NEBRASKA

Driver's Manual

CLICK IT OR TICKET

2008

ENGLISH

STATE OF NEBRASKA

Dave Heineman
Governor

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Dear Fellow Drivers:

Thank you for taking the time to review the Nebraska Driver's Manual. The information in this booklet is designed to help you study for the driver license written and skills tests. I know that you will find the manual useful. The manual and an interactive written test are also available via the Department of Motor Vehicles' Web site at www.dmv.state.ne.us.

By reviewing the information in this manual and taking the online practice test, you will increase your chances of passing the driver license test. You may also learn more about driving safely on our roads. These days Nebraskans are driving more vehicles; more miles. This increased traffic generally equates to higher crash rates. By being informed and by following the laws and rules of the road, you can reduce the likelihood that you will be involved in a crash.

I wish you safe travels as you drive the many beautiful roads and highways of Nebraska. Drivers, please make sure everyone in your vehicle is buckled up. I also urge you to review the information in this manual from time to time for the safety of all who share our roads.

Sincerely,

Dave Heineman

Dave Heineman
Governor

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer

Printed with soy ink on recycled paper

Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles

MISSION STATEMENT

To promote public safety through education and the regulation of drivers and motor vehicles, and to collect revenues that provide resources for state and local government operations.

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VISION STATEMENT

Exceptional service delivered by knowledgeable people with integrity, enthusiasm and respect.

DMV TIPS

- If you received a Renewal Notice from the DMV, please update it and present it to Examining Staff when renewing.
- If you didn't receive a Renewal Notice, complete the Data Form (found in the centerfold of this manual). Present it to Examining Staff when making application for a license, permit or State Identification Card.
- Make sure that you have appropriate proof of identification documents (refer to Section 1-C1 of this manual).
- Proof of social security number or a valid US Citizenship and Immigration Services I-94 or I-94A document (in a valid foreign passport) is required for all first time and renewal applications (refer to Section 1C-2 of this manual).
- Take the time to carefully review this manual. Over 60% of first-time applicants fail the written test.
- For assistance with the written test, we recommend that you access the DMV website at: www.dmv.state.ne.us/examining/aaa. You will have the option of downloading the AAA Sample Test or taking a practice interactive written test online.
- Take full advantage of your renewal period.
- Avoid peak busy times at the exam offices: 1) after 3:00 p.m. each work day, 2) when schools are not in session, and 3) the day before and after a holiday.
- The operating hours for all permanent Examining offices can be found in the back of this manual and all other office hours on the DMV website at: www.dmv.state.ne.us/examining/trngtest/offices.
- All offices operate on a first-come, first-serve basis so please plan accordingly.
- Be prepared to pay cash for your license or permit. Some County Treasurers do not accept personal checks.

NOTE: Individuals who plan on taking a DMV-approved Nebraska Driver Safety Course to waive testing for a School Permit or a Provisional Operator's Permit are advised to verify that the course and instructor(s) are DMV certified by checking our website at: www.dmv.state.ne.us/examining/trngtest/pop.html

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SECTION 1

Nebraska License to Drive

1A Who Must Have a Nebraska License

- Any Nebraska resident who operates a motor vehicle on the streets and highways of Nebraska must have a license.
- Any new resident with a valid license from another state must obtain a Nebraska license within 30 days.

1B Types of Permits and Licenses

1B-1 Farm Husbandry Permits (Special and Temporary)

- A Farm Husbandry Permit authorizes the operation of farm husbandry equipment. Farm husbandry equipment is defined as off road vehicles designed for agricultural, horticultural or livestock-raising operations or for lifting or carrying an implement of husbandry.
- **Minimum Age:** 13 if you live on a farm or 14 if employed on a farm for compensation.
- **Testing:** Temporary: vision; Special: vision, written and drive tests.
- **Expiration:** Temporary; six months from date of issuance; Special: 16th birthday.
- Temporary Permits are non-renewable.

1B-2 Learner's Permit – Type LPE

This permit is issued for the purpose of allowing a student to legally practice driving for a School Permit.

NOTE: *Individuals applying for an LPE must be eligible for a School Permit and meet all School Permit criteria.*

- **Minimum Age:** 14. May not apply before the 14th birthday.
- Must be accompanied by a licensed motor vehicle driver who occupies the seat beside the driver. Motorcyclists must be accompanied by a licensed motorcycle operator within visual contact. *Note: Such licensed motor vehicle or motorcycle operator shall be at least 21 years of age and licensed by this state or another state.*
- **Testing:** Vision and written tests.
- **Expiration:** Three months following the date of issuance.

1B-3 School Permit – Type SCP

A School Permit can be issued if such person lives a distance of one and one-half miles or more from the school he or she attends and either resides outside a city of 5,000 or more or attends a school outside a city of 5,000 or more. A person holding a School Permit may operate a motor vehicle: 1) unsupervised to and from where he or she attends school and between schools of enrollment over the most direct and accessible route by the nearest highway from his or her place of residence to transport such person or any family member who resides with such person to attend duly scheduled

courses of instruction and extracurricular or school-related activities at the school he or she attends; or 2) anytime when accompanied by a licensed driver who is at least 21 years old. Motorcyclists must be accompanied by a licensed motorcycle operator who is within visual contact and at least 21 years old.

- **Minimum Age:** 14 years and two months. May not apply until individual has held an LPE for at least two months.
- **Requirements:** prior to making application for a SCP, individual must do **one** of the following:
  1) successfully complete a Department of Motor Vehicles approved Nebraska driver safety course, **or**
  2) complete a 50 hour certification form signed by a parent, guardian or licensed driver who is at least 21.
- **Testing:**
  1) Individuals taking an approved Nebraska driver safety course: vision test required, the written and drive tests will be waived when the Driver's License Examiner is presented a waiver form signed by the Driver Safety Course Instructor.
  2) Individuals presenting a 50 hour certification form: vision and drive tests required, written test will be waived if individual surrenders a school learner's permit (LPE) that is valid or expired no more than one year prior to surrender.
  3) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement or Class M SCP with approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision test.
  4) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motorcycle drive tests. Written test will be waived if individual surrenders a school learner's permit (LPE) that is valid or expired no more than one year prior to surrender. LPE must be Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement on it. No 50 hour certification form will be required.
  5) Individuals applying for a Class M SCP without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motorcycle drive test. Written test will be waived if individual surrenders a school learner's permit (LPE) that is valid or expired no more than one year prior to surrender. LPE must be Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement on it. The 50 hour certification form will be required.
- All persons being transported in a motor vehicle operated by a holder of a SCP are required to ride secured in an occupant protection system.
- **Expiration:** 16 years and three months.

1B-4 Learner's Permit – Type LPD

This permit is issued to allow a person to legally practice driving for a Provisional Operator's Permit (POP), Operator's (Class O) or Motorcycle (Class M) License.

- **Minimum Age:** 15. May apply 60 days before 15th birthday, issuance must be on or after 15th birthday.
- Permit holder must be accompanied by a licensed driver at least 21 occupying the seat beside the driver. Motorcyclists must be accompanied by a

licensed motorcycle operator who is at least 21 within visual contact.

- **Testing:** Vision and written tests. The written test will be waived if a school learner's permit (LPE) has been issued.
- **Expiration:** One year following the date of issuance.

1B-5 Provisional Operator's Permit (POP)

The Provisional Operator's Permit allows an individual to operate a motor vehicle unsupervised in Nebraska from 6 a.m. to 12 midnight. Individual may only drive unsupervised between 12 midnight and 6 a.m. if they are driving to or from home to work or a school activity. Individual may drive anytime if they are accompanied by a parent, guardian or licensed driver who is at least 21.

- **Minimum Age:** 16. May apply 60 days before 16th birthday, issuance must be on or after 16th birthday.
- **Requirements:** Prior to making application for a POP, individual must:
  1) have held an LPD for at least six months and not accumulated three or more points on their driving record during the six month period immediately preceding the POP application date; and
  2) successfully complete a Department of Motor Vehicles approved Nebraska driver safety course, **or**
  3) complete a 50 hour certification form signed by a parent, guardian or licensed driver who is at least 21. The certification form must indicate that at least 10 hours of motor vehicle operation was between sunset and sunrise.
- **Testing:**
  1) Individuals taking an approved driver safety course: vision test required, the written and drive tests will be waived when the Driver's License Examiner is presented a waiver form signed by the Driver Safety Course Instructor.
  2) Individuals presenting a 50 hour certification form: vision and drive tests required, written test will be waived if individual has been issued a school learner's permit (LPE) or surrenders a learner's permit (LPD) that is valid or expired no more than one year prior to issuance/surrender.
  3) Individuals who have been issued a School Permit: vision test required, written and drive tests waived as long as permit is valid or expired no more than one year prior to application.
  4) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement or Class M POP with approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision test.
  5) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motorcycle drive tests. Written test will be waived if individual has been issued a school learners permit (LPE) or surrenders a learner's permit (LPD) that is valid or expired no more than one year prior to issuance/surrender. LPE or LPD must be Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement on it. No 50 hour certification form will be required.
  6) Individuals applying for a Class M POP without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motor-

cycle drive test. Written test will be waived if individual has been issued a school learner's permit (LPE) or surrenders a learner's permit (LPD) that is valid or expired no more than one year prior to issuance/surrender. LPE or LPD must be Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement on it. The 50 hour certification form will be required.

- During the first six months of the POP, the holder can only operate a motor vehicle with no more than one passenger who is not an immediate family member and who is under nineteen years of age.
- All persons being transported in a motor vehicle operated by a holder of a POP are required to ride secured in an occupant protection system.
- **Expiration:** 18th birthday.

1B-6 Operator's License (Class O)

A Class O License authorizes a license holder to operate any motor vehicle (including a moped and an ATV) except a motorcycle and commercial motor vehicle.

- **Minimum Age:** 17. Individuals under the age of 18 may not apply until they have held a Provisional Operator's Permit (POP) for at least 12 months and have not accumulated three or more points on their driving record during the previous 12-month period.
- **Testing**
  1) Individuals under 18 surrendering their POP and meeting the POP criteria above: vision test.
  2) Individuals 18–21 who have held a POP: vision test.
  3) Individuals 18 or older applying for a first time license, who have never held a POP: vision, written and drive tests. Individuals surrendering a valid or expired (no more than one year prior to surrender) Nebraska learner's permit (LPD) will have the written test waived.
  4) Individuals under the age of 18 surrendering a valid out-of-state license must meet POP requirements outlined in Section 1B-5.
  5) New residents 18 or older surrendering a valid out-of-state license: vision test required, drive test administered at discretion of the Driver's License Examiner. If the applicant is unable to surrender the out-of-state license or if the license is expired, the written test will be required.
  6) All other individuals renewing their Nebraska licenses: vision test required, written test may be waived (see Section 1C-3) and the drive test administered at the discretion of the Driver's License Examiner.

1B-7 Motorcycle License (Class M)

A Class M License authorizes a license holder to operate a motorcycle or three-wheeled motor vehicle. For more information, obtain a copy of the *Motorcycle Operator Manual*.

- **Minimum Age:** 17. Individuals under the age of 18 may not apply until they have held a Provisional Operator's Permit (POP) for at least 12 months and have not accumulated three or more points on their driving record during the previous 12 month period.

- **Testing:**
  1) Individuals under the age of 18 surrendering their POP and meeting the POP criteria listed above: vision test. The POP must be a Class M POP or have the motorcycle endorsement on it.
  2) Individuals 18 or older who have held a POP within the last 24 month period: vision test. The POP must be a Class M POP or have the motorcycle endorsement on it.
  3) Individuals 18 or older applying for a first time license, who have never held a POP: vision, written and drive tests. Individuals surrendering a valid or expired (no more than one year prior to surrender) Nebraska learner's permit (LPD) (Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement) will have the written test waived.
  4) Individuals under 18 surrendering a valid out-of-state license must meet the POP requirements outlined in Section 1B-5.
  5) New residents 18 or older surrendering a valid out-of-state license (Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement): vision test required, drive test administered at the discretion of the Driver's License Examiner. If the applicant is unable to surrender the out-of-state license or if the license is expired, the written test will be required.
  6) Individuals renewing their Nebraska motorcycle license or Class O license with a motorcycle endorsement: vision test required, written test may be waived (see Section 1C-3) and the drive test administered at the discretion of the Driver's License Examiner.

A "125 cc or less" restriction will be placed on the license when the motorcycle's engine used to take the drive test was size 125 cubic centimeters or less.

1B-8 Commercial License (Class A, B, or C)

A Commercial Driver's License (CDL) is required for anyone driving a vehicle that has a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) more than 26,000 pounds, carries 16 or more persons (including the driver), or transports placarded amounts of hazardous materials. For more information, obtain a copy of *Nebraska's Manual for Commercial Driver's Licensing*.

No holder of a CDL can enter a traffic diversion program to avoid a conviction for a traffic citation (except a parking violation).

1B-9 School Bus Permit

A school bus permit is required of the driver of all vehicles that transport one or more school children provided such transportation is sponsored and approved by a Board of Education. A permit is not required for carrying members of licensee's household in a private motor vehicle. Class of bus permit is issued on capacity and type of activity. They are:

Permit	*Type*	*Capacity/Activity (Passengers only; count does not include the driver)*
A	Small Vehicle / Van	1-10 Passengers
B	School Bus	Up to 14 Passengers
C	School Bus or Activity Bus / MFSAB	Up to 14 Passengers, Activity only

D	School Bus	15 or more Passengers
E	School Bus, or Activity Bus / MFSAB / Coach Bus	15 or more Passengers, Activity only

- **Age Requirements:** Minimum of 18 before the initial application for a school bus permit.
- **Testing:** Vision and written tests. Drive test is required the year the Class O license or CDL expires or when the bus permit is expired over one year.
- Physical examination must be completed by a doctor of medicine, doctor of osteopathy, physician assistant, advanced practice nurse or doctor of chiropractic.
- It is the School Bus Permit holder's responsibility to maintain medical certification during the term of the Nebraska School Bus Permit issued.
- Certified training must be completed prior to testing.
- School Bus Permits expire on holder's birthday the year following the year of issuance. A person desiring to obtain a school bus permit should contact the Nebraska Department of Education for Title 92, Chapter 91: "*Regulations Governing the Operation of School Transportation Vehicles*."

1B-10 General Permit and License Information

- Proof of identity and age required for all permits and licenses. See Section 1C-1.
- A social security number or valid US Citizenship and Immigration Services I-94 or I-94A document (in a valid foreign passport) is required for all permits and licenses.
- Licenses issued to individuals under the age of 21 expire on the license holder's 21st birthday. Licenses issued to individuals 21 or older expire on the license holder's birthday in the fifth year after issuance.
- Any individual under 21 who holds a POP or license and who accumulates within any 12-month period a total of six or more points on their driving record will be required to attend and successfully complete a driver improvement course. This course will consist of at least eight hours of instruction. If an individual fails to complete the course within three months after notification by the Department, their POP or license will be suspended.
- The holder of an LPE, SCP, LPD or POP shall not use any type of interactive wireless communication device while operating a motor vehicle. Interactive wireless communication device means any wireless electronic communication between two or more parties, including, but not limited to, a mobile or cellular phone, or a text messaging device, a personal digital assistant that sends or receives messages, an audio-visual player that sends or receives messages, or a laptop computer.
- Any individual who renews his or her license which was valid for only one year or less will not be required to take the written and drive test administered by a Driver's License Examiner unless the license has a bioptic restriction on it.

