name and principal Utah residence address which may include:

- Bank statement
- Court documents
- Current mortgage or rental contract
- Major credit card bill
- Property tax notice
- School transcript
- Utility bill
- Vehicle title

Residency/ mailing verification dated over 90 days may be reviewed by the division prior to acceptance.

AND

Proof of driving experience required for a first-time Utah driver license (not required when obtaining a learner permit):

- Evidence of completion of a course in driver training; **or**
- Evidence of a driving privilege issued in another state or country.

DRIVING PRIVILEGE CARD (DPC)

If you are legally allowed to be in the U.S. as a Parolee or another legal status that is not eligible for a REAL ID, or if you are an undocumented immigrant in the U.S., you must provide the following documentation to obtain or renew a DPC or learner permit.

Identity verification:

- Foreign birth certificate or unexpired foreign passport, including a certified translation if the document is not in English.
- Unexpired Employment Authorization Document (EAD) issued by DHS.

AND ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

- Church records
- Court records
- Driver license
- Employee ID
- Insurance ID card
- Matricular consular card (issued in Utah)
- Mexican voter registration card
- School records
- Utah DPC

Other evidence considered acceptable by the division director or designee.

AND

Social security verification *or* individual tax identification number (ITIN) (**must provide one**):

- Social security card issued by the U.S. government that has been signed; *or*
- If the social security card is not available, the applicant may present one of the following documents, which contain the applicant's name and full social security number:
 - W-2 form
 - SSA-1099 form
 - Non SSA-1099 form
 - Paystub showing the applicant's name and full social security number; *or*
- Individual tax identification number (ITIN) issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS); *or*

- Document or letter from the IRS verifying the ITIN.

AND

Utah residency/mailing verification if different than current Utah driver license record (**must provide two.**)

Must display the applicant's name and principal Utah residence address which may include:

- Bank statement
- Court documents
- Current mortgage or rental contract
- Major credit card bill
- Property tax notice statement or receipt
- School transcript
- Utility bill
- Vehicle title

Residency/mailing verification dated over 90 days may be reviewed by the division prior to acceptance.

AND

Fingerprint card and photo (additional fee required.) It must be obtained and placed in a sealed envelope at the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI), a participating law enforcement agency, or an approved fingerprint vendor. It is only needed for an original application.

AND

Proof of driving experience required for a first-time Utah driver license (not required when obtaining a learner permit):

- Evidence of completion of a course in driver training; *or*
- Evidence of a driving privilege issued in another state or country.

D. OUT-OF-STATE DRIVER LICENSE

Drivers who have never been licensed in Utah and first-time drivers who change from one license classification to another will be issued an original driver license. The driver license will expire on the applicant's birthday eight (8) years after issue if an adult. Provisional licenses (licenses issued to an applicant under 21 years of age) will expire on the applicant's birthday five (5) years after issue.

Note: Your out-of-state driver license must be surrendered upon application for a Utah driver license.

Visitors with a valid out-of-state or out-of-country license may drive in Utah for up to six months.

Drivers with an out-of-state learner permit may **NOT** drive in Utah. To apply for a Utah driver license, please visit our website at dld.utah.gov and schedule an appointment for an original license if OVER 21 years of age or a provisional license if UNDER 21 years of age.

E. RENEWAL, DUPLICATE, LAPSED/EXPIRED

RENEWAL

To renew your Utah driver license, schedule a renewal appointment by visiting our website at dld.utah.gov. You may renew your driver license up to six months prior to the expiration of the license. After paying the renewal fee and passing the required tests (if any), you will be issued a new driver license that will expire on the applicant's birthday eight (8) years after issue.

Military personnel and dependents who reside with them who had a valid Utah driver license at the time of entry into the service may continue to use that driver license up to 90 days after discharge or termination of orders (this provision applies only to members and their dependents who are stationed/residing outside of Utah.)

A civilian employee of the United States Department of Defense or State Department and their dependents working outside the United States may continue using their Utah driver license up to 90 days after the assignment has been terminated or changed.

DUPLICATE (REPLACEMENT)

If you have lost your Utah driver license, you must schedule a duplicate license appointment by visiting our website at dld.utah.gov. DPC holders must present proof of their Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN) or Social Security Number. Limited-term driver license must present acceptable proof of legal/lawful presence documents. In addition, an eye exam must be passed and a new photograph taken. The expiration date of a duplicate driver license will be the same as the license it replaces.

All drivers wishing to change their address must provide two

approved forms of address change verification to receive the duplicate and pay the applicable fee.

LAPSED/EXPIRED

Applicants who let their driver license expire must apply for a new driver license and be prepared to complete all phases of the testing process, including the written knowledge and driving skills tests, by scheduling a license renewal appointment on our website at dld.utah.gov.

UTAH'S GOOD DRIVER PROGRAM EXTENSIONS AND RENEWALS BY INTERNET

Suppose you have **NOT** received more than six reportable violations in the past eight (8) years, and your driver license status is currently valid. In that case, you are eligible for Utah's good driver program. You will receive an extension (renewal) notice by mail approximately 90 days prior to your birthday if the division has a record of your current address and you can renew your driver license [online](#).

F. ADDRESS CHANGE

If you have a change of address, you are required by law to notify the Driver License Division of the new address within **TEN DAYS**. This may be done [online](#). This is important because the post office will not forward mail from the Driver License Division. If you want your new address on your driver license, you must schedule an appointment for a duplicate driver license by visiting our website at dld.utah.gov.

G. MOTORCYCLE ENDORSEMENT

Your driver license must have a motorcycle endorsement to operate on Utah highways. The requirements for this endorsement are the same as obtaining an operator driver license, except that the tests are different. If you have not previously been licensed to operate a motorcycle, you may be issued a motorcycle learner permit. You can apply for a motorcycle learner permit by scheduling a duplicate license appointment at dld.utah.gov.

For further information on the motorcycle learner permit, refer to the motorcycle operator [manual](#). The division may waive the rider skills portion of the test upon completing a division-approved motorcycle education course. (Course information can be found at dld.utah.gov/motorcycle-course or by calling 801.560.2692.) Any motorcycle operator or passenger who is under 21 years of age must wear an approved DOT helmet. Also, all motorcycles licensed for street use must have liability insurance coverage. The signature of a parent or guardian is required for motorcycle applicants under 18 years of age.

H. IDENTIFICATION CARD

Only a Utah resident may obtain a Utah identification card.

Utah law does **NOT** allow an individual to have a Utah driver license certificate and a Utah identification card at the same time. To apply, schedule an identification card appointment on our website at dld.utah.gov.

SECTION 4: Ready to Drive

Driving is one of the most risky tasks that you will do during your lifetime. Your ability to drive safely depends on good health and making correct decisions.

A. VISION

Good vision is essential for safe driving. If you can see clearly, you will be able to identify traffic and roadway conditions, spot potential trouble, and respond to problems in a timely manner.

Because seeing well is so crucial to safe driving, you should have your eyes checked regularly by an eye doctor. If you are required to wear corrective lenses:

- Always wear them when driving.
- Avoid using dark or tinted corrective lenses at night that will cut down the light.

B. FATIGUE

Fatigue is physical or mental tiredness caused by physical or mental strain, repetitive tasks, illness, or lack of sleep. Fatigue can affect your vision and increase the time to make a decision. Avoid driving if you are tired. You want to stay awake when you are driving.

BEFORE A TRIP, DO THE FOLLOWING:

- Get adequate sleep—most people need 7 to 9 hours to maintain proper daytime alertness.
- Plan to stop every 100 miles or 2 hours during long trips.
- Arrange for a travel companion—someone to watch your driving.
- Check your medication labels and be aware if they cause drowsiness.
- Do not use alcohol and other drugs when driving.

WAYS TO AVOID FATIGUE:

- If you start feeling tired, stop driving, and pull off at the next exit or rest area to take a 15 to 20-minute nap or find a place to sleep for the night.
- Try consuming caffeine.
- Try not to drive late at night.
- The best way to avoid fatigue is to get plenty of rest.

C. DRIVER DISTRACTIONS

A distraction is anything that takes your attention away from

driving. Distracted driving can cause crashes, resulting in injury, death, or property damage. Taking your eyes off the road or hands off the steering wheel presents obvious driving risks. Mental activities that take your mind away from driving are just dangerous.

WHEN DRIVING:

- Do not use cell phones or text.
- Avoid arguments and stressful or emotional conversations with passengers.
- Avoid eating while driving.
- Be sure children are properly and safely buckled up.
- Properly secure pets in a pet carrier or portable kennel.

Anything that takes your attention off the road is a distraction. Pay attention to the driving task. You are responsible for safely operating your vehicle.

HANDHELD WIRELESS COMMUNICATION DEVICE (HWC)

A person may not use an HWC device while operating a moving motor vehicle on a highway in this state to manually write, send, or read a written communication, including a text message, instant messenger, electronic email, dial a phone number, access the internet, view or record a video, take a photograph, or enter data into a wireless communication device.

Utah law allows drivers over 18 years of age to talk on an HWC device while driving as long as voice commands are used to connect to a call. When using hands-free and voice-activated technology, the law allows using the GPS function, to report a safety hazard, criminal activity, or a medical emergency.

Drivers under the age of 18 may only use an HWC device while operating a motor vehicle during a medical emergency, reporting a safety hazard, reporting criminal activity, or communicating with a parent or legal guardian.

A person convicted of a texting violation is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor with a maximum fine of \$100 or a Class B misdemeanor if they inflict bodily injury or have a previous violation for this offense. Officers may pull a driver over if they observe a driver texting, etc.

D. AGGRESSIVE DRIVING

Aggressive driving occurs when an individual intentionally commits an action that endangers other persons or property.

Some behaviors typically associated with aggressive driving include speeding, following too closely, unsafe lane changes, improper signaling, and failure to obey traffic control devices (stop signs, yield signs, traffic signals, railroad grade cross signals, and so on.)

Concentrate on your driving. Be patient and courteous to other road users.

E. ALCOHOL, OTHER DRUGS, AND DRIVING

Alcohol and other impairing drugs are involved in approximately 40% of all traffic crashes in which someone is killed yearly. If you drink alcohol or use other impairing drugs and drive even a little, your chances of being in a crash are much greater than if you did not drink any alcohol or use any other drugs.

EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER IMPAIRING DRUGS

Alcohol and other impairing drugs reduce the following:

- *Judgment:* Judgment is a brain-centered activity that stores your experiences and knowledge to be used quickly when facing a new problem.
- *Vision:* Blurs your vision, slows your ability to focus, causes double vision, and reduces the ability to judge distance, speed, and the movement of other vehicles. Vision is impacted at 0.02 blood alcohol content (BAC) for all drivers. The most important sense you use in driving is vision.
- *Color distinction:* Reduces your ability to distinguish colors.
- *Reaction time:* Slows your ability to process information and respond to the driving task.

The best advice is not to drive a vehicle if you have consumed alcohol or other drugs. Impairment starts with the first drink. Even one drink of alcohol can affect a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle. With one or more drinks in the bloodstream, a person is visibly impaired and could be arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. Never let a friend or relative drive if they have been drinking.

Drugs and alcohol should not be taken at the same time. Alcohol can have an unpredictable effect on drugs, which will react much differently in your body.

IF YOU ARE UNDER 21

If you are under the age of 21, it is illegal to purchase, possess, and drink alcoholic beverages. Alcohol and other impairing drugs affect people's ability to perceive their surroundings, react to emergencies, and skillfully operate a motor vehicle. For new drivers learning complex skills, the effects of alcohol and other impairing drugs are greater. All states have "zero tolerance" laws (no alcohol in the circulatory system) or similar laws

for drivers under the age of 21.

An individual between the ages of 13 and 20 who are convicted in court for possession or consumption of alcohol or for being in a bar and being underage will have their driver license suspended for one year for the first offense and two years for the second or subsequent offense as ordered by the court. If the court orders suspension for a driver under the age of 16, the suspension time will begin on the date of conviction and extend for one to two years from the 16th birthday.

Not-a-Drop Act provides that a person under 21 years of age driving with **any measurable amount** of alcohol in their body will have all driving privileges denied for six months for a first offense. A second or subsequent offense within ten years of a prior denial will result in losing driving privileges for two years or until they reach 21, whichever is longer. An individual who has yet to be issued a license will be denied or suspended even though they have yet to obtain a license.

If suspended for a Not-a-Drop arrest, the individual must obtain an assessment and recommendation for appropriate action from a substance abuse program to reinstate their driver license. An individual can request an assessment through the [local substance abuse authority programs](#). The division will also accept evidence of completion of a [Prime For Life](#) DUI class in lieu of an assessment and completion from the local substance abuse authority.

ALCOHOL AND THE LAW

If you are over 0.05 BAC (0.04 for CDL), you violate the law. Utah law also states that driving is a violation if you are impaired to the degree that it is unsafe to operate a vehicle, even if you are under the legal limit.

On the first conviction of a DUI for a driver 21 and older, the driver license will be suspended for 120 days and two years for a second or subsequent offense.

Utah's law allows a peace officer to confiscate your Utah driver license upon arrest, and the division will suspend the license beginning on the 45th day after the date of arrest.

A plea of "guilty" or "no contest" for a criminal charge of DUI that is held in abeyance by the court will not appear on the Motor Vehicle Report (MVR) unless you hold a CDL license or were operating a commercial motor vehicle at the time you were cited. Although a plea held in abeyance for the DUI violation will not result in suspension or revocation of your regular operator privilege, it will disqualify your CDL privilege. In addition, the abeyance will be considered a "prior offense" in combination with subsequent offenses. This law applied to the following convictions:

- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Reckless driving

- Negligent homicide

BOATING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE

If you operate a motorboat while under the influence of alcohol, the same laws apply as if you were operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol.

If you have been drinking any alcoholic beverages, don't take a chance. Let someone who has not been drinking alcoholic beverages do the driving.

ALCOHOL-RESTRICTED DRIVER

When action is taken against a driving privilege for an alcohol-related offense, the driver is placed under an alcohol-restricted status for two, three, five, or ten years depending on the number and type of offenses. A lifetime alcohol-restricted status will result when a driver is convicted of negligent homicide or a felony DUI.

The alcohol-restricted status begins on the effective date of revocation or suspension for DUI, alcohol-related reckless driving, impaired driving, homicide, per se arrest, refusal to submit to a chemical test, driving with alcohol in the body while on an alcohol-restricted status, or driving without an ignition interlock device installed in the vehicle while on an ignition interlock restricted device.

Once a driver has reinstated the driving privilege following an applicable alcohol offense, the alcohol-restricted status remains in effect for a two, three, five, or ten-year period or lifetime from the effective date of the original suspension or revocation action. Following the reinstatement of the driving privilege, the driver will retain full driving privileges; however, if convicted of driving with any measurable amount of alcohol during the alcohol-restricted period, the driver license will be revoked for one year.

IGNITION INTERLOCK RESTRICTED DRIVER

Your driving privilege will be suspended when you are an ignition interlock-restricted driver. The suspension may be reinstated by installing an ignition interlock device (IID) in your vehicle and paying the required reinstatement fee to the Driver License Division. If the IID is removed from the vehicle before your alcohol-restricted driver restriction period ends, your driving privilege will be re-suspended.

For a list of certificated ignition interlock system providers, visit dld.utah.gov/IID.

When an individual has been convicted of a first DUI, they are automatically restricted to driving a vehicle that has an IID installed for 18 months from the date of conviction or the effective date of the license suspension or three years if they are under the age of 21 when they are arrested.

When an individual has been convicted of a second or subsequent DUI impaired driving or alcohol-related reckless driving violation, or they have been revoked for refusal to submit to a chemical test after being arrested for driving under the influence, they are automatically restricted to driving a vehicle that has an IID installed for three years from the date of conviction or the effective date of the revocation.

Felony DUI carries a six-year IID restriction, and negligent homicide carries a ten-year IID restriction.

If an individual drives a vehicle without an IID installed when restricted, the vehicle may be impounded. In addition, the driver may be cited for violating the interlock-restricted driver (IRD) law. A conviction for violating the IRD law will result in the driver license revocation for one year and an additional three-year IID restriction from the date of conviction.

Ignition interlock-restricted drivers are required to have the device monitored at least every 60 days. If a driver fails to have the device monitored or if they attempt to start the vehicle with a measurable amount of alcohol, the ignition interlock requirement will be extended by 60 days for **each** occurrence.

IMPLIED CONSENT LAW

When you drive a vehicle or a motorboat in Utah, it is implied that you will submit to a chemical test of your breath, blood, urine, or oral fluids to determine the alcohol or drug content if asked to do so by a peace officer. This is called the implied consent law.

Utah accepts the results of the chemical tests to help determine whether an individual has been driving or in actual physical control of a vehicle or a motorboat while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or both if an officer arrests you for driving. At the same time, in such a condition, you must submit to the chemical tests selected or designated by the officer.

If you refuse to do so, your driver license would be revoked for 18 months for the first offense and 36 months for the second or subsequent offenses. If under 21, the license will be revoked for two years for the first offense, and for the second or subsequent offenses, it would be 36 months or until the age of 21, whichever is longer.

Any time your driver license is suspended/revoked for an alcohol-related offense, you may apply for a new driver license after the suspension/revocation period by paying the reinstatement fee and the regular license fee and by taking the required examinations. An additional administrative fee may be required in some cases. If a driver does not comply with the court orders, the court will notify the Driver License Division, suspending the driver license until the driver has done all that the court ordered.

More information regarding DUI license suspensions can be

found at dld.utah.gov/dui.

IMPOUND OF VEHICLE

If a driver is arrested for DUI, the officer may have the vehicle or motorboat impounded. If a vehicle is impounded, the DMV will notify the owner of the vehicle and provide information on what must be done to get the vehicle out of impound. The impounded vehicle will be released to the owner once all requirements have been met and all fees paid. Fees the owner must pay include towing, storage charges, and administrative costs. If an impounded vehicle is not claimed within the allowed time, it shall be sold.

The court may order the arrested person to pay all fees associated with the impound or reimburse anyone who may have paid the fees.

If a driver is convicted in court for a violation of DUI, driving with a controlled substance in the body, or negligent homicide, and was previously convicted for a felony DUI, a felony drug-related driving violation, or negligent homicide for a violation that occurred after May 1, 2009, and had their license suspended or revoked in connection with the violation, their impounded vehicle may be subject to criminal forfeiture, and may be sold.

OTHER IMPAIRING DRUGS AND DRIVING

Besides alcohol, many other drugs can affect your ability to drive safely. These drugs can have effects similar to those of alcohol or even worse. This is true of many prescription drugs and even many drugs you can buy over the counter without a prescription.

Over-the-counter drugs for headaches, colds, hay fever, or other allergies or those to calm nerves can make you drowsy and affect your driving. Pep pills, "uppers," and diet pills can make you feel nervous, dizzy, and unable to concentrate, and they can affect your vision. Check the label on the product before you take an over-the-counter drug for warnings about its effect. If you are unsure if it is safe to take medicine and drive, ask your doctor or pharmacist about any side effects.

PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Some prescription drugs can impact your driving and affect your reflexes, judgment, vision, and alertness, like alcohol. Prescription drugs, such as antidepressants, pain reducers, sleep aids, and sedatives, impact driving safely. Check the label on the prescription and packaging before you take a drug for warnings about its effect. If you are unsure it is safe to take medicine and drive, ask your doctor or pharmacist about any side effects.

ILLEGAL DRUGS

Illegal drugs can impact your driving and affect your reflexes, judgment, vision, and alertness, like alcohol.

Studies show that people who use marijuana make more driving mistakes and are arrested for more traffic violations. They are more likely to be bothered by headlight glare.

EMOTIONS

Emotions can increase your risk by interfering with your thinking ability, creating a lack of attention, and interrupting your ability to process information. You may not be able to drive well if you are overly worried, excited, afraid, angry, or depressed.

There are ways of dealing with your emotions:

- If you are angry or worried, give yourself time to cool off. Take a short walk or nap, but stay off the road until the symptoms have passed.
- Give yourself extra time for your driving trip. Leave a few minutes early.
- Have someone else drive.

SECTION 5: Before You Drive

A. INSPECTING YOUR VEHICLE

When it comes to road safety, you can't control other drivers or road conditions, but one thing you can control is proper maintenance of your vehicle and tires. Crashes due to maintenance are preventable, and simple steps can save lives. Driving on underinflated or overinflated tires or tires with low tread can lead to safety issues on the road.



CHECK TIRE PRESSURE WITH PRESSURE GAUGE MONTHLY:

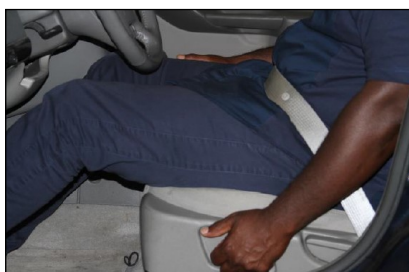
- Buy a tire pressure gauge if you don't already have one.
- Open your vehicle door; you should see a sticker on the inside jamb. Write down or take a picture of the number that says "PSI" (the measurement for tire pressure.)
- Remove the cap from the valve stem and use the pressure gauge to check the tire pressure (make sure you check when they are cold.)
- Compare the number on the gauge with the number you wrote down. If the number is too high, let air out of your tires. If the number is too low, inflate your tires until the numbers match.

CHECK TREAD DEPTH WITH A PENNY:

- Hold a penny with Abraham Lincoln's body between your thumb and forefinger.
- Place Lincoln's head first into the deepest-looking groove.
- Can you see all of his head? If yes, your tires are too worn—don't drive on them, and get them replaced.

B. ADJUSTING SEAT AND MIRRORS

You should be seated upright with your back against the seat and your feet on the floor. Improper seating positions, such as slouching, can result in reduced effectiveness of the vehicle's restraint system. Adjust your seat and mirrors before you start to drive so



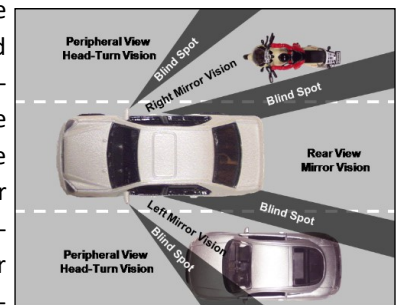
you can see clearly and have complete control of the vehicle's foot pedals and steering wheel with appropriate space for air-bag deployment.

