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ILLINOIS

Rules *of the* Road

- State ID Cards • Traffic Laws
- Driving Under the Influence (DUI)
- Traffic Signals • Safe Driving Tips
- Road Signs • Illinois Driver's License
- Owning a Vehicle • **JESSE WHITE,**
ILLINOIS SECRETARY OF STATE

Motorists who know the rules of the road and practice defensive driving are key to making our roadways safer for everyone. This *Illinois Rules of the Road* manual is your guide to becoming a responsible and skilled driver. I urge you to read and study this manual thoroughly before applying for your driver's license, and to keep it on hand as a reference tool.



I am pleased that First-Person Consent legislation will take effect Jan. 1, 2006, making a person's wishes to be an organ/tissue donor legally binding. Until now, the final decision of organ donation rested with a person's next-of-kin. This legislation honors a person's wishes and alleviates already grieving family members from having to make another difficult decision.

Another law taking effect in January limits the number of court supervisions a driver can have during a 12-month period to two. Placing a limit on court supervisions for moving traffic violations will force dangerous drivers to lose their driving privileges and make our roads safer for other motorists.

Fines for fraud or abuse of parking privileges for persons with disabilities also will increase beginning in 2006. Anyone who parks illegally in a space reserved for persons with disabilities will face a \$500 fine (up from \$100), and those who fraudulently manufacture or abuse disability parking placards will face fines of up to \$1,000 as well as driver's license and license plate suspensions.

In addition, fines have increased for speeding and causing an accident in a construction zone, and a new "Under 21" driver's license was designed to help curb underage drinking.

These new laws serve as important tools to make our roads safer for motorists and road crews and ensure that persons with disabilities have the access to parking they deserve. For more information, please consult this *Rules of the Road* manual or visit **www.cyberdriveillinois.com**.

Jesse White

Jesse White
Secretary of State

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This edition of the *Illinois Rules of the Road* is as accurate as possible at the time of publication. The manual gives drivers information on obtaining a driver's license, driver's license laws, traffic safety issues and general information regarding Illinois traffic laws and ordinances. The language of the Illinois Compiled Statutes is condensed and paraphrased and does not cover every law or explain every possible situation that motorists may face while operating a motor vehicle. The manual also provides highway safety information not in the law. It is intended as a tool for drivers and should not be cited as a legal authority in court. Additional information and many forms are available at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

Chapter 1:

Illinois Driver's License

To drive legally in Illinois, you must have a valid driver's license, instruction permit, Restricted Driving Permit or Judicial Driving Permit. This chapter explains how to obtain an Illinois driver's license or instruction permit, including:

- learning to drive
- renewing your license
- obtaining a duplicate or corrected license
- changing a name or address
- license requirements
- acceptable identification documents
- unacceptable identification documents
- notations on licenses
- your health and driving
- license fees
- classifications
- special permits
- color-coded licenses and ID cards
- exemptions
- special services
- commercial driver's license

Learning To Drive

In Illinois, most young people learn to drive in high school or at a commercial driver training school licensed by the Illinois Secretary of State. Approved driver education classes include at least 30 hours of classroom study and six hours of behind-the-wheel training. Some high schools, community colleges and commercial driving schools offer classes for adults. To find out about classes and fees, call your local high school, school superintendent's office, community college or commercial driving school.

Instruction Permits

When you apply for your instruction permit, you must pass the vision screening and the appropriate written test for the classification you are seeking. The behind-the-wheel test will be taken when you apply for your driver's license. This booklet provides the information you must know to pass the written test on traffic laws and signs in order to obtain basic driving privileges. To drive larger vehicles or motorcycles, you must pass the appropriate written test(s). This information is available in the *Rules of the Road for Non-CDL Vehicles*, the *Commercial Driver's License Study Guide*, and the *Illinois Motorcycle Operator Manual*, available at any Driver Services facility or at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

If you are age 15 to 17, you may receive your instruction permit only if you are enrolled in an approved driver education class. Your instruction permit must be used in the driver education class when an adult instructor is sitting beside you.

You also may practice driving with one of your parents, a legal guardian or a responsible adult approved by your parents sitting in the front seat. This adult must be at least age 21, have a license for the type of vehicle you are driving, and have at least one year of driving experience.

After you have successfully completed the driver education class, you may continue practicing to drive with your instruction permit under the supervision of a responsible adult as outlined above. The instruction permit is valid for 24 months and must be held for at least three months prior to obtaining a driver's license when you are age 16 or older. If you are 17 years and 9 months or older, you may apply for an instruction permit without taking a driver education course.

Completion of Driver Education Training

When you have completed the behind-the-wheel portion of driver education and your training was administered by your local **high school**, the Illinois State Board of Education will notify the Office of Secretary of State electronically that you have completed training. The Secretary of State will indicate this notification of completion on your driver's license record. To have the notation indicating completion placed on your driver's license record, you must have received a passing grade in at least eight courses during the previous two semesters. Any student under age 18 who drops out of high school cannot have the notation indicating completion placed on his/her driver's license record unless 1) the instructor has written verification of enrollment in a GED or alternative program, 2) the student has a GED, 3) the student, prior to dropping out, received passing grades in at least eight courses in the previous two semesters, or 4) the student has written consent from his or her parents or legal guardian and the regional superintendent. The local superintendent or chief school administrator may waive conditions deemed in the best interest of the student or dropout.

Applying for Your Driver's License

To apply for your driver's license before reaching age 18, you must bring your instruction permit and acceptable forms of identification, as outlined in the License Requirements section on pages 6-8, to a Driver Services facility at the time of application. Notification of your completion date must have been received from the Board of Education or the Secretary of State and appear on your record before a license is issued. You also must present written certification from your parent, legal guardian or, if there is no parent or legal guardian, a responsible adult, that you have a minimum of 25 hours of behind-the-wheel practice time and are sufficiently prepared and able to safely operate a motor vehicle. A certification form will be mailed after you are issued an instruction permit. For your convenience, additional certification forms may be obtained at most Driver Services facilities, at www.cyberdriveillinois.com, at high school driver education offices, and at commercial driving schools.

(For information on 17-year-old Labor Regulations see inside back cover.)

Cooperative Driver Testing Program

High school students who successfully complete an accredited driver education course of classroom and behind-the-wheel instruction with a grade of A or B may not be required to take a duplicate road test at the time they apply for a driver's license. The course must include a minimum of 30 hours of classroom training and six hours of behind-the-wheel training. Each student also must pass a road test that meets minimum standards established by the Secretary of State's office, either during the driver's education course or at the time of application for the driver's license. The program is voluntary, but school districts are encouraged to participate by contacting the Secretary of State's office.

The Secretary of State's office has established a procedure for spot-checking student applicants who qualify for the program. Students whose birthdays fall on certain dates are required to pass a road test administered at a Driver Services facility even though they may have taken and passed a road test conducted by their driver education instructor.

Upon successful completion of the driver education course, the student will be issued a Cooperative Driver Testing Certificate, which must be signed by the driver education instructor and the student's parent or guardian. The certificate, which expires on the same day as the student's current instruction permit and will not be extended, must be presented at any Driver Services facility at the time of driver's license application.

Renewing Your Driver's License

When it is time to renew your license, you will receive a letter about 90 days before your current license expires. The renewal letter will tell you what identification is required and what tests are necessary. You also will receive information about Driver Services facility hours.

You may not receive notification of your license renewal if you have not notified the Secretary of State of a change of name or address. State law requires you to inform the Secretary of State of an address change within 10 days. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces on active duty outside Illinois, as well as their spouses and children, may drive with expired licenses for up to 45 days after their return from duty.

The Safe Driver Renewal program enables drivers with clean driving records to renew their driver's licenses from the convenience of home and visit a Driver Services facility only once every eight years.

To be eligible for Safe Driver Renewal, a driver must be between the ages of 22 and 74; **NOT** hold a commercial driver's license (CDL) or school bus driver permit; have no traffic infractions, sanctions, accident reports or medical report review requirements; and already have Social Security information verified through the Social Security Online Verification System. Motorists with DUI arrests are not eligible.

Eligible drivers will receive a notice in the mail detailing how to complete the renewal process online, by phone or by mail.

Safe drivers will receive a renewal sticker to affix to the back of their current license by mail within 10 business days of their renewal application. For more information, please visit www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

For drivers not eligible for Safe Driver Renewal, the following license renewal requirements apply:

- Drivers under age 21 are issued licenses that expire three months after their 21st birthday. Drivers ages 21 through 80 are issued licenses that are good for four years and expire on their birthday. Drivers ages 81 through 86 are issued licenses good for two years. Drivers age 87 and over must renew their licenses annually.
- Test requirements vary. Everyone must have his/her vision screened. All persons age 75 and over must take a driving test. Also, everyone must take a written test every eight years except those having no traffic convictions. If you have an accident on your driving record you may be required to take the written and/or driving exams.
- Renewal letters should be taken to a Driver Services facility. Your vision will be screened and your photo will be taken. You may be required to take a written test, a driving test or both. Assuming you are eligible, you will receive your new license that day.
- Early renewal may be accomplished up to one year before a four-year or two-year license expires, or six months before a one-year license expires.

Obtaining a Duplicate or Corrected License

Duplicate License

If your driver's license has been lost, stolen or destroyed, you may apply for another license. You must go to a Driver Services facility. There is a \$5 fee; however, drivers age 60 and over who have had their license stolen will receive a free duplicate license if they present a police report on the theft. You will be required to show acceptable forms of identification as outlined in the License Requirements section on pages 6-8.

Corrected License

If your license requires a correction, follow the same process as applying for a duplicate license. Your incorrect license must be surrendered at the Driver Services facility when you apply for your corrected license. You will be required to show identification as outlined in the License Requirements section on pages 6-8.

Changing Your Name or Address

You must visit a Driver Services facility within 30 days after a name change for a new license. Identification for a name change must be a document that provides a link to the established driver's license file. You must use your full given name and surname as recorded at birth, recorded at marriage, recorded with the Social

Security Administration or otherwise established through legal action. The appropriate fee must be paid to receive a new license and/or ID card.

You also must notify the Secretary of State's office of an address change within 10 days by:

- visiting a Driver Services facility,
- visiting www.cyberdriveillinois.com, or
- writing to: Secretary of State, Driver Services Department, Address Change, 2701 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62723-0001

You will not receive a new license for an address change unless you visit a facility, present acceptable identification and pay the appropriate fee. Additional information is available at www.cyberdriveillinois.com. Forms to update vehicle registration (title and registration ID cards) also are available.

Note: Residents who hold a valid CDL must obtain a corrected driver's license within 30 days of a change of name or address and must notify the Secretary of State within 10 days of any change.

License Requirements

To receive an Illinois driver's license or ID card, you must provide acceptable forms of identification to prove **name, date of birth, Illinois residency, Social Security number and signature for comparison**. New residents must surrender any out-of-state licenses or ID cards issued prior to the issuance of an Illinois driver's license or ID card.

Acceptable Identification (photocopies not accepted)

In an effort to prevent fraud and protect the identities of driver's license and state ID card holders, the Office of the Secretary of State now verifies Social Security numbers with the Social Security Administration (SSA). Online verification of name, date of birth and Social Security number is now required before issuance of new and renewed driver's licenses or ID cards. Renewal notices will indicate the need to bring additional forms of identification to complete verification of this information if the record has not already been verified with the SSA.

- 1. First-time Illinois Driver's License/ID Card Applicant:** An applicant applying for a driver's license or ID card for the first time in Illinois must present one document from each of Group A, B, C and D on page 7. Temporary Visitor Driver's License applicants are not required to present documents from Group C. Instead, they must submit a letter on Social Security Administration letterhead, issued within 90 days prior to the date of application, verifying ineligibility for a Social Security number.
- 2. Duplicate/Corrected Driver's License/ID Card Applicant:** An applicant applying for either a duplicate or corrected driver's license or ID card must present one form of identification from Group A and at least one form from either Group B, C or D. Temporary Visitor Driver's License applicants are not

ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

PHOTOCOPIES ARE NOT ACCEPTED

Group A Written Signature	Group B Date of Birth	Group C Social Security Number	Group D Residency/Personal Data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancelled Check (within 90 days) CDTP Certification Form Court Order Credit Card (major brand®) Driver Education Certificate (Blue Slip) Government Driver's License Government ID Card Illinois Driver's License (current) Illinois ID Card (current) Medicare Card with suffix A, J, H, M or T Military Service Record (DD214) Mortgage or Installment Loan Documents Out-of-State Driver's License/ID Card (current) Passport (valid U.S. or foreign) Social Security Card U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — I-551 (Alien Registration Card) — I-688 (Temporary Resident Card) — I-688A (Employment Authorization Card) — I-688B (Employment Authorization Card) — I-766 (Employment Authorization Card) — I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) with Valid Passport U.S. Military Driver's License U.S. Military ID Card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption Records Birth Certificate (must be original or certified by a Board of Health or Bureau of Vital Statistics within the United States or by the U.S. State Department, U.S. Territories or Canada.) Court Order (Change of birth date) Official Grade School/High School Transcript Illinois Driver's License (current) Illinois ID Card (current) Military Service Record (DD214) Naturalization Certificate Passport (valid with complete date of birth) Social Security Award Letter (primary beneficiary only) U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — I-551 (Alien Registration Card) — I-571 (Refugee Travel Document) — I-688 (Temporary Resident Card) — I-688A (Employment Authorization Card) — I-688B (Employment Authorization Card) — I-766 (Employment Authorization Card) — I-797 (Notice of Action Status Change) — I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) with Valid Passport U.S. Military Driver's License U.S. Military ID Card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illinois Driver's License Record Illinois ID Card Record Military Service Record (DD214) Social Security Award Letter (primary beneficiary only) Social Security Card (issued by Social Security Administration) U.S. Military Driver's License U.S. Military ID Card <p>Current forms of identification with an Illinois street address which do not appear on the list of unacceptable identification may also be used to verify residency. Documents listed in Groups A, B or C and other forms of identification not listed as unacceptable may be used to verify personal data.</p> <p>For a name change, the identification must be a document that provides a link to the established driver's license/ID file.</p> <p>After review of all identification presented, Secretary of State facility management has the right to accept or refuse any document.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of residency may be, but are not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Lease Agreement — Utility Bill — Vehicle Registration Card — Voter Registration Card <p>Group B documents must contain the applicant's full name and date of birth and must be verifiable. To be verifiable, it must be possible to contact the regulatory authority to confirm authenticity of the document.</p> <p>@Acceptable major credit cards are American Express, Diners Club, Discover, Master Card & Visa.</p> <p>A certified copy is a document produced by the issuing jurisdiction, which has an embossed seal or an original stamped impression.</p> <p>Foreign birth certificates are accepted as "proof" if accompanied by any other item listed in Group B.</p>

required to present documents from Group C. Instead, they must submit a letter on Social Security Administration letterhead, issued within 90 days prior to the date of application, verifying ineligibility for a Social Security number. An applicant who requests a change in name, date of birth, Social Security number or gender must provide acceptable identification to link the change between the previous information and the new information.

- 3. Illinois Driver's License/ID Card Renewal Applicants:** An applicant renewing a current Illinois driver's license or ID card need only present his/her current valid driver's license or ID card. If the applicant does not have his/her current driver's license or ID card, he/she must present one form of identification from Group A and at least one form from either Group B, C or D. A Temporary Visitor Driver's License applicant renewing a current Temporary Visitor Driver's License must provide all ID documentation required for a first-time TVDL applicant.

NOTE: After review of all identification presented, facility management has the right to accept or refuse any document.

Unacceptable Identification Documents

Bond Receipt or Bond Card	Library Card
Business Card	Temporary Driver's License
Check Cashing Card	Traffic Citation (arrest ticket)
Club or Fraternal Membership Card	Verification by family members other than Father, Mother or Legal Guardian
College or University ID Card	Verification by non-family members other than High School Driver
Commercially produced (non-state or unofficial) ID Card	Education Instructor or Secretary of State Personnel
Firearms Owner ID	Video Club Membership Card
Fishing License	Wallet ID
Handwritten ID or Employment Card	Unlicensed Financial Institution Loan Papers
Hunting License	
IDPA (Public Aid) Card	
Instruction Permit/Receipts	
Insurance and/or Bail Bond Card	

- High school and commercial driver education school applicants are required to present a Certificate of Completion, Cooperative Driver Testing Certificate (if applicable), instruction permit and acceptable forms of identification, as outlined in the License Requirements section on pages 6-8, before a driver's license will be issued. Electronic notice of completion (public or commercial) must have been received and entered on the applicant's record prior to application.
- Drivers under age 18 also must present written certification from a parent, legal guardian or, if there is no parent or legal guardian, a responsible adult age 21 or older stating that the applicant has a minimum of 25 hours of behind-the-wheel practice and is sufficiently prepared and able to safely operate a motor vehicle.

To receive a driver's license, you also must:

- Visit a Driver Services facility when you apply for or renew your license. You will have your photo taken and receive your license, ID or permit at that time. (If eligible for Safe Driver Renewal, you do not have to appear in person to renew your license. See pages 4-5.)
- Turn over all valid out-of-state licenses, instruction permits and commercial driver's licenses.
- Pay the appropriate fee.
- Pass the appropriate exams. You may be required to pass a vision screening, written and/or behind-the-wheel driving exam. (Exceptions apply for Safe Driver Renewals.)

New Residents

Drivers moving to Illinois from out of state may use their valid driver's license from their home state for 90 days. To receive an Illinois driver's license, you must visit a Driver Services facility and provide acceptable forms of identification as outlined in the License Requirements section on pages 6-8. New residents must surrender all out-of-state licenses and/or ID cards, pass a vision screening, a written exam and, possibly, a driving exam.