1B-11 State ID Card

Must furnish TWO forms of proof of age and identity as required in Section

1C-1 of this manual to the Driver's License Examiner.

- ID Cards issued to individuals under the age of 21 expire on the person's 21st birthday or on his or her birthday in the fifth year after issuance, whichever comes first. ID Cards issued to individuals 21 or older expire on the person's birthday in the fifth year after issuance.
- A Social Security Number or valid US Citizenship and Immigration Services I-94 or I-94A document (in a valid foreign passport) is required for all ID Cards.

1B-12 Mopeds

- A moped is defined as a bicycle with full operative pedals for propulsion by human power, an automatic transmission and a motor with a cylinder capacity not exceeding 50ccs which produces no more than two brake horsepower and is capable of propelling the bicycle at a maximum design speed of no more than 30 mph on level ground.
- A Class O license is required to operate a moped on public roadways.

1B-13 ATVs

- An ATV may be used on public roadways if:
  - Outside the corporate limits of a city or village if incidental to the vehicle's use for agricultural purpose;
  - Within the corporate limits of a city or village if authorized by the city or village by ordinance; or,
  - Within an unincorporated village if authorized by the county board by resolution;
- Any authorized ATV operation on public roadways must occur only between sunrise and sunset at speeds lower than 30 mph and not on a controlled access highway. The operator must have liability insurance coverage.
- Crossing a highway, other than a controlled access highway, may occur only if:
  - The crossing is made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;
  - The ATV is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or roadway of the highway;
  - The operator yields to the right-of-way to all incoming traffic;
  - If crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection; and,
  - Both the headlight and taillight of the vehicle are on.
- A Class O license or farm permit is required to operate an ATV on public roadways.

1C Obtaining a License or State ID Card

1C-1 U.S. Based Proof of Identification

Nebraska statutes require one form of identification which includes name and date of birth for driver's licenses and permits. Two forms of

identification, one which includes name and date of birth, are required for Nebraska ID Cards.

Original Documents Only – photocopies cannot be accepted.

In the event of a name change, please be aware that documents on this list will be required to be presented to the Driver's License Examiner tying all names together.

Individuals under the age of 18 will be required to provide a certified birth certificate or a certified birth registration (hospital issued not acceptable) to the Driver's License Examiner as proof of identity. Individuals under 18 presenting foreign based birth certificates will be required to present an accompanying U.S. based document.

Individuals under the age of 18 who are unable to provide a certified birth certificate or a certified birth registration will be required to have a parent or guardian complete a *Certification Stating the Identity of a Child Under Age 18*. This certification must be accompanied by one form of identification, which includes name and date of birth, for driver's licenses and permits and two forms of identification, one which includes name and date of birth, for ID Cards.

Additional documents may be required to prove authenticity of identification.

Any document presented as proof of identification which states: "NOT TO BE USED AS PROOF OF IDENTIFICATION" will not be accepted.

Primary Documents

1. A valid Nebraska Digital Image Photo retained in the DMV computer system. Staff may ask that identification documents be presented to authenticate identification if the photo does not look like the person making application.
2. A **certified** birth certificate containing name and date of birth. Must be issued by a State Board of Health or State Vital Statistics Agency. Individuals presenting out-of-state city and county issued birth certificates or birth certificates issued from a U.S. Territory may be asked to provide additional identification documents to verify identity. Hospital issued birth certificates cannot be accepted.
3. A **certified** birth registration containing name and date of birth. Must be issued by a State Board of Health or State Vital Statistics Agency. Individuals presenting out-of-state city and county issued birth registrations or birth registrations issued from a U.S. Territory may be asked to provide additional identification documents to verify identity.
4. A **certified** birth certificate of your child's, showing your name and date of birth. Must be issued by a State Board of Health or State Vital Statistics Agency. Individuals presenting out-of-state city and county issued birth certificates or birth certificates issued from a U.S. Territory may be asked to provide additional identification documents to verify identity. Hospital issued birth certificates cannot be accepted.
5. A **certified** birth registration of your child's, showing your name and date of birth. Must be issued by a State Board of Health or State Vital Statistics Agency. Individuals presenting out-of-state city and county issued birth registrations or birth registrations issued from a U.S. Territory may be asked to provide additional identification documents to verify identity.
6. A valid or expired operator's license (Nebraska, out-of-state, or U.S. ter-

ritories) or temporary license (out-of-state) containing name and date of birth, as long as the license is not mutilated or altered and the license is not suspended, revoked or canceled. Valid in one state only licenses or "privilege to drive" cards will not be accepted as proof of identification.

7. A valid or expired commercial driver's license (Nebraska or out-of-state) or temporary CDL (out-of-state) containing name and date of birth, as long as the CDL is not mutilated, altered, suspended, revoked or canceled and the license is on the Commercial Driver's License Information System.
8. A valid or expired Nebraska Employment Drive Permit containing name and date of birth.
9. A valid Nebraska Reinstatement Letter containing name and date of birth. This letter will only be accepted as proof of identification if a Nebraska license, permit, or State ID Card exists in the Department's records and the letter is used within 30 days of issuance.
10. A valid or expired Learner's Permit, School Permit or Provisional Operators Permit, (Nebraska, out of-state, or U.S. Territories) containing name and date of birth, as long as the permit is not mutilated or altered and the permit is not suspended, revoked or canceled.
11. A valid or expired Nebraska Farm Husbandry Permit or Snowmobile Permit containing name and date of birth, as long as the permit is not mutilated or altered and the permit is not suspended, revoked or canceled.
12. A valid or expired Nebraska State ID Card issued after January 1, 1990.
13. A valid or expired U.S. passport containing name and date of birth.
14. A valid Military Identification Card, discharge papers (Form DD214), or Veterans Universal Identification Card containing name, social security number or service number, and date of birth.
15. A Draft Card issued prior to 1973 containing name and date of birth.
16. **Certified** marriage license containing name and date of birth.
17. **Certified** divorce decree containing name and date of birth.
18. **Certified** school records from a grade school or high school containing name and date of birth. May be issued by County School Superintendent. A General Equivalency Diploma will not be accepted.
19. Valid Resident Alien Card or Permanent Resident Card (I-551) including name and date of birth.
20. Valid Temporary Resident Identification Card (I-688) containing name and date of birth.
21. Valid Record of Arrival and Departure <u>in a valid foreign passport</u> (I-94 or I-94A) containing name and date of birth. If the I-94 or I-94A is stamped "Refugee" or the place of origin is "Canada", the valid foreign passport is not required. Visas, Form I-151, I-94W or I-94 Border Crosser will not be accepted.
22. Valid ADIT stamp "Processed for I-551, temporary evidence of lawful admission for permanent residence until _____" <u>in a valid foreign passport</u> containing name and date of birth. After June 28, 2004, printed statement "Upon Endorsement Serves as Temporary I-551 Evidencing Permanent Resident for 1 Year" <u>in a valid foreign passport</u> containing name and date of birth, providing the proper placement of an admission stamp.
23. Valid Employment Authorization Card (I-688A, I-766) containing name

and date of birth.

24. A letter from the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services on State letterhead showing a refugee's name and date of birth.
25. A letter from the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services on State letterhead showing a ward of the state's name and date of birth.
26. Naturalization Papers containing name and date of birth.
27. Certificate of Citizenship containing name and date of birth.
28. Tribal Card containing name and date of birth.
29. Valid Merchant Marine Card containing name and date of birth.
30. Valid Job Corps Card containing name and date of birth.
31. U.S. Consular Report of Birth Aboard (FS240) containing name and date of birth.

Secondary Documents

Additional secondary documents which can be used with one of the above for ID Cards include:

1. Original social security card issued by the Social Security Administration.
2. Medicare card that reflects social security number followed by the letter"A".
3. **Certified** marriage license containing name without date of birth.
4. **Certified** divorce decree containing name without the date of birth.
5. Valid Mexican Consulate Card.
6. Valid Nebraska Department of Correctional Service Released Inmate Identification Card.
7. Valid Nebraska Department of Correctional Service Inmate Identification Card.
8. Veterans Universal Identification Card containing name.
9. Foreign based **certified** birth certificates.
10. Foreign based **certified** birth registrations.
11 Foreign based **certified** marriage licenses.
12. Foreign based passports.
13. Foreign based Driver's Licenses.

Note: *Staff may request translation of any foreign based document by a DMV approved translator.*

1C-2 Renewal Notice/Data Form

- The DMV sends renewal notices to all individuals 90 days prior to the expiration of their current operator's license, commercial driver's license or state identification card. ***To speed up the renewal process, please present this renewal notice to Examining Staff at the time of renewal. The renewal notice should be reviewed and updated prior to that time.***
- Individuals who cannot present a renewal notice will be required to complete a DMV data form. The following information will be required.
  - Full name.
  - Residential address, and mailing address (if different from residential address).

- Physical description.
- Date of Birth.
- Social Security Number.
- Medical history information.

For your convenience, a detachable data form has been inserted into the centerfold of this manual for your completion prior to visiting the Exam office.

♦ All social security numbers will be verified thru the Social Security Administration. ***Bring proof of your social security number with you when making application for a license, permit or state identification card.*** Acceptable proof of social security number is:

- Social security card.
- Military ID card.
- DD214 discharge papers.
- Official company issued payroll documents indicating name, address and social security number.
- Medicare card with "A" following the social security number.

♦ Individuals who cannot provide a social security number will be required to present a valid US Citizenship and Immigration Services I-94 or I-94A document (in a valid foreign passport).

♦ Once all requirements have been met, a DMV Issuance Certificate must be reviewed and signed by the applicant affirming the information furnished.

♦ If driving privileges are revoked or suspended in Nebraska or any other state or jurisdiction, a Nebraska license will not be issued.

1C-3 Testing

♦ **Vision Test**

Minimum vision standards are required. The DMV vision test measures visual acuity and field of vision.

- If corrective lenses are needed to meet the standards, they must be worn at all times while driving, and the license issued will indicate this.
- If the standards are not met, either an ophthalmologist or optometrist will be required to check the findings.
- Applicants who cannot meet the minimum vision standards will be denied a license.

♦ **Written Test**

- There is a separate written test for each class of license. Information to pass the LPE, LPD, POP and operator's license (Class O) test can be found in this manual. Manuals for motorcycle (Class M) and commercial (Class A, B, or C) licenses may be obtained at local examining stations.
- Waiver of Operator's (Class O & M) Written Test.

  Applicants renewing a valid Nebraska operator's license, will have the written test waived if they renew the license prior to expiration or within one year after expiration. The examiner has access to Nebraska driver records and will determine eligibility upon application for renewal.

♦ **Drive Test**

The drive test measures the ability to operate a specific class of vehicle under typical driving conditions.

- Examiners may, at their discretion, give a drive test to any license applicant.
- The vehicle must be furnished by the applicant for the drive test and it must be representative of the type of license applied for. The vehicle must meet these requirements:
  1. Vehicle must be in good mechanical condition.
  2. Model year vehicles 1964 or later must have a passenger safety belt that is clean and in working order for examiner's use.
  3. Model year vehicles 1973 or after must have passenger and driver safety belts that are clean and in working order for examiner and driver's use.
  4. Vehicle speedometer must work properly.
  5. Interior must be clean.
- The test consists of, but is not limited to, the following maneuvers:
  1. Starting and stopping.
  2. Right and left turns.
  3. Lane usage and position.
  4. Stop signs and traffic signals.
  5. Speed control.
  6. Use of right of way.
  7. Hazard identification and response.
  8. Parking and backing.
  9. Emergency roadside stop.

1C-4 Test Failure

- ♦ An Examiner Refusal Certificate will be issued indicating that a test was failed and how soon another test may be taken.
- ♦ **Please present Examiner Refusal Certificate when returning to the exam office.**
- ♦ Any test failed may not be retaken the same day.

1C-5 Test Passed

- ♦ Present the Issuance Certificate to the County Treasurer within 90 days. Failure to do so will require a return to the Examiner before the issuance of a license/permit by the County Treasurer. A license can be issued in any county.
- ♦ Pay the required fee. (Be prepared to pay cash; some County Treasurers do not accept personal checks.)
- ♦ Your photo image and signature will be captured and a license issued.

1D Restrictions

Reasonable restrictions may be placed on a license or permit.

- ♦ Typical restrictions are:

  B – Corrective Lenses
  C – Mechanical Aids on Vehicle
  E – Automatic Transmission
  F – Outside Mirrors
  G – Limited to Daylight Only

Q – No Interstate Driving
U – Automatic Turn Signals Req'd
V – Geographical Area (Specify)
W – No One Way Streets or Roadways
X – Maximum Speed Restriction (Specify)
Y – Two Lane, Two Way Traffic Only
Z – Special, as Specified by DMV (*i.e.*, All drivers required to have Ignition Interlock Device will have the Z Code on their driver's license or permit.)

When an applicant is NOT in their renewal period, a Statement of Physician or Statement of Vision will be required to remove a restriction placed on the license as a result of a Statement of Physician or Statement of Vision.

1E Suspensions, Revocations, Impoundments and Confiscations

A license suspension is the temporary removal of the valid license and driving privilege from a licensee. Revocation is the removal of the license privilege and taking of a license from a licensee for a specific period of time. The license suspension and/or revocation will remain in effect until reinstatement requirements are met and fees paid.

Impoundment is the seizure and holding of the license by the court. The court orders the licensee not to operate a motor vehicle for a specified period of time and then returns that license to the licensee.

Confiscation is the seizure of the license by a law enforcement officer for refusal to submit to or failure of an alcohol content test. The driver is issued a temporary license that is valid for thirty days. At the end of the thirty days the license is revoked unless a Departmental hearing dismisses the violation. If a license needs to be renewed during a period of confiscation, it may be renewed but the County Treasurer will take the new license and send it into the Department's Legal Division.

1E-1 When Your License May Be Suspended, Revoked or Impounded

- Repeated violations of traffic laws in any state. (See Section 1E-2)
- Use of a vehicle while committing a crime.
- Being arrested or convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Falsifying or withholding information on a license application.
- A driver is involved in a crash and leaves the scene without leaving name and address.
- Failure to comply with a citation or court judgment against a driver in Nebraska or another state.
- Alcoholism and drug addiction.
- Fleeing from a law officer to avoid arrest.
- Failure to submit to a chemical test.
- Reckless driving.
- Allowing someone other than the license holder to use the license.
- Having someone else take the license test.
- Conviction of No Proof of Insurance.
- Failure to have required minimum insurance liability coverage ($25,000 property, $50,000 personal injury) and involvement in an at fault accident.

- Failure to comply with a child or alimony support order.
- Failure by individuals under 21 to complete a driver improvement course after accumulating 6 points in one year.
- Violating terms of a school learner's permit, school permit or learner's permit. *Note: In addition, individual will not be eligible for any permit until they have reached the age of 16.*

1E-2 Point Revocation Procedures

- Accumulating 12 points in a two-year period causes automatic revocation of the operator's license for six months.
- A certified letter from the Department of Motor Vehicles informs of the revocation and directs the surrender of the license.
- Persons who fail to surrender the license will be fined $500 or less, and/or imprisoned in county jail for 30 days or less.
- Persons whose license or privilege has been revoked under the Nebraska Point System Law must successfully complete a driver's education and training course consisting of at least eight (8) hours of instruction approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles at their own cost. Course must be successfully completed before the license or privilege to drive can be reinstated.
- Proof of financial responsibility must be maintained for three years following the ending date of the original revocation. Proof of Financial Responsibility is usually provided with a written certification of insurance from an insurance company, identified as Form SR-22.
- Persons whose license or privileges are revoked under the Nebraska Point System Law twice in five (5) years lose their license or privilege for three (3) years. In addition, the person must give and maintain proof of financial responsibility for three (3) years. Such persons ***must*** successfully complete a driver's education and training course consisting of at least eight (8) hours of instruction approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles at their own cost. The course must be successfully completed before the license or privilege to drive can be reinstated.