- Your foot should be able to pivot smoothly from brake to accelerator while your heel is kept on the floor.
- The top of the steering wheel should be no higher than the top of your shoulders and below chin level.
- There should be 10 inches between your chest and the steering wheel. Do not move the seat so far forward that you cannot easily steer, and do not recline the seat.
- Head restraints are designed to prevent whiplash. Head restraints should be adjusted so the head restraint contacts the back of your head and not below the level of your ears.

ADJUSTING YOUR MIRRORS

The inside mirror is the primary mirror for the view to the rear. Adjust your rearview mirror so that it frames the rear window. You should be able to see traffic flow to the end of the vehicle with the rearview mirror. If you have a day/night mirror, ensure it is set for the time of day you drive.

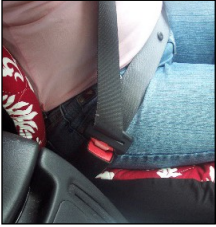
Outside mirrors should be adjusted to reduce blind spots and to provide maximum visibility to the side and rear on both sides of the vehicle. To reduce your blind spots, you are encouraged to use this method for adjusting your outside mirrors.



- To set the left side mirror, the driver must rest their head against the closed window and set the mirror to show the rear edge of the vehicle barely.
- To set the right side mirror, the driver should lean to the right so their head is directly below the rearview mirror or above the center console. The mirror should be adjusted the same way as the left side so that the edge of the right side of your vehicle can barely be seen.
- The driver will not see the left and right sides of the vehicle when glancing in the outside mirrors;

however, this adjustment adds 12 to 16 degrees of additional viewing area to each side of the vehicle.

C. USING SAFETY BELTS



Always fasten your safety belt and ensure all your passengers use safety belts or child restraints. Studies have shown that if you are in a crash while unrestrained occupants are 18 times more likely to die in a crash than restrained occupants. Safety belts keep you from being thrown from the vehicle and help you maintain control. In Utah, it is against the law to drive or ride in a vehicle without a safety belt.

Motor vehicle crashes continue to be a major cause of death and injury to individuals in Utah. Drivers 17-18 years old have the highest total crash rate.

It is vital to wear the safety belt correctly:

- A shoulder harness is worn across the shoulder and chest with minimal slack. The harness should not be worn under the arm or behind the back. Wearing the harness incorrectly could cause serious internal injuries in a crash.
- The lap belt should be adjusted to be snug and lie low across your hips after fastening. Otherwise, you could slide out of the belt in a crash, resulting in injury or death.

In a crash, the forces exerted on your body equal your weight multiplied by the vehicle's speed. For example, if you weigh 150 pounds and crash while traveling 30 mph, there would be 4,500 pounds of force on your body. There is no way you can brace yourself against that much force.

Drivers wearing safety belts have more control over their vehicles in emergency situations.

D. AIRBAGS

Airbags are supplemental restraints and are designed to work best in combination with safety belts. In a crash, airbags and safety belts reduce the chance that your head and upper body will strike some part of the vehicle's interior. Safety belts help correctly position your body to maximize the airbag's benefits and help restrain you during the initial and after crashes. It is essential that safety belts are always worn, even in airbag-equipped vehicles.

Read your vehicle owner's manual for specific information about the airbags in your vehicle, and visit nhtsa.gov for more information.

E. CHILD PASSENGER SAFETY LAWS

If using a child safety seat, ensure it is appropriately installed in your vehicle and used correctly. Always refer to your specific car seat manufacturer's instructions and read your vehicle owner's manual on how to install the car seat using the safety belt or lower anchors and a tether.

All children age 12 and younger must be properly restrained in the **back seat**, and a rear-facing child safety seat is never placed in front of an active passenger airbag.

- Children should ride rear-facing in the back seat from birth until at least two years of age and 30 pounds (or longer if the car seat allows.)
- Children can ride forward-facing with a harness in the back seat from approximately two years (or 30 pounds) until at least four years of age and 40 pounds (or longer if the car seat allows.)
- Children who are at least four years of age and 40 pounds can ride in a booster seat (in the back seat.) Use the booster seat until the seat belt fits correctly and until the child reaches 4' 9".
- Children 8-12 years should be in a booster seat (in the back seat) until they are big enough to fit in a safety belt properly. For a safety belt to fit properly the lap belt must lie snugly across the upper thighs, not the stomach. The shoulder belt should lie snugly across the shoulder and chest and not cross the neck or face.



For proper safety belt and child safety seat usage, visit clickitutah.org.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

It is an infraction to be stopped for smoking in a vehicle while transporting children 15 years of age or younger.

F. SECURE YOUR LOAD

Driving with an unsecured load is both against the law and extremely dangerous. Drivers who fail to secure their load properly may face a costly fine and jail time if they cause a crash. A load must be fastened and considered secure when

nothing can slide, shift, fall, or sift onto the roadway or become airborne.

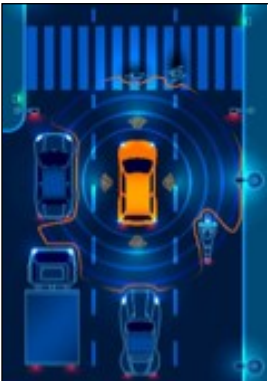
To secure your load in your vehicle or trailer:

- Tie it down with rope, netting, or straps.
- Tie large objects directly to your vehicle or trailer.
- Consider covering the entire load with a sturdy tarp or netting.
- Do not overload your vehicle or trailer.
- Always double-check your load to make sure it is secure.
- Don't forget that animals should also be adequately secured.

Before you drive, ask yourself these questions:

- Is there any chance of debris or cargo falling or blowing out of my vehicle?
- Is my load secured at the back, sides, and top?
- What would happen to my load if I had to brake suddenly, I hit a bump, or another vehicle hit me?
- Would I feel safe if I were driving behind my vehicle?

G. ADVANCED DRIVER ASSISTANCE SYSTEMS (ADAS) SAFETY FEATURES



Many newer vehicles on the road today have driver assistance safety features designed to save lives and prevent injuries. If used properly, some driver-assist safety features sense and monitor conditions, identify present and potential dangers, and may help you avoid a possible crash. These safety features may provide alerts, such as sounds or vibrations, or may take control of the vehicle, such as adjusting the braking or steering. Safety features include but are not limited to blind spot warning, backup camera, forward collision warning, automatic emergency braking, lane keeping assistance, and active parking assist.

When taking your driving skills test, you cannot use certain safety features, such as parking assist and cruise control.

Safety features are meant to assist you in driving; they are not there to drive the vehicle. You must remain engaged and focused on the driving task at all times. You are responsible for being aware of everything around you by performing head checks and using mirrors and cameras to observe traffic and

other roadway users. You are responsible for the safe operation of your vehicle at all times. Do not rely on safety features alone. It is important to follow the tips below when driving vehicles equipped with safety features:

- It is your responsibility always to stay focused when driving.
- Read your vehicle owner's manual to learn how your vehicle's safety features operate.
- Know the limitations of your vehicle's safety features.
- Safety features may not work correctly in conditions such as rain, snow, ice, fog, hills, and curves.
- Always keep vehicle sensors clean and damage-free.
- Always keep software technology current (if applicable) and follow your vehicle manufacturer's recommendations.

ADAS safety features provide many benefits and have great potential to assist drivers in reducing crashes, injuries, and fatalities when used properly.

For additional information, visit:

<https://mycardoeswhat.org/>
www.trafficsafetyeducationfoundation.org
www.nhtsa.gov

H. VEHICLE EQUIPMENT

The following list will serve as a handy guide to Utah's equipment regulations (an * indicates equipment required for all motor vehicles.)

***BRAKES**—all motor vehicles must have brakes that meet federal standards on all wheels. An exception to the law is any truck or truck tractor with three or more axles, which must have brakes on all wheels except the front wheels.

Note: If your vehicle is equipped with ABS brakes, it is unnecessary to pump them when braking in a slippery situation; apply constant and firm pressure, and your vehicle will make a smooth, safe stop.

Consult the Utah Highway Patrol or the U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Highway Administration for brake requirements on trailers.

CLEARANCE LIGHTS—buses, RVs, and trailers 80 inches or more in width must have two amber lights on the front and one on each side. Two red lights are required on the rear and one on each side at the rear. Lights must be visible from 500 feet at night.

***DEBRIS, FROST, OR OBSTRUCTIONS**—your windshield must be clean of dirt, frost, or anything else that might obstruct your vision while driving (such as something hanging from the rear-view mirror.)

FIRE EXTINGUISHER—although fire extinguishers are not required for all vehicles, it is recommended that all drivers carry at least one. Stopping a fire in its early stages can prevent expensive property loss and extremely hazardous conditions. Fire extinguishers, however, are not effective unless appropriately handled.

***FLAGS AND LIGHTS FOR EXTENDING LOADS**—each vehicle that carries a load extending four feet or more beyond the bed or body of the vehicle must display two flags or lights located on the rear of the load.

The flags may be used only during the daytime and must be at least 12 inches square. Lights are for use during nighttime and must be visible for at least 500 feet. Some loads may also require red reflectors in addition to the lights.

FLARES, REFLECTORS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, AND FLAGS—trucks, truck tractors, and buses must have three flares, portable red emergency reflectors, or red electric lights and two red flags with standards.

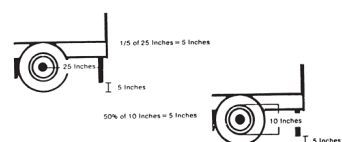
Emergency flares, reflectors, and lights must be capable of being seen and distinguished at a distance of not less than 600 feet. Flares must be capable of burning for 12 hours. Fuses must meet the New York Bureau of Explosives Standards and burn for at least 15 minutes. Vehicles transporting explosive or flammable materials may not use flares or fuses.

***HEADLIGHTS**—all vehicles, except motorcycles, must have at least two operational headlights (one on each side), which are white and can shine 350 feet on high beam and 100 feet on low beam. All vehicles must have a high-beam indicator light.

***HORN**—all motor vehicles must have one functioning horn which must be heard under normal conditions from a distance of not less than 200 feet.

***LICENSE PLATE LIGHT**—all vehicles will have one white light mounted on the rear of the vehicle so that the license number may be read at a distance of at least 50 feet. This light may be part of the tail lamp assembly.

MUD FLAPS OR GUARDS—any vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 10,500 pounds or more, any vehicle with altered suspension or tire size, or any trailer with an unladed weight of 750 pounds or more shall be equipped with wheel covers, mudguards, flaps, or splash aprons behind the rear-most wheels. The flaps or guards must be at least as wide



covers, mudguards, flaps, or splash aprons behind the rear-most wheels. The flaps or guards must be at least as wide

as the tires and made of metal or flexible material, which will prevent most road materials from being thrown into the windshield of any following vehicle. The ground clearance must not be more than 50% of the wheel's diameter on the rearmost axle, nor more than one-fifth the distance from the center of the diameter of the rearmost axle to the flaps (see illustration above.)

***PARKING BRAKE**—all vehicles, except motorcycles, must have one functional parking brake.

***PARKING LIGHTS**—one or more white or amber-colored lights are to be mounted on the front of each vehicle.

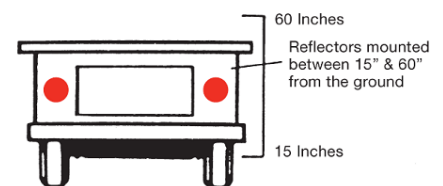
POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES—owners of vehicles equipped by the manufacturer with pollution control devices are required to keep and maintain the equipment as effectively as the original equipment.

Note: This law does not apply to vehicles altered to use propane if the emissions meet all existing standards.

RED OR BLUE LIGHTS VISIBLE FROM THE FRONT—red or blue lights visible from the front of a vehicle may not be used except by emergency, school, snow removal, or other authorized vehicles.

***REFLECTORS**—vehicles must have one amber reflector on each side of the vehicle located at or near the front and one red reflector on each side located at or near the rear of the vehicle.

The reflectors must be visible from 500 feet at night and placed not less than 15 inches or more than 60 inches above the ground. If the highest part of the permanent structure is less than 15 inches, the reflectors must be mounted as high as possible.



Vehicles with an overall length of 30 feet or more must have one amber reflector on each side of the vehicle located at or near the center of each side. The visibility and height requirements are the same.

SAFETY CHAINS OR CABLES—all towed vehicles, in addition to standard hitches or couplings, must have one chain or cable strong enough to prevent the vehicles from separating.

SIDE MARK LIGHTS—buses, RVs, and trailers 80 inches or more in width must have two side markers on each side (amber in front and red at the rear.) The lights must be visible at night from 500 feet to the side.

SIRENS, WHISTLES, AND BELLS—only authorized emergency vehicles may be equipped with sirens, whistles, or bells.

***TAIL AND STOP LIGHTS**—vehicles must have two red tail/stop lights mounted on the rear. The lights must be visible from 500 feet to the rear in sunlight. One tail/stop light is permissible on motorcycles and certain vehicles manufactured prior to 1956.

***TURN SIGNALS**—two red, yellow, or amber lights must be mounted on the rear of the vehicle, and two white, yellow, or amber lights must be mounted on the front of each vehicle. These lights must be visible from 100 feet in sunlight.

Turn signals are not required on vehicles manufactured before 1953 if the vehicle is less than 80 inches wide.

***WINDSHIELD**—a windshield is required on all vehicles except motorcycles.

***WINDSHIELD WIPER**—all vehicles with windshields must have at least one wiper to clean rain, snow, or other moisture from the windshield. If your vehicle was initially equipped with two windshield wipers, both must function properly. A wiper system with two or more speeds is required on all vehicles manufactured after 1967.

SECTION 6: Basic Driving

A. STARTING THE ENGINE



Check the vehicle owner's manual on how to start the vehicle. To start an automatic engine, place your right foot on the brake pedal and check the gear selector lever for "P" park. Place the key in the ignition switch to the on position.

Check indicator lights and gauges (fuel level, ABS, airbags, and so on.)

B. MOVING THE VEHICLE

Move the gear selector to the "D" drive. Check forward for a safe path and check for traffic to the sides and behind. Signal, and if safe, move your foot to the accelerator gradually and smoothly with the top of your foot on the pedal and the heel of your foot on the floor.

C. STOPPING THE VEHICLE

Check your mirrors for traffic to the rear of your vehicle. Move your foot from the accelerator to the brake pedal. Press with steady pressure until your vehicle comes to a stop.

D. STEERING

The steering wheel is always turned in the direction you want the vehicle to move, whether moving forward or reverse.

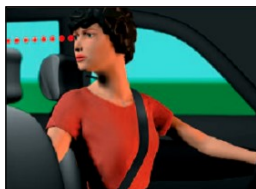
HAND POSITION

Both hands should be placed on the outside of the steering wheel on opposite sides, at the 3 and 9 o'clock positions, to maintain control of the vehicle. Placing your hands at the 2 and 10 o'clock positions is no longer recommended because it can be dangerous in a vehicle equipped with airbags. Your grip on the steering wheel should be firm but gentle. Use your fingers instead of the palms of your hands, and keep your thumbs up along the face of the steering wheel. Never turn the wheel while gripping it from the inside of the steering wheel.

E. BACKING UP

To safely back up your vehicle, you should:

- Check behind your vehicle before you get in. Children and small objects cannot be seen from the driver's seat.
- Place your foot on the brake and shift to reverse. Grasp the steering wheel at the 12 o'clock position with your left hand. Place your



right arm on the back of the seat and look directly through the rear window. Use your mirrors for backing up, but remember that these mirrors do not show the area immediately behind your vehicle.

- Accelerate gently and smoothly, keeping your speed slow. Your vehicle is much harder to steer while you are backing up. Steer slightly in the direction the rear of the vehicle should move. If backing up while turning, quickly check to the front and sides. Continue looking to the rear until coming to a complete stop.

F. SIGNALING

Signals shall be given using turn signals, stoplights, or your hand and arm. Good drivers always signal their intentions well in advance. Signals are required:

- For two seconds before turning.
- For two seconds before beginning any lane change.
- Any time you pull away from a curb.
- When you intend to slow down or stop. Your brake lights will accomplish this if they are operating properly and can readily be seen.
- In addition, most vehicles have an emergency flasher system for use when your vehicle is disabled on the highway. Use it!

SECTION 7: Rules of the Road

A. YIELDING RIGHT-OF-WAY

Yielding right-of-way rules guide drivers when other drivers or pedestrians are present. These rules determine which driver should yield the right-of-way and the sequence for entering and driving through an intersection or other driving scenarios.

Although yielding right-of-way rules provide a guide to determine who should yield the right-of-way, no one should assume he or she automatically has the right-of-way. The situation and circumstances at the intersection must always be considered.

You should yield the right-of-way to:

- The driver who is at or arrives before you at the intersection.
- Drivers in the opposing traffic lane when you are making a left turn.
- Stop signs control the driver on your right at a four-way intersection if both of you arrive at the intersection at the same time.
- Drivers on a public highway if you enter the highway from a driveway or a private road.
- Drivers already on a limited access or interstate highway if you are on the entrance or acceleration ramp.
- Pedestrians, bicyclists, and other drivers still in the intersection.

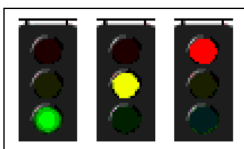


Remember, courtesy is the key.

B. TRAFFIC CONTROLS

Traffic control devices include traffic signals, signs, pavement markings, and directions provided by law enforcement, highway personnel, and school crossing guards.

C. TRAFFIC SIGNALS



Traffic signals are lights that tell you when or where you should stop and go. Traffic lights are usually at intersections and are red, yellow, and green from top to bottom when on the same signal.

There are some intersections and other locations where there are single green, yellow, or red lights. In some metropolitan areas, traffic lights are horizontal instead of vertical; the red

light is on the left, the yellow light is in the middle, and the green light is on the right.

GREEN TRAFFIC LIGHT—you may go through the intersection if it is clear to do so, with caution.

GREEN ARROW LIGHT—vehicles may proceed only in the direction of the arrow after yielding to vehicles and pedestrians still in the intersection at the time of the light change.

YELLOW TRAFFIC LIGHT—the traffic light is about to change to red.

FLASHING YELLOW TRAFFIC LIGHT—slow down and proceed with caution. You should be prepared to stop for any traffic flow entering the intersection.

FLASHING YELLOW ARROW LIGHT—turns are permitted, but first yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. Oncoming traffic has a green light. Proceed with caution.

RED TRAFFIC LIGHT—you must stop before entering the intersection. You must wait behind the stop line, crosswalk, or intersection until the traffic light turns green. Unless posted otherwise, you may turn right on a red light after coming to a complete stop.

FLASHING RED TRAFFIC LIGHT—you must stop behind a stop line, crosswalk, or intersection before entering and use the same procedure as you would at a stop sign by coming to a complete stop, looking both ways before entering the intersection, and yielding the right-of-way.

RED ARROW LIGHT (RIGHT TURN)—right turns are not permitted. Stop and remain stopped until an indication to proceed is shown.

RED ARROW LIGHT (LEFT TURN)—left turns are prohibited. Stop and remain stopped until an indication to proceed is shown. If the light does not change for some reason and you have been stranded by the red arrow light (left turn), and it is safe to do so, you may turn left from a one-way street onto a one-way street.

Regardless of what the traffic lights may indicate, always obey the instructions of police or another peace officer at an intersection. For example, if the light is green and an officer tells you to stop, **YOU MUST STOP**. Also, even if you want to go straight and an officer indicates that you must turn, you are required to turn.

Suppose you approach an intersection where the traffic lights are not working. In that case, you must first come to a complete stop before entering the intersection and yield the right-

of-way to any vehicle on the right unless otherwise directed by a peace officer.

D. TRAFFIC SIGNS

Traffic signs tell you about rules, hazards, roadway locations, roadway directions, and the location of roadway services. These signs' shape, color, symbols, and words give clues to the type of information they provide.




WARNING SIGNS

These signs tell a driver of possible danger ahead, such as warning you to slow down and be prepared to stop if necessary or a hazard or special situation on the roadway ahead. These signs are usually yellow with black lettering or symbols and are diamond-shaped. Some warning signs may be fluorescent yellow, such as school zones, school crossings, and pedestrian crossings. Some common warning signs are shown below.



RAILROAD CROSSING WARNING SIGNS

Many railroad crossings have signs or signals to caution you about highway-railroad grade crossings. Some standard railroad crossing warning signs and signals are shown below.

- A round yellow warning sign with an "X" symbol and black "RR" letters is placed along the road before a highway-railroad grade crossing. The sign cautions you to slow down, look and listen for a train or railroad vehicle, and be prepared to stop if a train is approaching. 
- A white X-shaped sign with "Railroad Crossing" printed on it is located at the highway-railroad grade crossing. When a train or railroad vehicle approaches the intersection, you must stop behind the stop line or before the intersection until the intersection is clear. 
- At highway-railroad grade crossings with more than one train track, the number of tracks will be posted. These signs warn you that there is more than one track and there may be more than one train crossing. Not all highway-railroad grade crossings with more than one train track will have these signs, so it is important to check for more than one track, train, or railroad vehicle at each highway-railroad grade crossing. Not all railroad-grade crossings have lights. 

When you cross railroad tracks, look both ways and cross the tracks quickly, without stopping. If a train is crossing the highway, you must wait to cross a highway-railroad grade crossing until the train is well down the track, or railroad devices, such as lights and gates, indicate it is safe to cross. If you are approaching railroad tracks and need to stop for traffic or a signal, stop at the stop line before the railroad tracks.

WORK ZONE SIGNS

These are generally diamond or rectangular-shaped and orange with black letters or symbols. These construction, maintenance, or emergency operation signs alert you to work zones ahead and warn you that people are working on or near the roadway. These warnings include workers ahead, reduced speed, detours, slow-moving construction equipment, and poor or suddenly changing road surfaces.

In work zones, traffic may be controlled by a person with a sign or flag telling you which direction to travel, slow down, or stop. You must follow their instructions.