Age Restrictions

You must be at least age 18 to obtain a valid driver's license in Illinois. The following exceptions apply:

- If you are age 16 or 17, you may receive your license if you successfully complete an approved driver education class; present written certification from a parent, legal guardian or, if there is no parent or legal guardian, a responsible adult age 21 or older stating that you have a minimum of 25 hours of behind-the-wheel practice time; held a valid instruction permit for a minimum of three months, and you are sufficiently prepared and able to safely operate a motor vehicle; and pass the three parts of the driver's license exam.
- If you are age 16 or 17, for the first six months after receiving your license, or until you reach age 18, whichever comes first, you are restricted to driving with only one passenger under age 20, unless you are transporting immediate family, including siblings, step-siblings, children or step-children.
- If you are age 16 or 17 and have **NOT** been issued a driver's license, you may receive your motorcycle Class L instruction permit only after successfully completing an approved driver education class. You are required to pass all appropriate exam(s).
- If you are age 16 or 17 and have been issued a driver's license, you may receive your motorcycle Class M permit only after successfully completing an approved motorcycle training course. You also are required to pass both the motorcycle written and driving exams. Drivers under age 18 are not required to complete a motorcycle training class to obtain a motorcycle Class L permit or license, although the classes are strongly encouraged. Successful completion of driver education and all required exams is required to obtain a motorcycle Class L permit or license.

- If you are age 16 or 17 and have **NOT** been issued a driver's license, you may receive your motorcycle Class M instruction permit only after successfully completing an approved driver education class and an approved motorcycle training course. You are required to pass all appropriate exam(s).
- If you are under age 18 and unmarried, your application for any instruction permit or driver's license must also contain the written consent of a parent or legal guardian.
- If you are under age 17 and driving after curfew hours, you must have a parent, legal guardian or other responsible adult with you. Your parent(s) or legal guardian must approve of any other responsible adult accompanying you. Curfew hours are 12:01 a.m. to 6 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, and 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. Sunday night through Thursday night. Local municipalities may have curfew hours different than these. If curfew conditions are not met, your license or permit will be invalid during curfew hours.
- Anyone under age 18 who has been charged with an offense as a result of an accident in which a passenger was seriously injured or killed may be denied a driver's license or license renewal; alcohol need not be a factor.

Other Age Restrictions	
To drive for hire any vehicle transporting property (e.g., delivery persons):	Minimum Age 18
To drive for hire any passenger vehicle transporting 10 or fewer persons:	18
To drive for hire a second division vehicle transporting more than 10 passengers:	21
To drive a commuter van, religious organization bus, school bus, vehicle transporting senior citizens or a child care vehicle:	21

Penalties for Driver's License/ID Fraud

It is a crime to sign a driver's license or ID card application that includes false information or to present false identification. You may be charged with perjury or with a violation of the Identification Card Act. It also is a crime to use a fictitious or unlawfully altered driver's license or permit, to present or possess another person's driver's license or ID card as if it were yours, or to allow another person to use your identification documents to apply for a driver's license or ID card.

If you are convicted of perjury, which is a Class 4 felony, you may be sentenced to jail for one to three years and fined up to \$25,000. If you are convicted of violating the Identification Card Act, which includes the unlawful use of a driver's license or ID card, it is a Class A misdemeanor with fines of up to \$2,500 and possible jail time of up to one year. A subsequent conviction will result in a Class 4

felony, which includes a possible one to three years imprisonment and fines of up to \$25,000. If the conviction was a result of a fraudulent card made by an unauthorized non-governmental entity, it is a Class 4 felony for the first conviction and a Class 3 felony (three to five years imprisonment and fines of up to \$25,000) for any subsequent conviction.

In addition, if you violate any of the above laws, your driver's license will be suspended or revoked for a *minimum of 12 months*. A person's driving privileges also may be suspended or revoked for possessing a fraudulent license, ID or permit.

License Requirements for Special Vehicles

If you drive a commuter vehicle for profit, a religious organization bus or a vehicle transporting senior citizens, you also must:

- Have a valid and properly classified license. Depending on the size of the vehicle you operate, a commercial driver's license may be necessary.
- Have had a valid driver's license *three years prior* to the date of application.
- Demonstrate your ability to drive the vehicle safely.
- *Not have been convicted* of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (DUI), reckless driving, leaving the scene of an accident involving death or personal injury, drag racing, manslaughter, reckless homicide, or reckless conduct from the use of a motor vehicle within three years of the date of application.

If you drive a child care vehicle, you must:

- Have a valid and properly classified license. Depending on the size of the vehicle you operate, a commercial driver's license may be necessary.
- Have had a valid driver's license *three years prior* to the date of application.
- Show physical fitness to operate vehicles by having a medical exam.
- Not have been convicted of more than two moving traffic violations within a 12-month period.
- *Not have been convicted* of driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (DUI), reckless driving, or reckless homicide resulting from the operation of a vehicle within three years of the date of application.

If you drive a *school bus*, you must have a properly classified commercial driver's license with the appropriate endorsements.

If you drive a bus chartered for a school district, you must have a properly classified commercial driver's license with the appropriate endorsements as well as the charter bus endorsement to transport students to and from school functions.

The Secretary of State's office is responsible for regulating all school bus drivers. For more information or a copy of the rules, please write to: Secretary of State, Driver Services Dept., 2701 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62723. Information also is available from a regional superintendent of schools or at www.isbe.state.il.us.

Notations on Licenses

When you have passed all applicable exams, your new driver's license will be issued. Prior to your photo being taken, your signature, which will appear on the license, will be obtained. Restrictions will be coded on your license. On the back of your license you may:

- Indicate your wish to donate your organs/tissue in the event of your death. Complete and sign the form on the back of your driver's license. The special finish on the license allows you to sign with a ball point pen (see sample license on inside back cover). This conforms with the Anatomical Gift Act and is a legal Uniform Donor Card. More information about the Secretary of State Organ/Tissue Donor Program is available at your local Driver Services facility or at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.
- Note your blood type and RH factor.
- Place a decal or sticker indicating you carry an Emergency Medical Information Card. Stickers are available at any Driver Services facility, hospitals, schools, medical groups or associations that provide Emergency Medical Information Cards.
- Place a sticker indicating you carry a living will and/or power of attorney for health care notification card. Stickers and cards are available at any Driver Services facility.

Your Health and Driving

For your safety and the safety of others, you should remain medically fit to operate a motor vehicle. When you apply for a driver's license, you will be asked questions about any physical or mental condition that may potentially impair your safe operation of a motor vehicle or any medications (prescribed or over-the-counter), drugs or alcohol that may impair your driving ability.

If you answer "yes" to any of the above questions, a current, completed report from your doctor verifying your medical ability to safely operate a motor vehicle is required. The form is available at any Driver Services facility or can be downloaded from www.cyberdriveillinois.com. If your doctor verifies you are medically fit to safely operate a motor vehicle, you will be eligible to take the driver's license exams.

If you develop a medical condition that is likely to cause a loss of consciousness or any loss of ability to safely operate a motor vehicle, it is your responsibility to notify the Secretary of State within 10 days of becoming aware of the condition. Failure to do so may lead to the cancellation of your driver's license and driving privileges. Report forms are available at all Driver Services facilities.

If you receive your license prior to the expiration of your instruction permit, you may not be required to pay an additional fee.

Driver's License/ID card Fees

Original Instruction Permit	\$20
Basic Driver's License	\$10
Commercial Driver's License	\$60
Limited Commercial Driver's License	\$20
School Bus Permit (original, duplicate or corrected)	\$ 4
Driver's License, ages 18-20	\$ 5
Driver's License, ages 21-68	\$10
Driver's License, ages 69-80	\$ 5
Driver's License, ages 81-86	\$ 2
Driver's License, age 87 and over	Free
Corrected or Duplicate Driver's License or Permit	\$ 5
Duplicate License or Permit, age 60 and over whose licenses have been stolen (must have police report)	Free
New Classification added; not at time of renewal (except CDL)	\$ 5
5-Year ID Card	\$20
Corrected ID Card	\$10
Duplicate ID Card	\$20
ID card, age 65 and over	Free
ID card, Persons with Disabilities	Free

NOTE: In addition to the appropriate license fee, a \$5 fee will be added for any applicant renewing/adding an M or L classification.

These fees were correct at press time, but are subject to legislative change. For up-to-date fee information, please visit www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

Classifications

Driver's licenses are classified by the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of your vehicle. Drivers seeking a basic license to operate a car in Illinois are issued a Class D license. When you take the behind-the-wheel exam, you must drive a representative vehicle of the class for which you want a license. If you wish to operate a commercial motor vehicle, you must obtain a commercial driver's license (CDL). For more information, consult the CDL Study Guide, available at your local Driver Services facility or at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

Driver's License Classifications

- **CLASS A:** Any combination of motor vehicles with a GCWR of 26,001 lbs. or more, providing that the vehicle being towed is in excess of 10,000 lbs. Does not include motorcycles or motor-driven cycles. (A CDL is generally required.)
- **CLASS B:** Any single motor vehicle with a GVWR of 26,001 lbs. or more or any such vehicle towing another not in excess of 10,000 lbs. Does not include motorcycles or motor-driven cycles. (A CDL is generally required.)
- **CLASS C:** Any motor vehicle with a GVWR of more than 16,000 lbs. but less than 26,001 lbs.; or any such vehicle towing another with a GVWR of 10,000

lbs. or less; or any such vehicle designed to carry 16 or more passengers, including the driver or hazardous materials that require placarding. Does not include motorcycles or motor-driven cycles.

- **CLASS D:** Any motor vehicle with a GVWR of 16,000 lbs. or less, except those vehicles requiring a class A, B, C, L or M license.
- **CLASS L:** Any motor-driven cycle with less than 150 cc displacement.
- **CLASS M:** Any motorcycle or motor-driven cycle.

Special Requirements

- Any vehicle designed to transport 16 or more persons or used in the transportation of placarded hazardous materials requires a CDL.
- There also are special endorsements for vehicles requiring a CDL. For more information, consult the CDL Study Guide, available at your local Driver Services facility or at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.
- It is against the law to drive a motor vehicle, even if it is borrowed for a short period of time, unless you have a valid driver's license with the proper classification and endorsements. A rented vehicle with a GVWR of 26,000 lbs. or less, used for the transportation of an individual's own personal property or that of an immediate family member for non-business purposes within the state of Illinois, may be operated with a Class D license. This person is required to successfully complete a safety course regarding the safe operation of that vehicle.

Motorized Pedalcycles (Mopeds)

A motorized pedalcycle (moped) is a motor-driven cycle. It produces two-brake horsepower or less and has a maximum speed of 30 mph. If the moped has an internal combustion engine, the displacement shall not exceed 50 cubic centimeters, and the power drive system shall not require the driver to shift gears.

A moped driver must have a current, valid driver's license of any classification. A person without a driver's license who wishes to operate only a moped must obtain a Class L license. The owner must have a Certificate of Title and a registration plate must be attached on the rear of the moped.

A moped driver may not carry a passenger unless the moped is equipped with a passenger seat and passenger footrests. If the moped is to be driven at night, it must be equipped with a white light on the front that is visible for 500 ft. and a red reflector on the rear that is visible from 100 to 600 ft. when in front of a vehicle's headlights. A red light visible for 500 ft. also may be used in addition to the reflector.

Special Permits

RESTRICTED CDL: Issued for seasonal employees of farm services companies.

PROBATIONARY LICENSE: Issued after the completion of a Defensive Driving Course conducted through the National Safety Council (NSC), which grants full driving privileges during a period of suspension.

RESTRICTED LOCAL DRIVER'S LICENSE: Issued to drivers who live in communities with less than 3,500 residents and who drive only within certain areas of the community.

RESTRICTED PERMITS: Illinois drivers whose driving privileges have been revoked or suspended may be allowed to drive using special permits. Before a permit is issued, the driver must prove that a hardship exists and that he or she will not pose a hazard to others.

- **Restricted Driving Permit (RDP):** Allows driving only during certain times and along specified routes for work-related or educational purposes or to receive medical care or drug treatment. An RDP cannot be issued to a motorist under age 16.
- **Judicial Driving Permit (JDP):** Issued following a circuit judge's order to a first offender serving a statutory summary suspension following an arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol, other drugs and/or intoxicating compounds (DUI). Judicial Driving Permits have the same restrictions and provisions as Restricted Driving Permits. A JDP cannot be issued to a motorist under age 18.
- **Occupational Driving Permit (ODP):** Issued to commercial drivers whose licenses have been suspended for three moving violations. The permit allows you to drive in conjunction with your employment. To qualify, you must drive for a living.
- **Family Financial Responsibility Driving Permit (FRP):** Issued following a circuit judge's order to a driver who has been suspended under the Family Financial Responsibility Law for nonpayment of court-ordered child support. No permit will be issued to a person under age 16 who possesses an instruction permit.

Color-Coded Driver's Licenses and ID Cards

Illinois driver's licenses and ID cards are color-coded to identify persons under age 21. Commercial driver's licenses also are visually distinctive for easy identification.

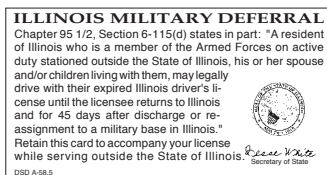
- If you are under age 21, your digital driver's license or ID card will have a dark blue header and blue photo background. The words "Under 21 Until" appears in red and "Under 18 Until" appears in yellow along the right side of the photo. Previously issued "Under 21 Until" licenses only give the date of when the bearer turned 21.
- If your license must be renewed on your 21st birthday, you may not renew before that date. You will be able to renew on or after your 21st birthday.
- If you are age 21 or over, your digital driver's license or ID will have a blue header and blue photo background.

(Driver's licenses are illustrated on the inside back cover.)

Exemptions

Sometimes you may drive in Illinois without a valid Illinois driver's license. You are exempt if you:

- move to Illinois and have a valid driver's license from your home state or country. You may drive with that license for 90 days.
- do not live in Illinois, but are driving in Illinois. You must have a valid driver's license from your home state or country.
- are an out-of-state student at a college or university. You may drive with a valid license from your home state or country. This also applies to your spouse and children.
- are on active duty for the U.S. Armed Forces. You may drive with a valid license from your home state. This also applies to your spouse and children.
- have been serving in the U.S. Armed Forces outside the United States but are a legal resident of Illinois. You may drive during the first 45 days of your return without a license.
- are employed by the U.S. government or are a member of the U.S. Armed Forces. You do not need a valid Illinois license if you are on official business and driving a vehicle owned by or leased to the government.
- are operating a road machine temporarily on the roadway or operating a farm tractor between the farm buildings and nearby farmland. No license required.



Special Services

The Secretary of State's office provides special services for senior citizens, persons with disabilities and veterans, including:

- Free Rules of the Road Review Courses.
- Reduced driver's license fees. Persons ages 69-80 pay \$5 for a 4-year license; those ages 81-86 pay \$2 for a 2-year license; those age 87 and over may renew their annual licenses for free.
- License plates and parking placards for persons with disabilities (see pages 96-98).
- Free duplicate driver's licenses for persons age 60 and over whose licenses are stolen. A police report is required.
- Free photo ID cards for persons age 65 and over. Others may receive a photo ID card for \$20.
- Free special photo ID cards for persons with disabilities who meet eligibility requirements.
- Auto insurance discounts. If you are over age 55, you may receive a reduction in your vehicle liability insurance by successfully completing an approved crash prevention class. To find out about these classes, contact your auto insurance company.
- Reduced license plate renewal fees for seniors age 65 and over and persons with disabilities who meet income criteria. You must file a Circuit Breaker

application with the Department on Aging annually. If you qualify, the Secretary of State's office will send you a discount card.

- Interpreter service for the deaf or hard of hearing. Individuals may be assisted by an interpreter when obtaining or renewing a driver's license. The interpreter may be a family member or friend. The Secretary of State's office also will administer the written exam in sign language. A signed examination, which must be scheduled two weeks in advance, can be arranged by calling the toll-free number below.

For more information, please call 800-252-2904 (Voice) or 888-261-5280 (TTY).

Commercial Driver's License (CDL)

The federally mandated Commercial Driver's License Program provides thorough testing, increased reporting requirements and sanctions for truck and bus drivers. For more information, please obtain a CDL Study Guide, available at any Driver Services facility or at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

Chapter 1 Study Question

1. A licensed driver in the State of Illinois is required by law to notify the Secretary of State's office within 10 days of a change of address by writing the office or visiting a Driver Services facility.

☐

True

☐

False

Chapter 2:

Driver's License Exams

When you apply for a driver's license, you will be asked questions about your general health and take vision, written and driving exams. You are allowed three attempts to pass each of these exams within one year from the date you paid your application fee. Taking any part of the driver's license exam for another person is a criminal offense punishable by a fine and a mandatory seven days in jail, with possible additional jail time. The information for the written exam is provided in this manual.

Bribery

Recent legislation authorizes the Secretary of State to deny for a period of **120 consecutive days** the issuance of a driver's license and/or instruction permit to any person who, with intent to influence any act related to the issuance of any driver's license or instruction permit, attempts to bribe or otherwise influence an employee of the Secretary of State's office, the owner of any commercial driver training school licensed by the Secretary of State, or any other individual authorized to give driving instructions or administer any part of a driver's license examination.

Organ/Tissue Donor Registry

Effective Jan. 1, 2006, a person's wishes to be an organ/tissue donor will be legally binding, eliminating the need for next-of-kin consent. Persons age 18 and over may join the new First-Person Consent Organ/Tissue Donor Registry. Persons under 18 will still require family consent to be a donor.

Voter Registration

Facility personnel ask all applicants if they wish to apply to register to vote under the National Voter Registration Act. An application will be generated for the applicant to complete, and the office will forward the completed application to the appropriate local election authority for processing. Qualified applicants who apply for renewal through the Safe Driver Renewal program may request a Motor Voter information packet be sent to them to complete and mail to their local election authority. The local election authority will process the applications and mail voter registration cards to applicants. Contact your local election authority if your card is not received within 30 days. **Note: If you register within 30 days of a primary election you will not be eligible to vote in that election.**

Selective Service

Males ages 18 to 25: Your signature on the driver's license or state ID application certifies that you have already registered with the Selective Services System or, if required by law, authorizes the Secretary of State to transmit your registration information to the Selective Services System for purposes of registration.

Vision Screening

Your vision will be screened to determine if you see well enough to drive. This screening is not a professional eye exam. In place of this screening, you may submit a Vision Specialist Report completed by a licensed optometrist, ophthalmologist or physician. Forms are available at your local Driver Services facility or at www.cyberdriveillinois.com. If you need to wear glasses or contact lenses, a restriction will be noted on your license. You *must always wear your glasses or contact lenses* when you drive.