1E-3 The Nebraska "Point System"

- Conviction of Motor Vehicle Homicide.....12 points
- Third offense drunk driving, regardless of whether trial court found it to be a third offense.....12 points
- Failure to report an accident within 12 hours to law enforcement .....8 points
- Failure to render aid in an accident in which you are involved.....6 points
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.....6 points
- Willful reckless driving (deliberate and intentional).....6 points
- Reckless (rash, heedless, dangerous) driving .....5 points
- Careless (inattentive, forgetful, inconsiderate) driving .....4 points
- Leave the scene of an accident,.....6 points
- Failure to yield to a pedestrian with bodily injury to the pedestrian.....4 points

- Negligent (indifferent, offhand, neglectful) driving .....3 points
- Failure to yield to a pedestrian with no bodily injury to pedestrian.....2 points
- Failure to submit to an alcohol content test .....1 point
- Violation of Child Restraint Law .....1 point
- Speeding: Points are assessed for speeding on the basis of miles per hour (MPH) over the posted speed limit and the type of road:

Inside City Limits	Outside City Limits
1 thru 5 MPH.....1 Point	1 thru 10 MPH.....1 Point
over 5 thru 10 MPH.....2 Points	over 10 thru 15 MPH .....2 Points
over 10 MPH.....3 Points	over 15 MPH .....3 Points

- Operating a vehicle with an expired license or if no license has ever been issued is a 1 point violation.
- POP and SCP passenger violation and POP, LPD, SCP and LPE wireless communication device violation – 1 point is assessed.
- One (1) point is assessed for all other traffic violations. No points are assessed for parking, muffler, no valid operator's license on person, or for violations involving occupant protection system, motorcycle or a moped protective helmet.
- Upon conviction of a violation, points are assessed to a driving record as of the date of violation. Convictions remain on the record for five years; however, the points no longer count two years after the date of violation.
- When convicted of a traffic violation in another state, points are assessed against a driving record as if the violation occurred in Nebraska.
- A credit of 2 points may be granted to a driver successfully completing a DMV approved Driver Improvement Course prior to twelve points being accumulated. This can only be utilized every five years. This course must be completed prior to the ***date of violation*** which would assess the twelfth point.

1E-4 Court Ordered Revocation Procedures

- Court convictions for serious traffic violations can result in revocation of the operator's license and/or privilege to drive for a period specified by the Court.
- Proof of financial responsibility must be provided for three years from the ending date of the original revocation. Proof of Financial Responsibility is usually provided with a written certification of insurance from an insurance company, identified as Form SR-22.

1E-5 Court Ordered Impoundment Procedures

- Court convictions for serious traffic violations can result in the impoundment of the operator’s license and/or privilege to drive for a period specified by the court.
- At the end of the impoundment period the court will return the license to the driver. Any driver that is convicted of driving during impoundment will have their license revoked for one year.

1E-6 .02% Under Age Drinking (Age 20 and Younger) and Driving

- For a conviction of .02% the license will be impounded by the court for 30 days and will become part of the driving record for 90 days. After 90 days the conviction will be deleted from the driving record. If the conviction is for an underage refusal, the court will impound the license for 90 days and it will become part of the driving record for 120 days. After 120 days the conviction will be deleted from the driving record.
- At the end of the impoundment period the court will return the license to the underage driver. Any underage driver that is convicted of driving during the impoundment will have their license revoked for six months by the court.

1E-7 Administrative License Revocation

- The Administrative License Revocation (ALR) law authorizes law enforcement to immediately confiscate a driver's license for refusal to submit to a chemical test for alcohol or drugs or, if the driver is tested, for failing the test. Drivers receive a temporary license which expires after thirty days. Drivers may request a hearing to contest the revocation. Drivers who refuse a test lose their license for one year. Drivers who take the test and have an alcohol concentration over the legal limit lose their license for 90 days the first time, and one year for subsequent offenses.

1E-8 Employment Drive Permit

- When driving privileges are revoked under the point system an application may be submitted for an employment drive permit. Applications for employment drive permits under the 90 day Administrative License Revocation (ALR) are not considered until 30 days of the revocation period has passed. Employment drive permits only allow the holder to drive to and from the work location and home via the most direct route and strictly in reference to the terms of employment.
- An employment drive permit cannot be used to operate a commercial motor vehicle.
- An employment drive permit is also allowed for a 3 month time period during suspension for not complying with a child or alimony support order.

1E-9 Ignition Interlock

- The Board of Pardons or a Court may order the use of an ignition interlock device. In order to drive a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device, a driver must reinstate their driving privileges and be issued a Class O license with a “Z” restriction.
- An ignition interlock device cannot be used to operate a commercial motor vehicle.

1E-10 Medical Hardship Driving Permit

- Individuals whose driving privileges are revoked under the point system may apply for a Medical Hardship Driving Permit. Permit holders can only drive from home or work to a specified hospital, clinic, doctor's office, or similar location and return for the purpose of medical treatment.

1E-11 Fleeing to Avoid Arrest

- Any driver who flees from a law enforcement officer to avoid arrest or citation for the violation of any Nebraska law which constitutes a misdemeanor infraction, traffic infraction, or violates any city or village ordinance (except non-moving traffic violations) commits a Class I Misdemeanor. The operator's license may also be revoked for this violation.
- Any driver who flees in order to avoid arrest for the violation of any Nebraska law which constitutes a felony commits a Class IV felony. The operator's license may also be revoked for this violation.

1F Miscellaneous License Information

1F-1 Duplicate/Replacement License/State ID Cards

- **Once a duplicate or replacement license has been issued, the previously issued license is invalid and cannot be used as proof of identification.**
- Apply for a duplicate if the original is misplaced or has been destroyed. Obtain duplicates from any County Treasurer's office. Proof of identity will be required. Contact any County Treasurer's Office for assistance.
- **Name change:** For change of name, apply to any County Treasurer for a replacement license within 60 days. Proof of the name change is required. The following are accepted as proper documentation:
  - Certified marriage license
  - Certified divorce decree
  - Original court order
- **Address Change.** Apply to any County Treasurer for a replacement within 60 days. Proof of new address may be required.
- Department policy requires that individuals holding multiple documents must have the same name, date of birth and address on all documents. In some cases, individuals will be required to obtain a replacement document for $11.25 or surrender the document(s) to the DMV.

1F-2 Renewal

- The State Department of Motor Vehicles sends renewal notices to applicants (see Section 1C-2). Licenses issued to individuals under 21, expire on the license holder's 21st birthday. Licenses issued to individuals 21 or older expire on the license holder's birthday in the fifth year after issuance. Individuals may apply for renewal 60 days prior to their 21st birthday, however, the license may not be issued until 10 days prior to 21st birthday. Individuals 21 and over may renew 90 days prior to their birthday.
- Individuals over 21 who are going to be out of Nebraska during their regular renewal period may renew with a Driver's License Examiner prior to the 90 day renewal period.
- Applicants that are out of Nebraska during their renewal period may renew prior to expiration or within 1 year after expiration of license, by mail. Paperwork to complete this process may be requested by contacting the Department of Motor Vehicles, Examining Division, P.O. Box 94726, Lincoln, Nebraska 68509 or by calling 402-471-3861.

1F-3 Recall Examination

- Nebraska law allows law enforcement officials, physicians or others who are concerned about a person's capability to operate a motor vehicle safely to request the DMV to "recall" the individual for reexamination.
- The recalled individual will be notified via certified letter to appear at a specific exam office on a specific date and time to retake the written and driving tests.
- Recalled applicants will also be required to furnish a statement by a licensed physician regarding medical history and present condition as it pertains to driving ability. A vision statement from an optometrist or ophthalmologist will also be required.
- Failure to report for an examination, or to submit the required medical or vision statement, or to pass required written and drive tests, will result in the license being canceled.
- For more information, contact the Driver License Examining Division.

1F-4 Military

- There are special licensing rules for active duty military personnel stationed outside of Nebraska (except for members of the National Guard or reserves activated for training purposes only). These rules also pertain to family members. If the license was valid on or after August 27, 1971, the license is valid while serving on active duty and for 60 days following a discharge or return to Nebraska – whichever is later.
- If you qualify for the military exemption, you may request a Form 07-08. Form 07-08 is a small card, that explains the exemption, that you will attach to your driver's license. To obtain a Form 07-08 contact the Driver and Vehicle Records Division at 402-471-3918.
- Failure to contact DMV will result in your driving record being purged from the DMV computer system one year after the expiration date appearing on the license. If your record is purged, law enforcement and your insurance company may question the validity of your license.
- A license may be renewed after expiration or for individuals 21 or over 90 days prior to expiration, without testing, within 60 days of military discharge or a return to the State while still on active duty. Appear before any County Treasurer and supply the appropriate military papers. Immediate family members of military personnel will also be required to show proof that the military member carries a Nebraska license. Renewal may also be done through the mail. Contact any County Treasurer's office for assistance.

1F-5 Organ and Tissue Donation Information

Nebraska Law allows all license or state ID card holders to participate in organ and tissue donation declaration through the DMV.

If a person says yes to organ and/or tissue donation, a heart donor symbol will be placed on the lower right hand corner of the state ID or driver's license card. The symbol and "Donor" will only appear when an individual elects to be an organ and tissue donor. If a person does not say yes to donation, the area will be blank. The symbol even appears on the cards of minors (under 18 years old) who support the cause, but a minor's final decision is still governed by the consent of their parents or legal adult guardians to actu-

ally become an organ and tissue donor. The symbol will appear on the lower left hand corner of a minor's license or State ID Card.

This donation must be renewed each time the license is reissued. The donor status may be changed at anytime by applying to any county treasurer for a replacement license or state ID card. A fee will be charged for this replacement.

You may also change your organ donor status by contacting the Donor Registry of Nebraska at www.donoregistry.org/ne/DonorForm.shml or by calling 1-800-925-0215.

Organ and tissue donation information is available at the DMV at time of application. Additional information can also be requested at the time of application for a license or state ID card by requesting more information be sent or by calling 877-633-1800.

Nebraska First Person Legislation allows a person to make the decision regarding organ donation for themselves and does not require additional consent. In addition, a donation made by driver's license, donor card or donor registry cannot be rescinded by anyone after a person's death. If a person is a donor at time of death, the family will be included in the donation process, but the decision to donate will not require authorization from them. The intent of the new law is to ultimately honor the wishes of the deceased. It is important however, to tell your family members that you have decided to become a donor, so that they will understand your decision and support it.

If you wish to donate $1 to promote the Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness and Education Fund, you may indicate such on your renewal notice or data form and include your donation with your license fee payment.

1F-6 Accommodations for Disabled Applicants

Accommodations will be made by the DMV for disabled applicants. Contact the local exam station or State DMV Office ***prior*** to testing.

1F-7 Motor Voter Information

Nebraska law makes it possible for all license or State ID Card applicants to register to vote.

Voter registration is offered each time application is made for a license or State ID Card. Within 30 days of completion of an application where the applicant has indicated a desire to register to vote, a Voter Registration card is mailed to the applicant by the appropriate County Clerk or Election Commissioner.

1F-8 Appeal Process

If an applicant is denied or refused a license, the examiner's decision can be appealed to the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles as provided in NRS 60-4,114.

SECTION 2

Important Driver Information

2A Alcohol, Drugs, and Driving

- Being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs while operating a motor vehicle is unlawful and is a major contributing factor in Nebraska crashes resulting in death and/or serious injury.
- It is unlawful to consume or be in possession of an open container of an alcoholic beverage inside any vehicle on any public roadway or public parking area in Nebraska. This includes both drivers and passengers.
- Consuming alcohol and/or other drugs may seriously impair the ability of a driver to make appropriate decisions and safely control the vehicle.
- Nebraska has a "zero tolerance" law for drivers under the age of 21. This means that it is a violation to operate a motor vehicle with alcohol in your system.
- It is unlawful to provide alcohol to a minor and any such person may be held liable for damages suffered.
- It is unlawful to operate a motor vehicle on Nebraska roadways if the driver has a Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) of:
  - **.02% or higher and the driver is 20 years of age or younger**.
  - **.04% or higher when operating a commercial motor vehicle**.
  - **.08% or higher regardless of driver's age or vehicle type**.

  Violations of these provisions are subject to criminal and/or administrative revocation of the drivers license.

Implied Consent Law

A driver that operates a vehicle on Nebraska roadways has already agreed to submit to a chemical test or tests when requested by a law enforcement officer. Refusing to submit to such test or tests or failing to complete a breath sample in the judgment of the officer, will result in a violation of Nebraska's "Implied Consent" law. Drivers who refuse to take the requested test can be criminally convicted for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs or have the license administratively revoked.

- Most individuals exhibit signs of significant impairment and intoxication well below the unlawful intoxication level of .08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC).
- Many factors affect an individual's absorption of alcohol. These include: 1) weight, 2) sex (a higher proportion of a woman's body weight is in fat and fat absorbs less alcohol than muscle tissue), 3) amount of food in the digestive tract, and 4) time spent drinking.
- Some drinkers can appear to be in control but they have seriously impaired their driving abilities.
- REACTION TIME – Simple reaction time is impaired at .04% BAC. When the driver must choose from a number of responses (choice reaction), impairment begins at .03% BAC.
- TRACKING – A driver monitoring the vehicle's position on the roadway is an example of tracking. The ability to track a single object is impaired at .05% BAC. If two or more objects must be tracked at once, performance is reduced at even lower BAC's.
- ATTENTION – A person can concentrate on a single task at BAC's as high as .08%. But, if the driver must divide his or her attention between tasks, impairment is present below .05%.

- COMPREHENSION – An increase in the time it takes the brain to understand what it has seen or heard occurs at .05% BAC.
- VISION – Control over eye movement and the ability to merge two images into one declines at .05% BAC. The ability to perceive detail in an object in motion also declines at .05% BAC.
- COORDINATION – BAC's at .05% impair tasks which require highly controlled muscular movements, such as coordination of hands and feet.
- ROAD TEST PERFORMANCE – a BAC of .08% impairs accuracy of steering, braking, speed control, lane tracking, gear changing, and judgement of speed and distance. Ability to respond to emergencies is impaired at .04% BAC.
- CRASH RISK – The risk of being in a crash begins to rise noticeably between .04% and .05% BAC, and increases rapidly thereafter. At .05% BAC a driver is twice as likely to be involved in a fatal crash than a non-drinking driver. By the time a driver reaches .08% BAC, he or she is three times more likely to be involved in a fatal crash than a non-drinking driver. The higher the BAC, the higher the probability that the impaired driver will have been at fault in a crash.
- Alcohol and/or drugs and driving do not mix. If you plan to consume alcohol beverages, always make arrangements for a designated driver or alternative transportation.
- Only time can reduce the alcohol level and the effects from the body. Over 14,000 drivers are arrested annually in Nebraska for traffic violations involving alcohol or drugs.

DRINKING and **DRIVING** is dangerous. Be safe and sober.