Flagger Ahead

Workers Ahead

Road Construction Ahead

One Lane Road Ahead

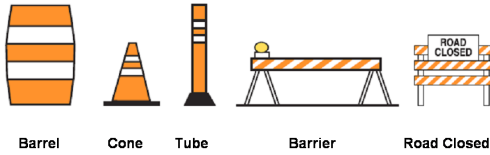


Detour



A flagger may direct traffic in a work zone. You must do as the flagger directs.

Barriers, such as drums, cones, and tubes (panels), keep traffic out of hazardous work zones. Along with signs and road markings, they guide you safely through the work zone. Barriers



Barrel Cone Tube Barrier Road Closed

may be used to keep drivers from entering closed roads or other areas

where it is dangerous to drive. Temporary traffic signals may be used in work zones. You may see a warning sign showing a symbol of a traffic signal. Stop at the white line if present.

Give construction workers a “brake.” Reduce your speed in work zones and be prepared to stop suddenly. Do not tailgate in work zones. Fines for speeding in a work zone are doubled.

REGULATORY SIGNS

These signs are square or rectangular or have a unique shape and are white with black, red, or green letters or symbols. These signs tell you about specific laws that you must obey, such as rules for traffic direction, lane use, turning, speed, parking, and other special situations. Some regulatory signs have a red circle with a red slash over a symbol, prohibiting certain actions. Common types of regulatory signs are:



No Left Turn

No Right Turn

No U-Turn



Straight

Left Turn Only

Straight or Turn Right



SPEED LIMIT SIGNS—these black and white signs indicate the maximum legal speed allowed in ideal conditions.



STOP SIGN—a stop sign has eight sides and is red with white letters. You must stop behind the stop line or crosswalk if one is present. Look for crossing vehicles and pedestrians in all directions and yield the right-of-way.



YIELD SIGN—a yield sign is a red and white downward-pointing triangle with red letters. It means you must slow down and allow traffic with the right-of-way to cross before entering.



SHARED CENTER LANE LEFT TURN ONLY—this sign tells you where a lane is reserved for left-turning vehicles from either direction and is not to be used for through traffic or passing other vehicles.



ONE-WAY STREET—these signs tell you that traffic flows only in the direction of the arrow. Do not turn in the opposite direction of the arrow. Never drive the wrong way on a one-way street.

GUIDE SIGNS

These signs are square and rectangular and are green, brown, or blue. They give information on intersecting roads, help direct you to cities and towns, and show points of interest along the highway. Guide signs can also help you find hospitals, service stations, restaurants, and hotels.



ROUTE NUMBER SIGNS

The shape and color of route number signs indicate the type of roadway: interstate, U.S., state, city, county, or local road. When planning a trip, use a road map to determine the route. During the trip, follow the route signs to avoid getting lost in an unfamiliar area.



Interstate Route



U.S. Route



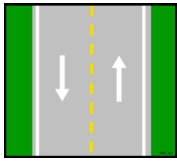
State Route

E. PAVEMENT MARKINGS

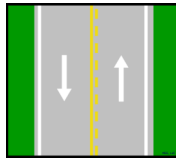
Pavement markings are lines, arrows, words, or symbols painted on the roadway to give you directions or warnings. They are used to divide lanes, tell you when you may pass other vehicles or change lanes, tell you which lanes to use for turns, define

pedestrian walkways, and show where you must stop for signs or traffic signals.

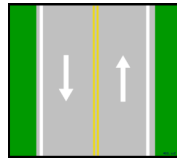
YELLOW LANE MARKINGS



Two direction roadway passing permitted

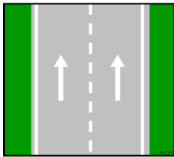


Two direction roadway—passing permitted when dashed line is on your side

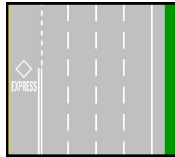


Two direction roadway—passing prohibited in both directions

WHITE LANE MARKINGS



One direction roadway passing permitted

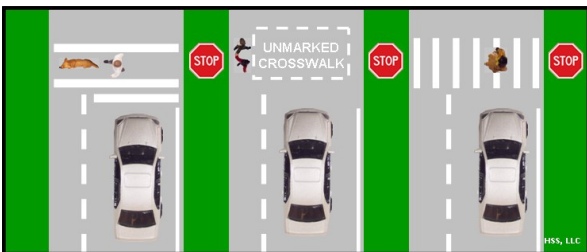


One direction roadway, separating express lane or carpool lane from general lanes—crossing prohibited

CROSSWALK AND STOP LINES

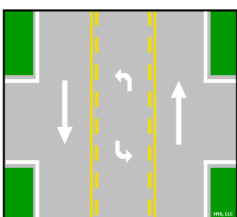
Crosswalks define the area where pedestrians may cross the roadway. When required to stop because of a sign or signal, you must stop behind the stop line, crosswalk, or stop sign or signal. You must yield to pedestrians entering or in a crosswalk. Not all crosswalks are marked. Be alert for pedestrians when crossing intersections. If crosswalks are not apparent, you must stop before entering the intersection. If there is a stop line before the crosswalk, the stop line must be obeyed first.

The following are some of the most common types of crosswalk markings.



F. OTHER LANE CONTROLS

SHARED CENTER LEFT TURN LANE

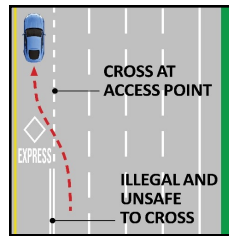


There is a shared left turn lane in the middle of the roadway on many streets where making a left turn safely is hard. When using a shared left turn lane, check your mirrors; for vehicles ahead, signal left and check your left blind spot. Steer smoothly into the shared left turn lane,

and when traffic is clear, make your left turn.

When making a left turn from a shared turn lane, you may only enter the lane more than 500 feet prior to turning if the last vehicle is more than 500 feet from the intersection.

EXPRESS LANES



Express lanes are travel lanes on I-15 dedicated to high-occupancy vehicles (2 or more persons) and those single-occupancy vehicles with a registered and active express pass transponder or C decal.

Express lanes are identified by double white lines that separate them from the general-purpose lanes. Motorists may only access the express lanes at designated access points, identified by white dashed lines. Access points are about 3,000 feet long and are located at nearly every interchange along the express lanes. Vehicles are recommended to exit the express lanes one interchange before the desired exit. Crossing the double white lines is unsafe and illegal.

Note: When being followed by an emergency or police vehicle with flashing lights, it is permissible, when safe to do so, to make a right-hand lane change out of the express lane.

Drivers of single-occupant vehicles must purchase an express pass and have an active account connected to a credit or debit card to utilize the express lanes. Express pass transponders mounted to the windshield are read at various locations throughout the I-15 express lanes corridor. These readers automatically charge users' accounts based on the current express lanes rate and distance traveled. For more information or to purchase an express pass, visit udot.utah.gov/connect/public/express-lanes.

C decals allow a limited number of single-occupant clean, fuel vehicles to use the express lanes without paying a toll after a one-time \$10 registration fee. The decals are small stickers placed inside the vehicle's windshield to the right of the rear-view mirror. Only certain clean fuel vehicles are eligible for C decals. For a list of qualifying vehicles and information on how to apply for a C decal, visit the express lanes link above.

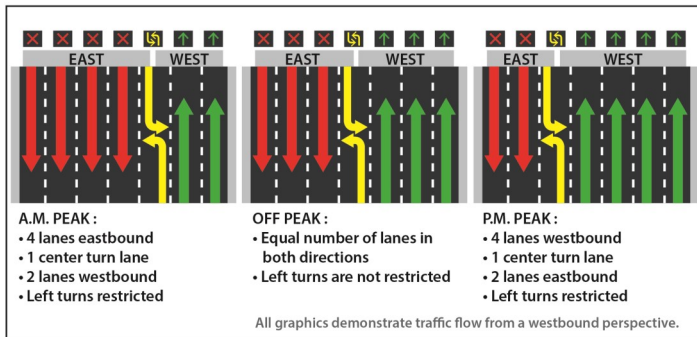
CARPOOL LANE

The express lanes may be used as a carpool lane for those vehicles with high occupancy (2 or more persons) for free. Motorcycles, buses, and vehicles with registered clean fuel vehicle decals (C decals) may also use the express lane free of charge.

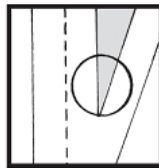
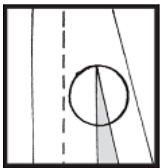
FLEX LANE

A flex lane may be used during rush hours. The lanes may have double-dashed yellow lines to either side. Signals above the lanes show which lane is safe to travel. Some travel lanes are

designed to carry traffic in one direction at certain times and in the opposite direction at other times. Before entering the lane, check to see which lanes can be used at that time. A green arrow means you can use the lane. A red X means you cannot use the lane.



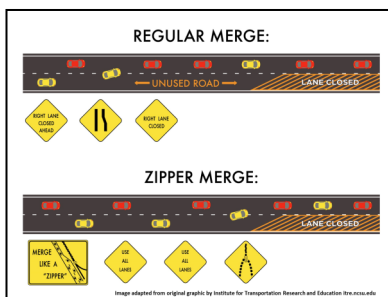
MERGING AND GORE AREA



If you are merging into a lane of traffic, you must yield the right-of-way to all vehicles traveling the

continuing lane of traffic which are close enough to be an immediate threat. It is against the law to cross over or to drive in the "gore area." The gore area is between the solid white lines of a traffic lane and a lane used to either enter or exit from that traffic lane. The gore area can also appear when two highways merge or split. **Do not cross over the solid white line.**

Merge like a zipper. The **ZIPPER METHOD** is the idea of alternating when merging at a congested merge point (i.e., construction zone.) Use both lanes of traffic until the vehicles reach the merge point, and once the vehicles reach the merge point, alternate, yielding the right-of-way into the single-traffic lane. A violation of this section is an infraction.



SECTION 8: General Driving

A. TURNING AND TURNABOUTS

When turning, you should:

- Search all corners for traffic controls, pedestrians, other vehicles, and so on, and signal your intentions.
- Enter and maintain the proper position in the lane closest to the direction you want to go.
- Look through the turn to the farthest point possible along the intended path.
- Accelerate smoothly to the appropriate speed, make sure your turn signal is canceled, and check traffic to the rear.
- Every turn requires a two-second signal and a head check.

RIGHT TURNS:

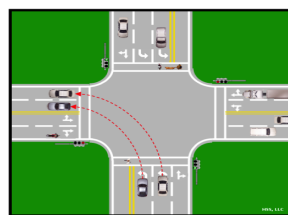
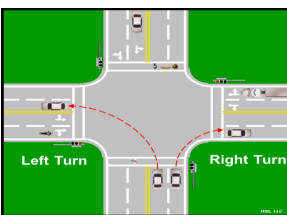
- Avoid swinging wide to the left before making the turn.
- Always turn right from the right-most portion of your lane.

LEFT TURNS:

- When making a left turn, yield to oncoming traffic.
- Always turn left from the left-most portion of your lane.

MULTIPLE LANES TURNING:

- Identify and enter the lane from which you will turn.
- Stay in that lane until the turn is completed.

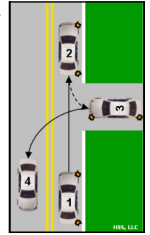


TWO-POINT TURNABOUT

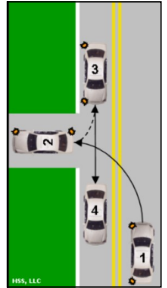
In this type of turn, a street, alley, or driveway is used to reverse the direction you are traveling when driving around a block is not practical or possible.

REVERSE TWO-POINT TURNABOUT—signal your intention to turn right; stop and check traffic to the sides and rear of the

vehicle. Move back until the vehicle's rear bumper reaches the near edge of the driveway. While backing slowly, steer rapidly to the right. As the vehicle centers in the driveway, straighten the wheels and stop. Shift to drive and check in both directions; if clear, signal and turn left into the proper lane and accelerate as appropriate.



FORWARD TWO-POINT TURNABOUT—check your mirrors and signal your intention to turn left. Move close to the center of the road and turn into the driveway or alley as near as possible to the right side. Stop as the vehicle's rear clears the curb or edge of the driveway. Check in all directions for traffic, signal a right turn, and shift to reverse. When the path is clear, move slowly back, turning the steering wheel quickly to the right. As the vehicle centers in the nearest lane, straighten the wheels, stop, shift to drive, cancel the right signal, and move forward.

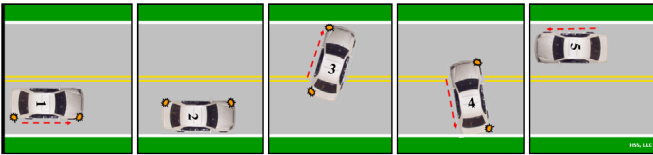


THREE-POINT TURNABOUT

Use this turnabout only when the road or street is too narrow to make a U-turn and you cannot drive around the block. This type of turn should only be used on a two-lane roadway.

To perform a three-point turnabout:

- Check the mirrors and activate your right turn signal to communicate your intention to pull off to the right side of the road. Stop on the right side of the road.
- Activate your left turn signal, check traffic, and check your blind spot by looking over your left shoulder. When traffic is clear, turn hard left to the other side of the road and stop when you have reached the other side.
- Place the vehicle in reverse, check traffic, and check blind spots on both sides by looking over your shoulders. When traffic is clear, turn hard right to the other side of the road and stop.
- Place the vehicle in drive, activate the left turn signal, and check traffic and blind spots. When traffic is clear, turn hard left and drive forward into the right lane heading in the new direction. Check traffic and make sure your turn signal has been canceled. Continue driving straight in the new direction.



B. INTERSECTIONS

At all intersections, reduce your speed and search for:

- Traffic control devices
- Oncoming and cross traffic
- Pedestrians and bicyclists
- The roadway condition
- Areas of limited visibility

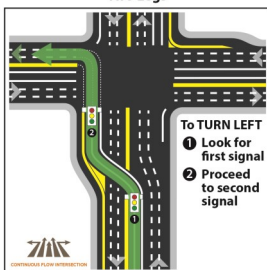
Refrain from relying on other road users to obey traffic control signals or signs. Some road users may not yield the right-of-way. Be prepared to avoid a crash.

Before moving after stopping at an intersection, take the extra time to check for crossing traffic and bicyclists. You should look left, right, and left again before entering the intersection. Avoid immediately moving into the intersection when the light turns green at a traffic signal. Take the time to make sure your path of travel is clear and there is no crossing traffic. You need a large enough gap to get your vehicle across the roadway. You need enough space to turn into the appropriate lane and get up to speed.

Never assume another driver will share space with your vehicle or give your vehicle any additional space. Do not turn into a lane because an approaching vehicle has an active turn signal. The driver with an active turn signal may plan to turn after they go past your vehicle or may have forgotten to turn the signal off from a prior turn.

CONTINUOUS FLOW INTERSECTION LEFT TURN

Continuous Flow Intersection Two Legs



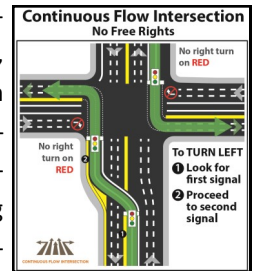
When making a left turn, watch for signs and signals directing you to turn on the left-hand side of the roadway. Observe the first traffic signal direction, and proceed when green by crossing the oncoming lanes of traffic. Observe the direction of the second signal, which will be on the far left of the intersection, and proceed when green by making your left-hand turn at the intersection.

When traveling through a continuous flow intersection, proceed as you usually would but watch for another light just past the intersection. It's possible to encounter a red light here

which allows left-turning vehicles to cross in front of you.

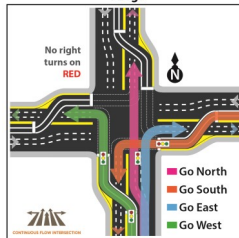
CONTINUOUS FLOW INTERSECTION RIGHT TURN

When turning right, yield to traffic, bicyclists, and pedestrians. Make your turn, merge with traffic, and keep going. In most intersections, drivers have free-right turn access or can make a right-hand turn on a red light after stopping and yielding to oncoming traffic. Free-right turns during a red light are restricted in this continuous flow intersection, along with a traditional right-on-red. Drivers should watch for traffic control signs to know when right turns are permitted.



CONTINUOUS FLOW INTERSECTION FOUR-LEGGED

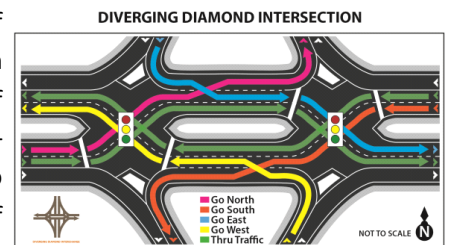
Continuous Flow Intersection 4 Legs



A four-legged continuous flow intersection functions as a regular, continuous flow intersection configuration, but with each leg of the intersection operating with displaced left turns instead of only two legs of the intersection. Follow all directions as with a typical continuous flow intersection on all four legs.

DIVERGING DIAMOND INTERSECTION

A particular type of highway interchange in which two directions of traffic on the non-freeway road cross to the opposite side of the bridge over or under the freeway.



It requires traffic on the freeway overpass (or underpass) to briefly drive on the opposite side of the road from what they are accustomed to. Eliminating many of the left-turn conflicts at the ramps improves interchange efficiency.

THRU-TURN INTERSECTION



It helps alleviate traffic congestion and improve traffic flow by eliminating left turn movements at the intersection. Instead, drivers travel through the intersection, make a signalized U-turn at a location removed from the intersection, and return to the intersection, where they will make a right turn.

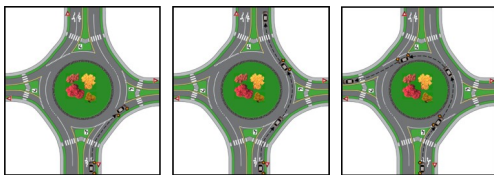
C. ROUNDABOUTS AND TRAFFIC CIRCLES

A roundabout or traffic circle is a circular intersection with de-

sign features that promote safe and efficient traffic flow. Vehicles travel counterclockwise around a raised center island, with entering traffic yielding the right-of-way to circulating traffic. When using roundabouts or traffic circles:



- Slow down to enter the roundabout or traffic circle. A sign like the one shown warns of a roundabout or traffic circle.
- Yield to the traffic in the roundabout or circle.
- Enter a roundabout or traffic circle in a counterclockwise direction.
- Proceed to the appropriate exit, signal intent, and exit.



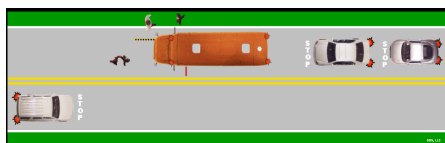
D. STOPPING

Many people feel that a rolling stop is adequate when required to stop. The following situations are times when you must make a complete stop:

- Steady (non-flashing) red light or at a flashing red light.
- All stop signs.
- Railroad crossings controlled by flashing signals, gates, a watchman, or stop signs. Stop more than 15 feet (but not more than 50 feet) away from the nearest rail until it is safe to continue. If there is a gate, wait for it to be raised.
- At any crash scene in which you may be involved as a driver. You must meet all legal requirements before leaving the crash scene.
- When a police or other officer requests you to stop.
- Prior to a sidewalk area or street, when coming onto a street or highway from an alley, private driveway, private road, or building.

E. RULES FOR SCHOOL BUSES

You must stop for a school bus that is stopped with its red



lights flashing or stop arm extended at all times unless a physical barrier separates the roadway. After the school bus, red lights have stopped flashing, and the stop arm is no longer visible, proceed, slowly watching for children.

F. PARKING

You are responsible for ensuring your vehicle is not a hazard when parked. Always park in a marked parking area. When parking along the road, park your vehicle as far from traffic as possible. If there is a curb, park close to it.

In the interest of public safety, there are several places where you are not allowed to park:

- On a sidewalk.
- In front of a public or private driveway.
- In an intersection.
- Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.
- On a crosswalk.
- Within 20 feet of a crosswalk.
- Within 30 feet of any flashing beacon, stop sign, yield sign, or traffic control sign.
- In an area posted for pedestrian use or within 30 feet of the edges of that area.
- On any railroad track or within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing.
- Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station, and if signs are posted, you may not park on the opposite side of the road if you are within 75 feet of the fire station entrance.
- Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping or parking would block traffic.
- On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street (no double parking.)
- On any bridge or other elevated highway structure or in a highway tunnel.
- At any place where official signs prohibit stopping.
- On the shoulder of any interstate highway—these areas may only be used if your vehicle breaks down or you are in physical distress.
- Red-painted curbs or red zones.

NO PARKING ZONES



Check for signs or painted curbs that may ban or limit parking. Colored curb markings indicate some no-parking zones.

PERPENDICULAR AND ANGLE PARKING

Entering a perpendicular or angle parking space:

- Identify the space in which you will park and check traffic.
- Signal your intentions.
- Move forward slowly, turning the steering wheel left or right as appropriate until the vehicle reaches the middle of the space.
- Center the vehicle in the space.
- Move to the front of the parking space, stop, and secure the vehicle.

Exiting a perpendicular or angle parking space:

- Check for traffic in all directions.
- Continue to check traffic and move straight back until your front bumper clears the vehicle parked beside you.
- Turn the steering wheel sharply in the direction that the rear of your vehicle should move.
- Stop and shift to drive when the vehicle clears the parking area space.
- Accelerate smoothly, steering as needed to straighten wheels.



Perpendicular Parking



Angle Parking

PARALLEL PARKING

Entering a parallel parking space:

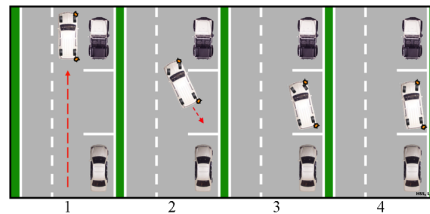
- Identify the space where you will park, check traffic, and signal.
- When traffic is clear, shift to reverse and look to the rear in the direction the vehicle will be moving.
- Back slowly while turning the steering wheel rapidly in the appropriate direction. Continue back-

ing up until your front bumper is in line with the rear bumper of the vehicle you are parking behind.

- Back up slowly while turning the steering wheel rapidly to center the vehicle into the space.
- Stop before touching the bumper of the vehicle to the rear. Shift to drive and adjust the vehicle in the parking space.