Following is information about vision restrictions:

- The minimum requirement for visual acuity is 20/40 acuity with or without corrective lenses. Drivers with acuity between 20/41 and 20/70 are limited to daylight driving only.
- You must have at least 140 degree peripheral vision (the ability to see to the side) to have a license without restrictions. This is with or without corrective lenses.
- If you wear telescopic lenses, you must meet special requirements and undergo additional testing to receive your license.

For more information, contact your local Driver Services facility.

Written Exam

The questions for the basic written exam, which will allow you to operate passenger vehicles, are taken from the information provided in this manual. There will be additional questions for other classifications. The exam requires you to:

- identify *traffic signs* by shape, color or symbol (Chapter 7).
- identify *signals* and *pavement markings* (Chapter 8).
- answer multiple choice and true/false questions about *traffic laws, safety rules, accident prevention and vehicle equipment* (Chapters 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11).

The study questions that appear at the end of each chapter are similar to questions on the written exam. Studying these questions will help you prepare for the exam. If you apply for a license to drive a motorcycle, truck or bus, you may obtain an operator's manual from any Driver Services facility or at www.cyberdriveillinois.com. Study the manual before taking the exam. Written and driving exams vary for different classifications of driver's licenses.

Cheaters Rule

During the written exam, any applicant observed in a situation that could be considered suspicious (e.g., an open book within his/her field of vision, looking around or checking a cell phone, etc.) but no cheating is observed, will be warned. Once warned, any applicant found cheating on any portion of the written exam will be failed for that portion of the exam and prohibited from retaking the written exam for **30 days**.

Driving Exam

The driving exam allows you to demonstrate your ability to drive. You must provide a vehicle that is licensed and properly equipped for the driver's license classification you are seeking. If the vehicle is registered in Illinois, it must display valid license plates as required by Illinois law. If the vehicle is registered outside of Illinois, it must meet the registration requirements of the respective state. The vehicle, unless exempt, must comply with the Illinois Mandatory Insurance Law. **You will be required to show proof of vehicle insurance inside the Driver Services facility.** You will automatically fail the exam if you violate any traffic law or commit any dangerous action while taking the exam. You and the examiner are required to wear safety belts during the driving exam, as required by law.

The vehicle must be driven to the facility by a driver who has a valid driver's license or permit. No one but the examiner will be with you during the exam. If you bring children with you, please bring someone along to take care of them.

During the basic driving exam, which will allow you to drive passenger vehicles, you will be graded on your ability to do the following:

- **Start the vehicle.** Check your vehicle controls, such as parking brake and mirrors. All the required equipment listed in Chapter 11 must be working properly. Make all adjustments to seats, safety belts, mirrors and other equipment before you move your vehicle.
- **Back the vehicle.** You will back the vehicle about 50 ft. at a slow speed, straight and smoothly. Turn your head to the right and watch to the rear as you back.
- **Turn about.** You will turn around by using an alley on the left side of the street. Turn your left signal on before turning into the alley. Back the car out of the alley and stay on your side of the street.
- **Park uphill.** Turn on the signal for the side of the road on which you are going to park. Stop your vehicle parallel to the side of the road.

If there is a curb against which you can wedge your front wheel, turn the front wheels sharply away from the curb. Your vehicle will roll against the curb. Set the parking brake or put the gear selector in "Park."

If there is no curb or a low curb, turn your wheels toward the side of the road on which you are parked. Set your parking brake or put the gear selector in "Park." If your vehicle rolls, it should not roll into traffic.

- **Start uphill.** Release the parking brake, give the correct signal and look back. When it is safe, pull slowly out onto the street.
- **Park downhill.** Signal to the side of the road where you wish to park. Stop the vehicle parallel to the road. Whether there is a curb or not, *always turn the wheels toward the side of the road where you are parked.* When there is a curb, let your vehicle roll against the curb. Set the parking brake or place the gear selector in "Park." If your vehicle rolls, it should not roll into traffic.

- **Start downhill.** Release your parking brake and relieve pressure on your tires by backing a little. Turn your wheels from the side of the road and use your turn signal. Look for oncoming traffic. When it is safe, pull slowly onto the street.
- **Control your vehicle.** You must obey all signs, controls and rights-of-way. Care must be taken to observe lane markings and give turn signals correctly.

Chapter 2 Study Questions

1. Drivers who have vision restrictions noted on their driver's license must always wear glasses or contacts when driving.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
2. A driver may commit one traffic law violation during the driving portion of the driver's license exam and pass.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*

Chapter 3:

Traffic Laws

Traffic laws protect everyone who share our streets and highways. It is important to remember that everyone must obey the orders of a police officer, firefighter or uniformed adult school crossing guard who is directing traffic.

Passenger Safety Laws

Safety Belt Law

Safety belts must be worn by all drivers and front-seat passengers age 8 and over even if the vehicle has air bags. It is the *responsibility of the driver* to ensure that all front-seat passengers ages 8 to 16 obey this law. Anyone found guilty of disobeying this law is subject to a fine and court costs. Children under age 16 are covered by the Child Passenger Protection Act. A child up to age 16 not in a safety seat must wear safety belts regardless of the location in the vehicle.



Drivers under age 18 are required to limit passengers to one in the front seat and the number of safety belts in the back seat. However, during the first six months of their license (or until they reach age 18, whichever occurs first) they are limited to only one passenger under age 20 (except immediate family, including siblings or children of the driver). All passengers under age 18 with a driver under age 18, regardless of location in the vehicle, must be belted. Exceptions are motorcycles and second division vehicles with only a front seat. In a second division vehicle, more than one passenger is allowed, provided that each passenger is in properly secured safety belts.

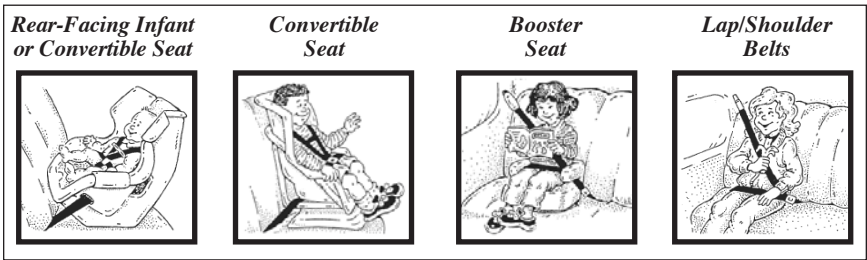
Safety Belt Fitting

Properly worn safety belts are an extremely important part of operator and passenger safety and have been proven effective in reducing incidents of serious injury or death. Proper adjustment is important. The lap belt should be worn across the hip bones. It should never be positioned across the stomach or soft part of the abdomen. The shoulder strap should be as snug as possible and yet allow the driver to reach important controls. Adjust the shoulder strap so it is comfortable and does not cross the body at or near the neck or face. Wearing the shoulder strap tucked under the arm or behind the back is dangerous and can cause serious injury or death.

Child Passenger Protection Act

The Child Passenger Protection Act requires the use of an appropriate safety restraint system for children under age 16 (see page 23). Any person transporting a child under age 16 is responsible for that child's safety. Children under age 8 must be secured appropriately in an approved child restraint system, which includes a booster seat. A child weighing more than 40 pounds may be transport-

ed in the back seat of a motor vehicle while wearing only a lap belt if the back seat is not equipped with a combination lap and shoulder belt.



Air Bag Safety

Air bags are designed to provide *supplemental* protection in combination with safety belts. Air bags are lifesaving devices, but special precautions should be taken when driving in air bag-equipped vehicles.

A distance of 10-12 inches between the driver and the air bag is desirable, especially for short, elderly or pregnant drivers. Passengers should position their seats as far back as possible, tilting the seat back slightly if necessary. Short drivers may use foot pedal extenders.

Children riding in the front seat can be seriously injured or killed when an air bag deploys in a crash. Therefore, it is recommended that children age 12 and under be properly secured in the back seat — with small children in safety seats approved for their size. If a child over age 1 must ride in the front seat with a passenger-side air bag, he or she should be in a front-facing child safety seat, booster seat or correct fitting lap/shoulder belts with the seat back as far as possible. Rear-facing infant seats should be secured only in the back seat of a vehicle.

Speed Limits

The *maximum speed limit* in Illinois is 65 mph on rural interstate highways where posted. The maximum speed limit on most other highways is 55 mph. The maximum speed limit for second division vehicles is 55 mph. You may drive at the maximum allowable speed only under safe conditions. For safety purposes, a minimum speed limit may be posted along certain roadways. When minimum limits are not posted, drivers should not drive so much slower than the maximum limit that they interfere with the normal movement of traffic.

A driver must take care to slow down when approaching and crossing an intersection. Care also must be taken when going around a curve, approaching the top of a hill or traveling on a narrow and winding roadway. Drivers must be aware that there may always be dangers present due to pedestrians, traffic, weather, mechanical problems or road conditions.

Legal Speed Limits		
Rural Areas	55 mph	(unless otherwise posted)
City/Town Areas	30 mph	(unless otherwise posted)
Alleys	15 mph	
School Zones	20 mph	(school days between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. when children are present and signs are posted)

Right-of-Way

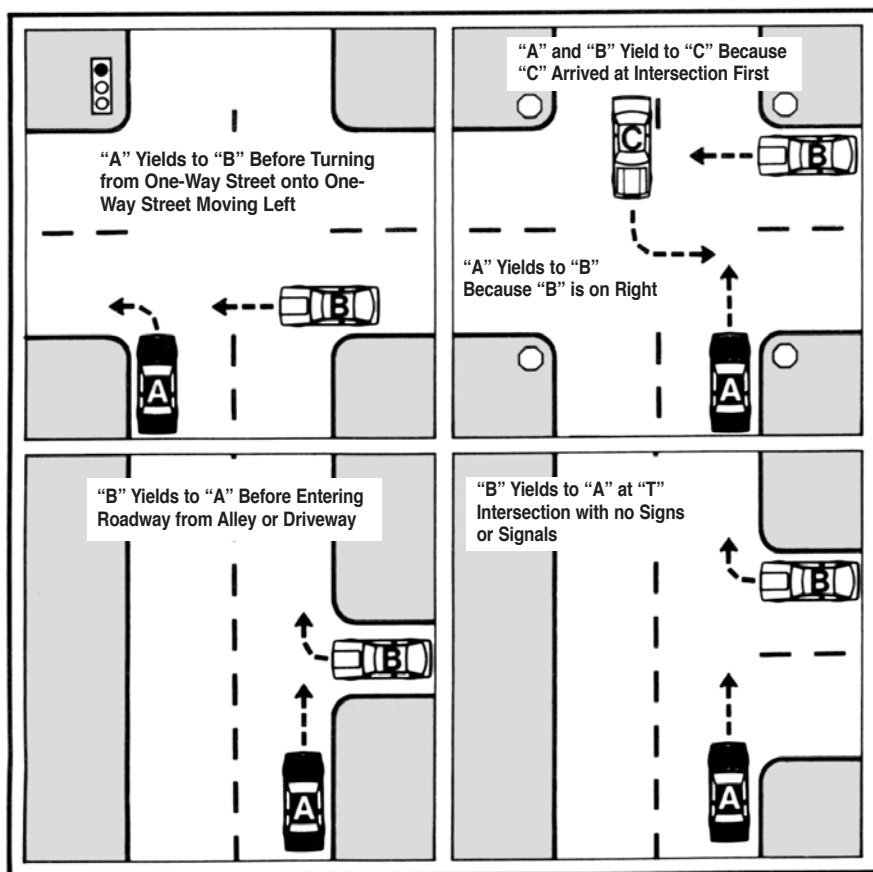
Right-of-way laws tell drivers who goes first in different situations. To yield means a driver gives the right-of-way to another driver or pedestrian. A driver must yield:

- when police or emergency vehicles are using sirens or flashing lights. The driver must pull to the right-hand edge of the roadway and stop, if necessary. Intersections must not be blocked.
- when making a right turn on a red light after a stop.
- after coming to a complete stop at an intersection where there is a stop sign or flashing red signal. If there is no stop line, stop before the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk or stop line, stop at a place where all approaching traffic can be seen. Proceed only after stopping and yielding to all pedestrians and other vehicles in the intersection.
- when making a left turn on a red light after a stop from a one-way street to another one-way street with traffic moving to the left.
- when more than one driver reaches a four-way stop intersection. The first driver to stop should be the first to go. When two vehicles on different roadways arrive at a four-way stop intersection at the same time, the vehicle on the left should yield to the vehicle on the right.
- when two vehicles on different roadways reach an uncontrolled intersection at the same time. The vehicle on the left should yield to the vehicle on the right.
- to oncoming traffic when making a left-hand turn. If you enter an intersection while the light is green, you may finish your turn even though the light turns red.
- to through traffic when approaching a MERGE sign. You must increase or decrease speed to avoid an accident.
- when approaching a YIELD sign. You should slow down or stop to avoid an accident.
- even after the light turns green when there are vehicles in the intersection.
- when emerging from an alley, building, private road or driveway after coming to a complete stop.
- to cross traffic when on the terminating highway of a “T” intersection with no traffic control signs or signals.
- to any authorized vehicle engaged in construction or maintenance of a highway that is displaying amber (yellow) oscillating, rotating or flashing lights.

Yielding the right-of-way can help prevent accidents and save lives.

- when a funeral procession enters an intersection with its lights on. The lead vehicle of the procession must obey stop signs and traffic signals. But when the lead vehicle has crossed an intersection, the following vehicles in the procession may cross cautiously without stopping. A driver who is not in the procession may overtake and pass the procession if he or she can without causing an accident or interfering with the procession. Drivers who are not part of a funeral procession – except for emergency vehicles – are not allowed to break into the line unless they are authorized to do so by a traffic officer.

Right-of-way is something that is given to others on the roadway. Give another driver who is not following the rules of the road the right-of-way to avoid an accident. *Always drive defensively.*



Pedestrian Right-of-Way

Drivers and pedestrians are both responsible for traffic safety. Following are instances when a driver must yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian.

- When a pedestrian is in a marked or unmarked crosswalk on the driver's side of the roadway and there are no traffic control signals.
- When making a turn at any intersection.
- When making a lawful turn on a red light, after coming to a complete stop.
- After coming to a complete stop at a STOP sign or flashing red signal at an intersection.
- When a pedestrian enters a crosswalk before the traffic light changed.
- When a pedestrian is walking with a green light, to a "walking person" symbol or a "walk" signal.
- When a pedestrian is leaving or entering a street or highway from an alley, building, private road or driveway.
- To persons working on highway construction or in a maintenance area.
- To persons with disabilities, including those with physical, hearing and visual disabilities. When crossing the road with a guide dog, a white cane or other assistive device, a pedestrian who is blind or visually impaired has the right-of-way. Pedestrians with disabilities operating mobility devices, including motorized wheelchairs, on a sidewalk or roadway also are granted the same rights as other pedestrians.

Passing

A driver must use caution when passing another vehicle. On a two-lane highway, the left lane should be clearly seen and be free of oncoming traffic for a distance great enough to permit passing. Do not turn back into the right-hand lane until you can see the car you have just passed in your rearview mirror. You must return to your lane before you get within 200 ft. of an oncoming vehicle. The driver you are passing must not increase speed until you have completed your passing. You may pass on the right (*but not on the shoulder*):

- when you have enough room on a two-lane roadway, and when the vehicle you are passing is making or is about to make a left turn.
- on a one-way street or on a roadway with two or more clear lanes in each direction.
- at an intersection widened for this purpose.

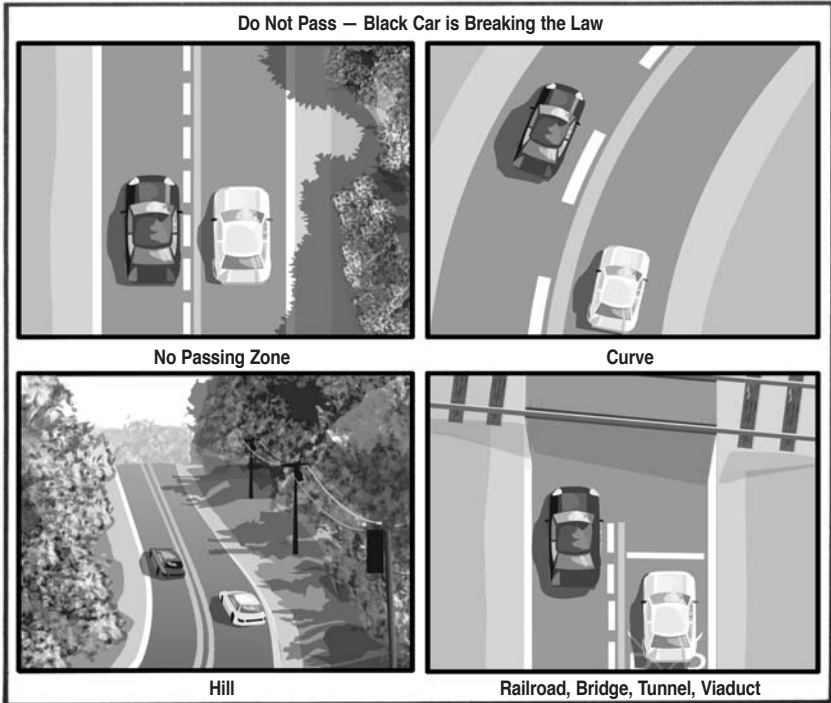
Passing on a two-lane, two-way roadway *is not allowed*:

- in an area marked for no passing by a solid yellow line on your side of the center of the roadway or a DO NOT PASS or NO PASSING ZONE sign.
- on a hill or curve where it is not possible to see oncoming vehicles.
- within 100 ft. of an intersection or railroad crossing.
- when the view is blocked within 100 ft. of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.
- when a vehicle has stopped at a crosswalk or intersection to allow a pedestrian to cross.
- in any school zone. Under Illinois law, all school zones are no passing zones.

- when a school bus has stopped to load or discharge passengers.

Driving off the pavement or main traveled part of the road is not allowed when passing another vehicle on the right or the left.