DRUG USE and **DRIVING** is dangerous. Be safe and sober.

2B Safety Belts, Child Restraints and Air Bags

Definition of Primary and Secondary Laws:

- Primary Law: any person driving in Nebraska can be stopped and ticketed solely for this violation.
- Secondary Law: drivers are cited for this violation only if stopped and ticketed for another violation.

Child Passenger Restraint Law

- Children up to age six must ride correctly secured in a federally approved child safety seat. (Primary Law)
- Children ages six up to age eighteen must ride secured in a safety belt or child safety seat. (Secondary Law)
- Children up to age eighteen are prohibited from riding in cargo areas. (Primary Law)
- If the driver holds a provisional operators permit or a school permit all passengers must ride buckled up. (Secondary Law)
- Applies to all seating positions in the vehicle.
- Violation carries a $25 fine plus court costs and 1 point is assessed against the operator's driving record.
- Childcare providers must transport all children securely in an appropriate safety seat or safety belt. Violation may include revocation of childcare license. (Primary Law)

Occupant Protection Law

- Drivers and front seat passengers are required to ride buckled up in a safety belt or child safety seat. (Secondary Law)
- Violation carries a $25 fine plus court costs.

Air Bags

- Air bags are an added safety feature and do not replace wearing a safety belt. When combined with safety belts, airbags provide improved crash protection.
- The driver's recommended hand position for vehicles equipped with airbags located in the steering wheel is the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position.
- It is possible that when an air bag deploys, even in a low speed crash, it can pose some risk of injury to children, elderly drivers and passengers, and short statured adults.
- For maximum safety, children age 12 and younger should ride in the rear seat.
- Never use a rear facing infant safety seat in the front passenger seat of an air bag equipped vehicle.
- If a forward facing child safety seat is placed in an air bag equipped seating position, slide the vehicle seat as far back as possible, out of the air bag's path.
- Drivers of air bag-equipped vehicles should allow at least 10 inches of space between themselves and the steering wheel.
- Questions concerning air bags can be directed to the DOT Auto Safety Hotline at 1-888-327-4236, or www.nhtsa.dot.gov.

2C Health and Driving

Health

The level of health and fitness of an individual normally corresponds to driving abilities. Both physical and emotional health can affect driving.

- **Emotions.** Driving demands full attention. Emotional control and stability is essential for safe driving.
- **Vision.** The most critical of the senses for a driver is vision. Good vision means:
  - Being able to identify critical objects ahead and do something about them.
  - Having good side vision allows objects to be seen moving in from the sides.
  - Being able to judge distances allows for good decisions to be made.
- **Hearing.** Being able to hear horns, sirens, and the noise from other vehicles can aide a driver in making safe decisions. Hearing impaired drivers should use hearing aides, when possible, or enhance vision skills to compensate.
- **Illness,** disease or disability may interfere with safe driving. A physician should be consulted to determine driving ability. Driving under the following conditions may be hazardous:
  - EPILEPSY. If under medical control, epilepsy is not dangerous, however, an individual must be seizure free or free from loss of consciousness for 3 months prior to renewing or obtaining an operator's license. A physician may be required to certify that an individual has been seizure free or free from loss of consciousness for 3 months and is under medical supervision.
  - DIABETES. Diabetics are advised to have regular vision checks.

- HEART CONDITION. Individuals with heart disease, high blood pressure, or circulation problems should drive only after consulting a physician.

♦ Any person who is a diabetic, has a heart condition or suffers from any other medical condition that results in an incident that involved a loss of consciousness will be required to be free from loss of consciousness for 3 months prior to renewing or obtaining a driver's license.

♦ Physicians and/or pharmacist should be consulted regarding any prescription medication and its possible effects on driving. Over-the counter medication packaging should be examined for possible side effects that may affect driving abilities.

2D Defensive Driving

♦ Simply put, defensive driving means driving alertly to prevent crashes.

2D-1 Techniques

Develop the following defensive driving techniques:

♦ **Scan** ahead, to the sides and behind you. Learn to "read" the road. Look ahead. Take in the situation on the road at least 10-15 seconds ahead.

- **Look to the sides.** At places where other cars, people or animals may cross your path, look to both sides and be sure that the way is clear.
- **Don't rely on traffic lights.** Check traffic left and right before entering an intersection after a light change – someone may run the light.
- **Look behind.** Check the traffic behind at least every 10 seconds, when changing lanes, backing up, slowing or driving down steep hills.
- **Blind spot.** When changing lanes, glance over your shoulder to be sure no one is in the "blind spot." This is the area to the side of a vehicle which cannot be seen in mirrors.

♦ **Communicate.**

- **Use turn signals** when changing lanes, turning at intersections, entering freeways, pulling away from curbs or pulling off roads. Signal intentions at least 100 feet before planning to change direction.
- **Use headlights** any time you have difficulty seeing other vehicles. Use headlights whenever using windshield wipers.
- **Sound a sharp blast on the horn** to alert another of an immediate danger of a collision.
- **Quickly tap brakes several times** when slowing down to warn drivers behind you.

♦ **Isolate.** Keep a cushion of space from other vehicles to have time to react to emergencies and avoid collisions. Stay in the middle of the lane and make sure there is enough room ahead and behind to pass or stop safely.

- Use the two-second rule to determine safe following distance. Here's how it works:

  1) Watch the vehicle ahead pass some fixed point, such as an overpass, sign, fence, corner or other marker.
  2) Count the seconds it takes to reach the same spot in the roadway.
  3) Reaching the mark before two seconds pass is following too closely.
  4) Slow down and increase following distance.

  Note: The two-second rule is a minimum requirement and should be

increased by one-second for each adversity factor encountered (rain, heavy traffic, etc.).

- **Maintain space on both sides** of the vehicle. On two-way streets, it's equally important to leave room between oncoming traffic and parked cars.
- **Keep space behind** by keeping a steady speed and signaling in advance whenever slowing or stopping.

2E Steering Wheel Locking Mechanism

- Beginning in 1969, most vehicles are equipped with a spring loaded steering wheel lock device that engages and locks the steering wheel when the key is turned to the lock position.
- Never turn your vehicle's ignition to the "lock" position when the vehicle is in motion. You will be unable to control the vehicle.
- As part of your vehicle's routine maintenance, an inspection of the steering wheel lock should be included.

2F Reporting Motor Vehicle Safety Problems

If you own a vehicle that you feel has a safety defect, you should report the problem to the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). They gather information about safety problems in motor vehicles and equipment such as tires and child safety seats. Reporting a problem is your chance to help identify potential problems which sometimes lead to recalls.

The DOT Auto Safety Hotline can be dialed toll free at 1-888-DASH-2-DOT (1-888-327-4236) or a report of the safety defect can be filed via the Internet at www.nhtsa.dot.gov/hotline.

2G Television Set / Viewing Screen

- It is unlawful to operate upon any public roadway a vehicle which is equipped with a television set with the viewing screen that is visible to the driver while operating such vehicle.

2H Nitrous Oxide Use Prohibited

- It is unlawful to use nitrous oxide in any motor vehicle operated on any public roadway in this state.

2I Sunscreening and Window Tinting Restrictions

- It is unlawful to have any sunscreening material that is not clear and transparent below the AS-1line on a vehicle windshield.
- Nebraska Law provides restrictions for sunscreening or tinting that limits:
  - The front side windows to luminous reflectance of more than 35% or has light transmission of less than 35%.
  - The rear or back windows to luminous reflectance of more than 35% or has light transmission of less than 20%.
- Any person owning or operating a motor vehicle in violation of these restrictions shall be guilty of a Class III misdemeanor.

2J Required Equipment

The following equipment is required on vehicles by Nebraska law:

- Headlights
- Tail lights
- Brake lights
- Turn signals
- Horn
- Windshield wipers
- Muffler
- Safety belts (appropriate to year manufactured)
- Two systems of brakes (service brake and parking brake)
- Safety glass in all windows
- Pneumatic tires with at least 2/32” tread
- No objects hanging in windows or posted in windows which obstruct vision.

2K Financial Responsibility (Insurance)

All motor vehicles operated on public roadways must have financial responsibility (insurance) in the following amounts: 1) twenty-five thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident, 2) subject to such limit for one person, in the amount of fifty thousand dollars because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident, and 3) in the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident.

SECTION 3

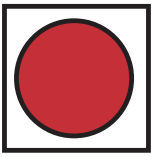
Signs, Signals and Markings

A thorough knowledge of traffic signs, signals and road markings is a must for all drivers.

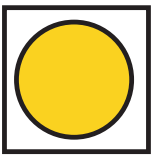
3A Traffic Signals

The standard sequence of an automated traffic signal is green-yellow red-green. These signals must be obeyed unless a traffic officer is directing traffic or to make room for emergency vehicles.

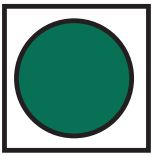
3A-1 Color and Types



- **Red.** Stop – come to a complete stop before reaching the intersection, stop line or crosswalk, and remain stopped as long as the light is red. During a power failure when the signal lights are not operating, a dark (uncovered) signal light is to be taken as a stop sign.



- **Yellow.** Caution – a steady yellow light is a warning that the light is about to change. If the vehicle has not entered the intersection, it should be brought to a safe stop. If in the intersection, continue moving and clear it safely. Speeding up to "beat the light" is unlawful.



- **Green.** Go – A vehicle may proceed through an intersection in the direction indicated by the signal if the roadway is clear.

- **Flashing Red Light.** A complete stop is required, yielding to oncoming traffic or pedestrians, before proceeding when the way is clear. A flashing red light at a railroad crossing requires a complete stop even if a train is not visible.

- **Flashing Yellow Light.** Slow and proceed with caution.

- **Red Arrow.** Come to a complete stop before reaching the intersection, stop line or crosswalk, and remain stopped as long as the arrow is red.

- **Yellow Arrow.** A steady yellow arrow is a warning that the light is about to change. If the vehicle has not entered the intersection, it should be brought to a safe stop. If in the intersection, continue moving in the direction of the arrow and clear it safely. Speeding up to “beat the arrow” is unlawful.

- **Green Arrow.** If in the proper lane, proceed in the direction of the arrow whether the green arrow is displayed alone or in combination with another signal and the roadway is clear.

3A-2 Turns on Red

At many intersections, under certain conditions, a turn may be made while the traffic light is red. ***Before turning, come to a complete stop***, look both ways and yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic. Failure to come to a complete stop prior to turning is a violation.

- **Right turn on red.** Turning right at a red light after stopping is allowed, unless signs prohibiting it are posted at the intersection.
- **Left turn on red.** Turning left at a red light after stopping is allowed ***only if traveling on a one-way street and turning onto another one-way street***. May be prohibited at certain locations. Watch for signs.

3A-3 Lane Use Signals

Lane use signals are used to control traffic flow by reversing a lane's direction during different hours of the day, usually coinciding with rush hour traffic. The lanes and their directions may be marked with signs and signals.

- Never drive in a lane under a red "X" signal.

- A steady yellow "X" signal means the driver should move out of the lane as soon as safely possible as a red "X" will soon appear.

- It is permitted to drive in a lane under a downward green arrow symbol.

3B Traffic Signs

3B-1 Sign Colors

The color of a roadway sign indicates what type of information is being provided.

Red – Stop, yield, do not enter or wrong way.

Yellow – Warning of upcoming hazard.

Green – Guide information, such as distance or direction.

Blue – Motorist services, such as rest areas or hospitals.

White – Regulatory, such as speed limits.

Orange – Alert to road workers, construction area.

Brown – Recreation and cultural interest areas.

3B-2 Sign Shapes

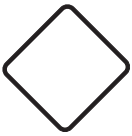
Sign shapes also indicates the sign's message.

- **Octagon: STOP**

  The octagonal (eight-sided) shape always means stop.

- **Triangle: YIELD**

  The triangle (three-sided) shape always means yield.



- **Diamond: WARNING**

  These signs warn you of special conditions or hazards ahead. Slow and proceed with caution.

- **Rectangle: REGULATORY OR GUIDE**

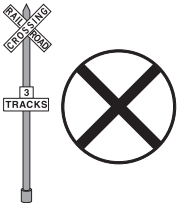
  When vertical, signs are generally used to give instructions or tell you the law. When horizontal, signs give directions or information.

- **Pentagon: SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CROSSING**

  The pentagon (five-sided) shape marks school zones and warns of school children crosswalks.

- **Pennant: NO PASSING ZONE**

  Signs indicate a no passing zone.

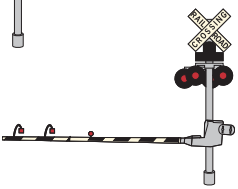


- **Crossbuck and Circle: RAILROAD CROSSING**

  Advises the motor vehicle operator of a railroad crossing ahead. It means look both ways, listen for and yield to trains and be prepared to stop if a train is approaching. The number under the crossbuck indicates there is more than one set of tracks following the sign.

- **Flashing light signals**

  May be used with crossbucks. Stop when the lights are flashing. Do not cross until you can do it safely. If there is more than one track, be careful to watch for trains from either the same or opposite direction.



- **Gates**

  Used with flashing lights at some railroad crossings. Stop when the lights start to flash before the gate goes down. Remain stopped until the gates go up and the lights stop flashing. NEVER DRIVE AROUND THE GATES. It is dangerous and against the law.

  Railroad gates and warning lights are to alert you that a train is in the area. You may collide with a train if you go onto the tracks.

3B-3 Regulatory Signs

These signs provide information about traffic laws. Obey their instructions. A red circle with a slash means NO – the symbol indicates what is prohibited.

- **Stop –** Come to a complete stop before entering an intersection. If there is a painted stop line, stop at the line. Stop before entering a crosswalk, painted or unpainted. If there is no crosswalk, stop at the safest point nearest the intersecting roadway to obtain a clear view of approaching traffic.

- **Yield –** Slow down or stop, if necessary, to give the right of-way to crossing or merging vehicles.

- **Speed Limit –** Indicates the maximum speed that a vehicle can lawfully travel on the roadway.

- **No Left Turn** – Left turn prohibited.

- **No Right Turn** – Right turn prohibited.

- **No U-Turn** – U-turn prohibited.

- **Wrong Way & Do Not Enter** – These signs are often used in combination, and identify a one-way street or expressway ramp. Do not drive past either of these signs.

- **One Way** – Traffic flows only in the direction of the arrow.

- **No Parking** – Parking is prohibited.

- **Center Lane, Left Turn Only** – A driver may use the lane only to make a left turn.

- **Keep Right** – A traffic island, median or obstruction is ahead. Keep to the right.

- **Slower Traffic Keep Right** – These signs are used on multiple-lane roadways to reduce unnecessary weaving and when there is a tendency on the part of the motorist to drive in the left-hand lane (or lanes) below the normal speed of traffic.

3B-4 Warning Signs

Warning of upcoming hazard. Slow down and watch for additional signs or signals that may follow.

- **Signal Ahead** – Traffic signal lights are ahead. Slow down and be ready to stop.

- **Stop Ahead** – Approaching a stop sign.

- **Yield Ahead** – Approaching a yield sign.

- **Divided Highway Begins –** The traffic lanes ahead are divided by a median or divider and each lane is one-way. Keep to the right.

- **Divided Highway Ends** – The oncoming traffic lane ahead is no longer divided by median or divider. Keep to the right.

- **Two Way Traffic** – Roadway or upcoming roadway with traffic moving in opposite directions.