Exiting a parallel parking space:

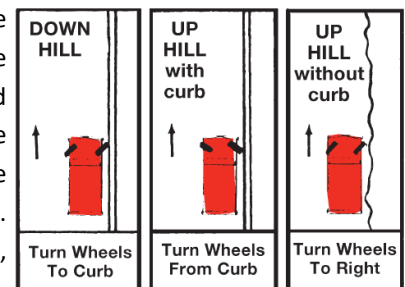
- Check traffic in all directions, place your foot on the brake, and shift to reverse and back as much as possible to the vehicle parked behind you.
- Check for traffic and signal. Shift to drive and move forward slowly, steering into the lane.
- Ensure the vehicle's front bumper will clear the vehicle ahead; if not, reverse and correct steering.
- Move forward into the appropriate lane of traffic when the door post of the vehicle clears the rear bumper of the vehicle parked ahead of you.



PARKING ON A HILL

If parking uphill beside a curb, turn your front wheels away and let your vehicle roll back so the front tire touches the curb.

Only leave your vehicle once you have set the emergency brake, stopped the motor, and locked the doors. Pull as far off the road as reasonable to park. If parking next to a curb, the back wheel of your ve-

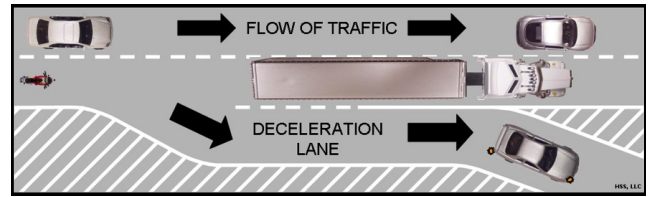
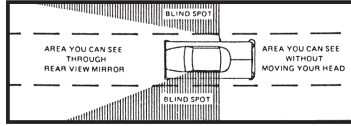


hicle must be no further than 12 inches away from the curb. If your parking would block the flow of traffic, find another place to park. If parked outside a business or residential area, your vehicle must be seen from 200 feet in each direction. A courteous driver never parks too close to another vehicle. Damage could occur. If parking downhill without a curb, turn your wheels to the right.

G. CHANGING LANES

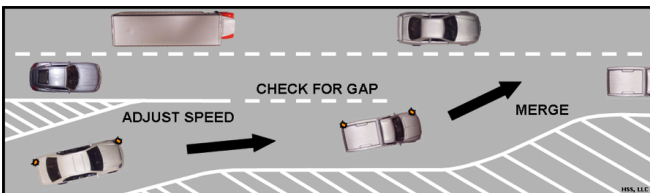
When changing lanes:

- Check your mirrors.
- Check your “blind spots,” or areas around your vehicle that other vehicles cannot see, by turning your head and looking over your shoulder in the direction you plan to move.
- Identify a gap in traffic, signal, and look again in the direction of the lane change. Adjust speed and steer into the lane.
- Drive defensively by making sure your lane change can be completed safely. Be aware of the movements of all vehicles around you.
- Whenever possible, maintain your speed when changing lanes. A driver who frequently speeds up or slows down creates a dangerous situation for all drivers on the road.



H. ENTERING A MULTI-LANE HIGHWAY

Use the acceleration lane to reach the speed of other vehicles before pulling onto the roadway. Identify a gap in traffic and merge with the traffic flow. Cancel your turn signal.



I. EXITING A ROADWAY

It is important to know where you are exiting the roadway:

- Plan to move to the lane closest to your existing point early to avoid a quick lane change.
- Maintain your vehicle speed as long as you are on the main roadway.
- Signal your intention, move to the deceleration lane, and slow down to your existing speed.
- Check the posted speed for the deceleration lane.

J. RAMP METERS

The population growth in Utah has increased the number of vehicles using our freeways, creating more frequent congestion and unpredictable travel times. Ramp meters help prevent slowdowns and “stop and go” conditions that freeway travelers frequently encounter at certain times of the day. There are currently some ramp meters along the Wasatch front.

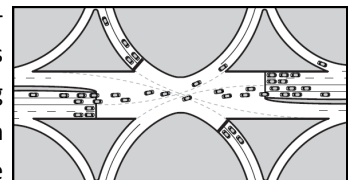
Ramp meters look almost like traffic signals you see at intersections, except they only have red and green lights that alternate. Ramp meters are placed on the freeway on-ramps and allow only one (unless posted differently) vehicle to pass each time the green light comes on.

Ramp metering occurs only when many vehicles are attempting to enter the freeway. A lighted “meter on” sign at the entrance to an on-ramp will indicate when ramp metering is in effect. If the “meter on” sign is not illuminated, drivers can enter the freeway as usual. Because the “meter on” sign is at the entrance to the freeway on-ramp, drivers can decide whether to enter the on-ramp or take an alternate route and avoid having to stop for the ramp meter.

K. SINGLE-POINT URBAN INTERCHANGE

Single-point urban interchanges are becoming more common in constructing freeway interchanges. It is a type of interchange located either above or underneath the freeway and is designed so that the intersecting off-ramps and on-ramps are diagonally adjacent to each other.

These interchanges can be confusing; however, some things may help drivers when passing through a single-point urban interchange. Dash lines have been added to these interchanges to guide drivers into the proper lanes. There are “wrong way” signs on the off-ramps and on-ramps to help drivers avoid entering a ramp against traffic.



It is legal to make a U-turn from the off-ramp at a single-point urban interchange and re-enter the freeway as long as you are facing a green arrow when you begin the maneuver. When you re-enter the freeway on the on-ramp, you will face a red arrow.

The red arrow is intended for the traffic adjacent to the light. Do not stop your vehicle in the middle of the intersection; complete the maneuver once initiated.

If a power outage occurs, the single-point urban interchange is handled differently than a four-way stop. It is crucial to proceed with extreme caution and courtesy. Most single-point urban interchanges will be supported by battery backup. However, if there is no battery backup, an officer will be dispatched to the scene for traffic control as soon as possible.

L. FREEWAY DRIVING

A freeway gets us where we are going faster and safer than ever. However, freeway driving is a skill in itself. People drive faster, and conditions are different from everyday driving.

AVOID WHILE DRIVING ON THE FREEWAY

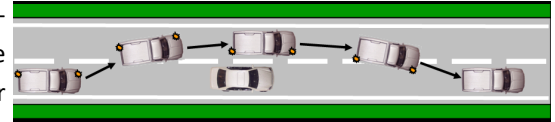
- Do not drive in the left lane—this is intended to be a passing lane. You can be issued a citation for impeding traffic if a vehicle is following behind you in the left lane of travel on a multi-lane highway and you do not change lanes and allow the other vehicle to pass.
- Do not tailgate—you must remain at a proper following distance and allow enough space in front of your vehicle to let any other vehicle safely enter and occupy that space. You should always remain at least two seconds in following distance behind the vehicle ahead of you. Under adverse conditions, the time needs to be increased.
- It is illegal to make U-turns on the freeway.
- Do not drive in the emergency lane—the area of the freeway on the outside of the solid white line is for emergency use only. Passing another vehicle or stopping to pick up passengers in this lane is illegal.
- Do not drive slowly as to block traffic. Slow driving is not always safe driving. If your speed is so slow that vehicles are piling up behind you, this is unsafe, discourteous, and breaking the law. You should generally drive at a speed similar to that of other vehicles around you. You may not legally drive faster than the posted speed limit. This also applies when getting off the freeway.
- Do not use an entrance ramp to exit the freeway; it is illegal and can cause a traffic jam.
- Do not insist on the right-of-way.

- Do not pass unless it is safe.
- Change lanes only to pass, get off the freeway, or enter the correct lane for an upcoming route separation in the freeway.

M. PASSING

On multi-lane roads, the left lane is intended to pass slower vehicles. Never pass on the shoulder, whether it is paved or not.

When passing another vehicle, pass the vehicle as quickly and safely as possible. The longer your vehicle stays



alongside the other vehicle, the longer you are in danger of the other vehicle moving toward your lane.

To pass:

- Check for oncoming traffic.
- Check your mirrors and over your shoulder for following or passing vehicles.
- Signal your intentions when it is safe to pass.
- Steer smoothly into the passing lane.
- Maintain or adjust speed as necessary.
- Continue to pass until the complete front of the passed vehicle is visible in your rearview mirror.
- Signal your intention to return to the lane.
- Steer smoothly into the lane, maintaining or adjusting speed as appropriate.

When being passed:

- Stay in your lane.
- Maintain a constant speed to allow the driver to pass you.

Do not attempt to pass when an oncoming vehicle is approaching and your view is blocked by a curve or a hill, at intersections, or before a highway-railroad crossing or bridge.



When passing a bicyclist, slow down and allow as much space as possible, and consider the bicyclist's speed when you pass.

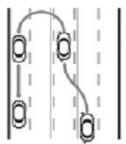
If a snowplow displays flashing yellow lights, an individual operating a vehicle near the snowplow may not pass or overtake a

snowplow on the side of the snowplow where a plow blade is deployed. If three or more snowplows operate in echelon formation, an individual operating a vehicle may not pass or overtake the snowplows on either side.

N. U-TURN

Never make a U-turn on any curve near the top of a hill where you cannot see or be seen from both directions for 500 feet, where prohibited by an official traffic control device, on a railroad track or railroad grade crossing, or a freeway.

Each city has its own law concerning U-turns. Be sure you know the specific law of the city you are driving in. A U-turn should only be made on a street or highway sufficiently wide enough to allow a turn from the left-hand lane or just right of the center line or center of the street.



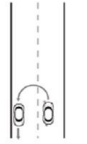
Multi-lane two-way road with shared turn lane



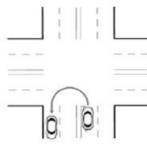
Multi-lane two-way road



Two-lane two-way road without lane markings



Two-lane two-way road



Intersections

SECTION 9: Safe Driving Tips

Driving requires skills you can only gain through practice and experience. The following section offers some driving tips that you can practice to help you become a safer and more skillful driver.

A. VISUAL SEARCH

You must know what is happening around your vehicle. Look ahead, to the sides, and behind the vehicle. You should develop a search pattern you can use every time you drive.

Searching helps you to see situations that could cause a problem and gives you time to change speed or roadway position. Avoid staring. Keep your eyes moving and searching for possible problems.

LOOK AHEAD



Looking well down your planned path of travel will help you see the road, other road users, and traffic conditions and gives you time to adjust and plan your driving movements. This additional time will allow you to make better decisions and possibly avoid being forced to use emergency braking and steering. Ideally, you should try to look at what is occurring 20 to 30 seconds in front of your vehicle.

How far you look down the road depends on where you are driving. In cities and urban areas, you may not be able to see as far as when you are driving on a highway. Avoid getting into situations that could limit how far you can see, such as following too close to a larger vehicle. Adjust your speed and road position so you can see.

LOOK TO THE SIDES

You should search to the sides to ensure other roadway users will not cross your travel path.

LOOK TO THE REAR

You must be aware of traffic behind your vehicle. Use your mirrors to check this traffic. It is important to check traffic behind you when changing lanes, slowing down or stopping, and entering an intersection.

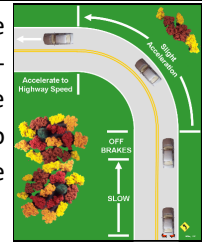
B. SPEED MANAGEMENT

Driving safely means adjusting your vehicle speed for roadway and traffic conditions, providing an adequate following interval, and obeying the appropriate speed limits.

ADJUSTING TO ROADWAY CONDITIONS

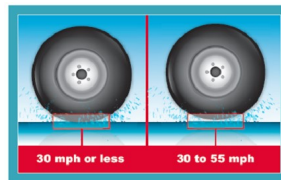
CURVES—always reduce speed before entering the curve to a safe speed (a speed that allows you to apply slight and constant

acceleration through the curve.) Reduce speed more when traction is poor when following other vehicles and you cannot see the end of the curve. Hard braking after entry to a curve could cause the vehicle tires to lose traction.



SLIPPERY ROADS—reduce the speed at the first sign of rain, snow, sleet, or ice. When the roadway is slick, your tires do not grip as well. It will take longer to stop and harder to turn without skidding. Always reduce your speed if the road is wet or covered with snow or ice.

HYDROPLANING—hydroplaning occurs when the steering tires start to ride up on any pooled water, similar to the action of water skis. The best way to avoid traction loss from hydroplaning is to slow down in the rain or when the road is wet with pooled water or water puddles.



FLOODED ROADWAYS—do not drive through large bodies of standing water on a road. If you see a flooded roadway, find another route to your destination.



C. STOPPING DISTANCE

Total stopping distance is the distance your vehicle travels, in ideal conditions, from when you realize you must stop until your vehicle stops. Several things may affect your stopping distance.

SPEED

The faster you travel, the more time and distance you need to stop.

YOUR PERCEPTION TIME

This is the time and distance it takes you to recognize you must stop. The average perception time for an alert driver is 3/4 second to 1 second.

YOUR REACTION TIME

This is the time and distance it takes for you to react and move your foot from the gas pedal and begin applying the brakes. The average driver has a reaction time of 3/4 second to 1 second.

BRAKING DISTANCE

This is the time and distance it takes for your brakes to slow and stop your vehicle. At 50 mph on dry pavement with good

brakes, it can take about 158 feet.

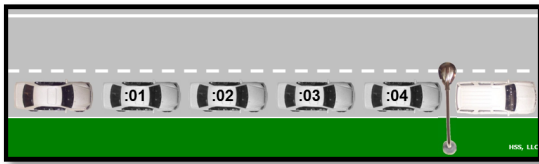
D. SPACE MANAGEMENT

PROVIDING AN ADEQUATE FOLLOWING DISTANCE

You will share the road with a variety of other roadway users. You will need time and space to adjust and react to these other road users. The more space you allow between your vehicle and other roadway users, the more time you have to react. This space is usually referred to as a space cushion. Always try to maintain a safe space cushion around your vehicle.

SPACE IN FRONT

Following the vehicle in front of you closely limits your vision of the road and does not allow you enough time to react to avoid a crash. You should always try to keep a minimum following distance of 4 seconds between your vehicle and the vehicle in front.



To determine your following distance:

- Watch when the rear of the vehicle ahead passes a sign, pole, or any other stationary point.
- Count the seconds it takes you to reach the same sign, pole, or any other stationary point (“one thousand one, one thousand two, one thousand three, one thousand four.”)
- You are following too closely if you pass the stationary point before counting to one thousand-four.
- Reduce speed and then count again at another stationary point to check the new following interval. Repeat until you are following no closer than “four seconds.”
- After practicing, guess how many seconds away you are from an object and then count the seconds it takes to reach the object to see how accurate you are.

In certain situations, you would need more space in front of your vehicle. Increase your following distance:

- On slippery roads.

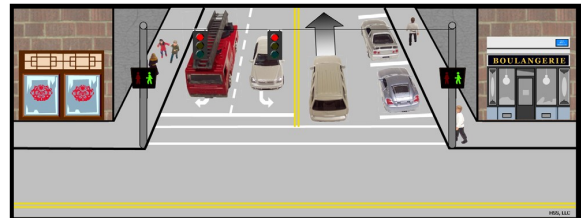


- When following large vehicles such as trucks, buses, recreational vehicles, and vehicles pulling a trailer.
- At night, in fog, or in bad weather.
- When following vehicles required to stop at railroad crossings, such as transit buses, school buses, or vehicles carrying hazardous materials.

SPACE TO THE SIDE

A space cushion on the sides of your vehicle allows you to move right or left.

- Avoid driving next to other vehicles for long periods. You may be in their blind spot, and it reduces the space you may need to avoid a crash.
- Avoid crowding the center line marking. Try to keep as much space as possible between you and oncoming traffic.



- Make space for vehicles entering a multiple-lane or limited access roadway by moving over a lane or adjusting your speed.
- Give extra space to pedestrians, especially children and bicyclists.
- When a passing vehicle is a tractor-trailer, leave a bit more space by moving to the outside portion of your lane space away from the tractor-trailer as it passes.

SPACE BEHIND AFFECTS YOUR FOLLOWING DISTANCE

It can be challenging to maintain a safe following distance behind your vehicle. However, you can help keep the driver, behind you, at a safe distance by keeping a steady speed, signaling in advance, and keeping more space to the front of your vehicle before reducing speed or turning.

E. COMMUNICATING

You must let other roadway users know where you are and what you plan to do.

LETTING OTHERS KNOW YOU ARE THERE

It is your responsibility to make your vehicle visible to other roadway users.

USE HEADLIGHTS—turning on your headlights help other roadway users to see you. Especially:

- On rainy, snowy, or foggy days.
- When it begins to get dark.

Utah law requires the operator of a vehicle shall ensure the lamps or lights of the vehicle are illuminated while the vehicle is being operated on the highway at any time from sunset to sunrise or when persons and vehicles on the highway are not clearly discernible at a distance of 1,000 feet ahead due to insufficient light, or unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

USING YOUR HORN—your vehicle’s horn, if used correctly, can be used to get the attention of other road users. A light tap on the horn should be all that is needed under normal circumstances. You may want to give your horn a light tap when:

- Pedestrians or bicyclists appear to be moving into your lane of travel.
- Passing a driver who starts to turn into your lane.
- A driver is not paying attention or may have trouble seeing you.

NOT USING YOUR HORN—you should only use your horn when you need to communicate with other road users. Misusing your horn could scare or anger other road users. It would be best not to use your horn when near blind pedestrians.

SIGNALING YOUR MOVEMENTS—you must use the appropriate turn signal before changing direction or slowing the vehicle to inform and warn other roadway users.

SIGNAL BEFORE CHANGING DIRECTION—an appropriate signal gives other roadway users time to react to your vehicle movements. You should use a turn signal at least two seconds before changing lanes, turning left or right, or merging into traffic.



Make sure you cancel your signals to avoid confusing other drivers.

SIGNAL WHEN REDUCING SPEEDS—brake lights let other roadway users know that the vehicle in front is slowing down. Signal before reducing speed when:

- Turning off a roadway that does not have separate turning or exiting lanes.
- Parking or turning before an intersection.

SECTION 10: Emergency Situations and Avoiding Crashes

A. EMERGENCIES AND AVOIDING CRASHES

All drivers eventually will find themselves in an emergency situation. As careful as you are, some situations could cause a problem for you. If you are prepared, you can prevent any serious outcomes. All drivers have the responsibility to prevent crashes. You have three options to avoid the crash or to reduce its impact. These options are braking, steering, or accelerating.

BRAKING

The first reaction for most drivers to avoid a crash is to stop the vehicle. Most new vehicles are equipped with ABS (anti-lock braking system.) The ABS will allow you to stop your vehicle without skidding and keep steering control. Be sure to read the vehicle owner's manual on how to use the ABS. The general guidelines for using ABS are:

- Press the brake pedal as hard as possible and keep applying pressure.
- ABS will only work if you keep the pressure on the brake pedal. It is normal to feel the pedal vibrate and hear a clicking noise.
- You can still steer your vehicle.

If your vehicle is not equipped with ABS, refer to your vehicle owner's manual for proper braking procedures.

STEERING

You may avoid a crash by quickly steering around a problem. This is sometimes referred to as "swerving." To quickly steer around a problem:

- Ensure you have a good grip with both hands on the steering wheel.
- Steer in the direction you want to go but avoid other traffic.
- When you have cleared the problem, steer in the opposite direction to straighten out your vehicle, gain control, and start slowing.

ACCELERATING

It may be necessary to accelerate to avoid a crash. This may happen when another vehicle is about to hit you from behind or the side.

DEALING WITH SKIDS

Skids are caused when traveling too fast for conditions when you stop too suddenly, or when the tires can no longer grip the roadway. When you begin to skid, you have little control of

your vehicle. If your vehicle begins to skid:

- Release pressure from the brake or accelerator.
- Look and steer where you want to go.

UNEVEN SURFACE DROP-OFFS

Uneven surface drop-offs can cause serious crashes if you react improperly. Avoid panic steering, in which you try to return to the pavement as soon as your wheels leave. If your vehicle leaves the paved road surface, slow down gradually when safe to do so, and turn quickly back onto the pavement.

B. VEHICLE MALFUNCTIONS

There is always a chance of a vehicle problem while driving. You should follow the recommended maintenance schedule listed in the vehicle owner's manual. Following these preventive measures dramatically reduces your vehicle's chance of having a problem.

BRAKE FAILURE

It is important to check your warning lights to be sure your vehicle works correctly. A brake warning light will tell you your brakes are not working properly. Do not drive if you see this warning light; however, if your brakes stop working while driving:

- Use the parking brake. Pull on the parking brake handle in the center console or push the parking brake foot pedal slowly so you will not lock the rear wheels and cause a skid. Be ready to release the brake if the vehicle does start to skid.
- If that does not work, turn off the engine and look for a safe place to slow to a stop. Make sure the vehicle is off the roadway. **Do not continue to drive the vehicle without working brakes.**

TIRE BLOWOUT

A tire blowout is a rapid deflation of air from the tire. If a front tire blows out, the vehicle will pull sharply toward the blowout. If a rear tire blows out, the vehicle will wobble, shake, and pull some toward the blowout. If a tire blows out or suddenly goes flat:

- Grip the steering wheel firmly and keep the vehicle going straight.
- Slow down gradually. Take your foot off the accelerator pedal.
- Do not brake. Allow the vehicle to slow by itself or brake gently if necessary.

- Do not stop on the road if at all possible. Pull off the road in a safe place and turn on emergency flashers.
- Have the tire changed and replaced.

TIRE FIRES

Tire fires can be a serious problem for drivers. The best way to avoid this problem is to prevent it in the first place. The following are a few things you can do to decrease the chance of having a tire fire:

- Check tires and brakes frequently for unusual heat. If any tires are soft or flat, change them.
- Never drive for an extended period of time on a soft or flat tire or with a brake that is dragging. These situations can result in health buildup and cause a tire fire.
- Never ignore a hot tire. Either stay with the vehicle until the tire is cool or change it.
- Remember to always release your parking brake before moving the vehicle.
- Remain alert for potential problems from brakes that are dragging or overheating, leaking oil seals that may splash oil on a hot tire, or dual tires that are partially deflated. When this condition exists, your odds of a fire are very high.