Lane Usage



You must drive on the right half of the roadway except:

- when passing another vehicle moving in the same direction on a two-lane highway, interstate highway or controlled freeway.
- when a blockage makes it necessary to drive to the left of the center line. You may drive on the left after yielding to oncoming traffic.
- on a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic.
- on a roadway restricted to one-way traffic.
- when directed to drive in a left lane by traffic control signs and signals on a multi-lane, two-way highway.
- when crossing the center line to make a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway.
- when approaching a stationary emergency vehicle (when it is safe to do so).

Additional rules apply to some vehicles in certain situations:

- *Slow vehicles* must use the right-hand lane except when passing or making a left turn.
- *Weaving* from lane to lane to move faster than the traffic flow is unlawful.

- Traffic must travel in the direction of posted *one-way streets or roadways*. This rule does not apply to police and emergency vehicles using sirens or flashing lights.
- It is unlawful to drive across median strips such as *unpaved* strips or median barriers. A driver may turn left across a *paved* dividing-space unless it is not permitted by a traffic control sign or signal.
- A driver must not enter or leave any controlled-access roadway except at a posted entrance or exit.

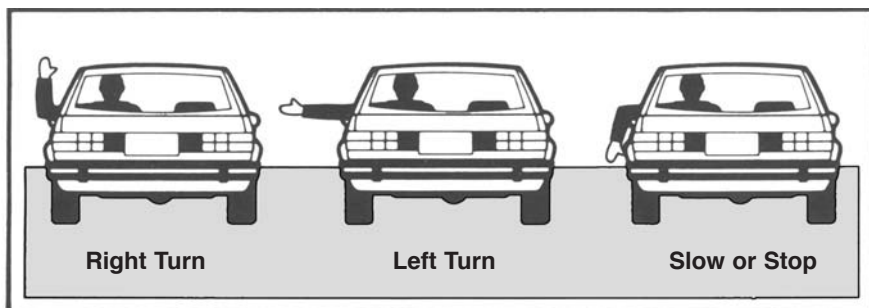
Effective January 2004, when driving on an interstate highway or full access controlled freeway, a person may **not drive in the left lane**, except when passing another vehicle. Exceptions include when no other vehicle is directly behind the vehicle being driven in the left lane, when traffic conditions/congestion make it impractical to drive in the right lane, when weather conditions make it necessary to use the left lane, when there is an obstruction or hazard in the right lane, or when the driver is changing lanes to yield to emergency or construction vehicles.

Signaling and Turning

Signaling

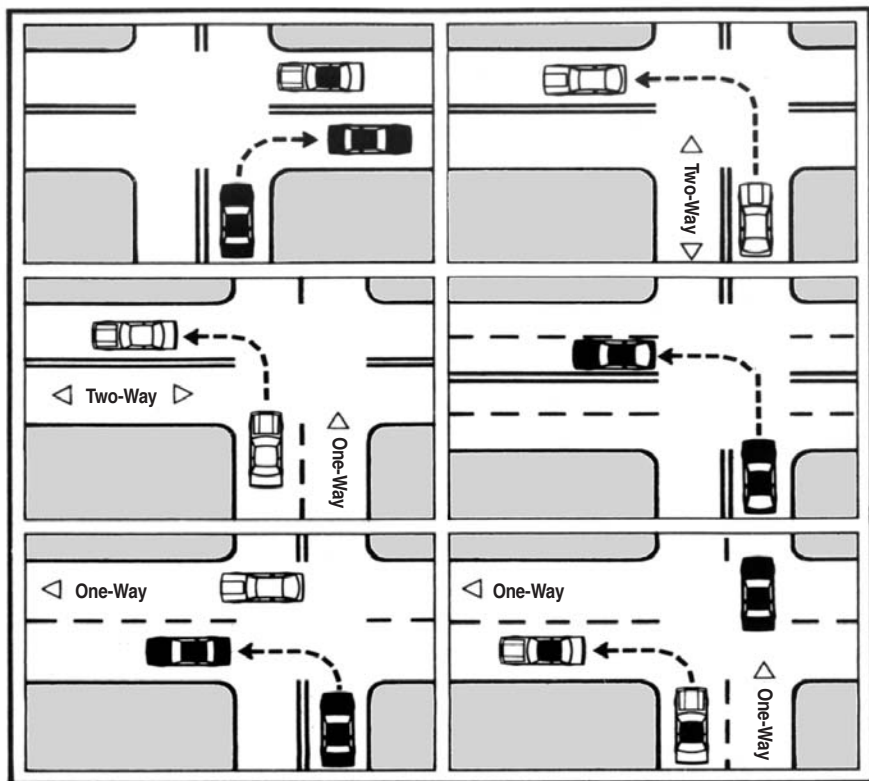
In a business or residential area you must give a continuous turn signal for at least 100 ft. before turning. In other areas the signal must be given at least 200 ft. before turning. Drivers may signal in two ways:

- **Electrical turn signals.** Flash the right turn signal for a right turn and the left turn signal for a left turn.
- **Hand and arm signals.** Signals should be given with your left arm. For a right turn, the hand and arm are extended straight up. For a left turn, the driver's hand and arm are extended straight out to the left. To slow down or stop, the hand and arm are extended down.



Turning

- **RIGHT TURNS**
 - Give a right-turn signal from the proper turning lane.
 - Obey traffic signs and signals.
 - Yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection.
 - Check traffic approaching from the left.



- Follow the general curve of the curb as you make the right turn. Stay as close as possible to the curb.
- Turn into the right-hand lane of the roadway you are entering.
- Be aware that trucks and buses may need more space to make a right-hand turn.

• LEFT TURNS

- Give a left turn signal from the proper turning lane.
- Obey traffic signs and signals.
- Yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection.
- Check all approaching traffic.
- Point the wheels straight ahead until you actually start to turn.
- Complete the turn into the lane closest to you going in your intended direction.

• CHANGING LANES

- When moving your vehicle from the right-hand lane to the left-hand lane, turn your head to check traffic behind you and on your left. Give the left turn signal, then carefully move into the left lane.
- When moving your vehicle from the left-hand lane to the right-hand lane, turn your head to check traffic behind you and on your right. Give the right

turn signal, then carefully move into the right lane. It is against the law to flash turn signals as a courtesy or “do pass” signal to other drivers.

- **U-TURNS**

- You must not turn around on curves and hills unless you can see for at least 500 ft. in all directions. Municipalities may prohibit U-turns on some roadways.

- **HAZARD SIGNAL**

- Both turn signals may be flashed at the same time to indicate a disabled or parked vehicle.

- **TWO-WAY LEFT TURN LANES**

- The two-way left turn lane provides a safe area for cars making left turns at intersections or for cars turning left into or out of a drive located in the middle of the block.

- **URNS AND LANE CHANGES IN CONSTRUCTION ZONES**

- Pay special attention to signs, barricades and pavement markings when turning or changing lanes.

Special Stops

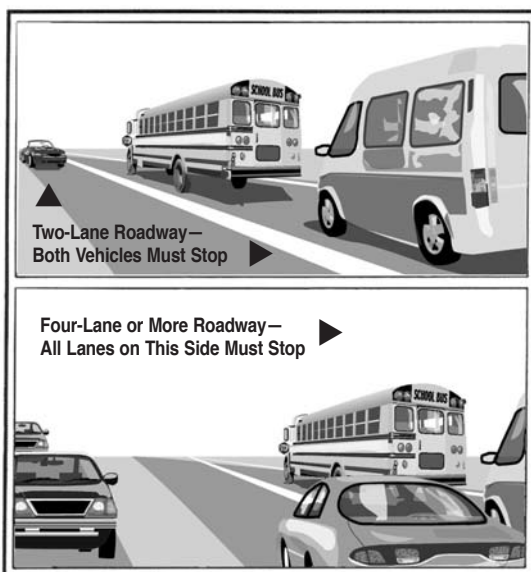
School Buses

You must stop before meeting or overtaking a school bus loading or unloading passengers. A warning will be given at least 100 ft. (200 ft. in rural areas) in advance of a stop. The bus driver will flash amber and red lights on the front and rear of the bus. The stop signal arm will be extended after the school bus has come to a complete stop. You must then come to a complete stop.

You must remain stopped until the stop signal arm is no longer extended and the flashing lights are turned off or the driver signals you to pass.

You do not always need to stop when meeting a stopped school bus on a roadway with four or more lanes. *You do not need to stop if you are traveling in the opposite direction of the bus, but you should drive cautiously.*

Your driving privileges will be suspended for three months if you are convicted



of illegally passing a stopped school bus. If you receive two such convictions within five years, your driving privileges will be suspended for one year. In addition to the suspensions, violators will be fined \$150 for a first conviction and \$500 for a second or subsequent conviction.

Railroad Crossings

You must *always* stop between 15 and 50 ft. from the nearest rail when a STOP sign is posted or a signal is given either electrically or by a flagperson. You must also stop if the crossing gate is lowered or when an approaching train gives a warning signal.

When the train has passed, check all tracks for additional trains. Remain stopped until it is safe to proceed.

Violation of the railroad crossing provision will result in a mandatory \$500 fine or 50 hours of community service.

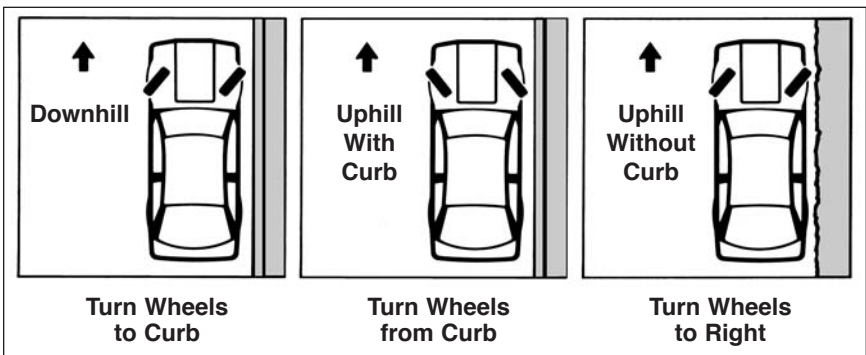
Alleys and Driveways

In urban areas, drivers must come to a complete stop before entering the sidewalk area when moving out of an alley, building, private road or driveway. If there is no sidewalk, stop at a point nearest the street or roadway where there is a view of approaching traffic. After stopping, yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and all vehicles.

Parking

When parking, you must stop the engine, lock the ignition, set the brake and remove the key from the ignition. Following are conditions that require special attention.

- **HILL PARKING** — If you park on a street with curbing and your vehicle is heading downhill, you must turn the front wheels toward the curb. If you park your vehicle headed uphill, you must turn the front wheels away from the curb. If you park on a street without curbing and your vehicle is heading downhill or uphill, you must turn the wheels toward the side of the road on which you are parked. In either situation, you must set the parking brake or put the gear selector in “Park.”



- **PARALLEL PARKING** — When parking on streets with two-way traffic, you must park so that the right-hand wheels are parallel to and within 12 inches of the curb. On a one-way street or road, park within 12 inches of the right or left curb. Vehicles must be parked in the direction in which traffic is moving.
- **ACCESSIBLE PARKING** — Vehicles that display license plates or parking placards for persons with disabilities may park in spaces reserved for persons with disabilities. Such vehicles also are exempt from parking meter fees and time limits, except limits of 30 minutes or less. **The authorized holder of the parking placard or plates must be present and must enter or exit the vehicle at the time the parking privileges are being used.** Striped areas on the pavement are designed as access areas. They are part of the reserved spaces and are not to be parked in by anyone.



Parking in reserved spaces for persons with disabilities will result in a minimum \$100 fine. Effective Jan. 1, 2006, the unauthorized use of a parking placard or plates may result in a \$500 fine as well as driver's license suspension and/or revocation of the plates or placard. For more information on the Parking Program for Persons with Disabilities, see pages 96-98.

Prohibited Stopping, Standing, Parking

Stopping, standing or parking is prohibited in specified places. Local stopping, standing and parking regulations may be posted on signs. There are, however, statewide regulations that are not always indicated by signs.

Stopping, standing or parking is prohibited:

- on the roadway side of any parked vehicle (double parking).
- on a sidewalk, crosswalk or within an intersection.
- between a safety zone and the adjacent curb.
- beside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction if your vehicle would block traffic.
- on any bridge, overpass, railroad track or within a highway tunnel.
- on any controlled access highway. A controlled access highway is one you may enter or exit only at certain points.
- in the area between roadways of a divided highway, including crossovers.
- on a paved roadway or highway outside business or residential districts when it is practical to stop or park off the roadway. In an emergency, you may stop and park only if there is a clear view for 200 ft. in each direction. Turn on your emergency flashers and make sure there is enough space for other vehicles to pass.
- at any place where official signs prohibit stopping, standing or parking.

Standing or parking a vehicle, whether occupied or not, is prohibited:

- in front of a public or private driveway.
- within 15 ft. of a fire hydrant.
- within 20 ft. of a fire station driveway or crosswalk at an intersection.

- within 30 ft. of a STOP sign, YIELD sign or traffic control signal.

Parking a vehicle, whether occupied or not, is prohibited:

- within 50 ft. of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing.
- on a highway between sunset and sunrise unless parking lights are displayed in front and rear or you are within an urban district where lights are not required. Headlights on parked vehicles must be dimmed.

Additional Laws

You may not:

- drive on a sidewalk *except* when it is part of a driveway.
- back up on any shoulder or roadway of any controlled access highway.
- back up on other roadways unless it is done safely and does not interfere with other vehicles.
- open doors on the side of a vehicle on which traffic is moving *unless* it can be done safely and without interfering with traffic. The door may remain open only long enough to load or unload passengers.
- wear a headset while driving. Headsets are defined as any device, other than a hearing aid, that allows the wearer to hear or receive electronic communications. (The use of a single-sided headset or earpiece with a cellular or other mobile telephone is permitted.) Motorcycle, motor-driven cycle and moped operators may use intercom helmets that permit drivers and/or passengers to speak to one another.
- drive onto a railroad crossing, enter an intersection or drive within a marked crosswalk *unless* there is enough space to allow passage of other vehicles, pedestrians or railroad trains.
- drive over fire hoses *unless* permitted by the fire official in command.
- push a vehicle on a rural highway *unless* there is an emergency and it should be removed to avoid a hazard.
- tow one vehicle with another except by a drawbar. In most cases, the distance between the two cars should not exceed 15 ft. A towed vehicle also should be coupled to the towing vehicle with two chains or cables.
- remove a wrecked or damaged vehicle from the roadway *without* removing all glass and other debris.
- overload a vehicle with passengers or freight so that the driver's view is obstructed. No more than three persons should ride in the front seat of a vehicle.
- ride in a house trailer while it is being moved on a street or highway.
- operate or permit to be operated any sound system (radio, tape player, disc player) at a volume that can be heard 75 ft. or more from a vehicle being driven on a highway.

Motorist also should familiarize themselves with local laws as there may be a variance between municipalities.

Vehicle Emission Testing

Vehicle emission testing is required in certain areas of Illinois. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) is required by law to notify owners of

the scheduled test month and year for their vehicle. Vehicle emission testing is required in the following counties: all of Cook, DuPage, Lake and parts of Kane, Kendall, McHenry, Will, Madison, Monroe and St. Clair. Failure to comply will result in the suspension of driving privileges and/or vehicle registration. If you move from the area in which testing is required, you must notify the IEPA. The suspension can be terminated only when the IEPA has provided evidence that you have complied with the law. All inquiries relating to the Vehicle Emission Testing Program should be directed to the IEPA. In the Chicago Metro area, call 847-758-3400; in the East St. Louis Metro area, call 800-635-2380.

Chapter 3 Study Questions

1. When passing another vehicle, a driver should wait until the car the driver just passed is visible in the rearview mirror before turning back into the right-hand lane.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
2. After making a proper stop and yielding to traffic or pedestrians within the intersection, it is permissible for drivers on a one-way street to turn left at a red light onto another one-way street that moves traffic to the left.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
3. How should a driver proceed if within an intersection waiting to make a left turn and the traffic signal light turns red?
 - a) Wait in the intersection until the light turns green.
 - b) Yield to oncoming traffic and finish the turn.
 - c) Make sure it is clear, then back up from the intersection.
4. When on a two-lane roadway, drivers must stop their vehicles when approaching a stopped school bus with its red warning lights flashing and its stop signal arm extended.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
5. When an authorized vehicle using its sirens and flashing lights approaches a vehicle, the driver should pull to the right-hand edge of the roadway and stop, if necessary.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
6. What is the penalty for being convicted of illegally passing a stopped school bus?
 - a) Three-month suspension of driving privileges and a \$150 fine.
 - b) 60-day suspension of driving privileges.
 - c) \$30 fine and 14-day suspension of driving privileges.
7. A driver may pass another vehicle by driving on the shoulder of the road.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*

8. It is permissible to make a right turn against a red signal light after stopping and yielding to other vehicles and pedestrians.
☐ True ☐ False
9. A driver must give the right or left turn signal when changing lanes.
☐ True ☐ False
10. In urban areas, drivers moving out of an alley, building, private road or driveway need not come to a complete stop before entering the roadway if the roadway is clear of traffic.
☐ True ☐ False
11. For what distance should a continuous turn signal be given when making a left or right turn in a business or residential district?
- a) Not less than 50 ft. before turning.
 - b) Not less than 75 ft. before turning.
 - c) Not less than 100 ft. before turning.
12. A driver may proceed immediately when waiting at an intersection and the traffic signal light turns green.
☐ True ☐ False
13. What should drivers do when approaching a construction area?
- a) Increase their speed to get out of the way quickly.
 - b) Slow down and yield the right-of-way.
 - c) Honk their horn several times to alert individuals working in the area of their presence.
14. Drivers must yield to pedestrians in an unmarked crosswalk.
☐ True ☐ False
15. It is permissible for anyone to wear a headset while driving.
☐ True ☐ False
16. Speed should be reduced below the posted speed limit for which of the following reasons?
- a) Driver is driving in unfavorable weather conditions.
 - b) Driver is approaching and crossing an intersection.
 - c) Both of the above.
17. Slow vehicles should use the left-hand lane except when passing or making a left turn?
☐ True ☐ False
18. When must a driver slow down for a school zone?
- a) On school days between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. when children are present and signs are posted.
 - b) On weekends.
 - c) Only during recess.