- **Added Lane** – Traffic from another road will be entering the road. No merging is necessary because a lane has been added.

- **Exit 25 MPH** – The maximum safe speed for an exit from a freeway or expressway.

- **Slippery When Wet** – Road surface will be slick when wet. Slow and proceed with caution.

- **Merge** – Two lanes of traffic are about to become one. Drivers in both lanes are responsible for merging smoothly.

- **Merge Left** – The right lane ends soon. Vehicles in the right lane must merge left, yielding to traffic driving in the left lane.

- **Low Clearance** – The overpass has a low clearance. Do not proceed if the vehicle height exceeds the dimensions indicated.

- **Hill** – A steep down grade ahead. Check your brakes.

- **Deer Crossing Ahead** – Deer cross the roadway in this area. Slow down and be alert, especially at night.

- **Pedestrian Crossing** – Be alert for people crossing the street. Slow down, yield right of way to pedestrians, or stop if necessary.

- **School Crossing –** Slow down – school crosswalk. Watch for children crossing and be ready to stop. Obey signals from school crossing guards.

- **School Sign** – Slow down – school area. Watch for children playing and be ready to stop.

- **Sharp Right Turn** – Sharp turn to the right just ahead.

- **Sharp Right & Left Turns** – Just ahead, the road turns sharply right, then left.

- **Right and Left Curves** – Just ahead, the road curves right, then left.

- **Gradual Right Curve** – There is a gradual curve to the right ahead. Slow down to the safe speed indicated.

- **Gradual Left Curve** – There is a gradual curve to the left ahead. Slow down to the safe speed indicated.

- **Winding Road** – The road ahead is winding with a series of turns or curves.

- **Crossroad** – A four-way intersection is ahead. Be alert for cross traffic.

- **"T" Intersection –** The roadway ends ahead. You must signal before turning right or left.

- **Sideroad –** A roadway joins from the right. Be alert for vehicles entering the roadway.

- **"Y" Intersection** – Just ahead, be prepared to keep to the right or left. Slow and proceed with caution.

- **Traffic Merging From Right** – Adjust speed and lane position to allow traffic to merge safely.

- **Railroad Crossing** – Advises the motor vehicle operator of a railroad crossing ahead. It means yield and be prepared to stop if a train is approaching.

3B-5 Special Signs

- **Guide Signs** – Green and white signs give directional and distance information. Diagrams direct the exit and entrance movements at interchanges.

- **Slow Moving Vehicles Warning** – Vehicles which travel 25 MPH or less – such as farm equipment – must display these emblems when using a public roadway.

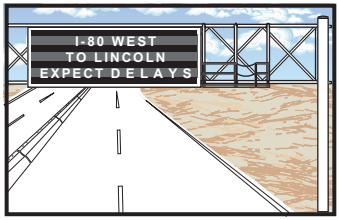
- **Service Signs –** Blue and white signs direct to services, such as hospitals, food, lodging, etc.

- **No Passing Zone** – A yellow "No Passing Zone" pennant shape sign may be found on the left side of the road at the beginning of a no passing zone.

- **Reference Post Marker** – These signs are located on Nebraska highways to serve as a reference point for drivers to use when assistance is needed, or an emergency exists.

- **Handicapped Parking** – Parking spaces reserved for those with handicapped parking privileges.

- **Route Markers** – Signs used alone or in combination with arrow directional signs mounted below.



- **Dynamic Message Signs –** These signs provide important information to travelers. Messages can be changed to reflect the current conditions, route traffic, inform of construction schedules, incidents, etc. Most message signs are permanently mounted along freeways, while others are portable and can be used at construction sites, during special events, and in the event of a major traffic accident.

3B-6 Work Zone Devices

A highway work zone can be easily identified by unique orange warning signs immediately preceding the work zone. The orange signs with messages in black letters are reserved strictly to identify work zones. In addition to alerting drivers as they approach and enter work zones, black-on-orange signs are used within the work zone to convey specific information and directions to drivers as they pass through the work zone. Remember, black-on-orange signs identify work zones.

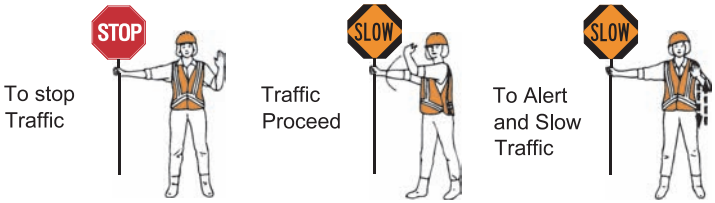
How should you react to work zone warning signs?

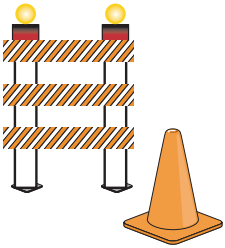
- Recognize that when you see black-on-orange signs, you are about to enter a work zone and should stay ALERT.
- Advance work zone signs may require you to take some action such as shifting your vehicle to another lane.
- When you are expected to take some action, black-on-orange signs will convey the message far in advance so you will have enough time to take the action.
- Do not wait until the last minute to take action – the signs provide sufficient time for the driver to react without impeding traffic.

Flashing Arrow Panels – Large flashing or sequencing arrow panels may be used in work zones to guide drivers into certain traffic lanes and to inform them that part of the road ahead is closed.

♦ **Work Zone Signs** – These signs are used to notify drivers of unusual or potentially dangerous conditions in or near work areas. Most signs are diamond shaped.

♦ **Flagger** – Warns drivers of construction or maintenance on the road ahead where a flagger wearing a bright-colored, reflective orange vest is stationed at the site to control traffic. The flagger uses a "STOP/SLOW" paddle to either stop traffic or allow traffic to proceed. When you see the "Flagger" sign, STAY ALERT and be prepared to stop.





♦ **Channelizing Devices** – Barricades, vertical panels, drums and cones are the most commonly used devices to guide drivers safely through the work zone. At night, they are often equipped with flashing or steady lights.

3C Pavement Markings

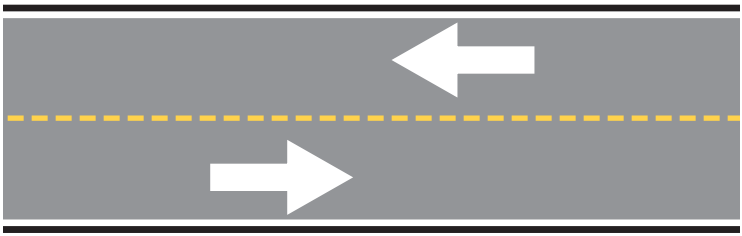
Road markings are used to guide and warn drivers as well as regulate traffic. Markings may be either yellow or white and used alone or in combinations.

3C-1 Yellow Center Line Markings

- Yellow center lines indicate that there is two-way traffic, flowing in **opposite** directions.

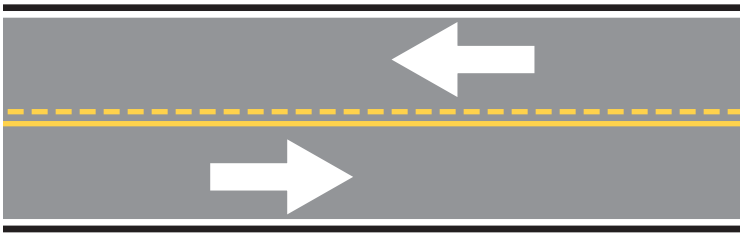
Broken

A broken yellow line indicates that passing on the left is permitted when the way ahead is clear. Overtaking and passing should be done with care because of oncoming traffic.



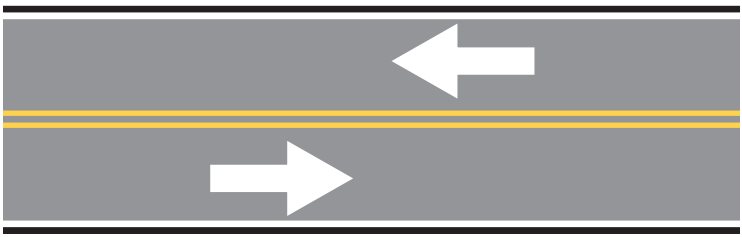
Solid and Broken

A broken yellow line alongside a solid yellow line indicates that passing is permitted on the side of the broken line, but not on the side of the solid line.



Double Yellow

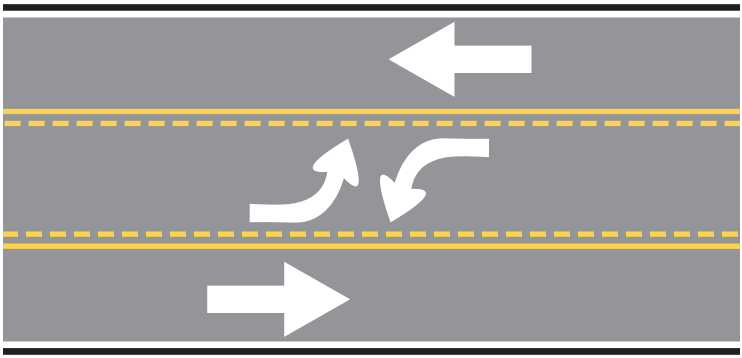
Double solid yellow lines mark the center of the road and separate oncoming traffic. Passing is not allowed in either direction. Making a left turn is the only lawful crossing allowed over double yellow lines, when turning into or from an alley, private road, or driveway unless otherwise prohibited by signs.



3C-2 Yellow Lane Line Markings

♦ **Solid and broken (shared left turn lane)**

A center lane separated with solid and broken yellow lines reserves a lane for left turns shared with traffic from the opposite direction. Motorists entering this lane should use caution and may only turn left. ***Using this lane to pass is prohibited.*** Signs or arrow markings on the pavement will assist drivers in recognizing this useful turning lane.

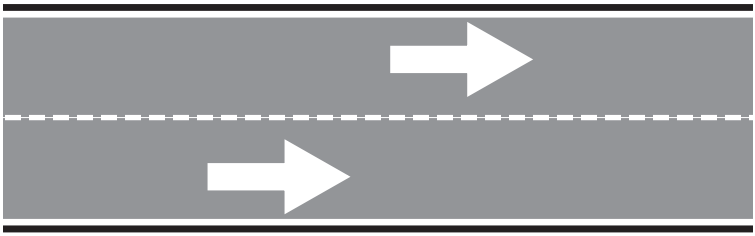


3C-3 White Lane Line Markings

♦ White lines separate lanes of traffic going in the same direction.

Broken

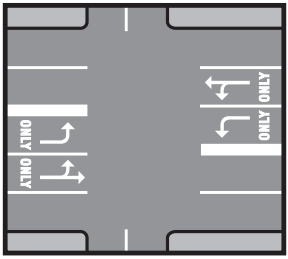
Broken white lines separate lanes of traffic going in the same direction, and may be crossed with care.



Solid with Turn Lane Arrow

Solid white lines are used for turn lanes and to prevent lane changes near intersections. Arrows are often used with the white lines to indicate which turn may be made from the lane.

When a lane is marked with a curved arrow and the word ONLY, you must turn in the direction of the arrow. When a lane is marked with both a curved and straight arrow, turning or proceeding straight ahead is allowed.



3C-4 Other Pavement Markings

Stop Lines

Stop lines are white lines painted across the pavement at intersections indicating the position to stop. In urban areas, the line is usually located about four feet before a crosswalk. **Drivers must stop at the line** (when present), not at the stop sign or traffic control signal.

Crosswalk Markings

These lines are painted across or partially across the pavement. Pedestrians have the right of way when pedestrians are in these crosswalks. Crosswalks are sometimes in the middle of the block in residential areas and school areas. Crosswalk areas may also be unpainted.

Railroad Crossing Markings

In advance of a railroad crossing, the white letters "RxR" is set into the surface of, or applied to or attached to, the pavement, which is for the purpose of advising, warning or guiding traffic. At railroad crossings, a yellow line may be placed on the right side of the center line to prevent passing.

Rumble Strips

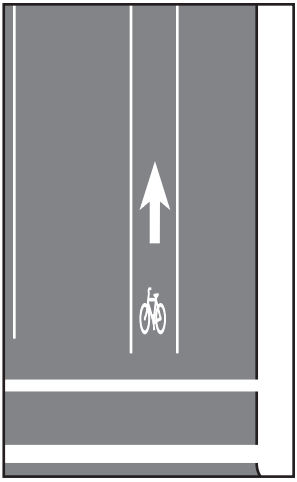
Rumble strips are a series of indented elements installed on a paved roadway shoulder near the travel lane, on a two-lane roadway near the center line, or in the lane of traffic approaching a stop sign or signal. Rumble strips are intended to alert drowsy or inattentive drivers through vibration and sound that their vehicles have left the travel lane or are approaching a stop sign or signal.

Two-Way Left Turn Lane Markings

A driver may use the center lane to make a left turn. Caution should be used since there may be left-turning vehicles from the opposite direction also using the lane. The lane cannot be used to pass other vehicles.

Bike Lanes

Bike lanes are for the exclusive use of bicyclists. Motor vehicles may cross over the bike lane to move into another appropriate travel lane, to enter or exit on-street parking spaces, or to enter or exit private property, but motorists are not to use the bike lanes for continuous travel down the street



SECTION 4

Rules of the Road

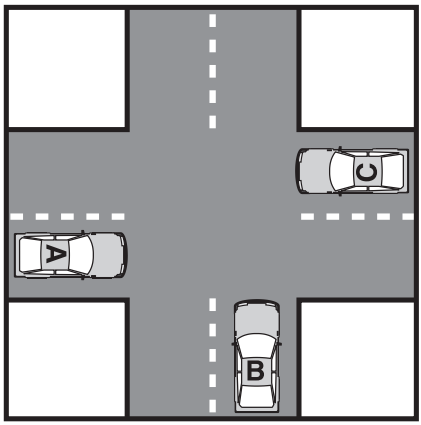
Applicants are required to know and be able to apply the rules of the road when driving.

4A Right-of-Way

There are rules to aide in determining when drivers must yield.

4A-1 For right-of-way at an uncontrolled intersection where signs or signals are not used, watch for vehicles coming from the right and yield the right-of-way. For example:

- Car "A" yields to car "B" if car "A" is going straight ahead.
- If car "A" turns left, car "A" yields to both "B" and "C".
- Car "B" yields to car "C".



- Drive defensively, other drivers may not stop even if you have the right-of-way.

4A-2 At intersections with "Yield" Signs:

- Check for cross traffic before reaching the intersection.
- Yield the right-of-way to any cross traffic close enough to cause conflict.
- When turning onto a street or highway, yield to any vehicle close enough to cause conflict.
- Check for a gap in traffic, merge, and adjust your speed.

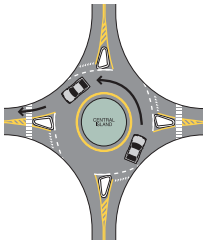
4A-3 At intersections with four-way stops:

All drivers have a duty to stop followed by a duty to use ordinary care as they proceed through the intersection. Common courtesy is that the driver who stops first should be permitted to go first. If in doubt, yield to the driver on your right. NEVER insist on the right-of way and risk a collision.

4A-4 Roundabout Intersections

A roundabout is a one-way circular intersection without traffic signal equipment designed to slow traffic while lowering delays and handling higher traffic volumes.

- Enter a roundabout only when there is an adequate and safe gap in traffic.
- Use your right turn signal for right turns.
- When approaching a roundabout, slow down to advisory speed.