If a tire fire does occur, these actions will help:

- An ample water supply is probably the best remedy for a tire fire. If possible, get to a fire station for assistance.
- Fire extinguishers are usually not very practical for this type of fire. Shoveling dirt on the tire can sometimes retard the fire enough for you to get the tire off.
- If you cannot get the tire off, try driving until the tire burns off the rim or you reach a good water source. This alternative is certainly better than just waiting. If you sit and wait, your vehicle may burn up.

If you are towing a trailer, drop your trailer, and you may at least save one of the units.

Not all fires will be tire fires, and you need to be prepared for them when they occur. Some general hints include:

- Do not waste the contents of your fire extinguisher. The contents are limited, so carefully aim and make every burst count.

- Fight fires with the wind at your back. If you use a fire extinguisher, your efforts will be more effective, and you will avoid having poisonous or caustic gases blown into your face.
- Be familiar with different types of fires. For example, fighting a gasoline or oil fire with water will only spread the fire.

POWER FAILURE

If the engine shuts off while you are driving:

- Keep a firm grip on the steering wheel. Be aware that the steering wheel may be difficult to turn, but you can turn it.
- Look for an escape path. Do not brake hard; brake with steady pressure on the pedal, slow down and pull off the roadway.
- Stop and try to restart the engine; if unsuccessful, raise the hood and turn on the emergency flashers. Call for help.

STUCK ACCELERATOR

If your vehicle is accelerating out of control, you should:

- Turn off the engine.
- Shift to neutral and search for an escape path.
- Steer smoothly, brake gently, and pull off the roadway.
- Have the pedal repaired at a service center before driving again.

VEHICLE BREAKDOWN

If your vehicle breaks down on the highway, you should ensure that other roadway users can see your disabled vehicle. Crashes often occur because a driver does not see a disabled vehicle until it is too late to stop.

If available, use your cell phone or another device to notify authorities that your vehicle or another vehicle has broken down. Many roadways have signs indicating the telephone number to call in an emergency. If you are having vehicle trouble and have to stop:

- Get your vehicle off the road and away from traffic, if possible. Keep walking on the roadway to a minimum.
- Turn on your emergency flashers to show your vehicle is disabled.
- Try to warn other roadway users that your vehicle is there. Place emergency flares about 200 to 300

feet behind the vehicle, giving other drivers time to change lanes if necessary.

- Inform family members or others when to expect you at your final destination.

You can avoid most vehicle breakdowns by following the maintenance schedule in your owner's manual. Always have enough fuel, adequate tire pressure, and tread, an emergency kit in your vehicle with blankets, and extra food/water to sustain you and your family.

C. DEFENSIVE DRIVING

Just knowing the rules of the road is not enough. You need to develop special skills for special situations. One skill that is useful in all situations; however, is defensive driving. Defensive driving involves looking out for possible crashes and mistakes other drivers may make. Learning how to be aware of everything that happens around you is essential.

A lot of people think that crashes only happen to the other driver. Studies show your chances of being in a crash will be much less if you take a defensive driving course. Even a defensive driver needs to have some special skills. These skills include freeway driving, night driving, and emergency measures.

Recent statistics find that, on average, a motor vehicle crash occurs in Utah every 8 minutes. Speed-related crashes were more frequent during morning hours than all other crashes, and failure to keep proper lane is the leading contributing factor in traffic deaths on Utah roadways.

SECTION 11: Sharing the Road

Everybody has a right to the roadway. Remember to be courteous and communicate your presence and intentions to avoid crashes.

A. PEDESTRIANS

A pedestrian is anyone traveling on foot or in a wheelchair, and often is difficult to see and/or determine their intentions. As a driver:

- You should always be prepared to yield to pedestrians even if they are not in a crosswalk.
- You must yield when a pedestrian is in a crosswalk, even if it is unmarked, including midblock crosswalks marked by warning signs and pavement markings.
- You must always yield the right-of-way to visually impaired persons who possess a white cane or are accompanied by a guide dog.
- You must yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians in the intersection, even if the traffic light is green.
- When making a right or left turn on red, you must be prepared to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians.
- When driving next to parked or stopped vehicles, pedestrians can walk out between these vehicles. Slow down and do not pass until you are sure there are no pedestrians in front of it.
- Check for pedestrians in your path before backing, especially in parking lots or places with many pedestrians.
- Be careful in a playground and residential areas where children could run out from between parked vehicles. It is a good idea to drive slower than the speed limit in these areas and be prepared to stop quickly.
- In a school zone, when lights are flashing, or children are present, you must obey a slower speed limit. At a school crossing where there is traffic patrol, stop and yield if you are signaled to do so.



Pedestrians should remember—if there are sidewalks, you must use them. If there are no sidewalks, walk or jog on the left shoulder as far away as possible from the edge of the roadway. Where neither a sidewalk nor a shoulder is available, walk as near as possible to the outside edge of the roadway. Always

walk or jog facing traffic on the left side of the shoulder or roadway.

In 2021, there were 894 pedestrians struck by motor vehicles; 796 were injured, and 45 were killed. The leading contributing factor of driver/pedestrian crashes is failing to yield the right-of-way. 51% of the crashes were pedestrians under 25 years old. To read more facts and myths, visit highwaysafety.utah.gov/pedestrian-and-bicycle-safety/

B. BICYCLISTS

Bicycles are considered vehicles when on roadways. Bicyclists are required and expected to follow the same rules of the road as motorized vehicles. As a motorist, you should know that a bicyclist has the same rights, privileges, and responsibilities as you. Respect for each other will aid in the smooth flow of traffic.

Bicyclists may not be easily seen in traffic. You must be alert for bicyclists and be extra careful when approaching them. Just as motorists have different skill levels, bicyclists also have varying skills. A skillful bicyclist rides predictably and holds a steady line. An unskillful bicyclist may swerve unpredictably, ignore traffic signs and signals, and ride without a light at night. If you see an unskillful bicyclist, be ready for any sudden movements.

As a driver, you must:

- Yield to bicyclists in intersections as you would for pedestrians and other vehicles.
- Yield right-of-way when a bicycle path or bike lane intersects a road. Do not stop, park, or drive on a designated bicycle path or lane unless you are entering or leaving an alley or driveway, performing official duties directed by a police officer, or an emergency exists. Dedicated bicycle lanes are marked with solid white lines.
- Allow as much space as possible and slow down when approaching or passing a bicyclist. You should slow down and let the cyclist clear the intersection before turning.
- Avoid slowing down or stopping quickly. A motor vehicle's brakes are more powerful than a bicycle's, and you could cause a crash.
- Avoid sounding your horn close to the bicyclists unless there is a chance of a crash. Sounding your



horn to alert your presence may startle bicyclists and cause them to steer into your path and crash.

- Watch carefully for bicyclists entering your lane. Be especially careful if you see children riding bikes on the sidewalk. They may come onto the road, and they cannot see things out of the corner of their eyes as well as adults can. Therefore, even though children glance toward you, they may not see you before they pull out in front of you. They also have trouble judging the speed and distance of oncoming cars and lack a sense of danger.
- Avoid turning sharply in front of bicyclists, and do not force a bicyclist off the road.
- Although bicyclists are required to ride in the direction of traffic, you should look for them riding anywhere on the roadway. Utah law requires a minimum of three feet of distance from any bicyclist or vulnerable user of the highway you are passing.
- If a bicyclist travels at less than a reasonable speed, you may drive in a center lane, that is, a two-way left turn lane; the center lane is on a roadway divided into three or more lanes that provide for two-way movement of traffic.
- Dim your headlights within 500 feet when approaching or overtaking bicyclists at night.
- Be careful around bicyclists when the roadway is wet or covered with sand or gravel. These conditions affect bicycles much more than vehicles.
- When parking on the street, check to the sides and rear for bicyclists before opening your vehicle door.
- You should always check for bicyclists in your path before backing. Be especially cautious near schools or residential areas where bicyclists may be present.
- Cooperate with bicyclists. They are required to use hand signals, as shown when turning and stopping. However, keep in mind that bicyclists may be unable to signal if road or traffic conditions require them to keep both hands on the handlebars. Look for other clues of a bicyclist's intent, such as turning their head or looking over their shoulder before changing lane position.



Note: When turning left, a bicyclist can use the left-turn or two-way left-turn lanes in the same manner required of motor vehicles.

When overtaking and passing a bicycle or moped under Subsection (1)(c), a person operating a vehicle may not pass a bicycle or moped proceeding in the same direction if the pass cannot be made safely, including under any of the following conditions:

- When approaching or upon the crest of a grade or a curve in the highway where the operator's view is obstructed.
- When approaching within 100 feet of, or traversing, any intersection or railroad grade crossing unless otherwise indicated by an official traffic control device.
- When the view is obstructed upon approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct, or tunnel.
- When the pass cannot be made in accordance with Section [41-6a-706.5](#) and shall move the vehicle to the left of the lane the vehicle is traveling in if there is at least one lane to the left of the vehicle that is proceeding in the same direction and the movement can be made in accordance with Section [41-6a-804.1](#).

As a bicyclist, you must:

- Never attempt to ride a bicycle while impaired. Alcohol can affect your balance and judgment.
- Keep at least one hand on the handlebars at all times. Never carry any package, bundle, or article, which prevents using both hands in the control and operation of the bicycle.
- Every bicycle must be equipped with a brake or brake system which enables the rider to stop the bicycle within 25 feet from a speed of 10 mph.
- It is always recommended to wear a CPSC (Consumer Product Safety Commission) approved bicycle helmet when riding, which dramatically improves the chances of surviving a crash.
- You are required to have a white headlight, red taillight or reflector, and side reflectors, all visible for at least 500 feet any time you ride earlier than a half-hour before sunrise, later than a half-hour after sunset, or whenever it is otherwise difficult to make out vehicles 1000 feet away. The lights may be on the bicycle or the rider.
- Obey all traffic signs and signals and never ride against the traffic. Learn to look back over your

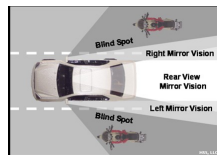
shoulder without losing balance or swerving left. Some riders use rear-view mirrors.

- Make eye contact with drivers; you must assume they do not see you and may pull out in front of you.
- Bicyclists approaching a stop sign may proceed through the intersection without stopping at the stop sign if the bicyclist slows to a reasonable speed and yields the right-of-way to any pedestrian within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk.
- When riding a bicycle on a sidewalk or crosswalk, bicyclists must ride slowly, yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian, and give an audible signal before overtaking and passing any pedestrian.
- Always ride to the right side of the road or street as it is safe and practical. On a one-way street in a city, bicyclists may ride as near as possible to either the right or left side of the street or roadway.
- While cycling, never attach yourself or the bicycle to any vehicles moving on the highway.
- You cannot have a siren or whistle on your bicycle.
- Ride no more than two abreast and only if you would not impede traffic.
- A bicycle may not carry more persons than the number it is designed or equipped for, except that an adult rider may carry a child securely attached to their person in a backpack or sling.

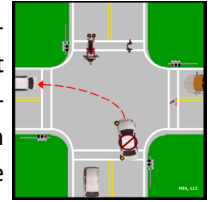
C. MOTORCYCLISTS

Motorcyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as other drivers. However, it may be more difficult to see them. We must be aware of special situations and conditions to safely share the road with motorcycles.

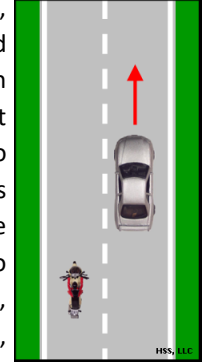
- Allow a motorcyclist a full lane width. Do not share the lane. The motorcycle needs space for the motorcyclist to react to other traffic.
- Motorcycles are small and, therefore, more difficult to see. Be aware that motorcycles can be part of the traffic mix. Always check your mirrors and blind spots for them.
- Before turning left, be alert for motorcycles by looking carefully at your vehicle's front and sides.
- Do not assume a motorcycle is turning when you



see its turn signal flashing. Motorcycle turn signals may not self-cancel, and the motorcyclists may have forgotten to turn them off. Wait to be sure the rider is going to turn before you proceed.



- When following a motorcyclist, allow for a minimum 4-second following distance or more in wet conditions, or you may not have enough time or space to avoid a crash. Motorcycle riders may suddenly need to change speed or adjust lane position to avoid hazards such as potholes, gravel, wet or slippery surfaces, pavement seams, railroad crossings, and grooved pavement, which can be deadly to a motorcyclist.
- Keep in mind that scooters and mopeds travel at much lower speeds than motorcycles.



LANE FILTERING

Motorcycle operators may pass another vehicle stopped in the same direction of travel in the same lane when the following conditions exist:



- The individual is on a roadway divided into two or more adjacent traffic lanes in the same direction of travel.
- The individual is on a roadway with a speed limit of 45 miles per hour or less.
- The motorcycle is traveling at a speed of 15 miles per hour or less.
- The movement may be made safely.
- For more information on lane filtering, visit: ddid.utah.gov/lane-filtering/.

Note: An operator of a motorcycle, moped, or bicycle who is 16 years of age or older may, after bringing the vehicle to a complete stop at the intersection or stop line and determines that the traffic-control signal has not detected the operator's presence by waiting a reasonable period of time and not less than 90 seconds at the intersection or stop line may proceed across the roadway if there are no other vehicles or pedestrians near the intersection.

D. PEDESTRIAN VEHICLES

A pedestrian vehicle is designed and manufactured for people with disabilities. It must be less than 48 inches wide, have an engine displacement of less than 300 cubic centimeters and less than 12 brake horsepower, and not be capable of exceeding 30 mph.

E. MOBILITY VEHICLES

A mobility vehicle is a vehicle used by a person with a physical disability that meets the specifications outlined by the division and can be driven on a public roadway, within appropriate restrictions, and by an individual with a valid mobility vehicle permit. This permit issued by the division grants authority and specifies the conditions for a person with a physical disability to operate a mobility vehicle on a public highway.

Note: Pedestrian and mobility vehicles may be used on the highways and are exempt from registration, inspection, and the usual operator license requirements. The Commissioner of Public Safety governs the authority to operate pedestrian vehicles.

F. INTERACTING WITH LARGE VEHICLES

It may sound obvious, but trucks are not large cars. To reduce the chance of a crash with a large tractor-trailer, the so-called "18-wheeler," drivers must be familiar with a truck's physical capabilities and common maneuvers.

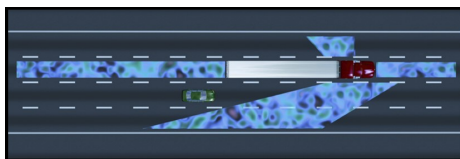
More than 250,000 crashes occur between cars and commercial vehicles each year. Many of these crashes could be avoided by keeping these points in mind:

- Commercial vehicles are generally larger vehicles and less maneuverable than cars.
- These vehicles have much larger blind spots than cars.
- They have longer stopping and accelerating distances, wider turning areas, and weigh more.



THE NO-ZONE

The no zone is the area around large trucks or buses where vehicles disappear from the commercial driver's view into blind spots. These blind spots are on large vehicles' sides, rear, and front.



SIDE NO ZONE

Large trucks and buses have significant no zones on both sides. They are much larger than your vehicle's blind spots. Trucks have a more prominent spot on their right side, starting behind the cab and extending up to the length of the truck. If you cannot see the driver's face in the side view mirror, they cannot see you. Avoid driving alongside a large vehicle for any longer than required. If the driver needs to swerve or change lanes, the chances of a crash are significantly increased.



FRONT NO ZONE

Because of a large vehicle's size and weight, they take longer to stop than cars. A loaded truck with good tires and properly adjusted brakes, traveling at 55 mph under ideal conditions requires a minimum of 335 feet before coming to a complete stop, or greater than 1 1/2 times a car's stopping distance. Therefore, it is essential not to enter a roadway in front of a large vehicle or change lanes in front of a large vehicle. When passing a large vehicle, look for the whole front of the vehicle in your rear-view mirror before pulling in front and maintaining speed.

REAR NO ZONE

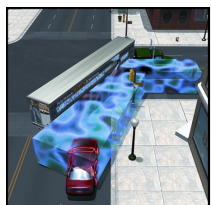
Unlike cars, large vehicles have substantial blind spots directly behind them that extend up to 200 feet. If you are too close, the large vehicle cannot see your car, and you cannot see what is ahead of you. If the large vehicle brakes or stops suddenly, you have no place to go and could run into the vehicle. You must pay close attention when following a large vehicle to prevent this.



Avoid following the vehicle too closely and position your vehicle so the driver can see it in their side mirrors. When traveling up or down steep hills, large vehicles must drive slowly, approximately 35 mph, and therefore use the right lane. If possible, avoid driving in the right lane when traveling up or down hills and near truck weigh stations, where large vehicles attempt to re-enter faster-moving traffic. Avoiding the right lane in these areas will reduce the possibility of a crash with a large vehicle.

TURNING

Pay close attention to large vehicles' turn signals, giving them room to maneuver. When a truck or bus needs to turn right, the driver sometimes swings the vehicle wide to the left to safely turn right and clear the corner of a curb or other obstruction. Sometimes space from other lanes is used to clear corners. If you try to get in between the truck or bus and



the curb, you will be squeezed between the vehicle and could suffer a serious crash. To avoid a crash, turn when the truck or bus has completed its turn.

Keep in mind:

- When you meet a truck coming from the opposite direction, keep as far as possible to the right side of the roadway to avoid a side-swept crash and to reduce the wind turbulence between the two vehicles, which pushes the vehicles apart.
- Many crashes with large vehicles occur at intersections because motorists cannot accurately judge the speed of a truck approaching before making a left turn. When in doubt about the speed of an oncoming truck or bus, do not turn left in its path. The truck or bus may go faster than you think, and it takes longer for the truck or bus to stop than a car.
- Many intersections are marked with stop lines to show where you must come to a complete stop. These stop lines help to set you farther back at an intersection to give larger vehicles more turning space. Always stop behind stop lines.
- Do not cut off a large vehicle in traffic or on the highway to reach an exit, turn, or beat a truck into a single-lane construction zone. The few seconds that might be saved are not worth a life.

SIZE AND WEIGHT REGULATIONS

Moving any vehicle that exceeds the legal size and weight limits on any highway is illegal, except with a special permit. No local authority has the power to alter these limitations.

WIDTH—no vehicle shall have a total outside width, including load, of more than 8 1/2 feet. One exception to this rule is farm tractors. Their width may not exceed 9 feet.

HEIGHT—no vehicle shall exceed 14 feet, including any load that may be carried.

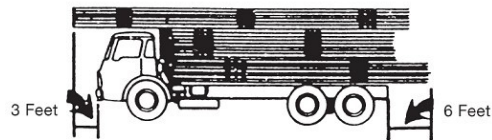
LENGTH—no single vehicle, except for fire-fighting equipment, shall exceed an overall length of 45 feet, including the front and rear bumpers. A truck tractor coupled to a semi-trailer or trailer is considered two vehicles.

Note: All other combination vehicles, with or without load (such as a motor home pulling a boat), may not exceed a total length of 65 feet in length, 8 feet in width, and 14 feet in height.

LOADS PROJECTING TO THE FRONT AND REAR

No train of vehicles or single vehicle shall carry a load extending more than 3 feet to the front, nor more than 6 feet to the rear

of the vehicle's body.



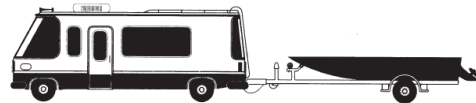
LOADS PROJECTING TO THE SIDES

No vehicle, including a passenger vehicle, may carry and load extending beyond the line of the fenders on the left side of the vehicle nor extending more than 6 inches beyond the line of the fenders on the right side of the vehicle.



G. SAFE TRAILERING AND RV

TOWING A TRAILER



Many people are surprised at the extent of trailer towing. Trailers are towed billions

of miles every year. Mobility, increased leisure time, the popularity of do-it-yourself projects, and the cost of consciousness have created a need that can be best satisfied by vehicles towing trailers. Thus, even though towing a trailer may be an occasional practice for individuals, it is a common occurrence every day across the nation.

THE MOST IMPORTANT PART...YOU

Your judgment and common sense are critical to a safe trailering experience. Driver error contributes to the large majority of crashes involving vehicle-trailer combinations. You must be sure to hook up, load, and operate the vehicle-trailer combination properly.



CONNECTING A TRAILER

The connection or hook-up is an important step that must be done carefully each time you tow a trailer. Learn the proper hook-up for your vehicle and trailer combination. Know how to correctly attach the coupler to the hitch-ball, connect the safety chains, and plug in the lights. When you begin to hook up a trailer, don't pause or stop to do something else; always finish the process first. Before leaving, check the connection to be sure the coupler and hitch-ball are properly connected. Ensure your vehicle is equipped with clean, undamaged mirrors on both sides as dirty or inadequate side mirrors restrict what you can see behind you.

LOADING A TRAILER

Trailers must be loaded heavier in the front. Loading heavier items in the front of the trailer reduces the possibility of sway. Failure to load the trailer heavier in the front is a leading cause of vehicle-trailer mishaps. Sixty percent of the cargo weight of a trailer should go in the front (nearest the towing vehicle) and forty percent in the back.



If the trailer begins to sway or whip, steer straight and reduce speed gradually; do not apply the brakes. Never increase speed. Stop as soon as you can safely and get entirely off the roadway. Check the cargo first to be sure the trailer is loaded heavier in the front. Reload if necessary. Keep heavy items on the trailer floor, not packed on top of other items. Pack your cargo tightly, and secure partial loads with tie-downs or straps and packing material. Do not overload the trailer. Exceeding the trailer manufacturer's maximum gross weight can damage or fail the trailer's components.

SAFE DRIVING WITH A TRAILER

Safe trailering involves adopting a good compensatory attitude. Even the most experienced drivers will compensate for the peculiarities of their vehicles. Trailering is no different. No matter how much experience people have, they cannot change the vehicle they are operating to fit their driving habits but instead must modify their driving to fit the vehicle. The mind must be adjusted to accept a slower pace of travel. Drive more slowly when towing. The maximum recommended speed for most vehicle-trailer combinations is 55 mph. Driving slower saves fuel and reduces your chances of losing control. Never exceed the posted speed limit. If driving conditions worsen, you must reduce your speed even more. When going down a grade, slow down BEFORE starting down the hill.