19. Drivers may open car doors on the side on which traffic is moving only when it can be done safely and without interfering with traffic.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
20. All vehicles are required to stop within how many feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing when a train is approaching?
a) between 15 and 50 ft.
b) between 5 and 10 ft.
c) 10 ft.
21. It is permissible to pass on a two-lane, two-way roadway within 100 ft. of an intersection or railroad crossing.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
22. Only vehicles having special plates or parking placards and carrying persons with disabilities may park in spaces reserved for them by an official PARKING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES sign.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
23. Unless authorized to do so, drivers may not break into the line of a funeral procession.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*

Chapter 4:

Driving Under the Influence (DUI)

Alcohol and driving do not mix. Alcohol is the number one killer on American roadways.

Alcohol as a Drug

Alcohol is a drug that affects your overall driving ability. Alcohol *slows your reaction time* so it takes longer to act in an emergency. It also affects your vision. Alcohol may make you *overconfident* and *unable to concentrate* (think) well. Drivers who drink may *make more mistakes*. Alcohol affects your driving even if you are below the level of legal intoxication. Drinking even a small amount of alcohol increases your chances of having an accident. *Do not drink and drive.*

Blood-Alcohol Concentration (BAC)

Blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) is a measurement of the amount of alcohol in your system based on a test of your breath, blood or urine. It is illegal to drive if your BAC is .08 percent or greater. However, you can be convicted of DUI if your BAC is less than .08 percent and your driving ability is impaired. Your BAC can be affected by:

- the amount you drink. Twelve ounces of beer, five ounces of wine or one and one-half ounces of “hard” liquor contain the same amount of alcohol.
- your body weight or size. Usually, heavier people have more blood and body fluids to dilute the alcohol.

Other factors affect your reaction to alcohol, including the food you have eaten, your tolerance of alcohol and any drugs you may have taken. Time is the only way to remove the effects of alcohol. Food, coffee and showers *do not* speed up the elimination of alcohol from your body.



12 oz. Beer



5 oz. Wine



1 1/2 oz. Liquor

Other Drugs

In addition to alcohol, many other prescription and nonprescription drugs impair safe driving. These drugs include: antihistamines, cold remedies, pain relievers, mood-changing drugs, marijuana, hashish, LSD, heroin, cocaine, morphine and

amphetamines (pep pills). Mixing even small amounts of alcohol with other drugs is very dangerous. It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle on Illinois highways with any trace of a controlled drug, substance, cannabis (marijuana) or intoxicating compounds in your blood.

DUI Laws

Driving under the influence (DUI) is a serious offense that is classified in Illinois as a violent crime. If you are convicted of DUI, the offense will permanently remain on your driving record. If you are arrested and/or convicted, you may lose your driving privileges and be fined and/or imprisoned. Repeat arrests or convictions may result in greater penalties.

Arrest and conviction for DUI can be embarrassing, costly and inconvenient. If arrested, you will be taken to a police station or county jail and held there until bond is posted. Your car may be impounded (towed) and forfeited.

- **IMPLIED CONSENT LAW** — When driving on Illinois roadways, you automatically consent to submit to certain tests following an arrest for DUI. These can include breath, blood and/or urine tests to determine if you were drinking or using any other drug or intoxicating compound before or while driving. A doctor or registered nurse must perform the blood test. You may have a qualified person of your own choosing administer more tests at your own expense.
- **STATUTORY SUMMARY SUSPENSION LAW** — If you are arrested for driving with a BAC of .08 percent or more and/or any impairing drug in your system, your driving privileges will be suspended for three months. If you refuse to submit to testing, your driving privileges will be suspended for six months. If you are a second offender within a five-year period, your privileges will be suspended for 12 months if you fail the test or 36 months if you refuse to test. A test refusal may be used as evidence against you in the DUI court case. At the time of arrest, the officer will take your license and, if valid, provide you with a temporary receipt allowing you to drive for 45 days. Your suspension begins on the 46th day from the notice date and will not be terminated until you pay the reinstatement fee and your record is updated.
- **DUI CONVICTION** — In addition to a Statutory Summary Suspension, you may be convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, other drugs and/or intoxicating compounds. The first DUI conviction will result in the loss of your license for a minimum of one year. You also may be fined up to \$2,500 and given a jail sentence of up to one year. If you are convicted of a second DUI offense within 20 years, you will lose your license for a minimum of five years. If this is the second offense within five years, in addition to other fines and penalties, you will be sentenced to five days in jail or 30 days of community service. You also may be fined up to \$2,500 and given a jail sentence of up to one year. A third conviction, which is a Class 4 felony, will result in the loss of your license for a minimum of 10 years, a possible one to three years

imprisonment and fines of up to \$25,000. **A fourth conviction will result in the loss of your license for life.**

A person convicted of DUI with a BAC of .16 percent or greater or DUI while transporting a child under age 16, (in addition to the penalties that apply for each conviction) is subject to enhanced penalties including additional fines, community service and jail time.

A DUI also subjects you to high-risk auto insurance rates for three years. Before your driving privileges are restored, you must undergo an alcohol and drug evaluation and successfully complete a rehabilitation or alcohol and drug education program and/or meet other requirements.

- **ILLEGAL TRANSPORTATION OF AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE OPEN CONTAINER** — It is illegal for *anyone* to drink alcoholic beverages in a vehicle. Both driver and passengers may be issued a traffic citation. Passengers on chartered buses, motor homes, mini motor homes, and limousines are exempt. It is illegal to have alcohol in the passenger area of a vehicle if the container has been opened. If convicted, you may be fined up to \$1,000. If there is a second offense within one year, your driver's license will be suspended or revoked for one year. Any driver under age 21 also faces the loss of driving privileges for the first conviction.
- **AGGRAVATED DUI** — You may be charged with Aggravated DUI if you, as the driver, are involved in a death or personal injury crash while driving under the influence; have received a third DUI; committed DUI while driving a school bus with children; or received a DUI after a previous history of reckless homicide or Aggravated DUI involving a death. This is a Class 4 felony punishable by a possible one to three years imprisonment (1-12 years if a personal injury was involved), **UNLESS** it involves a death, which is a Class 2 felony with three to 14 years imprisonment (if multiple deaths, 6-28 years) and fines of up to \$25,000. The type of offense involved will determine the length of license revocation.
- **DRIVING ON A SUSPENDED OR REVOKED LICENSE (FOR DUI, RECKLESS HOMICIDE, LEAVING THE SCENE OF A FATAL OR PERSONAL INJURY ACCIDENT)** — If you are convicted of driving while your license is revoked or suspended for the above incidences, the suspension or revocation period will be extended. Your vehicle may be seized and sold at public auction, and you will face a mandatory 10 days in jail or 30 days of community service. This is a Class A misdemeanor carrying fines of up to \$2,500 and possible jail time of up to one year.

All additional convictions are Class 4 felonies carrying fines of up to \$25,000 and one to three years imprisonment. A second conviction of this violation also may result in 30 days of jail time or 300 hours of community service. A third conviction carries a mandatory minimum 30 consecutive days in jail. A fourth or subsequent conviction requires a minimum imprisonment of 180 days.

- **ALLOWING SOMEONE UNDER THE INFLUENCE TO DRIVE YOUR VEHICLE** — It is illegal to allow someone to drive your vehicle if you know that person is under the influence. If convicted, you may be fined up to \$2,500 and given a jail sentence of up to one year.
- **PROVIDING ALCOHOL TO A PERSON UNDER AGE 21** — If you are convicted of providing alcohol to a person under age 21, you may be fined up to \$2,500 and given a jail sentence of up to one year, and/or your driving privileges may be suspended under the Illinois Liquor Control Act.

Illinois DUI laws are constantly changing. For the most up-to-date information, visit www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

Drivers Under Age 21

In Illinois, the minimum legal drinking age is 21. Licenses for drivers under age 21 are printed vertically with a distinctive color pattern across the front, “Under 21 Until (date)” is printed down the right side of the photo in red, and “Under 18 Until (date)” is printed down the right side of the photo in yellow. If you are under age 21 and convicted of DUI you face the following penalties:

- *Revocation of driving privileges* for a minimum of two years. A second DUI conviction will result in a minimum five-year license revocation or until you reach age 21, whichever is longer. A third DUI conviction, which is a Class 4 felony, will result in a minimum 10-year revocation. A fourth DUI conviction will result in a lifetime revocation. Your license also will be suspended for conviction of illegal transportation or possession of alcohol.

The Secretary of State’s office may issue you a Restricted Driving Permit (RDP) after one year, but under no conditions will an RDP be issued to anyone under age 16. The RDP may be used between 5 a.m. and 9 p.m. or as otherwise provided. It is valid for one year. You then would be evaluated again by the Secretary of State’s office.

- *Fines of up to \$2,500 and jail sentence of up to one year.*
- *Participation in a Youthful Intoxicated Driver’s Visitation Program.*

If you are under age 21, are stopped and issued a citation for a traffic violation and found to have any trace of alcohol in your system while operating a motor vehicle, your driving privileges will be suspended for three months. If you refuse to submit to testing, your driving privileges will be suspended for six months. If you are a second offender, your privileges will be suspended for 12 months if you fail or 24 months if you refuse to test. Your suspension begins on the 46th day from the notice date and will not be terminated until you pay the reinstatement fee and your record is updated.

If your license was suspended prior to age 18, you will be required to successfully complete a driver remedial education course to make your driving privileges valid again. In addition, you may be required to submit to a complete driver’s license examination to be re-issued a driver’s license. It is at the discretion of the investigating officer and based on test results or a test refusal whether a traffic stop results in a Zero Tolerance or a DUI charge.

Any person under age 21 who is convicted of illegal consumption, attempting to purchase or possession of alcohol, or accepting an alcoholic beverage as a gift will lose their driving privileges for one year.

DUI Prevention

Driving under the influence can be prevented by doing the following:

- **DO NOT DRINK AND DRIVE** — If you drink alcohol, let a friend drive or call a cab.
- **WEAR YOUR SAFETY BELT** — It is your best defense in a DUI crash.
- **BE A RESPONSIBLE HOST** — Stop serving drinks early. Make sure intoxicated guests do not drive.
- **DESIGNATE A DRIVER** — Have one person in your group refrain from drinking alcoholic beverages to ensure a safe trip home.
- **DO NOT MIX ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS** — For example, one antihistamine with a drink may double the effects of both.
- **CELEBRATE SAFELY** — Participate in community and school events for teens promoting alcohol and drug-free activities.

Chapter 4 Study Questions

1. If arrested with a blood-alcohol concentration of .08 percent or more, an individual's driving privileges will be suspended for at least three months.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
2. Alcohol is the single greatest factor in fatal motor vehicle accidents.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
3. What is the only effective way to remove alcohol from the body?
 - a) Strong coffee
 - b) Time
 - c) Cold shower
4. If a driver is arrested and refuses to submit to testing, driving privileges will be suspended for three months.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
5. Drivers whose licenses have been revoked as a result of DUI must meet several requirements, including undergoing an evaluation for alcohol and drug problems and paying a reinstatement fee, to regain their licenses.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
6. It is illegal for persons under age 21 to drive with any trace of alcohol or drugs in their systems.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*

Chapter 5:

Traffic Crashes

Many crashes can be avoided if drivers obey traffic laws. Drive defensively and in peak mental and physical condition.

Crash Checklist

- ✓ Stop your vehicle in a safe, well-lighted public place.
- ✓ Help an injured person if necessary or requested. First, protect the person from traffic, then cover the injured person for comfort and to avoid shock. **Do not move an injured person unless absolutely necessary.** Do not attempt to give first aid unless you have been trained in it. Call **911** immediately.
- ✓ Someone should warn other drivers, using flares if available.
- ✓ Ask all those involved for their names, addresses, phone numbers, driver's license numbers and license plate numbers.
- ✓ Notify the nearest police station as quickly as possible.

Crash Reports

Regardless of fault, a crash report must be filed by the driver of a vehicle if the crash involves death, bodily injury or property damage over \$500.

- ✓ Notify the police immediately. Many towns and cities require a report if a crash occurs within their limits. Therefore, if an officer is not at the scene of the crash, a report must be made at the nearest police station as soon as possible. If in a rural area, the county sheriff or Illinois State Police must be notified. If the driver is unable to make the report and there is a passenger, the passenger must make the report.
- ✓ A report also must be made to the Illinois Department of Transportation. This confidential report must be sent no later than 10 days after the crash. The form may be obtained from a police officer or an automobile insurance agency.

Unattended Vehicles

If you are involved in a crash that causes damage to an unattended vehicle (no driver or passenger is present) or other property:

- ✓ Stop your vehicle in an area away from traffic.
- ✓ Leave your name, address, phone number and license plate number on the vehicle or property if you cannot find the owner.
- ✓ Notify police.
- ✓ Complete all required crash reports. If you fail to report the crash, you may be fined up to \$2,500 and given a jail sentence of up to one year.

Leaving the Scene of a Crash

Leaving the scene of a crash is a very serious offense. This is especially true if someone is killed or injured. A driver convicted of leaving the scene of a crash



may be fined up to \$2,500 and given a jail sentence of up to one year. If a driver fails to report an accident for over 30 minutes after it occurred, he or she may be subject to a fine of up to \$25,000 and given a prison sentence from one to three years. In these cases, the Secretary of State's office is required to *revoke your driver's license* if the crash results in death or personal injury. Also, *your driving privileges will be suspended* if there is more than \$1,000 damage to a vehicle.

Safety Responsibility Law

When you are involved in a crash that causes personal injury, the death of a person or more than \$500 in damage to property, *you must file a crash report*. If you were at fault in the crash, you must also meet the requirements of the Safety Responsibility Law. This law requires you to be able to put up security (a guarantee of payment) if you do not have insurance coverage or another acceptable form of payment. The Illinois Department of Transportation determines the amount of the security. If you do not have insurance coverage or the required security, your driver's license may be suspended until the case has been settled. The owner of the vehicle involved in the crash also may have his or her driver's license and license plates/vehicle registration suspended. Driver's license or registration privileges will remain suspended until the person provides proof of financial responsibility and maintains the insurance for a period of three years from the date the proof is first filed.

Financial Responsibility Law

You are required to file proof of financial responsibility if any of the following apply:

- You receive an unsatisfied court judgment relating to a crash.
- You are suspended under the Safety Responsibility Law due to an uninsured crash.
- You receive court supervision for a mandatory insurance violation.
- You have been convicted of three or more mandatory insurance violations.

Proof of financial responsibility may include a certificate of insurance (SR22), a bond or a deposit of securities (such as stock certificates). The SR22 is filed directly with the Secretary of State by the insurance company. Through the SR22 process, the Secretary of State monitors insurance coverage for a period of time

specified by law. Failure to renew insurance coverage or cancellation of insurance will result in a driver's license suspension.

Crash Prevention Courses

If you are age 55 or over, you may receive a reduction in your motor vehicle liability insurance if you successfully complete an 8-hour defensive driving course. Contact your insurance agent to determine the amount of the reduction. To obtain information about the location of the courses, www.aarp.org/drive.

Chapter 5 Study Questions

1. Regardless of fault, a crash report must be filed by the driver of a vehicle if the crash involves death, bodily injury or property damage over \$500.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
2. Before a driver can regain driving privileges after losing them because of an unsatisfied judgment suspension resulting from failure to pay for the damages from a crash, the driver must file proof of financial responsibility with the Secretary of State's office.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*

Chapter 6:

Driver's License Revocation, Suspension, Denial, Cancellation

Driving privileges can be temporarily withdrawn (suspended) for a specified time period, permanently terminated (revoked) or cancelled for a variety of traffic offenses. In addition, for certain causes, the privilege to apply for a driver's license or instruction permit can be denied to an individual under age 18 for either a six-month period or until he or she turns 18.

Revocation

Revocation is the indefinite withdrawal of driving privileges by the Secretary of State's office. To regain your driving privileges, you may be eligible to reapply for a license after a minimum of one year, unless otherwise noted.

Revocation of your license is a very serious matter. Your driver's license will be revoked if you are convicted of the following offenses:

- **RECKLESS HOMICIDE:** Driving recklessly, resulting in the death of another person (minimum two-year revocation).
- **AGGRAVATED DUI:** Causing personal injury or death as a result of a DUI; having a prior conviction of reckless homicide or aggravated DUI involving a death and committing a DUI; receiving a third or subsequent DUI conviction; or committing a DUI violation while transporting children in a school bus. Minimum revocation lengths vary according to the type of offense and previous history.
- **DUI:** Driving under the influence of alcohol, other drugs and/or intoxicating compounds. Under age 21, minimum two years revocation for first offense. All other minimum revocation lengths vary according to previous history.
- **FELONY OFFENSE:** A vehicle was used while committing a serious crime.
- **LEAVING THE SCENE:** Leaving the scene of a crash that killed or injured someone (minimum three-year revocation).
- **PERJURY:** Giving false information to the Secretary of State.
- **RECKLESS DRIVING:** Conviction of three reckless driving offenses in 12 months.
- **DRAW RACING:** Illegally racing with another vehicle.
- **RECKLESS CONDUCT:** Reckless behavior involving a vehicle and resulting in injury or danger to another person.
- **AUTO THEFT:** Stealing a motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts.
- **AGGRAVATED FLEEING THE POLICE:** Driving away from the police when directed to stop.

- **FRAUDULENT ID:** Making or possessing the equipment to make, sell, use, attempt to use or assist another in using an unauthorized, non-governmental issued ID or driver's license.

The Secretary of State's office has the authority to revoke the driver's license of a repeat traffic offender. During the course of any revocation, your vehicle registration may be suspended. Notice is given accordingly.

Suspension

Suspension is a temporary loss of driving privileges. When the suspension is for a specific length of time, you may regain your driving privileges after your suspension has ended and you have paid a reinstatement fee. In other cases, your driver's license will not be returned until you meet a requirement of Illinois law.