4A-5 When leaving alleys/driveways to enter a roadway, **STOP** before driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area and proceed slowly. Yield the right of way to any pedestrian and approaching vehicles.

4A-6 Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles

When the siren or flashing lights of a fire truck, police car, or ambulance are operating:

- Pull as close as possible to the curb or edge of the roadway and stop.
- Do not stop in an intersection.
- Remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed.
- Keep a foot on the brake to alert the emergency vehicle driver that the vehicle is stopping.
- Watch for other emergency vehicles before proceeding.
- On a roadway divided by a median, traffic going the opposite direction are not required to stop.
- No vehicle may follow any fire apparatus traveling in an emergency status closer than 500 feet or drive onto or park within the block the fire apparatus has stopped to answer an emergency.

  Note: *Funeral processions are classified as emergency vehicles. Drivers are required to yield to funeral escort vehicles displaying proper audio or visual signals.*

4A-7 Right-of-Way to Pedestrians

Yield to all pedestrians within crosswalks. Slow down and be ready to stop if needed.

4A-8 Right-of-Way to Visually Impaired

When approaching someone using a white cane or guide dog, stop until the person is well away from the roadway or path of travel.

4A-9 Always obey a police officer when they are directing traffic.

4B Speed Laws

Nebraska's speed law requires driving at a speed that is reasonable and safe under existing conditions.

4B-1 Maximum Speed Limits – Unless Otherwise Posted

- Rural Interstate Highways – 75 MPH
- Expressway / Freeways – 65 MPH
- State highways – 60 MPH
- Hard surface county roads – 55 MPH
- County roads (non-hard surface and vehicles towing mobile homes) – 50 MPH
- Residential districts – 25 MPH
- Business districts – 20 MPH
- School Zone – As posted
- Watch carefully for posted speed limit signs.

4B-2 Adjusting Speed for Traffic Conditions

- Generally, drive at the same speed as the main stream of traffic to avoid frequent passing and to ensure you can adjust to slower moving vehicles.
- If you are driving at less than the normal speed of traffic, drive in the right hand lane available for traffic except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.
- Unless safety, an emergency, or the law requires otherwise, do not drive slow enough to impede or block the normal and reasonable flow of traffic.

4B-3 Adjusting Speed for Work and School Zones

- Work zone: Driving slower or faster than the surrounding traffic is a major cause of rear-end crashes in work zones. In the work zone, driving areas may be confined, and there may be no maneuvering space or escape route for vehicles that unexpectedly approach a slow-moving vehicle ahead. Traffic control devices such as barricades, cones, drums, flaggers, etc., are used in work zones to guide and direct drivers safely through the work zone. Stay alert, obey the signs, maintain a steady speed consistent with the traffic flow unless otherwise directed, adjust your lane position away from workers and equipment, do not slow your speed abruptly, but be prepared to stop anytime.
- School zone: reduce speed, obey all signs and be prepared to stop anytime.
- Fines are doubled in work and school zones.

4B-4 Speeding Fine Schedule

MPH Over	Normal	Work/School Zones
1–5	$10	$20
6–10	$25	$50
11–15	$75	$150
16-20	$125	$250
21+	$200	$400

(Plus court costs, in all cases.)

4C Passing

4C-1 It is unlawful to:

- Pass in any marked no-passing zones
- Exceed the posted speed limit when passing.
- Pass a school bus with flashing red lights and stop arm extended.
- Pass within 100 feet of any intersection.
- Pass within 100 feet of any railroad crossing.
- Pass on any hill, curve or bridge where vision is obstructed.

4C-2 How To Pass

- Decide if it is necessary to pass.
- Stay at least 2 seconds behind the vehicle ahead.
- Signal and check all around your vehicle before passing.
- Increase speed and pull into the passing lane.
- Signal and move back into the right lane when the front of the vehicle being passed or vehicles's headlights are seen in the rear view mirror.
- Resume speed.

4C-3 When Being Passed

- When another vehicle is passing, stay in the lane and maintain speed unless there is an emergency.
- In an emergency, speed up, slow down, or leave the road to prevent a crash.

4C-4 Passing Parked Cars

When driving past parked vehicles, watch for vehicles pulling out. Check for clues such as:

- Exhaust coming from the tail pipe.
- Brake lights on, turn signal flashing, or white back-up lights on.
- Front wheels turning out toward traffic.
- Person seated in drivers position.
- Watch for people or animals emerging from between parked vehicles.

4D Signaling, Reversible Lanes, Lane Changing and Turning

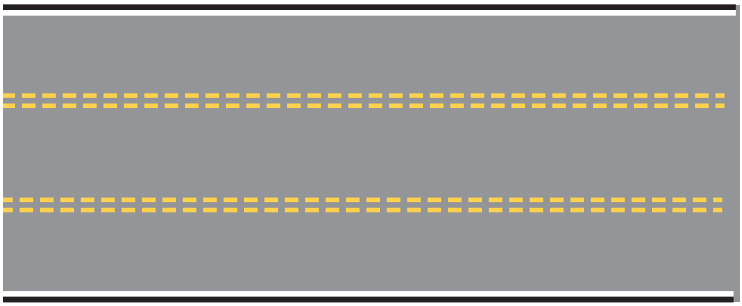
4D-1 Signaling

Always signal when:

- Changing lanes.
- Pulling in or out of a parking space.
- Pulling into traffic from a parking area or alley.
- Signal at least 100 feet before turning, or moving right or left.

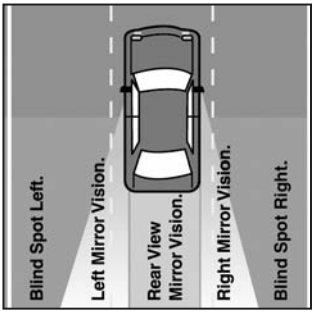
4D-2 Reversible Lanes

- Reversible Lanes are double-dashed broken yellow lines indicating the lane changes direction of traffic flow as is indicated by traffic signs or signals.



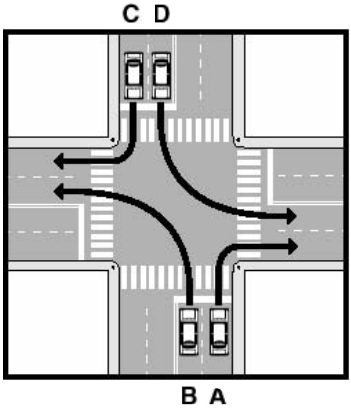
4D-3 Lane Changing

- Signal.
- Check in rear view and side mirrors.
- Check over left or right shoulder. Check blind spots.
- Check for other drivers who may also be moving into the same lane.
- Change lanes.
- DO NOT change lanes in an intersection.

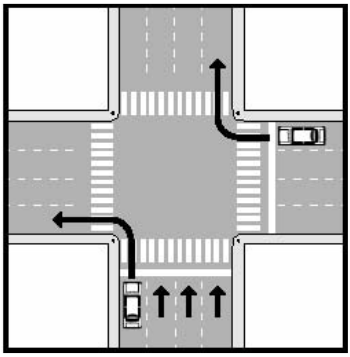


4D-4 Turning

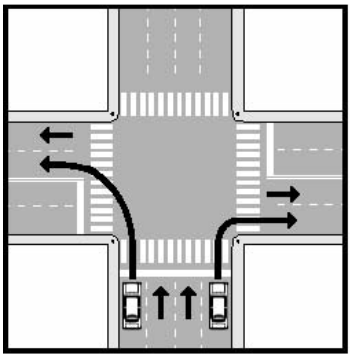
- Plan ahead.
- Be in the proper lane well in advance of intended turn.
- Signal the direction of the turn.
- Slow and check for persons and vehicles in your turning path and behind.
- Turn into the proper lane (see Turning Diagrams).
- Adjust speed to the flow of traffic.
- A right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right side of the road or street.
- If a center lane is not marked, a left turn shall be made from the left lane lawfully available and the left turn shall be made into the left lane that is lawfully available.



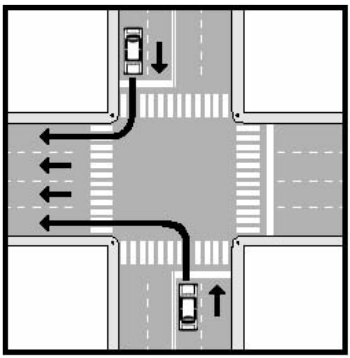
Right turns from two-way to two-way (Car A & Car C)
Left turns from two-way to two-way (Car B & Car D)



Turns from one-way to one-way

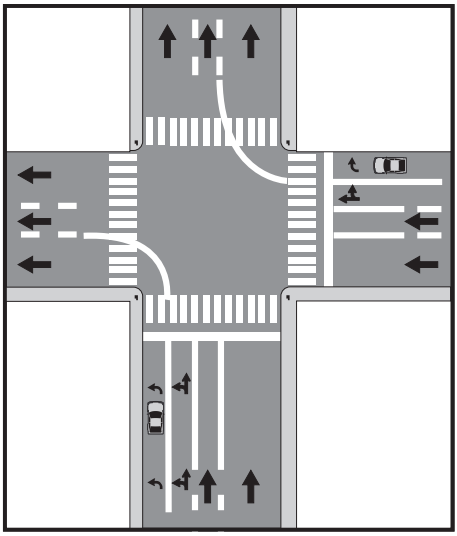


Turns from one-way to two-way



Turns from two-way to one-way

- Double turning lanes are indicated by regulatory signs and lane markings. Traffic in lane nearest curb should turn into the traffic lane nearest the curb. The second lane from the curb should follow the lane line into the nearest lane as indicated by the lane line.



4E Parking

4E-1 Emergency Roadside Stop

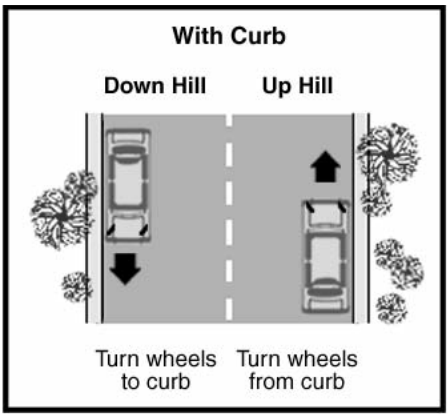
- Signal and move as far away from traffic and onto the roadside shoulder as far off the road as possible.
- Park vehicle within 12 inches of and parallel to the curb, or road's edge.
- Always park on the right side of roadway, unless it is a one-way street.
- Make sure vehicle cannot move.
- Shift transmission to proper parking gear and set parking brake.
- Activate 4-way flashers.
- Turn off engine and remove keys.
- Check traffic before getting out of vehicle.

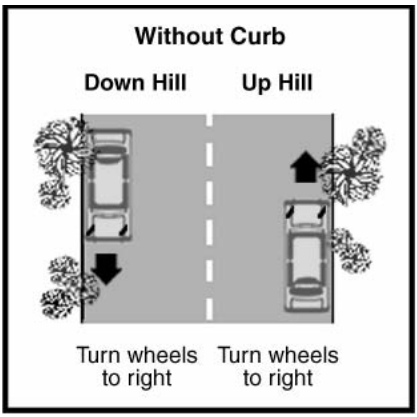
4E-2 Where Not to Park or Stop a Vehicle

- On a roadway directly beside stopped or parked vehicles.
- On a sidewalk, within an intersection, or on a crosswalk.
- Within 30 feet of any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign or other traffic control device located at the side of the roadway.
- Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection.
- On bridges, within a highway tunnel, or within 50 feet of railroad tracks.
- At any place where official signs prohibit standing, stopping, or parking.
- In front of a public or private driveway.
- Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant.

4E-3 Parking on hills

If you park facing uphill where there is a curb, set the parking brake and turn the wheels away from the curb. In any other situation, turn the wheels toward the curb or edge of the road.





4E-4 Handicapped Parking

- Handicapped parking stalls are reserved for vehicles which display handicap license plate or permit from which the handicapped person enters or exits, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- Do not park in the handicapped parking access aisles located directly beside handicapped parking stalls.
- The fines for violating handicapped parking laws are:
  - 1st offense up to $100,
  - 2nd offense up to $200, and
  - 3rd offense up to $300.
- Anyone found blocking a curbcut or wheelchair ramp can be issued a ticket for the violation of the handicapped access ramp.

4F Railroad Crossings

4F-1 Signs, Signals, and Markings

Railroad crossings have signs, signals and markings to warn drivers of the hazard. In addition to the round advanced warning sign and crossbuck, there may be a large white X, the letters RR, a no passing zone, and/or a stop line painted on the pavement.

4F-2 When Approaching a Railroad Crossing

- Do so at a constant controlled speed – fast enough to coast across tracks if vehicle engine stalls and slow enough to stop if necessary.
- Expect a train on any track at any time.
- Stop for any of these warnings:
  - A signal indicating a train is coming.

- A crossing gate is lowered.
- A flagman signals a train is approaching.
- Train is clearly visible or train whistle is heard and would be hazardous for you to cross.
- Stop at the stop line. If none, stop not less than 15 feet nor more than 50 feet from the nearest rail.

♦ Never drive any vehicle through, around or under any gate or barrier.

4F-3 After Stopping

♦ Make sure all tracks are clear.

♦ Make sure there is room for your car on other side of tracks.

♦ Watch for vehicles that must stop at railroad crossings, such as buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials.

♦ Do not change gears when crossing the tracks.

♦ Watch out for a multiple trains.

4F-4 Get Out of Stalled Vehicle

♦ If the vehicle stalls on a crossing, get everyone out and off the tracks immediately.

♦ If a train is coming, stay clear of the tracks.

4F-5 General Railroad Crossing Information

♦ Motorists must use extra caution at railroad crossings. Trains cannot stop quickly.

♦ Never try to beat a train across the tracks. Even if it is a tie, you will be the loser.

♦ Do not shift gears when crossing railroad tracks; you might stall.

♦ Trains cannot stop quickly. An average 150-car freight train traveling 30 MPH requires a stopping distance of 3150 feet or three-fifths (3/5) of a mile. The same train traveling 60 MPH requires 8500 feet or one and three-fifths (1-3/5) miles to stop.

♦ ALWAYS EXPECT A TRAIN.

SECTION 5

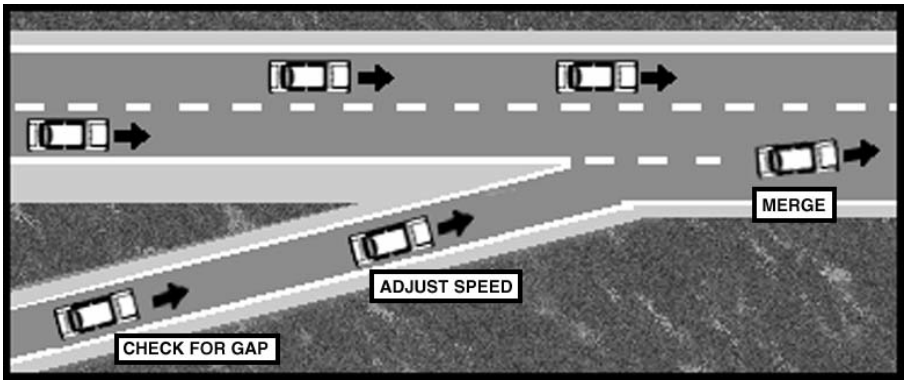
Special Driving Conditions

5A Interstate Driving

"Interstate" refers to any controlled access, multi-lane highway.