A vehicle-trailer combination requires more distance to stop. Allow extra space between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead of you when towing. When driving in rain, snow, or fog, allow even more space. When towing, your vehicle will require more time and distance to pass. Have plenty of clear highway ahead, and never pass on hills or curves. When making turns while towing a trailer, remember that the trailer does not follow directly behind the car. The trailer may require extra room to turn safely.

When backing up a trailer, go slowly. Keep your hand at the bottom of the steering wheel. To move the trailer left, move your hand to the left. To move to the right, move your hand to the right. If the trailer starts to jackknife STOP and pull ahead to straighten out; then start again.

"PRO" TRAILERING TIPS:

- If you are unsure how to properly hook up, load, or drive with a trailer, seek advice from a trailer professional.
- Recognize you are no longer driving a vehicle but a vehicle-trailer combination.
- Before driving and at each fuel stop, walk around the vehicle-trailer combination and recheck the hitch and coupler tightness, safety chain attachment, lights, and tire pressure.
- If, while driving, you hear an unusual noise or suspect trouble, stop at a safe place off the roadway to check on the problem.
- If you are driving a long distance, don't attempt to drive "straight through." Plan a rest stop so you can drive in daylight while rested and alert.

Safe trailering checklist:

- Load heavier in the front
- Hitch tight
- Chains attached
- Lights working
- Tire pressure is good
- Reduce speed
- Think ahead
- Stop often for rest
- Inspect often
- Load secure
- Wear your safety belt

TOWING VEHICLES

Occasionally, you may be called upon to tow another vehicle. There are only three rules to remember:



1. The drawbar or other connections between any tow vehicles may not exceed 15 feet in length from one vehicle to the other.
2. When a connection consists of a chain, rope, or cable, a red flag or other signal shall be attached to the connecting device. The flag shall be no

smaller than 12 inches square (one-foot square.)

3. No person shall operate a train of vehicles when any trailer or other vehicle being towed whips or swerves dangerously or unreasonably from side to side.

PLACEMENT OF WARNING DEVICES

Your vehicle may break down on the road at some point. Knowing when and how to place the flares, flags, lights, etc., is essential. Warning devices must be displayed whenever your vehicle is at least 80 inches wide or 30 feet long and is disabled or stopped along the road for more than 10 minutes. The warning devices are not required if you are:

- Legally parked in an urban district.
- Lawfully picking up or letting off passengers.
- Stopped to avoid conflict with other traffic.
- Complying with directions from a police officer or an official traffic control device.

Two simple steps for placing warning devices in emergency situations are:

1. Immediately place a flare, lighted fuse, electric lantern, or emergency reflector to the side of the vehicle (in the direction of the nearest oncoming traffic.)
2. Next, place flares, electric lights, or reflectors 100 feet to the front and rear of the vehicle. Also, place a warning device on the traffic side of, and not less than 10 feet from, the rear of your vehicle.

Remember, flares and fuses may not be carried in vehicles transporting explosives, flammable liquids, or compressed gas.

Here are a few additional points you need to know about the placement of warning devices:

- On a one-way street, the rear flag should be placed 200 feet to the rear.
- Warning devices need to be displayed if sufficient light reveals persons or vehicles from 1,000 feet.
- If your vehicle breaks down within 500 feet of a curve, hilltop, or something else that obstructs a clear view, the warning device in that direction shall be placed far enough away to give ample warning to approaching motorists. The warning device; however, may not be placed more than 500 feet away from the vehicle nor closer than 100 feet to the vehicle.

Note: All warning devices must be placed in the center of the lane where your vehicle stops. If your vehicle is entirely off the road, put the devices on the shoulder of the road as close as possible to the road surface.

SAFE USE OF FLARES AND FUSES

Warning devices such as flares and fuses are meant as safety aids. Do not let them become a safety liability. Careful and safe use of these devices involves:

- Keeping the lighted end well away from your face and eyes. Fuses, especially, can cause bad burns.
- Not attaching any flare or fuse to your vehicle. Not only is this a very dangerous action, but it is also illegal.
- Keeping the burning flares or fuses away from fuel leakages and spills.

CLEARANCES

As you drive, you need to be aware of your vehicle's increased height, width, and length. Bridges, tunnels, and overhanging trees that were not a problem when driving your vehicle can be a safety hazard when driving a larger vehicle. Some precautions you can take include:

- Knowing the dimensions of your vehicle. Squeezing through a tight place is risky. Be safe and slow down when your clearance is less than six inches. Hazards like rough roads might cause you to bounce into a low ceiling or swerve into a close wall.
- Being aware that some bridges and tunnels are not made for two vehicles to pass through at the same time. If you have any doubts, let the other vehicle go through first.
- Watch for fire escapes, low-hanging tree limbs, and filling station canopies.

BACKING

One final safety tip involves backing. When backing, use a guide if possible. Even if a guide is available, you should get out of your vehicle and look the area over before you begin to back. Never back an RV or any large vehicle into traffic.

H. EMERGENCY VEHICLES

Emergency vehicles will be equipped with sirens, flashing lights, and special horns to help them move through traffic.

As a driver you must yield the right-of-way to an emergency vehicle when the flashing lights and siren are on by pulling over to the road's edge so the emergency vehicles may pass. Avoid blocking intersections, and do not follow closer than 500 feet

behind any authorized emergency vehicle.



I. WHAT TO DO AND EXPECT WHEN PULLED OVER BY LAW ENFORCEMENT

Knowing what to do during a traffic stop will help ensure your safety. When you see emergency lights behind you, remember to:

- Activate your turn signal and pull off or to the side of the roadway as soon as it is safe.
- Turn off the engine and any audio devices.
- Stay in your vehicle unless directed by the officer to exit.

The officer may approach either side of the vehicle. Remember to:

- Roll down the window so you and the officer can better communicate.
- Wait for the officer's instructions before reaching for your driver license or vehicle documents.
- If you have questions, respectfully ask the officer.
- If you disagree with the officer's course of action, do not prolong the contact by arguing. You may contest the officer's actions through established legal channels. Your acceptance and signature on a traffic ticket is not an admission of guilt.

J. MOVE OVER LAW

The incidents of law enforcement officers, emergency medical services, and fire department personnel being struck while performing roadside duties are increasing frighteningly. Move-over laws have been enacted to lessen the problem, requiring drivers to slow down and change lanes when approaching a roadside incident. Signs are posted on the highways.

When approaching a stationary vehicle adjacent to a highway that is not parked in an apparent legal parking area that has flashing hazard lights illuminated, the driver shall reduce the speed of the vehicle, provide as much space as practical to the stationary vehicle, and if traveling in a lane adjacent to the stationary vehicle, if practical and with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, make a lane change into a lane not adjacent to the stationary vehicle.

Upon approaching a stationary vehicle displaying amber lights, the driver of a vehicle traveling in the HOV lane shall, if practical, with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, make a

lane change out of the HOV lane into a lane not adjacent to the stationary vehicle.

If you are convicted for **not** making a lane change or slowing down when approaching a stopped emergency vehicle, you must attend a four (4) hour live classroom defensive driving course within 90 days of conviction. If you fail to attend the defensive driving class, your license will be suspended for 90 days.

K. SLOW-MOVING VEHICLES



Be alert for slow-moving vehicles, especially in rural areas. A fluorescent or reflective orange and red triangle displayed on the rear of vehicles drawn by animals, farm equipment, or construction equipment means the vehicle is traveling less than 25 mph. Use caution when approaching a slow-moving vehicle, and be sure it is safe before you pass.

FARM MACHINERY—watch for tractors, combines, and other farm equipment moving across the road and traveling on state highways in rural areas. Pass with caution and remember that the operator of the farm machinery cannot hear approaching vehicles.



ANIMAL-DRAWN VEHICLES AND HORSEBACK RIDERS—in some rural areas, you may be sharing the road with animal-drawn vehicles and horseback riders. They have the same rights to use the road as a motor vehicle and must follow the same rules. They are subject to heavy damage and injury to the occupants if hit by a vehicle. Pass with caution and do not use your horn or "rev" the engine because this may scare the horse and cause a crash. To avoid other possible crashes, you should anticipate left turns made by animal-drawn vehicles into fields and driveways. Warning signs will be posted in areas where you are likely to find animal-drawn vehicles and horseback riders, so be alert.



GOLF CART—local municipalities may pass ordinances to allow golf carts to be operated on designated public roads. Golf cart operators are responsible for checking local ordinances before operating a golf cart on a public road.

Golf cart operators are responsible for safely operating a golf cart and shall comply with the same rules as a bicycle.

Golf cart operators are prohibited from consuming alcohol or drugs while operating a golf cart.

IN-LINE SKATES, SCOOTERS, SKATEBOARDS—follow the same rules as pedestrians:

- Protect your head by wearing a helmet.

- Do not ride at dusk or night.
- Never ride in traffic.
- Ride on sidewalks, driveways, in parks, and in parking lots (where permitted), and yield to other pedestrians on sidewalks.

MOTOR-ASSISTED SCOOTER—follows the same rules as a bicycle, moped, or motorcycle. A person under the age of **15** may **not** operate a motor-assisted scooter unless the person is under the direct supervision of the person’s parent or guardian. A person may **not** operate a motor-assisted scooter:

- In a public parking structure.
- On public property posted as an area prohibiting skateboards.
- On a highway with four or more lanes.
- On a highway with a posted speed limit greater than 25 mph.

SECTION 12: Special Driving Situations

A. NIGHT DRIVING

Driving at night is more complex and hazardous than daytime driving. The light provided by your headlights limits the distance you can see in front. Here are some things you can do that will help when you are driving at night:

- Use your high beams whenever there are no oncoming vehicles. High beams let you see twice as far as low beams.
- Dim your high beams for approaching traffic. If a vehicle comes toward you with its high beams, look toward the right side of the road to avoid being distracted or momentarily blinded by their headlights.
- Use your low beams when following another vehicle.
- In fog, rain, or snow, use your low beams. Light from your high beams may cause glare making it more difficult to see ahead. Some vehicles have fog lights that you can use in fog, snow, or rain.
- Avoid looking directly into oncoming headlights. Keep your eyes searching the road in front of your vehicle.
- Search well ahead of your headlight beams, looking for dark shapes on the roadway.
- Glance occasionally to the right and left to determine the location of the edge of the pavement and hazards that may come from the sides.
- Do not wear sunglasses or colored lenses when driving at night or on overcast days. Tinted or colored lenses reduce your vision.
- Increase your following distance by adding at least one second for night driving conditions and at least two seconds for driving on unfamiliar roadways at night.
- It is wise to slow down your speed at night. The law requires that you drive at a reasonable and prudent speed. That means it may be too fast, especially at night, if you drive the posted speed limit.
- Turn on your headlights no later than half an hour



after sunset and keep them on until half an hour before sunrise.

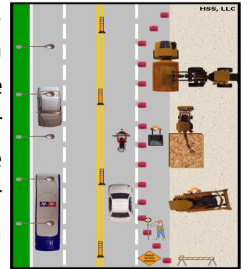
B. WORK ZONES

A work zone is where roadwork occurs and may involve lane closures, detours, and moving equipment.



Work zones have become increasingly dangerous places for both workers and drivers. Approximately 40,000 people per year are injured due to motor vehicle crashes in work zones.

Watch for directional signs, cones, barrels, lights, large vehicles, and workers when approaching a work zone. Work may be overhead, underground, tree-trimming, or surveying activities. Work zone signs have an orange background and black letters or symbols. Always reduce your speed in a work zone, even if there are no workers.



The narrower lanes and rough pavement can create hazardous conditions.

As a driver in a work zone, you should:

- Reduce your speed, increase your following distance, watch the traffic around you, and be prepared to stop.
- Use extreme caution when driving through a work zone at night, whether workers are present or not.
- Adjust your lane position to allow space for workers and construction zones.
- Observe the posted work zone signs until you see "End Road Work."
- Expect delays, plan for them, and leave early to reach your destination on time.
- When you can, use alternate routes and avoid work zones.
- Drivers caught speeding in a work zone can be fined twice the amount of the regular fine for speeding.

C. RURAL ROAD DRIVING

Driving on rural highways can be dangerous. Stay alert, watch for warning signs, and obey the speed limit. Some road conditions and driving hazards are unique to rural roads. It is important to understand the different road conditions that you may experience on rural roads.

GRAVEL OR DIRT

Traction can be reduced on gravel or dirt roads. You should reduce your speed, increase your following distance and realize you may skid when trying to stop your vehicle.

NARROW ROADS

Rural roads are generally narrower and may have ditches or drop-offs instead of shoulders. You should reduce your speed, center your vehicle in your lane, and watch for oncoming traffic that may attempt to share your lane.

NARROW AND SINGLE-LANE BRIDGES

You should look for warning signs identifying narrow or single-lane bridges. Take turns crossing the bridge; generally, the first driver to the bridge has the right-of-way.

OPEN BRIDGE GRATINGS OR STEEL BRIDGES

These can reduce your traction. Reduce your speed, increase your following distance, and maintain a firm grip on the steering wheel.

AREAS OF REDUCED VISION

Blind corners created by wooded areas, crops growing in fields, and steep hills can limit how far you can see. In areas with reduced vision, always reduce your speed and be prepared to stop.

UNCONTROLLED INTERSECTIONS

Some intersections on rural roads are not controlled by yield or stop signs. These intersections can be very dangerous if you do not cautiously approach them. When approaching an uncontrolled rural intersection, slow down and be prepared to stop for crossing or oncoming traffic.

D. TRIP PLANNING

By determining your overall transportation needs, there are ways you can help reduce your driving costs when planning for a trip.

- Do you need to drive yourself? Carpooling with someone else or taking public transportation, if available, would be a great option. The best way to extend the life of your vehicle and save on fuel is to drive less.

- Avoid driving during heavy traffic—it causes extra wear and tear on you and the vehicle.
- Make a list of the things you need and the places you need to go. Go to as many places as possible on any one trip and call ahead to have items ready for pickup.
- To prepare your vehicle for any long trip, check the essential mechanical components such as windshield, windows, lights, tires, all fluid levels, belts, hoses, and brakes, and get a good night's rest the night before.
- Have a plan for the route, including the route number and entrance and exit numbers of the final destination. Consider rest stops, fuel stops, food stops, and potential construction areas.
- The average number of miles driven on major highways is 100 to 110 miles every two hours, with 10 to 15-minute breaks every two to three hours and 1-hour stops for meals. If one person is doing all the driving, six to eight hours of driving on any day should be considered the limit. When two or more persons can share the driving, total driving time should not exceed 10 to 11 hours. Avoid driving after dark when visibility is limited and particularly after 11:00 pm when you are more apt to fall asleep while driving.
- Be prepared when going on any trip. Remember to take extra keys if you lock them in the vehicle or lose them. Insurance information, money for expected and unexpected travel expenses, vehicle owner's manual for any vehicle breakdowns, and maps of local areas in case of lost internet connection.

E. WINTER DRIVING

Winter in Utah is the most challenging driving season of the year. Not only do you have snow and ice to deal with, but there are fewer hours of daylight as well. Before winter arrives, ensure your vehicle is in good condition, and you have good snow tires. For front-wheel drive vehicles, it is best to put snow or "all-season" tires on all four wheels, not just the front. Snow tires with metal studs may be used from October through March of each year.

During ice or snowstorms, especially when a weather advisory is issued, do not drive unless necessary. Always clear the ice and snow from your vehicle, including the headlights, taillights, windows, and windshield wipers. Be sure to use a freeze-resistant cleaning solution for the wipers and that the reservoir is filled adequately.

Even if your vehicle has good traction in ice and snow, other drivers will be traveling with caution, do not disrupt traffic flow by driving faster than everyone else. Take it easy, drive slowly, and be prepared for any emergency. Be aware that bridges, ramps, and overpasses are likely to freeze first, and after UDOT crews have cleared the roadways, some spots may remain slippery.

It is a good idea always to be prepared with a survival kit in your vehicle. Supplies include a properly inflated spare tire, shovel, jumper cables, tow, and tire chains, a bag of salt or sand, flashlight, extra batteries, reflective triangles, brightly colored cloth, compass, first aid kit, exterior windshield cleaner, ice scraper, snow brush, matches in a waterproof container, blankets, woolen gloves, socks, hat, water, and non-perishable foods that give you energy such as unsalted canned nuts, dried fruits, and hard candy.

If you become stranded while traveling in cold weather, stay with your vehicle. Only leave your vehicle if you know exactly where you are and how far it is to help. Most deaths under these circumstances occur when people get out of their vehicles, become lost and suffer prolonged exposure to the cold. Stay calm, wait for help to arrive, and use the following tips:

- Turn on your hazard warning lights.
- To attract attention, light two flares and place one at each end of the vehicle a safe distance away. Hang a brightly colored cloth from your driver-side window, mirror, or door handle.
- Keep the exhaust pipe clear of snow and debris. Fumes from the exhaust can leak into the vehicle and cause you to black out or even cause death.
- Run the engine and heater until the vehicle is reasonably warm, and then turn it off. Repeat this process as long as fuel is available. Running the engine for approximately 10 minutes each hour to charge the battery and warm the interior is recommended.
- Even in frigid temperatures, leave at least one open window to let fresh air in. Occupants of an idling vehicle can suffer carbon monoxide poisoning if ventilation is not adequate and heavy snow and ice can seal a vehicle shut.
- At least one person in the vehicle should always remain awake.
- To protect yourself from frostbite and hypothermia, use woolen items and blankets to keep warm.

In freezing weather, several things can happen to your brakes:

- They may be ineffective for several hundred feet, then suddenly grab as the friction dries out the brakes.
- All moving parts can freeze solid, resulting in the complete loss of brakes.
- The brakes may not release once they are applied.

To help prevent problems from occurring, lightly touch your brakes occasionally.

F. DRIVING IN VERY HOT WEATHER

When driving in scorching weather, pay special attention to these items.

TIRES

Check the tire mounting and air pressure. Inspect the tires every two hours or every 100 miles. Air pressure increases with the temperature. Do not let the air out; the pressure will be too low when the tires cool off.

ENGINE OIL

The engine oil helps keep the engine cool. Make sure there is enough oil. If you have an oil temperature gauge, ensure the temperature is within the acceptable range while driving.

ENGINE COOLANT

Ensure the engine cooling system has enough water and anti-freeze before driving. When driving, check the water temperature or coolant temperature gauge occasionally. Make sure that it remains in the normal range. If the gauge goes above the highest safe temperature, something wrong may lead to engine failure and possibly fire. Stop driving as soon as safely possible to find out what is wrong.

WATCH FOR BLEEDING TAR

Tar in the road pavement frequently rises to the surface in very hot weather. Spots where tar bleeds to the surface, can be slippery, so use caution when you see it.

GO SLOW ENOUGH TO PREVENT OVERHEATING

High speeds create more heat for tires and the engine. In desert conditions, the heat may build up to the point where it is dangerous. The heat will increase the chances of tire failure or even fire and engine failure.

G. MOUNTAIN DRIVING

Mountain driving can be very different from normal driving conditions. Some hazards you should be aware of are steep hills, wildlife, rocks in the roadway, and changing weather conditions. Gravity plays a major role in mountain driving because it slows your vehicle down on an upgrade. You need to use

lower gears to drive up hills and steep mountains. When coming down steep hills or mountains, gravity causes the speed of your vehicle to increase; therefore, you must select a safe speed, use proper braking techniques and use a lower gear.

You should plan ahead and obtain information about any long steep grades along your planned travel route. If possible, speak to other drivers familiar with the grades to determine safe speeds. Here are some more tips to use when driving up hills or mountains:

- If your vehicle experiences difficulty traveling up steep roadways, pull off the road at a safe place or stay in the right lane to allow other vehicles to pass.
- Pay special attention to speed limit signs and warning signs, such as those warning of curves, steep hills, or other hazards.
- If a speed limit is posted or there is a sign indicating maximum safe speed, never exceed the speed shown.
- You must yield to vehicles going uphill if you are traveling downhill on a narrow road.
- Do not coast downhill by shifting into neutral or disengaging the clutch.
- Stay close to the right edge of the road to avoid oncoming traffic.
- Sound the horn when approaching any sharp curve on a narrow road where the view is obstructed.

H. DESERT DRIVING

Desert driving is generally done on reasonably good roads with gas, food, water, and accommodations available at convenient intervals. Unless you go off-road, most roads will be paved or have gravel. Except during the summer, deserts get hot, with daily temperatures in the 100 degrees Fahrenheit range and low to zero humidity. Some tips to use when driving in the desert:

- If you are not used to high temperatures, do not drive through the desert in the summer. If you must drive through the desert in the summer, stay on the freeways and use a vehicle with air conditioning.
- Always carry enough water for you and your passengers to survive in the desert if your vehicle breaks down.
- Carry water for your vehicle's radiator. The vehicle's cooling system can be affected, so watch the

radiator temperature and coolant levels.

- If your vehicle breaks down in the desert, stay with it. Do not wander away from the vehicle unless it is to get help from a clearly-visible call box on the road or an inhabited building within a few minutes walk.
- Do not take side roads off the freeway or highway unless you know where they go.

I. LIGHTNING

Only a hard-topped vehicle will protect you in a lightning storm. Make sure all doors are closed and windows are up. Do not touch any metal surfaces. Do not use radios connected to an external antenna mounted on the vehicle. Otherwise, the safest place during a thunderstorm is inside a well-constructed building with plumbing and electric wiring.

J. FLOODING

Flooding can occur when streams and rivers flow over their banks, and dams or levees break when there is runoff from deep snow, or heavy rainfall. Floodwaters can be found on roads, bridges, and low areas. Flash floods can come rapidly and unexpectedly. They can occur within a few minutes or hours of excessive rainfall.

Do not drive through flooded areas. If you see a flooded roadway ahead, turn around and find another route to get to your destination. Be cautious, especially at night, when visibility is limited. Remember, six inches of water will reach the bottom of most passenger vehicles, causing loss of control or possible stalling. Two feet of moving water can carry away most vehicles, including sport utility vehicles and pick-up trucks. Even if the water appears shallow enough to cross, do not attempt to cross a flooded roadway. Water can hide dips or, worse, and floodwaters can damage roadways by washing away the underlying road surface. If there is no other route, proceed to higher ground and wait for the waters to subside.