Your driver's license will be suspended if you are convicted of three traffic violations committed within any 12-month period. If you are under age 21 at the time of arrest, two traffic violations within any 24-month period will result in a suspension. If you are under age 18, you will be required to successfully complete a driver remedial education course to make your driving privileges valid again. In addition, you may be required to submit to a complete driver's license examination to be re-issued a driver's license. The length of suspension varies according to the seriousness of the traffic offenses.

If your driver's license is suspended for conviction of three traffic violations within a 12-month period, you may be eligible for a probationary license or Occupational Driving Permit. If you receive a suspension for conviction of two traffic violations in a 24-month period while under age 21, you may be eligible to receive a Restricted Driving Permit. The Secretary of State's office will notify you if you are eligible.

Your driver's license also may be suspended for the following:

- **TRAFFIC CRASHES:** Refusal or neglect to report a traffic accident.
- **SPEEDING IN A CONSTRUCTION ZONE:** Two violations of speeding in a construction zone in a two-year period.
- **FAILURE TO YIELD AND PROCEED WITH DUE CAUTION UPON ENTERING A CONSTRUCTION ZONE WHEN WORKERS ARE PRESENT**
- **CAUSING AN ACCIDENT IN A CONSTRUCTION ZONE:** Failure to reduce speed or change lanes in a construction zone, which results in an accident.
- **UNINSURED CRASHES:** Being uninsured at the time of a crash in which you were determined to be at fault and for which you owe damages.
- **DRUG/ALCOHOL TEST FAILURE:** Failure to pass a test following a DUI arrest, revealing a blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) of .08 percent or more or any trace of cannabis, controlled drug substances or intoxicating compounds.

- **DRUG/ALCOHOL TEST REFUSAL:** Refusal to test for drugs or alcohol after being arrested for DUI in Illinois or another state.
- **ILLEGAL TRANSPORTATION OF ALCOHOL:** Illegal transportation of alcohol twice in 12 months.
- **DRUG OR SEX OFFENSE:** Committing a drug or sex crime while operating or in direct physical control of an automobile.
- **SCHOOL BUS VIOLATIONS:** Failure to stop for a school bus that was picking up or dropping off children.
- **PARKING VIOLATIONS:** Failure to satisfy a warrant for 10 or more unpaid parking violations in any municipality.
- **ILLEGAL TRANSPORTATION OF ALCOHOL—UNDER 21:** Illegal transportation of alcohol while under age 21.
- **FRAUDULENT LICENSE/ID APPLICATION:** Possessing, displaying or attempting to use an altered driver's license or ID card; using another person's license or ID card or allowing another person to use yours; or submitting a fraudulent application or allowing another person to submit your documents for a fraudulent application.
- **ILLEGAL POSSESSION, CONSUMPTION, ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE ALCOHOL, OR ACCEPTING ALCOHOL AS A GIFT:** Violating the Liquor Control Act of 1934 while under age 21.
- **FAILURE TO APPEAR VIOLATIONS:** Failure to appear for any traffic citation.
- **EMISSIONS VIOLATIONS:** The Secretary of State was notified by the IEPA that you failed to respond to auto emissions testing. (See pages 33-34 for more information.)
- **FAILURE TO PAY CHILD SUPPORT**
- **FAILURE TO YIELD RIGHT-OF-WAY TO EMERGENCY VEHICLES**
- **FAILURE TO OBEY A RAILROAD-CROSSING SIGNAL:** Conviction of a second violation for failure to obey a railroad-crossing signal.

Cancellation

Cancellation is the annulment or termination by formal action by the Secretary of State of a person's driver's license or permit because of some error or defect in the license or because the licensee is no longer entitled to such license. Reapplication for a driver's license may be made only after the terms of the cancellation have been met. Your driver's license may be cancelled for the following:

- **Medical Condition** — Being medically or visually unfit to safely operate a motor vehicle; failure to submit a medical or vision report when required; failure to self-admit to a medical condition that may interfere with the safe operation of a motor vehicle.

- **Re-examination Requirement** — Failing to appear for a required re-examination; failing a portion of the test required on a mandatory re-examination.
- **Fraudulent Application** — Committing a fraudulent offense in the making of an application.
- **Ineligible** — Not entitled to the license or permit.

Denial

Denial is the temporary denial of the privilege of applying for a driver's license and, in certain instances, an instruction permit. A denial can only be entered on the driving record of an individual under age 18 for conviction of one of the following offenses:

- Mandatory revocation of driving privileges for offenses listed on pages 45-47. A denial for these offenses precludes application for a driver's license or an instruction permit until the person's 18th birthday.
- Driving without a valid driver's license or permit (no valid license). Such a denial forbids application for a driver's license until the person's 18th birthday, while an application for an instruction permit is still allowed. If the person already has a driver's license, the driving privileges granted by that license are reduced to an instruction permit.
- Serious moving violation. The length of this type of denial is either six months or until the person's 18th birthday, whichever is shorter. This denial only forbids an application for a driver's license. Instruction permit applications are still allowed. If the person already has a driver's license, the driving privileges granted are reduced to an instruction permit.

Serious moving violations include:

- motor vehicle crash with damage to a vehicle
- failure to stop after a crash involving property damage
- illegal transportation of alcohol
- operating a motor vehicle without a valid license or permit (including being in violation of curfew hours)
- failure to stop and exchange information or give aid after a crash involving personal injury or death
- speeding 30 mph or more above limit
- reckless driving
- passing in a no-passing zone
- illegal backing on a controlled access highway
- driving on the left side of the roadway in a no-passing zone
- failure to yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian at an intersection
- failure to yield to a pedestrian on a sidewalk
- failure to stop for an approaching railroad train or ignoring activated crossing signals
- any similar out-of-state violation comparable to the offenses above

Restricted Driving Permit

If your license is suspended or revoked by the Secretary of State's office, you may be eligible for a Restricted Driving Permit (RDP). Under Illinois law, an RDP may be issued to drivers age 16 or older to allow limited driving privileges for *employment, education or medical care*. Before the Secretary of State's office issues an RDP, it must be determined that the driver receiving the permit does not pose a threat to the safety of others on the roadway. A statutory summary suspension second offender is not eligible to apply for an RDP. Eligible applicants with prior DUI suspensions or revocations must have a Breath Alcohol Ignition Interlock Device (BAIID) installed in their vehicles. More information on Restricted Driving Permits is available from the Secretary of State's Administrative Hearings Department, 210 Howlett Building, Springfield, IL 62756, 217-782-3296.

Judicial Driving Permit

A Judicial Driving Permit (JDP) permit is issued following a circuit judge's order to a first offender age 18 or older serving a statutory summary suspension following an arrest for DUI. A JDP has the same restrictions and provisions as an RDP.

Probationary License

A probationary license is a conditional license issued in conjunction with a driver improvement activity that grants full driving privileges during a period of suspension.

Family Financial Responsibility Driving Permit

This permit is issued following a circuit judge's order to a driver who has been suspended under the Family Financial Responsibility Law for nonpayment of court-ordered child support. No permit will be issued to a person under age 16 who possesses an instruction permit.

Appearing in Court

If you receive a ticket for a minor traffic violation, you are required to post bond in the form of cash, a bond card or a valid driver's license. If your driver's license was posted and you pay the ticket before the first court date, your driver's license will be returned. If you fail to pay the ticket or to appear in court, a second court date may not be automatically set. Failure to appear on the second date will result in loss of bond and/or suspension of your driver's license until you satisfy the court.

An Illinois driver ticketed in another state that is a member of the Non-Resident Violator Compact has two options: 1) stay in the ticketing state and argue the case or pay the fine, or 2) sign a promise to comply with the traffic ticket. This promise allows the driver to continue the journey and handle the ticket by mail from home. This courtesy also is extended to non-residents from compact member states who are ticketed in Illinois. Failure to comply with the signed promise to appear will result in suspension by the home state motor vehicle department.

Your Driving Record

The Secretary of State keeps records of the traffic violations and accidents you accumulate while a resident of Illinois. If you are convicted of a traffic violation while driving in another state, the offense will be included on your record as though it happened in Illinois. If you are not a resident of Illinois and you are convicted of an immediate action traffic violation in Illinois, a record will be established for you in Illinois and the traffic violation also will be forwarded to your home state.

You may purchase a copy of your driving record at any Driver Services facility or by submitting a written request to: Secretary of State, Abstract Unit, 2701 S. Dirksen Pkwy., Springfield, IL 62723. There is a \$12 fee, and the request must include your full name, date of birth and driver's license number.

Chapter 6 Study Questions

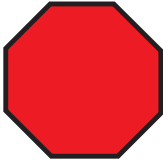
1. An individual's driving privileges may be suspended under which of the following conditions?
 - a) Three reckless driving offenses in 12 months
 - b) Drag racing
 - c) Illegally transporting alcohol twice in 12 months by a person over age 21
2. Driving privileges may be revoked for giving false information to the Secretary of State.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*

Chapter 7: Roadway Signs

Along the roadway there are regulatory, warning and guide signs. The color and shape of each sign has special meaning. You will be asked to identify roadway signs on the written driver's license test.

Shapes of Signs

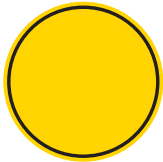
There are seven basic shapes of signs, each with a special purpose.



This eight-sided red sign means *stop*. You must make a complete stop at the stop line. If there is no stop line, stop before entering the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection. Yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and approaching traffic. If it is a four-way STOP sign, wait your turn. If the STOP sign is hand-held, stop until an authorized person, such as a school guard or construction zone flagger, signals that it is safe to proceed.



This three-sided sign means *yield* the right-of-way. You must let all traffic and pedestrians near you go before you proceed. YIELD signs are red and white.



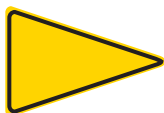
This round sign means *railroad crossing ahead*. RAILROAD CROSSING signs are yellow with a black crossbuck X and the letters RR. It is an advance warning sign that means a railroad track will cross the roadway. In rural areas, the sign is usually 750 ft. in front of the tracks. Slow down, look and stop if necessary. Roll your vehicle windows down and listen to make certain other noises do not block out the sound of a train. If a train is approaching, *stop and wait*. Do not try to race the train to the crossing.



This diamond-shaped sign means *warning*. It may be either yellow or orange with black wording or symbols. This sign warns you about hazards or possible hazards on or near the roadway. Slow down and use caution when you see these signs.



This five-sided sign is shaped like an old school house. It is yellow or yellow/green with black symbols. It means either SCHOOL ZONE or SCHOOL CROSSING. If the sign shows two children walking, a school is near. If the sign shows two children walking in a crosswalk, you are at a school crossing.



This three-sided sign is shaped like a pennant. It is yellow with black wording. The sign will appear on the left side of a two-lane, two-way roadway. It is posted at the beginning of a NO-PASSING ZONE where “no-passing” pavement markings are also used.



Squares and/or rectangles can be used either as regulatory or as guide signs.

Other shapes may be used for special purposes. For example, various shields may be used as route markers, while two crossed panels may be found at railroad crossings.

Colors of Signs

There also are eight basic colors, each of which has a special meaning. It is important that you memorize the meanings of the colors.



Red signs are *regulatory signs* and must be obeyed. They include STOP, YIELD, DO NOT ENTER or WRONG WAY.



Some *black* and *white* signs are *regulatory signs* and must be obeyed. Other black and white signs are used as *route markers* and are illustrated in the Guide Signs section on pages 62-63.



Yellow is used for *warning signs*. These signs tell you of road conditions and dangers ahead.



Orange also is used for *warning signs*. These signs alert you to possible dangers ahead due to construction and maintenance projects.



Green is used for *guide signs*. These signs tell you where you are, which way to go and the distance.



Blue also is used for *guide signs*. These signs tell you about services along the roadway.



Brown is used for *parks and recreation signs*.

Regulatory Signs

Regulatory signs tell you what to do. You must always obey them.



STOP: An eight-sided (octagon) sign tells you to always make a full stop. You must make a complete stop at the stop line. If there is no stop line, stop before entering the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection. Yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and closely approaching traffic. If it is a four-way STOP sign, wait your turn.



4-WAY STOP: This sign means there are four STOP signs at the intersection. Traffic from all directions must stop. The first driver to stop is the first driver to go. Other drivers must wait their turn. You also may see 3-WAY, 5-WAY or ALL-WAY signs.

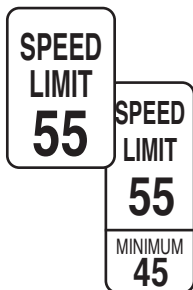


YIELD: The three-sided (triangle) sign tells you to give the right-of-way to all vehicles and pedestrians near you. Slow down to a safe speed and stop if necessary. When stopping, do so at a marked crosswalk or before entering the intersection.

You also may see YIELD signs on expressway ramps. These signs are posted when there is no extra lane where drivers may speed up to merge with expressway traffic.



DO NOT ENTER: This sign is posted on one-way streets and other roadways you are not allowed to enter. You also will see this sign if you try to enter an expressway ramp in the wrong direction.



SPEED ZONE AHEAD: The larger sign tells you there is a speed zone ahead. The smaller sign tells what the speed limit will be.

SPEED LIMIT: Some signs show maximum and minimum speed limits for all types of vehicles on freeways and limited access highways. In construction and maintenance zones, posted speeds legally reduce the speed limit on that portion of the highway. Unless necessary for safety, driving slower than the minimum is illegal.



WRONG WAY: This sign tells you that your vehicle is moving in the wrong direction. You will see this sign on expressway ramps a short distance past the DO NOT ENTER sign. You also will see this sign if you turn the wrong way into a one-way street, alley or driveway.



NO (not allowed): Signs having a red circle with a red slash from the upper-left to the lower-right mean *no*. The picture within the circle shows what is not allowed.



NO U-TURN: These signs are posted on divided highways or expressways. You may see one where there is an opening in the divided highway that leads to the other side. These openings are for *authorized vehicles only* such as police cars, ambulances, snow plows, construction/maintenance equipment and other emergency vehicles. You *may not* use this opening.



NO RIGHT TURN: These signs indicate that no right turns are allowed.



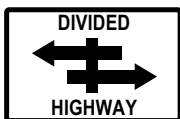
ONE-WAY: These signs are used on one-way streets or driveways. You must always go only in the direction of the arrow.



TWO-WAY LEFT TURN LANES: Either of two signs can be used to indicate a two-way left turn lane in the center of a highway. Along with a sign, the two-way left turn lane is marked with yellow lines and white arrows.



NO TURN ON RED: This sign is used at some intersections. It tells you that a right turn on a red light or a left turn on a red light at intersecting one-way streets is prohibited.



DIVIDED HIGHWAY: This sign is used on approaches to a divided highway. It tells you that a median separates both directions of traffic on the road you are going to turn onto or cross.



KEEP RIGHT: This sign tells you where to drive when you approach traffic islands, medians or other obstructions in the middle of the roadway. You must drive to the side indicated by the arrow.



SLOWER TRAFFIC KEEP RIGHT: This sign is posted for those driving slower than the normal speed of traffic on a multilane highway. It tells the slow driver to drive in the right lane.



STOP HERE ON RED: This sign is used when it is not clear where vehicles must stop at an intersection with traffic signals.



DO NOT PASS: This sign tells you that you may not pass other vehicles. It is posted on many two-lane roads where traffic goes in both directions. There will also be yellow "no passing" lines on the road.



PASS WITH CARE: This sign tells you that you are at the end of the no-passing zone. You may pass now only when it is safe.



ROAD CLOSED: This sign is used when the road is closed to all traffic. You may not continue on the road.

Warning Signs

Warning signs alert you to conditions ahead. These signs are usually diamond-shaped and warn you about road hazards, construction sites, schools or other situations that require your special attention. While most warning signs are yellow, construction and maintenance warning signs are orange.



PEDESTRIAN CROSSWALK: This sign tells you there is a crosswalk. However, it may not be at an intersection so you must watch both sides of the street for pedestrians.



OTHER SPECIAL CROSSINGS: These signs alert drivers in advance of special areas where vehicles and pedestrians may be crossing.



SCHOOL SIGNS: These signs warn you of school areas and crossings. Stay alert and watch for small children. Adult school crossing guards, auxiliary police or police officers often supervise these street crossings when students are going to and from school. School safety patrol members may assist the crossing guards. Slow down and stop when necessary.



The first sign shows two children walking. It warns of school crossings ahead or of school buildings or grounds next to the roadway. The second sign shows two children walking in a crosswalk and is posted at school crossing signals.



These two signs are used in areas where a reduced-speed school zone has been established. The posted speed applies only on school days when children are present (usual school hours are from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., but hours may vary), where a potential hazard exists because of the children's close proximity to traffic, or when a light is flashing.

NOTE: Some Illinois communities may have fluorescent yellow-green signs.

SIGNAL AHEAD: These signs warn of traffic controls ahead. Although the traffic signal may not yet be visible, the traffic signs are close enough to require you to start slowing down. Advance warning signs also are used in high-speed areas because of the longer distance needed to slow down or stop.



INTERSECTIONS AHEAD: Four signs warn you of intersections ahead where traffic may exist or where a right or left turn may be required. A sign naming the intersecting road also may be posted.



Crossroad



Side Road



"T" Intersection



"Y" Intersection

URNS AND CURVES: Certain signs are posted before turns and curves. The shape of the arrow tells you what to expect. A small sign showing the maximum safe speed also may be posted below the arrow.



Right and Left
Turns Coming



Road Curves to
the Right and Left



Road Curves
to the Right



Right Turn
Ahead



Winding Road
Ahead



Maximum Safe
Speed on
Curve or Turn



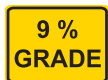
EXIT RAMP: Posted at freeway exit ramps, this sign shows the maximum safe speed a vehicle can be driven on the ramp.



SLIPPERY PAVEMENT: All roads are slippery and dangerous when wet. This sign warns of conditions that can cause you to lose control of your car. You should slow down because it will take you longer to stop on slippery pavement.



DOWNGRADE: This sign warns you of a dangerous hill. It may be very long or steep, or it may have sharp curves. Slow down before you start down the hill.



NARROW BRIDGE: This sign warns you that a bridge has a narrow roadway. The bridge width is 2 ft. less than the width of the approach pavement.



REDUCTION IN LANES: This sign is used on multi-lane highways to warn you of a reduction in the number of traffic lanes in the direction you are traveling. Be prepared to change lanes or to allow other vehicles to merge into your lane.