5A-1 Entering the Interstate

- Check for a gap in traffic in the nearest lane.
- Adjust your speed and signal to merge safely into that gap.



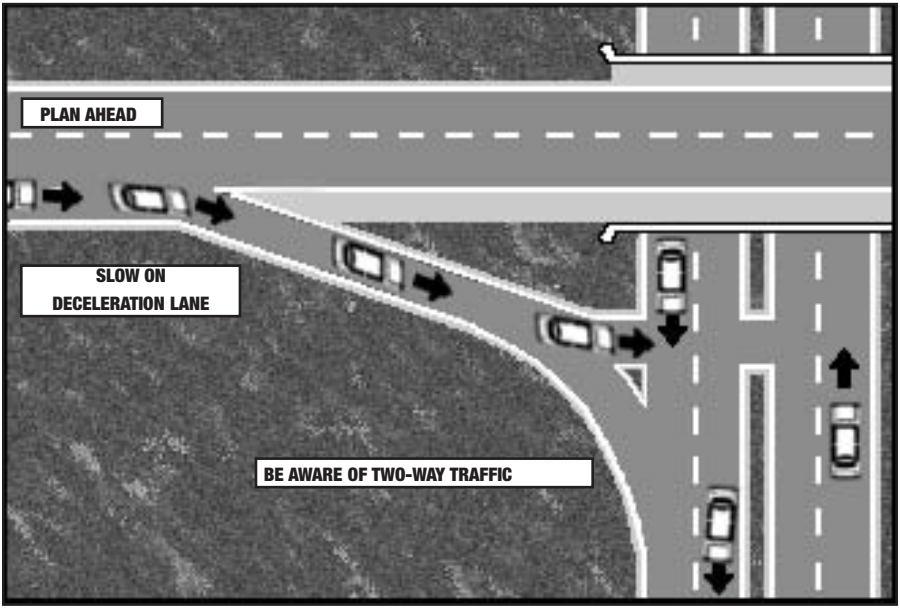
5A-2 Driving on the Interstate

- Maintain steady speed. Keep pace with other traffic.
- Obey posted speed limits.
- Slower traffic keep to the right.
- Be alert at entrance ramps for vehicles entering the interstate. If safe, signal and move left to allow them a smooth, safe entry.
- Avoid unnecessary lane changing. Stay in the right lane unless overtaking and passing another vehicle.
- Signal lane changes.
- Pass with caution. Check your blind spots when making lane changes.
- If you miss your exit, go on to the next exit. Backing up or using emergency crossover points on the interstate is prohibited.
- Never cross the median of the interstate highway.
- Minimum speed on the interstate is 40 MPH.

5A-3 Leaving the Interstate

- Plan ahead. Watch for exit signs and the proper lane position for those exits. Signal and move into the proper lane a mile or more before the intended exit.

- Slow **after** moving into the deceleration lane.
- Check advised ramp speed.
- Once off the interstate, be aware of two-way traffic and check posted speed limit.



5B Driving at Night

Darkness demands increased driver attention. Reduced visibility, glare from oncoming headlights, deer crossing the road, and eye strain can all combine to make night driving hazardous.

- Headlights must be used from sunset to sunrise.
- Turn on low beams when daylight begins to fade to help others see you.
- Driving with parking lights only is unlawful.
- When approaching another vehicle from the front or rear, auxiliary driving lights should be turned off at the same time the vehicle's headlights are required to be dimmed.
- Speed should be adjusted to safely stop within the area illuminated by the headlights.
- Use high beams on open highways. Dim headlights when following within 200 feet of another vehicle, and when meeting oncoming vehicles. If the oncoming lights are blinding do not look directly at the vehicle but look toward the right edge of the road.
- A clean windshield, inside and out, helps reduce the glare from oncoming vehicles.
- Keep eyes moving; eyestrain, fatigue, and lack of concentration can be the result of staring at the spot created by the headlights.

5C Adverse Weather Conditions

5C-1 Rain

- Reduce speed in relation to road surface condition. Hydroplaning occurs when tires ride on a thin film of water instead of the road. To prevent hydroplaning, slow down.
- Increase your following distance.
- Use low beam headlights.

5C-2 Fog

- Use low beam headlights.
- Reduce speed, and proceed with extreme caution.
- Travel on roadway with posted speeds of 40 MPH or more is not recommended when visibility is less than 1/4 of a mile.

5C-3 High Wind

- Wind can be a problem for all vehicles, especially small and high profile vehicles.
- Watch for open spaces after driving in a protected area. Be ready to make steering corrections because of changes in the wind.
- When meeting large trucks and buses, be alert for possible steering corrections because of sudden wind changes.
- Be alert to high wind advisories when traveling.

5C-4 Snow and Ice

- Reduce speed and proceed with extreme caution.
- Increase following distance.
- Keep windows clear.
- Make speed and directional changes gradually.
- Do not use cruise control.
- Vehicles **not** equipped with antilock (ABS) brakes: pump brake pedal to keep brakes from locking up; there's no steering control unless the tires are rolling.
- Vehicles equipped with antilock (ABS) brakes: press brake pedal firmly; do not pump brakes.
- When going uphill, apply just enough power to maintain speed but not enough to cause wheels to spin.
- Studded tires are only lawful from November 1 to April 1.

5C-5 Blizzards

Blizzards are among the worst kinds of conditions for driving. It combines the limited visibility of fog, the slippery roads found with ice and snow, and the unexpected steering corrections of wind. Driving is not advised in these conditions.

If stranded:

- Don't panic. Stay with the vehicle.
- Open a window slightly for fresh air.
- Conserve fuel, run the engine and heater sparingly, and only with a slightly open window for ventilation. Keep snow from blocking exhaust (tail) pipe.
- Use your emergency flashers to make your car more visible to work crews. Turn your dome light on at night.
- If more than one person is in the car, take turns keeping watch and sleeping.

5D Driving Emergencies

5D - 1 Wheels Drop Off Roadway or Pavement Edge

- Hold steering wheel firmly and steer so wheels straddle the edge of the roadway.
- Don't attempt to turn back onto the roadway immediately.
- Reduce speed.
- Check traffic.
- Gradually turn back onto roadway when it is safe to do so staying in the driving lane.

5E Distracted / Aggressive Driving

5E - 1 Distracted Driving

- Driving demands the driver’s full attention.
- Avoid eating, reading, changing CD’s, cell phone use, applying makeup, etc., when driving.
- Be prepared before you start any trip so you can pay attention to the driving task.

5E - 2 Aggressive Driving

- Aggressive driving is driving behavior that is frightening or rude to other drivers.
- Examples of aggressive driving include, but are not limited to: tailgating, cutting off other drivers, running red lights and failing to yield to other vehicles.
- Avoid driving when angry or upset; treat other motorists as you expect to be treated.

SECTION 6

Sharing The Road With Other Users

Motorcycles, school buses, bicycles, and pedestrians use the roadways too. Be aware of these other roadway users and extend the courtesy to share the road safely and efficiently.

6A Motorcycles

6A-1 Seeing and Understanding Motorcycles

- Motorcycles are vehicles with the same rights and privileges as any vehicle on the roadway.
- Allow the motorcyclist a full lane width. Although it may seem as though there is enough room in the traffic lane for an automobile and a motorcycle, remember the motorcycle needs the room to maneuver safely. Do not share the lane.
- Approximately one-half of all motorcycle crashes involve another motor vehicle. Nearly 40 percent were caused by the other vehicle turning left in front of the motorcyclist.
- Motorcycles are small and may be difficult to see. Motorcycles have a much smaller profile than vehicles, which can make it more difficult to judge the speed and distance of an approaching motorcycle.
- Always signal your intentions before changing lanes or merging with traffic. This allows the motorcyclist to anticipate traffic flow and find a safe lane position.
- Remember that motorcyclists are often hidden in a vehicle's blind spot or missed in a quick look due to their smaller size. Always make a visual check for motorcycles by checking mirrors and blind spots before entering or leaving a lane of traffic and at intersections.
- Don't be fooled by a flashing turn signal on a motorcycle – motorcycle signals usually are not self-cancelling and riders sometimes forget to turn them off. Wait to be sure the motorcycle is going to turn before you proceed.
- Remember that road conditions which are minor annoyances to you pose major hazards to motorcyclists. Motorcyclists may change speed or adjust their position within a line suddenly in reaction to road and traffic conditions such as potholes, gravel, wet or slippery surfaces, pavement seams, railroad crossings, and grooved pavement.
- Allow more following distance, three or four seconds, following a motorcycles so the motorcyclist has enough time to maneuver or stop in an emergency. In dry conditions motorcycles can stop more quickly than a car.

6B Bicyclists

- A person riding a bicycle has all the same rights and responsibilities as a driver of a motor vehicle; bicyclists must obey traffic laws.
- Bicyclists may ride on paved shoulders, as far right in a lane as is practical and when the lane can be safely shared by a bicycle and car, side by side.
- Bicyclists are not restricted to the right lane of traffic. A bicyclist may need to change lanes to make left turns or to continue through an intersection. They follow the same path any other vehicle would take traveling in the same direction.

- Motorists should merge with bicycle traffic when preparing for a right hand turn. Avoid turning directly across a path of bicycle traveling in the same direction. When turning left at an intersection, yield to oncoming bicyclists just as you would to oncoming motorists.
- Do not blast a vehicle's horn when approaching a bicyclist.
- Look for bicycles before opening car doors.
- Always allow three feet to the left of the bicycle when passing. Reduce speed and move into the next or oncoming lane to pass. If there is oncoming traffic, reduce speed and follow the bicycle until oncoming traffic clears.
- Children on bicycles are often unpredictable in their actions. A common crash type for young cyclists is mid-block ride-outs entering a road from a driveway, alley, or curb without slowing, stopping or looking for traffic.
- Look both ways at intersections before turning. Bicyclists may be found riding incorrectly, facing traffic and create special hazards at intersections.
- At intersections, right of way rules apply equally to bicyclists and motor vehicles.

6C Pedestrians

- Expect pedestrians anywhere at anytime and always yield to them.
- Be alert for pedestrians crossing in the middle of the street especially near schools, parks, and residential areas.
- Be alert for pedestrians who disregard or misjudge traffic signals and walk against the light.
- Yield to pedestrians when turning.
- Be especially alert where right or left turn on red lights are allowed.
- Come to a complete stop behind crosswalks (marked and unmarked) at stop signs or red lights.
- Do not pass a vehicle which has stopped for a pedestrian. The stopped vehicle may block the view of the pedestrian in the street.
- Always give the right of way to a blind or visually impaired person (who is using a white cane or dog guide) by stopping and remaining stopped until the person is clear of the roadway.

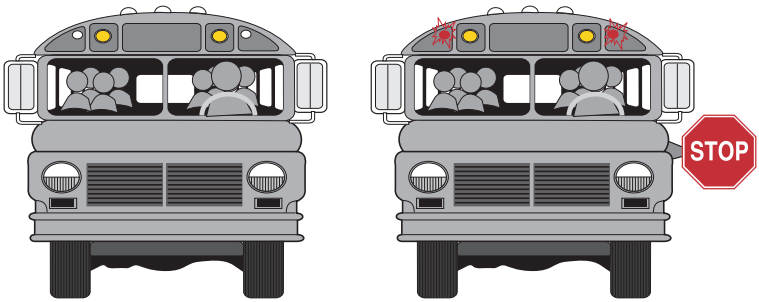
6D Snow and Ice Removal Operations

During and after winter storms, the process of snow and ice removal is almost continuous until the streets and highways are back to normal conditions. When approaching snow removal equipment, be aware of the following:

- Snow removal equipment may result in snow restricting visibility. Pass only if the roadway ahead can clearly be seen. Extreme caution should be used when passing.
- Snow removal equipment may leave ridges of snow making passing hazardous.
- Occasionally, the weight of the plowed snow may cause the snow removal equipment to skid.
- Maintain a safe following distance from snow removal equipment. Flying sand and chunks of ice and snow can damage vehicles.
- Maintain a following distance of 100 feet from snow removal equipment or other maintenance vehicles while working on roadways, except to pass.

6E School Buses

Always be alert for students on or near the roadway when a school bus is stopped.



6E-1 Overhead Amber Warning Lights

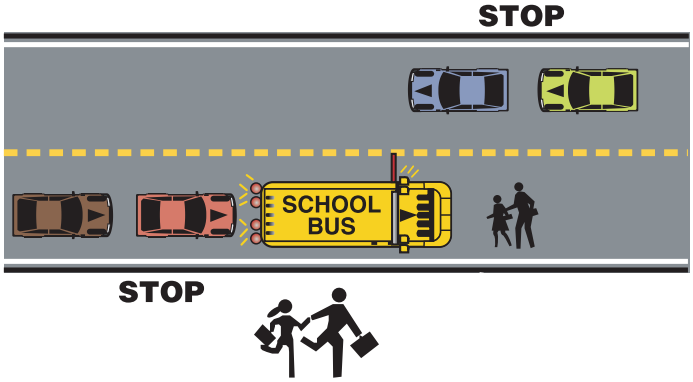
- When a school bus is about to stop and load or unload children, the bus driver activates amber warning lights.
- When meeting or overtaking a bus, slow to 25 MPH and prepare to stop.
- The amber warning lights will stay on until the bus door opens.

6E-2 Overhead Red STOP Lights/STOP Arm

- When the bus driver opens the bus door, the red stop lights and STOP arm activates.
- Stop and remain stopped until the bus driver retracts the stop arm and deactivates the red warning lights.
- Stop a reasonable distance from the bus.

6E-3 When You Must Stop

- Not stopping when approaching or overtaking a school bus which has stop lights on and the stop arm extended is unlawful. The only exception occurs when approaching a school bus in the opposite direction on a roadway divided by a median.
- Stopping is required in the following situation:



6F Large Trucks and Buses

6F-1 General Information

- A loaded truck with good tires and properly adjusted brakes, traveling at 55 MPH on a clear, dry roadway, requires a minimum of 340 feet to come to a complete stop.
- Do not abruptly enter the roadway in front of a large vehicle. If turning from the roadway, avoid changing lanes in front of a large vehicle.
- When traveling up or down steep grades, larger vehicles often drive slower and use the right lane. Avoid driving in the right lane when traveling up or down hills, as well as in the vicinity of truck weigh stations, where slow-moving trucks will be attempting to re-enter faster-moving traffic. By avoiding the right lane in these areas, you will reduce the possibility of rear-ending or being rear-ended by a large vehicle.
- Avoid driving near vehicles carrying hazardous materials. These vehicles will be clearly marked with the type of hazardous materials they are transporting, such as "Explosives", "Poison" or "Flammable" materials.
- Unlike the hydraulic brakes on automobiles, trucks and buses have air brakes. Air brakes do not operate instantly as do hydraulic brakes. Do not make sudden stops in front of large vehicles.
- On some highways, when approaching long hills with a steep grade, a sign “Slow Traffic Keep Right” will be associated with an additional right lane. This permits slower vehicles such as trucks, farm equipment, and recreational vehicles to move to the right lane thus allowing other traffic to pass on the grade.

6F-2 No Zone

Don’t hang out in the No-Zone. No-Zones are areas around trucks or buses where cars: 1) “disappear” into blind spots, or 2) are so close that they restrict the truck or bus driver’s ability to stop or maneuver safely. Both types of No-Zones greatly increase the potential for a crash.