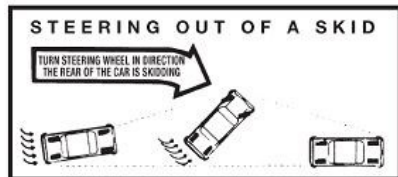
K. SKIDDING

Most of us think of ice and snow when we think of skidding. Remember that skidding can also happen on wet roadways. Your vehicle may start to hydroplane at speeds over 35 mph. Hydroplaning occurs when the front tires ride on water instead of the road. As you go faster, the problem worsens, and you will lose control of your steering.

In Utah, we also have a particular problem with black ice. Black ice is difficult to see on the roadway and appears more like a wet spot than a patch of ice.

Unfortunately, many crashes occur each year from skids caused by black ice.

The best policy is to keep a skid from happening. Slow down to a speed at which you can control the vehicle. If you do skid, slowly take your foot off the gas pedal. If your rear wheels skid to the right, turn your front wheels to the right. If the rear wheels skid to the left, turn left.



Do not steer too far, though, as that will make the vehicle skid in the other direction. Do not slam on your brakes. Once your vehicle regains traction, straighten the wheels.

L. VEHICLE SUBMERGED UNDERWATER

If you are in a crash and your vehicle enters a pond, lake, river, or other body of water, you should remain calm and assess the situation. If your vehicle enters the water, it will only float on the surface for 30 to 60 seconds, so immediately attempt to get out of the vehicle. First, remove your safety belt, lower the window, and climb onto the vehicle's top. Before trying to swim, assess the current of the water.

If the vehicle is sinking quickly and you cannot open the door or window, you must wait for the pressure to equalize. Take off heavy clothing that will cause you to sink, but keep your shoes on in case you have to kick the window to escape. Try to open the door when the water along the window is to your shoulder. If you can, a rush of water will enter the vehicle.

If you cannot open the door or window, there will be a small air pocket near the part of the vehicle which is highest in the water. If you can't get a side window open, take a breath and kick the window out. Go to the air pocket for one more breath and then escape.

M. RUNAWAY VEHICLE RAMPS

You may **NOT** use a runaway vehicle ramp unless you are in an emergency requiring the use of the ramp to stop your vehicle. You are prohibited from stopping, standing, or parking on a runaway vehicle ramp or in the pathway of a runaway vehicle ramp.

N. DISTRACTING SITUATIONS

Sometimes while driving, you may drop something, lose a contact lens, be stung by a bee, or be distracted in another way. Some people panic when something like this happens. They become more concerned with the problem than about their driving and often run off the road or into the vehicle in front of them. Don't let this happen to you. If you have a distraction, immediately pull over to the roadway's side and address the situation.

People walking, jogging, riding bicycles, or operating pedestrian vehicles on the roadway can distract drivers. Besides being

hard to see, they sometimes do the unexpected. As a driver, you must always have your car under control and be ready to react to any sudden action of others using the roadways.

O. AVOIDING COLLISIONS WITH ANIMALS

You can reduce your chances of colliding with an animal by using caution when driving at dawn and dusk when animals are most active. Be alert when driving on roadways marked with deer crossing signs. These signs are placed in areas with a large number of deer/vehicle collisions. Look well down the roadway and at the sides, slow down, and use caution when approaching animals standing near the roadway. The animal may bolt or change direction at the last minute, and other deer may follow. Do not swerve to avoid the animal; your risk of injury may be greater if you do. Keep your vehicle under control and in the travel lane. Watch for dogs and cats in residential areas and avoid hitting them.

If you need to pull to the side of the road, turn on your emergency flashers, raise your hood, and tie something white or orange on the antenna or left door handle.

P. RAILROAD CROSSINGS

As the number of drivers increases yearly, more people die at railroad crossings. In a car-train collision, the odds that those in the car will live are not very good. Learn what to do at railroad crossings so that you do not have a collision:

- Always assume the track is in use and expect a train, on any track, at any time. Use extreme caution and always remember to slow down.
- Never pass a vehicle going your direction at a railroad crossing.
- Do not park closer than 50 feet from a railroad crossing unless signs indicate that you may, or it is allowed by local law.
- When you stop at a railroad crossing, you must be between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail.
- Trains sound their horn as they approach a crossing; therefore, turning down the car radio is a good safety measure.
- Every railroad crossing should be taken seriously. Do not assume a train is not coming at night just because you don't see lights.
- Slow down or stop and look before crossing the tracks. If lights are flashing, you must come to a complete stop. You may not proceed while the lights are flashing. After coming to a complete stop, if you suspect the flashing lights are not working correctly, you may drive through the rail-

road crossing only if you have a clear line of sight of at least one mile down the tracks in both directions and no evidence of a train approaching.

- Never drive through, around, or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while they are down or being opened or closed.

Train tracks are private property, no matter which railroad owns them. Trains have the right-of-way 100% of the time—over ambulances, fire engines, cars, the police, and pedestrians.

A typical locomotive weighs approximately 400,000 pounds or 200 tons. When 100 railcars are added to the locomotive, the train can weigh approximately 6,000 tons. The weight ratio of an automobile to a train is proportional to a soda can and an automobile.

A train may extend three feet or more outside the steel rail, making the safety zone for pedestrians well beyond the rails.

Trains cannot stop quickly. It is the simple law of physics. The vast weight, size, and speed of the train dictate how quickly it can stop under ideal conditions. Once the train is set into emergency braking, a 100-car freight train traveling at 55 mph will need more than a mile to stop—approximately 18 football fields.

There are roughly 200,000 miles of railroad tracks in the United States. Trains can move in either direction at any time. Trains are sometimes pushed by locomotives instead of being pulled. This is especially true in commuter and light rail passenger service.

Cross tracks only at designated pedestrian or roadway crossings. Observe and obey all warning signs and signals. Never walk down a train track; it's illegal and dangerous.

If your vehicle stalls on a crossing, immediately get everyone out of the vehicle and off the tracks. Notify local authorities immediately. If a train is coming, stay clear of the tracks and run towards the approaching train at an angle away from the train. Moving toward the approaching train will make you less likely to be hit by flying debris. If no train is in sight, post lookouts and try to start or move the vehicle.

Public railroad crossings have been marked with warning devices for your safety by highway departments and railroad companies. Learn what the warning devices are and watch for them. With these warning devices and caution on your part, railroad-crossing collisions may never happen.

ADVANCE WARNING SIGNS



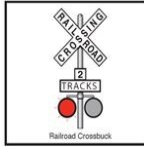
Advance warning signs are posted before you reach the crossing and tell you to slow down, look, listen and be prepared to stop at the crossing ahead.

PAVEMENT MARKINGS



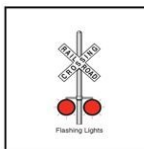
A stop line, an “X,” and the letters “RR” may be painted on the pavement in front of railroad crossings. These markings warn you to be aware of the crossing ahead and to pay particular attention to the possible approach of a train.

RAILROAD CROSSBUCK SIGNS



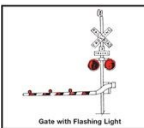
Crossbuck signs are found at all public crossings. If there is more than one set of tracks, a sign below the crossbuck indicates the number of tracks. Be prepared to stop at the tracks if a train is coming. **You must yield to train traffic.**

FLASHING LIGHTS



Flashing lights and bells are used with crossbuck signs at many railroad crossings. Always **STOP** when lights begin to flash, or bells begin to ring, which means a train is coming. If there is more than one set of tracks, ensure all tracks are clear before crossing.

GATES



Gates are used with flashing light signals at some railroad crossings. Stop when the lights flash and before the gates begin to lower across your traffic lane. Remain **stopped** until the gates are raised, and the lights stop flashing.

MOTORCYCLES AND BICYCLES

Riders should approach a railroad crossing with caution. Refrain from swerving to get a better angle for crossing.

SCHOOL BUSES

Drivers are required to stop at all railroad crossings. The driver must check both directions and listen for approaching trains, proceed only when safe, and never shift gears on the crossing.

TRUCKS CARRYING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Drivers are required to stop at all railroad crossings. The driver should make a safe, gradual stop to minimize the possibility of causing a crash. Do not shift gears when crossing the tracks. When possible, reroute away from railroad crossings or use a crossing that utilizes flashing red lights and/or gates.

TRAX LIGHT RAIL AND STRETCARS

Utah Transit Authority currently operates a light rail system throughout Salt Lake Valley. The first segment of TRAX opened in December 1999. Today, TRAX features three lines: the blue line from Draper to Salt Lake, the red line from South Jordan to the University of Utah, and the green line from West Valley to

Salt Lake International Airport, for a total of 42.5 miles of line and 50 stations.

Overhead electrical lines power light rail cars. Each car is 88 feet long and weighs approximately 88,000 pounds. Trains size can vary from one to four cars in length. It is important to know that light rail vehicles accelerate quickly and reach speeds up to 65 mph within 21 seconds. Never try to beat a light rail train through a railroad crossing.

At some locations in the system, an overhead sign will flash the logo of a train. This means a train is approaching the area; you should pay extra attention to traffic signals at these intersections. The flashing train logo is **not** an indication to stop but merely an additional warning device.

SECTION 13: Physical Health Problems and Driving Safety

In 1979, the Utah State Legislature made provisions for increasing highway safety while allowing many people with health concerns to drive within appropriate safety limits.

The law states that **individuals are personally responsible** for ensuring they are in reasonably good health when driving. If a person has a health condition that may affect their ability to operate a vehicle safely, they must report it to the Driver License Division and are expected to seek competent medical evaluation and advice. Their physicians are responsible for advising them about their health as it relates to driving safety. A physician does not have the authority to restrict anyone's driving but is responsible for reporting a patient's health status accurately. This report may permit an unlimited license, one with restrictions, or, in some cases, a denial of a license for safety reasons.

The legislature also set up a Driver License Medical Advisory Board to advise physicians and the Driver License Division. The board emphasizes the functional ability to drive a vehicle safely rather than stressing impairments. It developed a form, "Functional Ability Evaluation Medical Report," or "Guidelines," to help physicians advise their patients and simplify reporting.

The guidelines include possible health concerns in the following 11 categories:

- (A) Diabetes and Metabolic Conditions
- (B) Cardiovascular (heart)
- (C) Pulmonary (lung)
- (D) Neurologic (nervous system)
- (E) Seizures and other Episodic Conditions
- (F) Learning, Memory, and Communication Disorders
- (G) Mental Health
- (H) Alcohol and Other Drugs
- (I) Visual Disorders
- (J) Musculoskeletal Abnormality or Chronic Debility
- (K) Alertness or Sleep Disorders

In some circumstances, it might be appropriate for the Medical Advisory Board to review a case to help determine driving eligibility.

Applicants for a driver license will be asked to answer health-related questions. If there is a health concern, they will be given a Functional Ability Evaluation form to take to their

healthcare provider, who will complete a Functional Ability Safety Assessment.

The form is then returned to the Driver License Division, and, if appropriate, a license to drive will be issued based on previously determined levels of driving risk. For example, if there is a vision problem and the person cannot read highway signs at a distance, the individual may be considered safe to drive, but at reduced speeds, and a restricted license could then be issued.

If you have a health problem, ask your physician how it might affect your driving. Many medications may cause drowsiness or other difficulties; therefore, a physician may advise against driving until a suitable dosage schedule has been worked out that will not impair driving. Abuse or excessive use of prescription drugs has caused many serious accidents and should be avoided. Individual drivers are responsible for knowing their abilities and for driving safely.

The **guidelines** require higher standards of fitness for drivers of commercial motor vehicles than for private vehicles, but the principles are the same.

A. EYE (VISION) TEST

The division requires 20/40 vision and peripheral fields (side vision) of 90° in at least one eye to pass the vision test. If failed to meet this standard with or without glasses, you will be required to get a statement from your eye doctor. The statement must be presented before your application can be completed. It should indicate specific vision problems and suggested restrictions, if any.

A vision test is required on all applications processed in a field office. Everyone age 65 and older is required to pass a vision examination with every license application.

B. MENTAL AND HEALTH CONDITIONS

Mental and health conditions are just as important as physical health concerns. If your mind is not on your driving, you are probably not driving safely. Some forms of behavior which often provide hints about our mental health are:

- Finding that you are always mad at other drivers and sometimes try to "get even."
- Tending to be excessively confused or frustrated when traffic becomes heavy.
- Being so depressed and worried about things that your attention is not always on the road.
- Finding that you are frequently getting traffic citations.

- Having trouble adjusting to an emotional shock such as losing a loved one.

If you are angry or excited, give yourself time to cool off. Take a walk or talk to a friend. Do anything, but stay off the road until you have cooled down.

If you are worried about something, do something that will allow you to concentrate on your driving. Listen to the radio or sing to yourself.

If you are impatient, give yourself extra time. If you leave a few minutes early, you will not feel the need to speed, beat traffic signals, or do other things that can get you a traffic citation or cause a crash.

C. REVIEW EXAMINATION

Sometimes the division will request that a driver appears for a review examination. The request for an evaluation may be based upon a recommendation from:

- Medical professional.
- Confidential reporting.
- Law enforcement officer who observed a driving situation that calls into question the driver's ability to operate a vehicle safely.
- Another individual or agency which indicates that the driver may be impaired.
- Have a medical condition that requires an assessment of the driver's functional ability to drive.

A review examination does not necessarily lead to the withdrawal of the driving privilege. In most cases, upon completion of the review process, a driver is allowed to drive under applicable restrictions if deemed safe by the division. The driving privilege will be withdrawn if an individual does not complete a required review examination.

After the completed review examination, a hearing officer will discuss the results with the driver and review the medical evaluation. The hearing officer will take into account:

- The driving needs of the individual.
- The type of roads or highways used.
- The traffic conditions usually experienced, etc.

The hearing officer will also refer to guidelines established by the Driver License Medical Advisory Board as they relate to the medical form provided by the driver. The hearing officer will then decide whether any restrictions need to be placed on the driver license. Only when the division determines that a driver cannot operate a vehicle safely under any conditions is the driver license withdrawn. Often no restrictions are required, but

when they are, one or more of the restrictions listed in Section 3 are specified on the driver license.

Remember, it is your responsibility to find out about and report mental or health problems, just as you must for physical problems.

The Driver License Division staff will gladly provide information about the medical guidelines as they apply to the licensing program.

APPENDIX A: Street-Legal All-Terrain

It is possible to register an all-terrain type 1 vehicle (ATV), a utility vehicle (UTV), or a full-size all-terrain (FSV) vehicle as a street-legal all-terrain vehicle when certain conditions are met.

A. VEHICLE TYPES

ATV TYPE 1—any motor vehicle 52” or less in width, having an unladen dry weight of 1500 pounds or less, traveling on three or more low-pressure tires, having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and designed for, or capable of travel over unimproved terrain.

ATV TYPE 2—any motor vehicle 80” or less in width, traveling on four or more low-pressure tires, having a steering wheel, non-straddle seating, a rollover protection system, and designed for or capable of travel over unimproved terrain, and is an electric-powered vehicle; or a vehicle powered by an internal combustion engine and has an unladen dry weight of 3500 pounds or less. This does not include golf carts, any vehicle designed to carry a person with a disability, any vehicle not specifically designed for recreational use, or farm tractors as defined under Section [41-1a-102](#).

UTV UTILITY TYPE VEHICLE—any recreational vehicle designed for and capable of traveling over unimproved terrain. Traveling on four or more tires and having a width that, when measured at the widest point of the vehicle, is not less than 30” and does not exceed 70.” And unladen dry weight of 2200 pounds or less. Having a seat height of 20-40” when measured at the forward edge of the seat bottom. Having side-by-side seating with a steering wheel for control.

FTV FULL-SIZE ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLE—any recreation vehicle designed for and capable of travel over unimproved terrain. Traveling on four or more tires and having a width that, when measured at the widest point of the vehicle, is not less than 55” and does not exceed 92.” Having an unladen dry weight of 6500 pounds or less, a maximum seat height of 50” when measured at the forward edge of the seat bottom, and a steering wheel for control.

B. REGISTRATION

A street-legal all-terrain type 1 utility type vehicle and the full-size vehicle must comply with county motor vehicle emissions, inspections, and maintenance programs.

C. LICENSING

The street-legal ATV/UTV and FSV shall comply with the exact

requirements of a motorcycle: following traffic rules, registering, titling, odometer statement, vehicle identification, license plates, and registration fees.

If you have a Class D or CDL, you are licensed to drive a street-legal ATV/UTV or FSV.

D. HIGHWAY USE

All-terrain type 1, a UTV, or an FTV that meets the requirements may be operated as a street-legal ATV/UTV or an FSV on a street or highway with one lane in each direction.

The street-legal ATV/UTV or FSV operating on a highway may not exceed the lesser of the posted speed limit or 50 miles per hour. If operating on a highway with posted speed higher than 50 miles per hour, the operator shall operate the street-legal ATV/UTV or FSV on the extreme right-hand side of the roadway and shall equip the street-legal ATV/UTV with a reflector or reflective tape.

A street legal ATV/UTV or FSV shall be equipped with one or more headlamps, one or more tail lamps, either a tail lamp or a separate lamp to illuminate the rear license plate with a white light, one or more red reflectors on the rear, one or more stop lamps on the rear, amber or red electric turn signals on each side of the front and rear, a braking system other than a parking brake, a horn or other warning device, a muffler and emission control system which complies with Utah requirements, rearview mirrors on the right and left side of the driver, a windshield (unless the operator wears eye protection while operating the vehicle), a speedometer for nighttime operation and tires no larger than the tires the ATV manufacturer made available for the ATV and have at least 2/32” or greater tire tread.

Anyone younger than 21 years of age is required to wear a DOT -approved helmet.

E. COURSES

For information regarding the usage of or to register for the youth training courses, contact the Utah Division of Outdoor Recreation at recreation.utah.gov/off-highway-vehicles/.

Beginning January 1, 2023, Utah requires all OHV operators to complete the free Utah Off-Highway Vehicle Education Course. Operators under the age of 18 shall possess a youth OHV education certificate in order to operate an OHV on public land, road, or trail. Operators 18 years of age or older may operate an OHV if they possess an approved adult OHV education certificate. The once-in-a-lifetime course is expected to take less

than 30 minutes to complete. To complete this course, visit recreation.utah.gov/off-highway-vehicles/ohv-education-course/.

APPENDIX B: Vehicle Registration

In Utah, the Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) handles vehicle, vessel, and aircraft registration, while driver license and identification cards are handled through the Driver License Division (DLD.)

A. WHAT VEHICLES MUST BE REGISTERED

Cars, watercraft, trucks, off-highway vehicles, trailers, snowmobiles, campers, aircraft, motorcycles, low-speed electric vehicles, and street-legal ATVs.

Trailers weighing less than 750 pounds when empty and not used for commercial purposes are not required to be registered. However, any trailer may be registered for the resident's convenience.

B. WHO MUST REGISTER THEIR VEHICLES

Utah residents must register any of the above vehicles for use in the state.

Non-residents using their watercraft in Utah for more than 60 days per year must register in Utah.

Non-residents using their off-highway vehicle or snowmobile in Utah pay an annual user fee to the Division of Parks and Recreation. Upon fee payment, a user receives a decal for display on the off-highway vehicle or snowmobile. Decals are available from Parks and Recreation or their authorized agents.

Exceptions: Non-resident students who pay non-resident tuition, certain military personnel, temporary workers, and individuals temporarily in Utah engaged in public or charitable service may be exempt from registering vehicles in Utah.

WHEN REGISTERING VEHICLES IN UTAH

Contact the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) at 801.297.7780 or their website at dmv.utah.gov for more information on vehicle registration and emissions.

APPENDIX C: Crashes and Insurance

A. UTAH MOTOR VEHICLE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAW

This law requires that every resident owner of a motor vehicle, including motorcycles, shall maintain the owner's or operator's security (proof of financial responsibility) in effect at any time the motor vehicle is operated on a highway or a quasi-public road or parking area within the state.

Anyone who knowingly operates a motor vehicle or permits one to be operated without the owner's security is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor and may have their driving privilege suspended or revoked and their vehicle impounded.

Motor vehicle insurance is the most convenient and least expensive way to comply with this law.

B. INSURANCE COVERAGE

The most important types of insurance coverage are.

BODILY INJURY AND PROPERTY DAMAGE LIABILITY

Mandatory coverage that provides payment for injuries or damages caused through your negligence to another person's property. This coverage can be used to meet the Utah Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law requirements.

UNINSURED MOTORIST

Covers injuries to you and your passengers if you are in a crash caused by another driver who does not have insurance or by a "hit-and-run" driver. Property damage losses are generally not paid under this coverage.

PERSONAL INJURY PROTECTION

Mandatory and provides some basic benefits and coverage for bodily injury to you and others without determining "fault" in a crash. This is also known as "no-fault" or "PIP."

COLLISION

Covers repairs to your vehicle for damage caused by a collision, subject to a deductible, usually when no other person is at fault. This coverage is not required by law but is generally required by a lien holder.

COMPREHENSIVE

Covers repairs to your vehicle for damage caused by some reasons other than collision, such as fire, theft, vandalism, or glass breakage. This coverage is not required by law but may be required by a lien holder.

UNINSURED MOTORIST

If a vehicle owner is convicted of driving without insurance, is suspended for driving without insurance, or is identified in the computer records as having no insurance, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) must revoke the vehicle registration unless insurance is purchased within 30 days.

Note: The law states that **any time** anyone drives a motor vehicle, proof of insurance for the vehicle and/or the operator **must be in the vehicle** and shown to any peace officer asking to see it. You can provide proof of insurance to a peace officer electronically using a **mobile electronic device**. UCA [41-12a-303.2\(2\)\(a\)\(i\)](#) and [41-12a-303.2\(2\)\(d\)\(i\)\(B\)](#).

C. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

The Financial Responsibility Act is designed to protect the public from losses due to motor vehicle crashes. This law requires that you have your vehicle or yourself, as a driver, insured. Failure to obey this law may result in losing your driver license, motor vehicle registration, and license plates.

To regain these items, you must provide proof of adequate financial security and pay the required reinstatement fees and any applicable fines.