ROAD NARROWS: This sign warns drivers that a two-lane road suddenly narrows.



NO PASSING: This sign is used on two-lane, two-way roads. It warns you not to pass. The sign is posted on the left side of the road at the beginning of a no passing zone.



MERGING LANES: This sign tells you that two lanes of traffic going the same direction will soon merge into one lane. Be ready to either change lanes or allow other traffic to merge into your lane. Merge signs appear on expressways just before expressway ramps. The driver on the expressway slows down to let the driver on the ramp merge.



CHANGE IN DIRECTION: This sign warns you of a change in direction or narrowing of the road. You may find several of these signs on the outside of a sharp curve or on approaches to a narrow bridge.



DIVIDED HIGHWAY: Divided highways have a center strip that separates traffic going in opposite directions. The first sign is posted before a divided highway begins. The second sign is posted just before the divided highway ends. Be careful as you near the end of a divided highway. Two-way traffic will begin again.



TWO-WAY ROADWAY: This sign tells you that you are leaving a divided roadway and will be driving on a two-way highway.

Construction and Maintenance Signs

Orange signs alert you to construction and maintenance areas ahead (see signs on next page). Use extreme caution when entering areas where workers and slow-moving vehicles are present. Every year in Illinois, work zone traffic accidents account for thousands of injuries and many fatalities to motorists and construction workers.

WORKERS AHEAD: These signs are posted far enough ahead to give you time to adjust your speed for any unusual conditions. Remember when you see these signs, workers will be working close to your traffic lane. Follow the signs and adjust your speed, be alert and keep a safe distance between your vehicle and all traffic barriers. The minimum fine for speeding in a construction zone is \$375 for a first offense and \$1,000 for repeat offenses. The law increases fines to up to

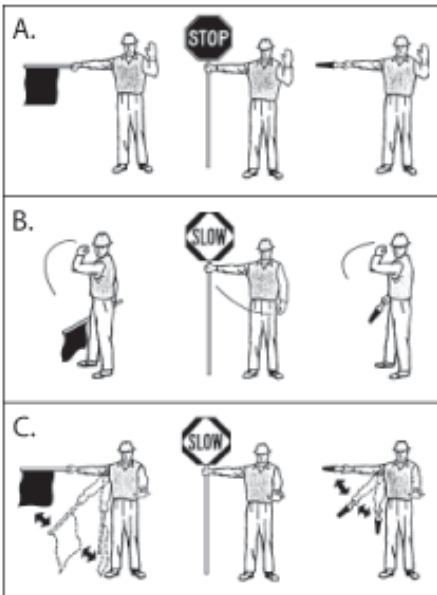
\$10,000 and provides for three-month to two-year driver's license suspensions for motorists who fail to yield to emergency vehicles or who injure or kill state highway workers, firefighters or police officers.



FLAGPERSON: This sign warns that there is a flagperson ahead. Always follow his or her directions.

WORK AREAS: Traffic cones, drums and barricades mark a path for you to follow in a construction area. Drive slow, be alert for dangers and be prepared to stop.

WARNING LIGHTS AND FLASHING ARROWS: These devices are used to protect you from dangerous locations in construction and maintenance areas.



WORK AREA SIGNALS: A driver should use caution when approaching a flagperson. The flagger will be working very close to your traffic lane. Slow down and be prepared to obey the signals of the flagperson. One of three devices combined with hand signals may be used to direct motorists. You must stop if signaled to do so. Be alert and remain stopped until signaled to proceed.

Guide Signs

Guide signs tell you where you are, what road you are on and how to get where you want to go. Most guide signs are rectangular; however, guide signs for county roads and route markers on freeways are different in shape. The type of information given determines the color of the sign.

ROUTE MARKERS: These signs are used alone or with smaller signs. They direct you to the road you wish to take. Different routes have different markings.



Interstate Route Sign



State Route Sign



US Highway Sign



Junction



This sign tells you how to reach a certain route.



This sign tells you where to turn right to go north on Route 47.



DESTINATION AND DISTANCE: These signs are always green. They direct you to bike routes, parking areas, mileposts and specific exits. Mileposts are placed every mile along the freeway from one end of the state to the other. Zero usually starts at the south and west borders of the state. Mileposts can be used to determine the distance to exits, cities or state lines. By using the milepost number and the exit number, you may compute how far you are from the exit you want to use.



INFORMATION: These signs are always green. They include items such as state lines, city limits and other boundaries. You also may find names of streams, elevations, landmarks and other items of geographical interest.



PARKS AND RECREATION: These signs are brown and guide you to recreational areas and parks.



SERVICE: These signs are blue and give advance notice of services or facilities along the highway.



DETOUR: This sign is used at the beginning of an alternate route that has been established because a road has been closed.

Chapter 7 Study Questions

1. A merge sign means drivers should be prepared to change lanes or allow other traffic to come into their lane.
☐ True ☐ False
2. When approaching a stop sign that is not marked by a crosswalk, drivers should stop their vehicles as close to the sign as possible.
☐ True ☐ False
3. An orange sign means drivers should be alert, adjust their speed and be prepared to stop if necessary.
☐ True ☐ False

Chapter 8:

Traffic Signals and Pavement Markings

Traffic signals and pavement markings must be obeyed unless a police officer directs otherwise. A driver may *never* leave the roadway to avoid a traffic signal.

Traffic Signals

Traffic lights at intersections usually have three colors — red, yellow and green — from top to bottom or from *left to right*. At some intersections, however, there may be a single red or yellow light. Some traffic lights are steady, some flash and some are arrows. When traffic control signals are not working, you must always come to a complete stop. You must then look and yield the right-of-way before entering an intersection.

STEADY LIGHTS: These lights may be red, yellow or green.



- **RED LIGHT:** *Stop* at the marked stop line. If there is not a marked stop line, stop before entering the crosswalk. If there is no crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection. Do not go until the light is green and the intersection is clear.

You may make a *right turn* at a red light or a *left turn* at a red light when turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street that has traffic moving to the left. In both instances, drivers must come to a complete stop and yield the right-of-way to oncoming traffic and pedestrians before turning.

- **YELLOW LIGHT:** The yellow light warns that the signal is changing from green to red. When the red light appears, you may *not* enter the intersection.
- **GREEN LIGHT:** You may go after yielding the right-of-way to any pedestrians and vehicles in the intersection or crosswalk.

FLASHING LIGHTS: These lights may be either red or yellow.



- **FLASHING RED:** Stop, yield the right-of-way to traffic within the intersection or crosswalk and proceed when safe. This sign is used at dangerous intersections or when a stop sign alone is hard to see. They also are used at railroad crossings to warn of approaching trains. Stop. Never try to beat a train to a crossing.
- **FLASHING YELLOW:** Proceed with caution. This sign is used where caution is required.

ARROWS: After yielding the right-of-way to traffic within the intersection or crosswalk, you may go in the direction the arrow is pointing.



- **RED ARROW:** The red arrow means do not make the movement shown by the arrow until a green arrow appears. You may make a right turn at a red arrow or a left turn at a red arrow when turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street that has traffic moving to the left. In both instances, drivers must come to a complete stop and yield the right-of-way to oncoming traffic and pedestrians before proceeding.
- **YELLOW ARROW:** The yellow arrow means the green arrow is ending or that the light is about to turn red.
- **GREEN ARROW:** When the arrow is pointed upward you may go straight ahead only. When the arrow is pointed to the right you may turn to the right. When the arrow is pointed to the left you may turn to the left.

LANE SIGNALS: Special lights sometimes are used over each lane on highways and expressways. They are used most often to change the flow of traffic during certain hours of the day.



- **RED "X":** Never drive in this lane.
- **YELLOW "X":** This lane signal is going to change to red. Leave this lane safely before the red "X" appears.
- **FLASHING YELLOW "ARROW":** This lane may be used for approaching and making a left turn.
- **GREEN ARROW:** Lanes may be used, but all other signs and signals must be obeyed.

Pavement Markings

Lines and symbols are used on a roadway to warn and direct drivers and to control traffic.

EDGE LINES: Solid lines along the side of the road that tell you where the edge of the pavement is.

- **SOLID WHITE LINES** are used on the right of roadway edge.
- **SOLID YELLOW LINES** are used on the left edge of divided streets or roadways.

WHITE LANE LINES: White lane lines separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction.

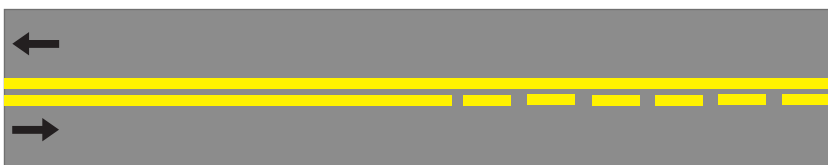
- **BROKEN WHITE LINES** separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. Crossing the line is allowed only when changing lanes or turning.



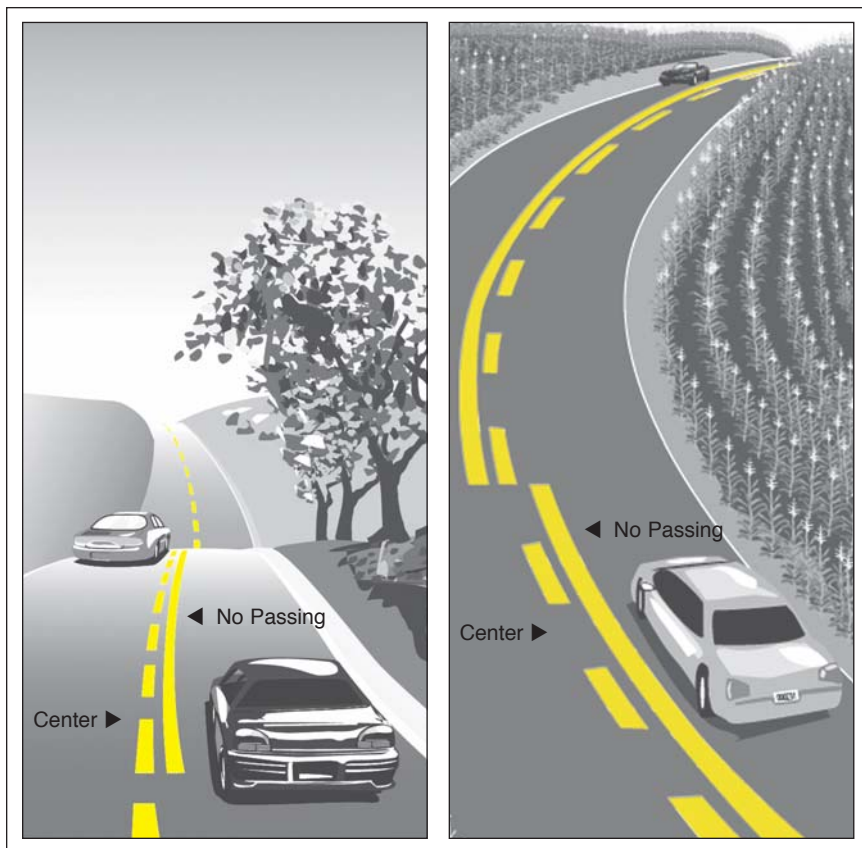
- **SOLID WHITE LINES** separate lanes of traffic moving in the same direction. Crossing a solid white line requires special care and is discouraged.

YELLOW CENTER LINES: Yellow center lines separate lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions.

- **BROKEN YELLOW LINES** separate single lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions. Passing is allowed.



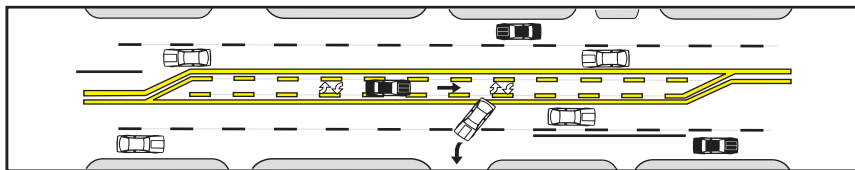
- **SOLID DOUBLE YELLOW LINES** are used where there are four or more lanes with traffic moving in opposite directions. Two solid lines mark the center of the roadway. Solid yellow lines may be crossed to make a left turn to or from an alley, private road, driveway or street.



YELLOW “NO PASSING” LINES: “No Passing” lines are solid yellow lines on roads where traffic moves in opposite directions. The lines indicate zones where passing is not allowed.

When the solid yellow line is on your side of the center line, you may cross it to finish passing a vehicle you started to pass before the beginning of the no passing zone. Or, you may cross it to make a left turn into or from an alley, private road or driveway. When there is a solid and a broken yellow line separating two lanes of traffic moving in opposite directions, you may pass only when the broken yellow line is nearest your lane.

TWO-WAY LEFT TURN LANES: Two-way left turn lanes are marked with yellow lines and white arrows. A left turn may not be made from any other lane when a turn lane is provided. The turn lane is used for making turns from or into the roadway or when making a U-turn when permitted by law. (See illustration on next page.)



WHITE STOP LINE: A white stop line is painted across a lane at an intersection. The line is usually 4 ft. before the crosswalk in an urban area. It shows where you must stop for a STOP sign or red light. You must stop your vehicle before any part of it crosses the line.

WHITE CROSSWALK LINES: White crosswalk lines are painted across the entire width of the pavement. Sometimes the inside area is marked with white diagonal lines for added visibility. Pedestrians in crosswalks have the right-of-way over motor vehicles. Crosswalks are sometimes in the middle of the block in residential areas and, in this case, a pedestrian crossing sign is located at the white lines.

OTHER MARKINGS:

- Yellow or white diagonal stripes are used to mark fixed obstructions.
- Solid white or yellow lines are sometimes used to channel traffic around a hazard.
- A double solid white line prohibits lane changing.
- Curb markings, fire lanes and pavement markings may be designated as “No Parking” areas by local authorities.

Railroad Grade Crossings

When approaching a railroad crossing you must stop within 50 ft. to 15 ft. if there is a posted STOP sign, the electric signal is flashing or the crossing gate is lowered. You also must stop if a flagperson issues a signal to stop or a train is approaching and/or gives a warning. If a railroad grade crossing has no warning devices, slow down, look and listen for a train before proceeding. Drivers violating these provisions are subject to a \$500 fine or 50 hours of community service.

Vehicles that *must stop* at almost all railroad crossings are second division vehicles carrying people for hire, school buses, and vehicles carrying hazardous materials and identified by a sign required by federal or state government as defined by the “Illinois Hazardous Materials Transportation Act.” The driver must look and listen in both directions. To avoid stalling, a driver should not change gears while crossing the track.

Railroad crossings are marked with one or more of the following special warning devices:



ROUND RAILWAY WARNING SIGN: A yellow sign with a black X and the letters RR means a highway-railway crossing is ahead. The sign is placed 750 ft. before the track.

PAVEMENT MARKINGS: In front of railroad crossings, the pavement may be marked with a large X and two R's. A yellow line in advance of the crossing means no passing. White lines on each side of the track show motorists where to stop when a train is approaching.

RAILROAD CROSSBUCK SIGN: Most crossings have a railroad sign. If it has more than one track, the number of tracks is on the sign below the crossbuck.

FLASHING LIGHT SIGNALS: When lights begin to flash, you must always stop until it is safe to proceed.

GATES: When gates are being lowered the red flashing lights will warn you to stop. Remain stopped until the gates are raised and lights are no longer flashing.

Chapter 8 Study Questions

1. What should a driver do when approaching a traffic control signal that is not in operation?

- a) Come to a full stop and yield the right-of-way before entering the intersection.
- b) If the intersection is clear, the driver does not need to stop.
- c) Drive quickly through the intersection to get out of the way of other vehicles.

2. If a traffic light shows both a red light and a green arrow, a driver may not turn in the direction of the arrow until the red light has changed.

☐ True ☐ False

3. Drivers may pass on a two-lane roadway marked with a single solid yellow line on their side of the center line.

☐ True ☐ False

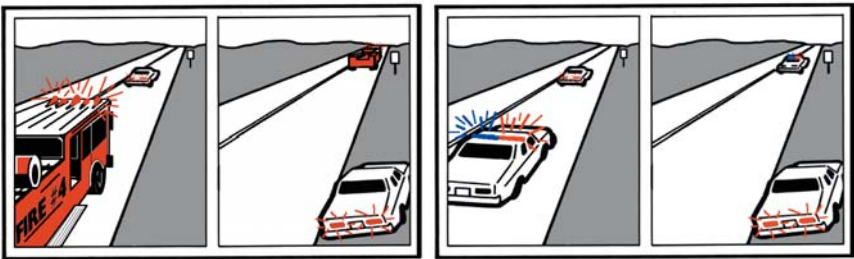
Chapter 9: Sharing the Road

Drivers of cars and trucks share the road with others. You must know the laws that apply to other roadway users, including: police/emergency vehicles, trucks, pedestrians, bicyclists, motorcyclists, moped operators, snowmobiles, slow-moving vehicles, horseback riders and children.

Police/Emergency Vehicles

All motorists must yield the right-of-way and immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection and, if necessary to permit the safe passage of the emergency vehicle, stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

Upon approaching a stationary emergency vehicle, a driver should, when safe to do so, move into a lane not adjacent to the emergency vehicle, reduce speed and proceed with caution.



Construction Workers

Upon approaching a construction zone, drivers are required to reduce speed to the posted limit. Where possible, drivers also must move into a lane not adjacent to workers. Failure to reduce speed or change lanes that results in an accident subjects the driver to a maximum fine of \$10,000 and the loss of driving privileges for 90 days to two years. Drivers who recklessly drive through a construction zone and cause the death of another person may be jailed for three to 28 years. The minimum fine for speeding in a construction zone is \$375. Repeat offenders are fined \$1,000. Drivers ticketed twice in two years for speeding in a construction zone will lose their driving privileges for 90 days.

Pedestrians

Without a vehicle or protective equipment, pedestrians are most at risk in traffic. Drivers and pedestrians both are responsible for traffic safety. A simple rule is that drivers should always be prepared to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians. (See page 26 for more information on pedestrian right-of-way.)