- **Backing up** – when a truck or bus is backing up, it sometimes must temporarily block the street to maneuver accurately. Never pass close behind a truck or bus that is preparing to back up or is in the process of backing up.
- **Passing** – another No-Zone is just in front of trucks or buses. One of the biggest mistakes made is to cut in too soon when passing. Don’t pull in front of the truck or bus unless the entire front of the truck or bus can be seen in the rear view mirror.
- **Rear Blindspots** – trucks and buses have deep blindspots directly behind them. Do not tailgate. Being able to see the rearview mirrors of the truck or bus allows the driver of the larger vehicle to see vehicles behind or beside them.
- **Side Blindspots** – trucks and buses have much larger blindspots on both sides than cars do. Do not travel beside trucks or buses for great lengths of time.
- **Wide Turns** – because of a vehicle’s size, truck and bus drivers sometime need to swing wide to manage their turns. When they do, they can’t see cars directly behind or beside them. Give them plenty of room and never try to squeeze around them.

SECTION 7

If You're Involved in a Crash

7A General Information

- Stop vehicle at the scene of the crash or as close as possible.
- Assist the injured if aid is necessary or requested and notify emergency authorities.
- Use flares, reflectors, flashlights to alert traffic from all directions.
- Exchange information with the other drivers to include:
  - Name, address and telephone number.
  - License plate number.
  - Driver's license number.
  - Insurance information.
  - Make, model and year of vehicle.
- If you hit an unattended vehicle, contact the proper authorities and provide written information as outlined above where the owner can find it.
- Obtain the names and addresses of witnesses.
- Do not leave the scene of the crash until released by proper authorities.
- Complete a Driver's Motor Vehicle Accident Report and send it to the Department of Roads within ten (10) days if any person is injured or killed, or damage appears to exceed $1000 for any vehicle or piece of property. The report must be submitted on Form DR 41, Aug 03 which is available through any state or local law enforcement authorities.

Failure to report a crash as required, is unlawful and persons in violation shall be guilty of a Class II or III misdemeanor and may have their license or privilege to drive revoked.

EXAMINING LOCATIONS

There are 14 permanent examining locations (covering nine counties) throughout the state that are open Monday-Friday. All of the remaining 84 counties' schedules are available upon request by contacting the Department of Motor Vehicles at 402-471-3861 or by reviewing the information on the Examining Division's website at: www.dmv.state.ne.us/examining/trngtest/offices.html.

Grand Island:

121 Pine Street, Grand Island, NE 68801
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Hastings:

Adams County Courthouse, 500 West 4th Street, Hastings, NE 68901
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Kearney:

Buffalo County Courthouse, 1512 Central Avenue, Kearney, NE 68847
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Lexington:

Dawson County Courthouse, 710 North Grant Street, Lexington, NE 68850
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 - 4:30 p.m.
No drives given on Tuesdays & Thursdays

Lincoln:

500 West O Street, Lincoln NE 68528
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

625 North 46th Street, Lincoln NE 68503
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 7:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
No written or drive tests given.

North Platte:

111 West 3rd Street, North Platte, NE 69101
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Omaha:

4107 South 24th Street, Omaha, NE 68107
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

7414 North 30th Street, Omaha, NE 68112
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

5730 South 144th Street, Omaha, NE 68137
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

2918 North 108th Street, Omaha, NE 68164
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Papillion:

Sarpy County Courthouse, 1210 Golden Gate Drive, Papillion, NE 68046
Hours: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.; Wednesday – 8:00 a.m. - 5:15 p.m.

Scottsbluff/Gering:

1825 10th Street, Gering, NE 69341
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

NUMERICAL LIST OF COUNTY INDEX NUMBERS

No.	*County*	*County Seat*
1	Douglas	Omaha
2	Lancaster	Lincoln
3	Gage	Beatrice
4	Custer	Broken Bow
5	Dodge	Fremont
6	Saunders	Wahoo
7	Madison	Madison
8	Hall	Grand Island
9	Buffalo	Kearney
10	Platte	Columbus
11	Otoe	Nebr. City
12	Knox	Center
13	Cedar	Hartington
14	Adams	Hastings
15	Lincoln	North Platte
16	Seward	Seward
17	York	York
18	Dawson	Lexington
19	Richardson	Falls City
20	Cass	Plattsmouth
21	Scotts Bluff	Gering
22	Saline	Wilber
23	Boone	Albion
24	Cuming	West Point
25	Butler	David City
26	Antelope	Neligh
27	Wayne	Wayne
28	Hamilton	Aurora
29	Washington	Blair
30	Clay	Clay Center
31	Burt	Tekamah
32	Thayer	Hebron
33	Jefferson	Fairbury
34	Fillmore	Geneva
35	Dixon	Ponca
36	Holt	O'Neill
37	Phelps	Holdrege
38	Furnas	Beaver City
39	Cheyenne	Sidney
40	Pierce	Pierce
41	Polk	Osceola
42	Nuckolls	Nelson
43	Colfax	Schuyler
44	Nemaha	Auburn
45	Webster	Red Cloud
46	Merrick	Central City
47	Valley	Ord
48	Red Willow	McCook
49	Howard	St. Paul
50	Franklin	Franklin
51	Harlan	Alma
52	Kearney	Minden
53	Stanton	Stanton
54	Pawnee	Pawnee City
55	Thurston	Pender
56	Sherman	Loup City
57	Johnson	Tecumseh
58	Nance	Fullerton
59	Sarpy	Papillion
60	Frontier	Stockville
61	Sheridan	Rushville
62	Greeley	Greeley
63	Boyd	Butte
64	Morrill	Bridgeport
65	Box Butte	Alliance
66	Cherry	Valentine
67	Hitchcock	Trenton
68	Keith	Ogallala
69	Dawes	Chadron
70	Dakota	Dakota City
71	Kimball	Kimball
72	Chase	Imperial
73	Gosper	Elwood
74	Perkins	Grant
75	Brown	Ainsworth
76	Dundy	Benkelman
77	Garden	Oshkosh
78	Deuel	Chappell
79	Hayes	Hayes Center
80	Sioux	Harrison
81	Rock	Bassett
82	Keya Paha	Springview
83	Garfield	Burwell
84	Wheeler	Bartlett
85	Banner	Harrisburg
86	Blaine	Brewster
87	Logan	Stapleton
88	Loup	Taylor
89	Thomas	Thedford
90	McPherson	Tryon
91	Arthur	Arthur
92	Grant	Hyannis
93	Hooker	Mullen

Nebraska Driver's *Practice Exam*

To obtain a driver's license in Nebraska, you will be required to complete a data form, a vision test, and in some cases, a driving skills test. You may be required to take a knowledge test on driving laws and regulations if: you are applying for your first Nebraska license, can't present a valid out-of-state license, or if your Nebraska license is expired over one year.

The questions in the practice exam are different than those asked on the actual test. This practice exam should be used as an educational tool in conjunction with the Nebraska Driver's Manual, not as an alternative to studying the manual. Each question has only one correct answer*. The number in parentheses at the end of each question indicates the page number in the driver's manual where the correct answer can be found. You may also find the DMV Interactive Written Exam on our Web site at www.dmv.state.ne.us

Information updated January 1, 2007

True or False.
Mark the correct answer on the line provided.

1. _____ Being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs is a major contributing factor in Nebraska crashes resulting in death and/or serious injury. (p. 20)

2. _____ The risk of being in a crash begins to rise noticeably between .04% and .05% BAC, and increases rapidly thereafter.(p. 21)

3. _____ At .05% BAC a driver is at no risk of being involved in an accident. (p. 21)

4. _____ Nebraska law requires the driver and all front seat passengers to properly wear safety belts.(p. 22)

5. _____ Children under age six must ride correctly secured in a federally-approved child passenger restraint system. (p. 21)

6. _____ It is possible that when an air bag deploys, even in a low speed crash, it can pose some risk of injury to children age 12 and younger, elderly drivers and passengers, and short statured adults of 5 feet or less.(p. 22)

7. _____ Never use a rear facing infant safety seat in the front passenger seat of an airbag equipped vehicle.(p. 22)

8. _____ Motorists should merge with bicycle traffic when preparing for a right hand turn (p. 55)

9. _____ Motorcyclists should not constantly change positions within a lane. (p. 54)

10. _____ Physicians and/or pharmacists should be consulted regarding any prescription medication and its possible effects on driving. (p. 23)

11. _____ Children and infants in child safety seats should always be placed in the rear seat of vehicles equipped with a passenger side air bag. (p. 22)

12. _____ The "Blind Spot" is the area directly in front of your vehicle. (p. 23)

13. _____ On two way streets, it's equally important to leave room between oncoming traffic and parked cars.(p. 24)

14. _____ Turning right at a red light after stopping is allowed, unless signs prohibiting it are posted at the intersection. (p. 27)

15. _____ The correct hand signal for a left turn is left arm out and fully extended. (p. 45).

16. _____ Flagpersons have the authority to stop traffic. (p. 37)

17. _____ Headlights must be used from 9 pm to 9am. (p. 51)

18. _____ At a four way stop, common courtesy is that the driver who stops first should be permitted to go first. (p.41)

19. _____You may pass if a solid yellow line is on your side of the middle of a two-lane highway. (p. 38)

20. _____ Making a left turn is the only lawful crossing allowed over double yellow lines (p. 38)

21. _____ Pedestrians have the right of way when in crosswalks even if the driver has the green light. (p. 42)

22. _____ If you park facing uphill where there is a curb, you should set the parking brake and turn the wheels away from the curb. (p. 48)

23. _____ White lines separate lanes of traffic going in the same direction. (p. 39)

24. _____It is unlawful to exceed the posted speed limit when passing. (p. 44)

25. _____ The State has established different Blood Alcohol Concentration legal limits, based on a driver's age and type of vehicle he/she is driving (p.20)

Continue on reverse side.

Multiple Choice.

Circle the letter that best answers the question.

26. Any person who is a diabetic, has a heart condition or suffers from any other medical condition that results in an incident that involved a loss of consciousness will be required to be free from loss of consciousness for how many months before renewing or obtaining a drivers' license? (p. 22,23)
    a) 3 months c) 12 months
    b) 6 months d) 18 months

27. The minimum speed allowed for driving on the interstate is: (p. 50)
    a) 30 mph c) 55 mph
    b) 40 mph d) none of these

28. Signal your turn at least ____ feet before planning to change direction.(p. 23)
    a) 50 c) 300
    b) 100 d) 400

29. You should allow _____ seconds between your vehicle and the car in front of you.(p. 23)
    a) one second c) three seconds
    b) two seconds d) four seconds

30. Orange signs indicate which of the following: (p. 28)
    a) construction c) upcoming hazard
    b) recreation area d) rest area

31. A triangle shaped road sign requires that the driver: (p. 29)
    a) stop c) yield
    b) speed up d) make a left turn

32. When you hear a siren or see the flashing lights of an emergency vehicle you must: (p. 42)
    a) pull over to the curb c) stop
    b) pull into an intersection d) a and c

33. The speed limit in residential areas is: (p. 44)
    a) 15 mph c) 20 mph
    b) 35 mph d) 25 mph

34. You may not park within _____ feet of a fire hydrant. (p. 47)
    a) 5 feet
    b) 10 feet
    c) 15 feet
    d) none of these

35. When approaching railroad tracks, one should stop for which of the following situations (p. 49):
    a) a signal indicating a train is coming
    b) a crossing gate is lowered
    c) the train is visible or a train whistle is heard
    d) all of these

36. When driving on open interstate, slower traffic should keep to the: (p. 50)
    a) right c) either
    b) left

37. When driving in fog, one should use: (p. 52)
    a) high beams c) no lights
    b) low beams d) none of these

38. The only exception for passing a school bus with its stop lights on and stop arm extended is (p. 56)
    a) when traveling on a street with broken yellow lines
    b) when traveling at night
    c) when traveling in the opposite direction of a school bus on a roadway divided by a median
    d) none of these

39. Drivers of air bag-equipped vehicles should allow at least _____ inches of space between themselves and the steering wheel: (p. 22)
    a) 6-7 c) 10-12
    b) 8-9 d) none of these

40. If the wheels of your vehicle fall of the edge of the roadway or pavement you should (p. 53):
    a) turn back onto the roadway immediately
    b) reduce speed
    c) turn back onto the roadway when it is safe
    d) b and c

Answer Key

1. T	2. T	3. F
4. T	5. T	6. T
7. T	8. T	9. F
10. T	11. T	12. F
13. T	14. T	15. T
16. T	17. F	18. T
19. F	20. T	21. T
22. T	23. T	24. T
25. T	26. a	27. b
28. b	29. b	30. a
31. c	32. d	33. d
34. c	35. d	36. a
37. b	38. c	39. c
40. d		

*Regulations dealing with traffic laws, driver licensing & registration are subject to change.

The Driver's Practice Exam is provided by **AAA Nebraska** and the **Cornhusker Motor Club Foundation** with the cooperation of the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles.

NEBRASKA

Safety Belt Facts

- ✓ During 2006, 269 people died and 18,424 were injured in traffic crashes in Nebraska
- ✓ One collision occurs every 16 minutes in Nebraska
- ✓ One in every 26 licensed drivers in Nebraska will be involved in a motor vehicle collision each year.
- ✓ Of the 226 fatal crashes in Nebraska, 77 or 34% of these crashes were alcohol-related.
- ✓ Motor vehicle crashes cost Nebraska over $687,363,500 annually using 2005 National Safety Council calculable costs of motor vehicle crashes.
- ✓ Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for people between the ages of 5 and 34.
- ✓ 50 people were inured each day in motor vehicle crashes in Nebraska during 2006 and one person was killed every 33 hours.
- ✓ The observed safety belt use rate in 2006 for drivers and passengers was 76 percent.
- ✓ Safety belts cut the risk of death or serious injury in a crash by 45 to 50 percent.

Nebraska Office of Highway Safety

PREPARED BY
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Driver and Vehicle Records Division 402-471-3918
Driver License Examining Division 402-471-3861
Financial Responsibility Division 402-471-3985
(Suspensions/Revocations)
Highway Safety Division 402-471-2515
Motor Carriers Division 402-471-4435

EMERGENCY HIGHWAY HELP LINE
Report Every Drunk Driver Immediately
1-800-525-5555 or
***55 on your mobile phone**
511 for Road Conditions

AMBER ALERT

The AMBER Alert program is a voluntary partnership between law enforcement agencies, broadcasters, and other entities to activate urgent bulletins in the event of a serious child abduction.

Broadcasters use the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to air a description of the abducted child and the suspected abductor (when available) and the suspect vehicle. The Nebraska Lottery sends instant messages to all lottery retailers. The Nebraska Department of Roads posts the information on electronic overhead billboards. The information is also posted on the Nebraska State Patrol website at www.nsp.state.ne.us.

The goal of the AMBER Alert is to instantly galvanize the entire community to assist in the search for a safe return of the child.

The information herein is not intended to be an official legal reference to Nebraska traffic laws. If you have a court case or other reason to know the actual language of law, it will be necessary for you to refer to the actual statutes rather than this manual.

This publication is available on cassette tape and can be made available in alternate formats upon request. To request accessible formats call the Department of Motor Vehicles at (402) 471-3861 (voice) or (402) 471-4154 (TDD), or write to this office at 301 Centennial Mall South, Lincoln, NE 68509, Attention: Examining Division.

The internet address for the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles homepage is: www.dmv.state.ne.us

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Don't hang out in the NO-ZONE™