D. INVOLVED IN A CRASH

Stop immediately. You may be penalized severely for not remaining at the scene of a crash in which you are involved. Your driver license may be suspended or revoked for up to one year. In addition, you may receive a jail sentence of up to one year, a fine of up to \$2,500, or both.

Render aid if possible, or find someone trained in first aid. Until medical help arrives, you should avoid moving anyone who appears to be seriously injured unless such action is necessary to prevent further injury.

You are required to render reasonable assistance to any person injured in the crash, including transporting or making arrangements for transporting the injured person to a physician or hospital for medical treatment if it is apparent that treatment is necessary or the injured person requests transportation.

Note: It is a third-degree felony for a person to fail to stop at the scene of an injury crash.

If the crash results in property damage only and there are no injuries, the law allows for the operator of a vehicle with knowledge that the operator was involved in, or who has reason to believe that the operator may have been involved in, an accident resulting only in damage to another vehicle or other property; may move the vehicle as soon as possible out of the travel lanes on any roadway to an adjacent shoulder, the near-

est suitable cross street, or other suitable location that does not obstruct traffic; or off the freeway main lines, shoulders, medians, or adjacent areas to the nearest safe location on an exit ramp shoulder, a frontage road, the nearest suitable cross street, or other suitable location that does not obstruct traffic; and shall remain at the scene of the accident or the location described until all other requirements are fulfilled.

If the crash results in injuries, death, or at least \$2,500 in total property damage, you must notify the police, sheriff, or Highway Patrol immediately. This rule applies to all crashes, regardless of whether another driver was involved. You may also be requested to provide insurance information to the Financial Responsibility Section, Driver License Division.

The following information must be exchanged between drivers or other persons involved in the crash:

- Your name and address.
- Vehicle registration number.
- Your insurance information, including the agent or provider's name and phone number.

If the owner of an unattended vehicle is not available or cannot be found, leave a note providing this information:

- Name & address of the driver of your vehicle.
- Vehicle registration number of the vehicle that caused the crash.

Note: The operator of a vehicle that provides the information required to a police officer at the scene of the crash is exempt from providing the information to other persons involved.

E. RELEASE OF CRASH REPORT INFO

Crash reports are protected and may be released only as provided by the law. A report may be released to persons involved in the crash, excluding witnesses; anyone they name as a representative, with signed permission from the person involved in the crash; parents or legal guardian, attorney, insurance company, licensed private investigator, or the media.

Information released to the news media is limited to name, age, sex, city of residence, vehicle make and model (whether or not the vehicles were insured), and the location and description of the crash.

Note: If you are convicted in a court of law of a violation for driving without insurance or driving without proof of insurance, you will be required to carry an SR-22 for three years and pay a \$40 reinstatement fee.

F. SR-22 INSURANCE

"Future proof" of financial responsibility is evidence that you can pay for any damage to others if you are responsible for a

future accident. It is required if you fail to satisfy a judgment or your driving privilege is suspended for violating the financial responsibility laws. This proof must be maintained for **three years** following the date of the suspension or revocation or, in the case of an unsatisfied judgment, three years from the date of reinstatement.

The most common way to file "future proof" is to furnish evidence that an SR-22 automobile liability insurance policy covers you.

G. UNSATISFIED JUDGMENT

A court may render a judgment against you for damages to other injured parties. If this judgment is not satisfied within 60 days after the court decision, your driving privilege will be suspended. This rule may apply not only to drivers but also to those who own or maintain the vehicle. If your driving privilege is withdrawn, the suspension will be in effect until the judgment is satisfied and you have filed "future proof" of financial responsibility in the form of an SR-22.

H. PROVIDING SECURITY AFTER A CRASH

There are two ways you can provide the required security after a crash in which you were the at-fault driver:

1. Depositing money with the Financial Responsibility Section in the amount of the loss suffered by the other parties involved; **or**
2. Showing that you were covered by automobile liability insurance at the time of the crash. If you were not covered by such insurance, you must file one of the following:
 - Evidence that all parties involved in the crash have released you from liability.
 - Evidence that you have agreed in writing to make payments for any damages or injuries suffered by the other party or parties.
 - Evidence that you have been found not liable by a court of law.
 - Evidence that the operator was in compliance with the operator's security requirement.

If your driving privilege is suspended under this Financial Responsibility Act, it may be reinstated by complying with one of the above-listed procedures or one year following the effective date of suspension if no civil action arising out of the accident has been instituted.

APPENDIX D: Suspensions, Revocations, Point System, Driving Records

Some drivers do not meet acceptable driving standards. The Driver License Division is here to help those drivers, if possible, and to take corrective action, if necessary. The division also deals with cases of license fraud and alteration.

The various driver control programs are designed to improve driver attitude and performance. In most cases, the treatment programs are successful. However, some drivers are unable or unwilling to correct their bad habits. Those drivers can expect revocation, suspension, denial, or disqualification of their driving privileges.

A. LICENSE SUSPENSIONS

Your driving privilege will result in a mandatory suspension and may be suspended for as long as two years or until your 21st birthday for any of the following:

- You have been convicted of an offense for which mandatory suspension is required.
- You have caused or contributed to a crash by reckless or unlawful conduct in which someone was injured, killed, or resulted in serious property damage.
- You are incompetent to drive or have a mental or physical condition that would make you an unsafe driver.
- You have unlawfully or fraudulently used your license or permitted its use by someone else.
- You have refused to take or failed to pass a review examination as ordered by the division.
- You have been convicted of sufficient traffic violations to be subject to the division point system.
- You have been arrested for DUI or been found guilty of any drug offense.
- As a Utah driver, you failed to appear in court for a traffic violation when it occurred in Utah or a Non-Resident Violator Compact member state, or you failed to satisfy fees, fines, or restitution to the court on any criminal charge.
- You failed to show proof of no-fault insurance or other security as required under the Utah Automobile No-Fault Insurance Act.
- You operated a vehicle or allowed a vehicle registered by you to be operated without required insurance or proof of financial responsibility.

- You failed to pay child support.

ALTERED OR FICTITIOUS LICENSE

It is unlawful to display a license you know has been canceled, suspended, or altered. It is also illegal to alter a driver license. Either of these actions could result in your license being suspended.

B. LICENSE REVOCATIONS

Your driving privilege will result in a mandatory revocation if a court finds you guilty of any of the following:

- Manslaughter or negligent homicide while driving.
- A second or subsequent conviction for driving or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle or a motorboat while intoxicated or while any measurable controlled substance or metabolite of a controlled substance is in your body (including prescribed medications.)
- Making a false statement under oath when applying for a driver license.
- Using a motor vehicle to commit or facilitate a felony, including negligent homicide.
- Failure to stop and give aid if you are involved in a motor vehicle crash resulting in the death of or personal injury to another.
- Two charges of reckless driving or impaired driving in one year. (The court may recommend suspending your license for three months on the first conviction.) Reckless driving is defined as operating a vehicle in a willful and/or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property.
- Attempting to flee or refusing to stop after receiving a visual or audible signal from a police officer.
- Discharging or allowing the discharge of a firearm from a vehicle.
- Using, allowing the use of, or causing to be used any explosive, chemical, or incendiary device from a vehicle.
- Driving with a measurable or detectable amount of alcohol in your system when you have an alcohol-restricted status.
- Driving a vehicle without an ignition interlock device installed when you have an ignition interlock

restricted status.

- You have been convicted of careless driving, and a judge has ordered the revocation of your driver license. If you forfeit bail after being arrested for one of the above, your driver license will be revoked/suspended as if you had appeared in court and been found guilty.
- You have been convicted of negligent homicide using a handheld wireless communication device.
- You have been convicted of a texting violation or stealing gas from a retail establishment, and the judge has ordered the suspension of your license.
- You are under the age of 21 and have used false or improper proof of age to obtain or consume alcohol or gain admittance to a bar.
- You have been convicted for custodial interference.
- You have been convicted for a violation related to approaching an emergency vehicle and have failed to complete a four-hour live classroom course on driving safety offered by an approved entity.

DRIVING WHILE DENIED, SUSPENDED, OR REVOKED

If you drive while your driver license is denied, suspended, or revoked, you may be sentenced to jail for 90 days and be required to pay a fine.

Also, the length of time your driver license was originally denied, suspended, or revoked will be increased by the amount of the original time period. For example, if your license were originally suspended for three months, an additional three months would be added to your suspension. If your original suspension or revocation is based upon an alcohol-related offense, the fine may be up to \$1000, and you may be imprisoned for up to six months. If you drive while your license is suspended or revoked for DUI, metabolite of a drug, negligent homicide, a violation of the alcohol-restricted driver law, or refusal to submit to a chemical test, your vehicle may be impounded.

C. POINT SYSTEM

OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE

The point system is part of Utah's Driver Improvement Program. Points are assigned for specific types of violations. If you acquire 200 or more points within a three-year period, you will be asked to appear for a hearing. Based on the hearing, you may be placed on probation, requested to take the defensive driving course or have your driving privilege suspended. The suspension may be for three months, six months, or one year, depending on your driving record.

UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE

Utah drivers under the age of 21 are subjected to a more stringent point system. An accumulation of 70 points or more within a three-year period may result in a hearing and a subsequent suspension or denial of driving privileges from 30 days up to one year.

POINT DISTRIBUTION

Reckless driving	80
Speeding (depending on severity)	35-75
Failure to yield right-of-way	60
Following too closely (tailgating)	60
Wrong side of road	60
Wrong way on one-way street	60
Red light	50
Stop sign	50
Improper lookout	50
Improper passing	50
Negligent collision	50
Other moving violations	40

Note: Except for speeding citations, points may vary plus or minus 10%, depending upon the court's recommendation.

CLEAR POINTS FROM RECORD

By driving safely, you can clear points from your record. The point system provides that half of the total points on your record will be removed when you drive one full year without being convicted of a moving traffic violation. If you drive two successive years without a conviction, all points will be removed from your record. Points for individual convictions are automatically removed from your record three years after the date of the violation.

As a further incentive, 50 points may be removed from your record upon completing a defensive driving course recommended by the division. This 50-point reduction will be permitted only once during any three-year period. For more information, view the website for Utah Safety Council at ddc.utahsafetycouncil.org.

The defensive driving course required to reduce 50 points from your driving record differs from the traffic school some courts offer.

D. DRIVING RECORD (MVR)

The Driver License Division maintains a computerized driving and crash record of every driver in the state. It contains a record of convictions for moving traffic violations and suspensions within the past three years. All alcohol/drug-related violations,

suspensions, and revocations remain on the record for ten years. When a driver is convicted of a moving traffic violation, a notice of the court action is sent to the division for posting on the driver's record.

APPENDIX E: Identity Fraud Prevention and Detection

The issue of preventing identity fraud has always been a critical concern for the division. Nationally and locally, the cases of identity fraud reported to the Federal Trade Commission ID Theft Database show an alarming trend. The Federal Trade Commission estimates that as many as 9 million Americans have their identities stolen each year.

Utah law states a person is guilty of identity fraud when that person knowingly or intentionally “obtains personal identifying information of another person and uses, or attempts to use, that information with fraudulent intent, including obtaining, or attempting to obtain credit, goods, services, any other thing of value, or medical information.”

Identity fraud is a felony.

The Driver License Division has an ongoing program to train its employees to identify fraudulent documents. Technological advances are being utilized to identify fraudulent documents and safeguard the documents issued by the division. The Driver License Division cooperates fully with all local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies in identifying and prosecuting cases of identity fraud.

To protect yourself, keep your personal identification documents, such as birth certificates, social security card, and marriage certificates, in a secure location. Carry with you only the information and bank cards that you need. Guard your mail and trash from theft. Don't give out personal information over the phone, mail, or the internet unless you have initiated the contact or are sure you know with whom you are dealing. Before giving out any personal information, ask how that information will be used and secured. Annually review your credit report and closely examine all your financial statements. Stay informed.

The Federal Trade Commission has a great deal of information available in print on the internet. Their web address is consumer.ftc.gov.

APPENDIX F: Optional Information

A. ORGAN DONATION



You have the power to save lives by becoming an organ and tissue donor.

People who choose to become organ and tissue donors see it as a way to make a difference in the world. They say it feels good to know they can help others. More than 100,000 people are waiting for a life-saving transplant. That's more people than most football or baseball stadiums can seat, and the list grows daily.

When applying for or renewing your driver license or state ID, you can register your wish to be an organ, eye, or tissue donor. You will then be registered on the Yes Utah Donor Registry.

If you do **not** wish to be an organ, eye, or tissue donor, nothing further needs to be done.

One organ donor can potentially save the lives of nine (9) people. Someone who donates tissues can help over 50 people. An open casket funeral is still possible, and there is NO charge to the donor's family for the recovery of organs and tissues.

It also is important to tell your family and significant others that you wish to be a donor so they can serve as your advocate and speak on your behalf at your time of death. In addition, it is helpful to cover all your bases by carrying a donor card in your wallet and telling your physician, faith leader, and attorney of your intent.

You may have more questions about organ and tissue donation. To get the facts, contact:

- Donor Connect at yesutah.org.
- Donate Life America at donatelife.net.
- Health Resources & Services Administration at organdonor.gov.

B. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The following opportunities have been made available for Utah residents to voluntarily contribute to one or more organizations. The voluntary contributions are not part of the driver license, driving privilege card, identification card, or vehicle registration fees.

FRIENDS FOR SIGHT CONTRIBUTION FUND

Utah residents may voluntarily contribute \$2.00 for vision screening when applying for a vehicle registration, a driver license, a driving privilege card, an identification card, or a renewal of any of the four. The contribution will be forwarded to Friends For Sight.

For more information, please visit friendsforsight.org.

ORGAN DONATION CONTRIBUTION FUND

Utah residents may voluntarily contribute \$2.00 to the Organ Donation Contribution Fund when applying for a vehicle registration, a driver license, a driving privilege card, an identification card, or renewal of any of the four. The funds will be administered by the Department of Health and Human Services and dispersed to organizations that promote and support organ donation, maintain and operate a statewide organ donation registry and provide donor awareness education. For more information, please visit yesutah.org.

MOBILITY ASSISTANCE CONTRIBUTION FUND

Utah residents may make a voluntary contribution of \$1.00 to the "Out and About" Homebound Transportation Assistance Fund when applying for a driver license or identification card or a renewal of either. The funds will be administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Aging and Adult Services, and will be used for public transportation assistance for seniors or people with disabilities. For more information, please visit dspd.utah.gov.

C. EMERGENCY CONTACT DATABASE

A Utah license certificate holder or identification cardholder may provide the division with information for two individuals who may be contacted by law enforcement in the event of a motor vehicle crash or another emergency if the certificate holder is unable to communicate with the contact person.

The license holder may provide this information to the division by completing a form at any Utah Driver License Office or online at dld.utah.gov under the Emergency Contacts tab.

APPENDIX G: Your Car and Clean Air

A. REDUCE POLLUTION

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is concerned about reducing emissions from private vehicles. Vehicles are a major source of air pollution in the United States. Vehicle emissions contribute to health and environmental problems like urban smog, air toxics, and global warming. Yet individual driving habits make a big difference in the amount of pollution a vehicle produces.

Three easy things you can do to help keep emissions as low as possible are to avoid unnecessary driving, maintain your vehicle correctly, and drive your vehicle wisely.

By combining these strategies, you can effectively reduce the amount your vehicle pollutes. And there are additional benefits; your vehicle will last longer, and you will save money.

HELPFUL HABITS TO REDUCE POLLUTION

Even a perfectly maintained vehicle will pollute more than necessary if driven carelessly. Your vehicle's emissions will be lower if you apply common sense to your driving and follow the basic rules of the road. Driving situations likely to increase pollution include:

IDLING—you will save gas by turning the engine off and re-starting it again if you expect to idle for more than 30 seconds. You will also prevent pollution by avoiding long idles. Try parking your vehicle and going into restaurants, banks, and the like instead of idling in drive-up lanes.

STOP AND GO DRIVING—driving in traffic is not always avoidable. But whenever possible, plan trips outside rush hour and peak traffic periods. Try to “smooth” your driving by accelerating and decelerating gradually, anticipating stops and starts for traffic lights, changing traffic speeds, and so on.

AIR CONDITIONING—use of a vehicle air conditioner increases the load on the engine. This can increase emissions and decrease fuel economy. Try opening the window or the fresh air vent to cool the inside of your vehicle. Also, park in the shade to prevent your vehicle from heating up in the sun. Besides keeping the interior temperature of your vehicle more comfortable, you will lessen the pollution and waste that occurs when gasoline evaporates from the engine and gas tank.

HIGH ENGINE LOADS—your vehicle burns more gas and emits more pollution when the engine is operating under high load; that is, when it is working especially hard. Extra load is created by running the air conditioner, quick accelerations, high-speed driving, climbing grades, revving the engine, and carrying extra weight.

COLD TEMPERATURES—emission control systems take longer to warm up and become fully operational in cold weather. However, idling will not help. Modern vehicles need little warm-up; they're most efficient when being driven. Idling for long periods in cold weather can cause excessive engine wear.

REFUELING—spilled gasoline pollutes the air when it evaporates. Watch what you do at the gas station to prevent spills and overfills. It's best to avoid “topping off”, especially in hot weather. Apply the same precautions against sloppy handling when refueling outdoor power equipment such as lawnmowers and outboard motors.

For more information, visit the United States Environmental Protection Agency at epa.gov or locally at the Utah Department of Environmental Quality at deq.utah.gov.

AVOID UNNECESSARY DRIVING—the most effective way to reduce vehicle emissions is to use less. Several options are available to help you reduce the amount you drive. These include:

- Consolidating trips.
- Telecommuting.
- Carpooling.
- Using public transit.
- Choosing clean transportation alternatives such as biking or walking.

By planning errands, you will get the most out of your time behind the wheel. For example:

- Call ahead to confirm that the product you need is in stock before you drive to the store.
- Plan to do several tasks when you go somewhere.
- Drive to a central location and park.
- Walk between nearby destinations.
- Ridesharing can be an ideal way to reduce your contribution to pollution.
- Every time you share a ride and eliminate a trip, you help the environment.
- Try pairing up for trips to work or social events; even an occasional carpool or ride on public transportation will make a difference.

Biking or walking to your destination creates no pollution at all. And you'll increase your fitness level at the same time.

SAMPLE TEST QUESTIONS FOR THE WRITTEN KNOWLEDGE TEST

SECTION 1

1. Head check means to turn your head, look to the left or right checking for traffic which can't be seen in a mirror. True or False
2. While driving you should keep your hands on the outside or the inside of the wheel?
3. Are you required to provide your own vehicle for the driving skills test? Yes or No

SECTION 2

1. If you are 19 years of age or older and never had a driver license, you do not have to take a driver education course. True or False
2. The written knowledge test scores for an entry-level learner permit are valid for 18 months? True or False

SECTION 3

1. You may renew your driver license _____ months before it expires?
 - a. Four
 - b. Five
 - c. Six
2. If you want to drive a motorcycle are you required to have a motorcycle endorsement on your license? Yes or No
3. It is Utah law to notify us with an address change how many days after you move _____?
 - a. 5
 - b. 10
 - c. 30
4. You are allowed to drive with friends if you just received your license and you are 16 or 17 years old. True or False

SECTION 4

1. When driving on long trips, you should plan on stopping every two hours and take a break. True or False
2. The legal blood alcohol concentration limit in Utah is .05. True or False
3. You may talk on the phone with friends while driving if you are younger than 18 years of age? True or False

SECTION 5

1. Children must be rear-facing in the back seat until at least 2

years of age and 30 pounds or longer if the car seat allows.

True or False

2. It is an infraction to smoke with passengers in the car younger than _____ years of age?
 - a. 15
 - b. 16
 - c. 17
3. Safety belts keep you from being thrown from the vehicle and help you maintain control. Is it a law in Utah that the driver and all passengers are required to wear the safety belt at all times? Yes or No

SECTION 6

1. You should signal anytime:
 - a. You pull away from a curb
 - b. For two seconds before making a turn
 - c. Both of the above
2. On a vehicle with an automatic transmission, the transmission must be in (P) park for the vehicle to start? True or False

SECTION 7

1. Courtesy is the key when yielding the right-of-way? True or False
2. When driving in a construction zone and the lanes merge down to one lane. Do you merge way early or do you wait until the merge point and merge like a zipper?

SECTION 8

1. Can you be issued a citation for impeding traffic if you are driving on the freeway in the left lane and not using that lane as the intended passing lane. True or False

ANSWERS:

Section 1—1.True 2. Outside 3. Yes

Section 2—1. True 2. True

Section 3—1. C 2. Yes 3. B 4. False

Section 4—1. True 2. True 3. False

Section 5—1. True 2. A 3. Yes

Section 6—1. C 2. True

Section 7—1. True 2. Merge at the merge point

Section 8—1. True

DRIVER LICENSE FIELD OFFICES

Visit our website for office hours and to schedule an appointment at dld.utah.gov.

Beaver

105 East Center Street 1st floor
(part time office)

Blanding

151 East 500 North
(part time office)

Brigham City

285 West 1100 South
(full time office)

Cedar City

181 East DL Sargent Drive
(full time office)

Delta

39 South 300 East
(part time office)

Dixie

102 South 5300 West, Hurricane
(full time office)

Ephraim

10 West 100 South
(part time office)

Fairpark

1095 West Motor Avenue
(full time office)

Farmington

631 North Lagoon Drive
(full time office)

Fillmore

55 West 100 North
(part time office)

Heber

69 North 600 West
(full time office)

Kanab

468 East 300 South
(part time office)

Logan

110 East 700 South
(full time office)

Moab

1165 South HWY 191, Suite 8
(part time office)

Nephi

1143 East Highway 132
(part time office)

Ogden

615 East 5300 South South Ogden
(full time office)

Orem

759 North 1370 West
(full time office)

Panguitch

55 South Main Street, Basement
(part time office)

Price

940 South Carbon Avenue
(full time office)

Richfield

1160 South Highway 118
(full time office)

Roosevelt

30 West 425 South
(part time office)

South Valley

14555 South Minuteman Drive, Draper
(full time office)

Springville

2277 West 700 South, Suite 1
(full time office)

Tooele

1929 North Aaron Drive, Suite G
(full time office)

Vernal

230 South 1000 East
(part time office)

West Valley

4315 South 2700 West, Suite 1600
(full time office)