TRAFFIC SIGNALS, WALKLIGHTS and CROSSINGS: Pedestrians must yield the right-of-way to drivers by obeying traffic signals, observing walk lights and using crosswalks.



- **WALK** (*constantly* lighted): Pedestrians facing the signal *may cross* the roadway in the direction of the signal.
- **DON'T WALK** (*flashing*): Pedestrians *may not start entering* the roadway. Any pedestrian who has *partly* completed his or her cross during the constantly lighted WALK may *continue* to a sidewalk or safety island.
- **DON'T WALK** (*constantly* lighted): Pedestrians *may not enter* the roadway.
- **YELLOW LIGHT** (*constant*): Pedestrians *may not cross unless* directed by a pedestrian control sign or police officer.

CROSSING A ROAD: When crossing at any place other than a marked or unmarked crosswalk, pedestrians must give the right-of-way to drivers. This includes between closely-spaced *intersections* where traffic signals are in operation.

TUNNELS and PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS: A pedestrian tunnel or pedestrian crossing bridge should be used when available.

ROADWAYS: Pedestrians must not walk on a roadway *unless there is no sidewalk or shoulder* next to it. Under these conditions, pedestrians should always walk as close to the outside edge of the road as possible. **In two-way traffic, pedestrians should walk facing oncoming traffic.**

If a highway does not have a sidewalk but has a shoulder, pedestrians should always walk on the shoulder as far from the roadway as possible. Pedestrians should *not walk* on a highway when *under the influence* of alcohol or other drugs.

HITCHHIKING: Hitchhiking is standing on the roadway to ask for a ride. It is illegal to hitchhike. If convicted, a pedestrian may be fined up to \$2,500 and given a jail sentence of up to one year.

SOLICITING: Soliciting means to ask for something. Pedestrians should not stand on or next to a highway to ask drivers or passengers for the following:

- employment or business
- contributions, unless allowed by a permit issued by a city or town.
- money for guarding or watching any vehicle while parked or about to be parked.

If convicted, the pedestrian may be fined up to \$2,500 and given a jail sentence of up to one year.

JOGGERS and WALKERS: Joggers and walkers should use jogging paths when provided. On public roads, joggers should try to select wide roads with good shoulders. They should face oncoming traffic and remember to look and listen for cars. At night or any time visibility is poor, joggers and walkers should be in well-lighted areas and wear reflective clothing.



MOVING VEHICLES: Pedestrians must not run or walk into the path of a moving vehicle.

EMERGENCY VEHICLES: Pedestrians should *always yield to emergency and police vehicles using sirens and or flashing lights.*

GATES and BARRIERS: Pedestrians must always obey railroad and bridge gates and other barriers.

Bicyclists

On most roadways, bicyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as other roadway users. Bicyclists are prohibited on limited-access highways, expressways and certain other marked roadways. Following are laws and safety tips you should know:

- Bicyclists are required to travel in the same direction as vehicles.
- Bicyclists should travel just to the right of faster moving traffic. However, certain hazards, such as rough surfaces, debris, drainage grates or a narrow traffic lane, may require bike riders to move toward the center of the lane.
- Drivers must yield the right-of-way to a bicyclist just as they would to another vehicle.
- When passing a bicyclist do so slowly and leave at least 3 ft. of passing space.
- A motorist should not park or drive in marked bike lanes.
- When following bicyclists, give them plenty of room and be prepared to stop quickly. Use extra caution during rainy and icy weather. At night do not use high beams when you see an oncoming bicycle rider.
- After parking and before opening vehicle doors, a motorist should first check for bicyclists.

- When a motorist is turning left and there is a bicyclist entering the intersection from the opposite direction, the driver should wait for the bicyclist to pass before making the turn. Also, if a motorist is sharing the left turn lane with a bicyclist, stay behind them until they have safely completed their turn.
- If a motorist is turning right and a bicyclist is approaching on the right, let the bicyclist go through the intersection first before making a right turn. Remember to always signal your turns.

For more information, a *Bicycle Rules of the Road* booklet is available at your local Driver Services facility or at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

Motorcyclists

Motorcycle riders have the same rights and responsibilities as other roadway users. There is an increasing number of motorcycle riders on our roadways. Because of size and vulnerability in a crash, it is important to pay special attention to motorcycles.

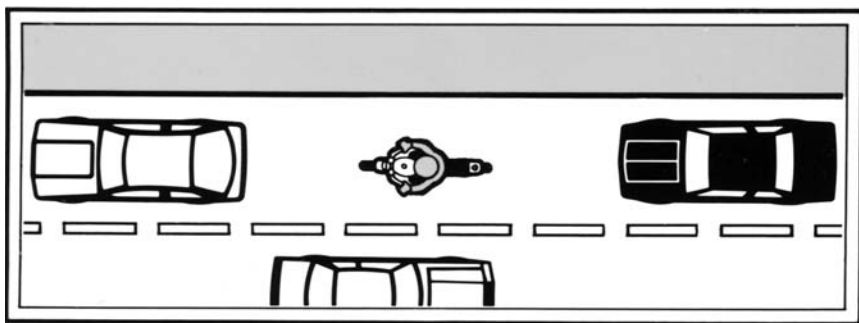
INTERSECTIONS: More than 50 percent of all motorcycle collisions occur at intersections. The most common situation occurs when an oncoming automobile makes a left turn in front of a motorcycle. Watch for motorcycles before turning and yield the right-of-way. Be particularly careful when making a left turn across lanes of oncoming traffic. Always use your signals and look in all directions before making the turn.

VISIBILITY: The failure of motorists to detect and recognize motorcycles in traffic is the most common cause of motorcycle collisions. Include motorcycles in your visual search pattern. Due to their small size, motorcycles may be difficult to see, and motorists tend to underestimate their speed. Expect to see motorcycles in traffic at any time, not just in the spring and summer. Drivers involved in collisions often report not seeing the motorcycle or seeing it too late to avoid a collision.

LANE SHARING: Traffic conditions and road surfaces will determine the area within the lane that the motorcyclist will use. Oil spills, potholes, gravel or debris may require the motorcyclist to adjust positions within the lane. Although there may be enough room in the traffic lane for an automobile and a motorcyclist, remember that the motorcyclist needs the room to maneuver safely and is entitled to the entire lane. Do not share the lane.

PASSING: When your automobile is being passed by a motorcycle, you should maintain your lane position and speed. Allow the motorcycle to complete the maneuver and assume proper lane position as quickly as possible.

FOLLOWING DISTANCE: Allow at least two seconds following distance between you and any vehicle, especially a motorcycle. Dim headlights when following all vehicles, including motorcycles.



STOPPING DISTANCE: Motorcycles can stop in a shorter distance than a car. A motorcyclist's ability to stop quickly may also depend on the rider's experience and training.

ROAD CONDITIONS: Motorcycles react differently to traffic, weather and road conditions than cars. Thus, riders often respond in ways drivers do not expect. Weather presents hazards by changing the conditions of a road. Wet or icy roads impair a motorcyclist's ability to brake and maneuver. Wind gusts, both natural and those created by large passing vehicles, can move a motorcycle across an entire lane if the rider is not prepared. Road conditions, such as potholes or railroad tracks, often require motorcyclists to change positions within their lane. Gravel roads decrease traction and may cause a rider to slow down or brake where a car would not.

IN CASE OF A COLLISION: Motorcyclists are only protected by their helmet, eye protection, boots, gloves and durable clothing. In the event of a collision, use extreme caution and seek emergency medical assistance.

For more information, the *Illinois Motorcycle Operators Manual* is available at your local Driver Services facility or at www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

Moped Operators

Motorized pedalcycles, often called mopeds, are low-speed, two-wheeled vehicles. They can be pedaled like a bicycle or driven like a motorcycle. Mopeds are intended for limited use on public roadways. Following are some of the laws and responsibilities of moped drivers:

- Must have a valid driver's license.
- Must obey all signs, signals and traffic laws and most bicycle laws.
- A moped may not go over 30 mph.
- Moped drivers may carry a passenger *only* when the moped is *made for two people*. Equipment must include a *passenger seat* and a *passenger footrest*.
- If a moped is driven at night, it must have a headlight visible from at least 500 ft. A moped also must have a red reflector on the rear visible from at least 100 to 600 ft.

Snowmobiles

During the winter, drivers may share the roadway with snowmobiles. Use care when driving in areas with snowmobile warning signs. For information on snowmobile registration and operating requirements, contact the Illinois Department of Natural Resources toll free at 800-382-1696 or 217-557-0180.

Slow-Moving Vehicles

Certain slow-moving farm vehicles, construction equipment and vehicles drawn by animals may share our roadways. Use caution and prepare to slow down when approaching and passing slow-moving vehicles from the rear.

CLOSING SPEEDS: Normal speeds for slow-moving vehicles may range from 5 to 20 mph. When a vehicle traveling at normal highway speed approaches a slow-moving vehicle from the rear, the speed differential will dramatically shorten the time it takes to reach the slow-moving vehicle.

TURNS & PASSING: Slow-moving vehicles may make wide turns and may turn right or left at any time into unmarked entrances. When approaching from the rear, stay a safe distance behind the vehicle until it is safe to pass, then be certain the driver has seen you and is aware of your intent to pass before you begin.

EMBLEM: An orange slow-moving vehicle emblem must be on the rear of the vehicle (see inside back cover).

REAR LIGHT: When lights are required, a flashing amber signal must be mounted as high as possible on the rear of the vehicle. It must be visible for 500 ft. in sunlight. Other devices to identify slow-moving vehicles may include reflectors, rotating or oscillating amber lights.

LANE USAGE: Slower traffic must drive in the right-hand lane. The left lane is for passing and turning. Slow-moving vehicles may be wider than the lane width. It may be necessary for these wide vehicles to temporarily move into an adjoining lane to avoid roadside obstructions.

Horseback Riders

Horseback riders may use public roadways. *Exceptions* are limited access highways and most expressways. Horseback riders must ride with traffic and as far to the right as possible. Never sound a horn when you are near a horse. The sound may frighten it and cause an accident. When meeting or passing a horseback rider, do so with caution and be prepared to stop.

Children

Children often forget the dangers of playing near traffic. Some are not old enough to realize the risks of playing in or crossing the streets. Drivers and parents must use care to ensure the safety of children.

OBSERVE SIGNS: Drivers should watch for signs that mark special hazard areas such as *school zones, bus stops, playgrounds, parks and schools*.

BE WATCHFUL AND READY TO REDUCE SPEED: Drivers should be extra careful in residential areas, school areas and places where children are most likely to be.

BE CAREFUL BACKING UP: Drivers should be extremely watchful when backing in or out of a driveway when children are near.

TEACH CHILDREN: Parents should teach children the rights and responsibilities of pedestrians at an early age.

ASSIGN PLAY AREAS: Parents should assign special play areas for children. Make sure children do not play in or near streets, driveways or other dangerous areas.

Trucks

When sharing the road with trucks, buses or other large vehicles, there are some special tips that are important to remember.

- When following a large vehicle, stay out of its “blind spots” (see back cover for illustration). Position your vehicle so the driver can see it in the side mirrors.
- Pay close attention to turn signals, and give large vehicles plenty of room to maneuver and make turns. Large vehicles make wide right turns and sometimes leave an open space to the right just before the turn.
- Size and weight affect a vehicle’s ability to maneuver and stop. Always allow extra space for large vehicles.
- When following a truck at night, always dim your headlights. Bright lights will blind the driver of the large vehicle when they reflect off of the large side mirrors.
- When passing a truck, let the driver know you are passing by blinking your headlights, especially at night. The driver will make it easier for you by staying to the far side of the lane. Complete your pass as quickly as possible, and don’t stay along side the vehicle.

Chapter 9 Study Questions

1. When a motorist is turning right and a bicyclist is approaching on the right, let the bicyclist go through the intersection first before making a right turn.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
2. A driver does not need to allow as much distance when following a motorcycle as when following a car.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
3. Motorcyclists are entitled to use the full width of a traffic lane; therefore, a driver should pass a motorcycle the same way a driver would pass another vehicle.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
4. When following a truck at night, it is important to dim your headlights.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*

Chapter 10:

Safe Driving Tips

Driving is a privilege and a responsibility. A driver must obey all traffic laws and be prepared to react to other drivers and driving conditions.

Aggressive Driving

Aggressive driving is the operation of a motor vehicle in a manner that endangers or is likely to endanger persons or property. Persons doing any of the following may be committing acts of aggressive driving.

- Speeding
- Running red lights and stop signs
- Tailgating
- Passing on the shoulder of the road
- Cutting off another vehicle
- Slamming on brakes in front of a tailgater
- Improper hand or facial gestures at other drivers
- Yelling
- Repeatedly honking the horn
- Repeatedly flashing of headlights

Aggressive driving is a serious problem that is responsible for many traffic accidents and fatalities. It is to your benefit to avoid aggressive drivers and potentially dangerous situations. If you encounter an angry or aggressive motorist:

- Do not retaliate or in any way engage the other driver. Get out of the way.
- Do not make eye contact.
- Keep your doors locked and your windows up.
- Keep enough space between you and the vehicle in front of you to pull out from behind.
- Do not underestimate the other driver's potential for aggression.

Anyone can become an aggressive driver. Do not let stress and frustration get the best of you while driving.

- Be patient and courteous.
- Do not drive when angry, overtired or upset.
- Allow extra time to get to your destination.
- When possible, change your schedule to avoid congestion.
- Listen to relaxing music or books on tape.
- Give other drivers the benefit of the doubt — all drivers make mistakes.
- Avoid all conflict, even if you are right.

Alert Driving

A driver must concentrate on the road and drive defensively.

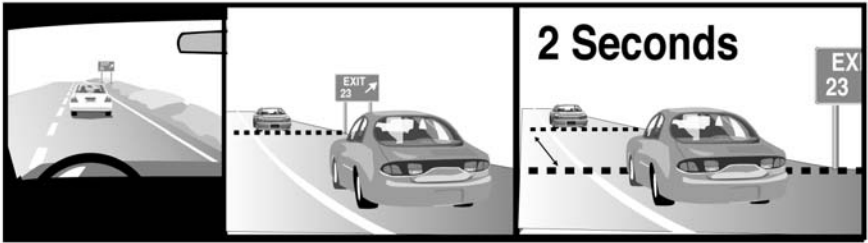
CONCENTRATION: Operating a vehicle safely demands that the driver con-

centrate on driving. The person should be rested, calm and not under the influence of alcohol or other drugs. One of the greatest hazards of roadway driving is drowsiness or “highway hypnosis.” Lack of sleep or fatigue affects your ability to safely drive your vehicle. When taking a long trip, avoid drowsiness by stopping frequently to drink coffee, exercise or nap. Exercise your eyes by reading road signs or shifting the focus of your eyes to different parts of the roadway. Make sure you are properly rested.

DEFENSIVE DRIVING: Plan ahead for the unexpected. Always be prepared to react to the other driver. Do not expect the other driver to do what you think he or she should do. Do not think you know what he or she is going to do. If you cannot avoid a crash, remain calm and try to choose the least dangerous situation. For example, running into a ditch is less dangerous than a head-on collision. Also, your chances of survival are greater if your vehicle is in good mechanical condition.

Vehicle Following Distances

TWO-SECOND RULE: Following a vehicle too closely is called “tailgating.” Use the two-second rule to determine a safe following distance. Select a fixed object on the road ahead such as a sign, tree or overpass. When the vehicle ahead of you passes the object, count “one-thousand-one, one-thousand-two.” You should not reach the object before you count to one-thousand-two. If you do, you are following too closely. Most rear-end collisions are caused by the vehicle in back following too closely.



The two-second rule also applies to your speed when you are on a good road and during good weather conditions. If the road and/or weather conditions are not good, increase your distance to a four- or five-second count. If you are being tailgated, move to another lane or slowly pull off the road and allow the vehicle to pass.

Two-Second Rule		
Vehicle Speed	Approximate Feet Vehicle Will Travel in 1 Second	2-Second Rule Distance
25 mph	37 ft.	74 ft. back
35 mph	52 ft.	104 ft. back
45 mph	66 ft.	132 ft. back
55 mph	81 ft.	162 ft. back

Vehicle Speed

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM SPEEDS: Driving too fast or too slowly may create a dangerous situation. Regardless of the posted speed limit, weather and traffic conditions may make it necessary to drive more slowly. However, driving too slowly also can be dangerous. Your speed should be adjusted for the conditions and match the flow of traffic, as long as it does not surpass the maximum posted speed.

STOPPING: The ability to stop your car safely should be considered when deciding your speed. Consider the following:

- How quickly you can react physically and mentally.
- The type and condition of the roadway. It will be more difficult and take longer to stop on wet asphalt.
- The kind of tires you are using and the condition of the tread. Large, wide tires with good tread will stop a vehicle faster than small, narrow tires with little tread.
- The type, condition and adjustment of your brakes.
- The direction and speed of the wind. A strong tail wind can make it very difficult to stop.
- Vehicle design, weight distribution, suspension and shock absorbers.

Vehicles and Trains

Crashes involving vehicles and trains can be prevented. Approaching and crossing railroad tracks require drivers to take extreme caution. Following are important laws and safety tips:

WARNING SIGNS: Railroad crossings are marked with one or more of the following signs:

- A round railroad advance warning sign means a crossing is ahead. In rural areas, this sign is posted 750 ft. before the tracks. It warns you to *look, listen and slow down*.
- In front of the railroad crossing, the pavement is marked with a large X and two R's. A solid yellow line means you may not pass another vehicle as you near the tracks.
- Crossbuck signs are posted at most tracks. The sign will indicate if there is more than one track.
- Flashing lights *always mean a train is near. Always stop* when the lights begin to flash.
- Some crossings also have gates. *Always stop* when the gates begin to lower. It is *against the law* to drive through, around or under these gates.

DRIVE CAREFULLY: When crossing a railroad track, be especially careful! Drive as though you *expect a train* on any track at any time.

SECOND TRAINS: More than one train may be on the tracks. After one train has passed, *always* look for a second train on another track before proceeding.

NEVER GET TRAPPED: Sometimes you may be moving with a stream of vehicles across a railroad track. Check carefully to make sure there is enough room for your vehicle on the other side of the track. If there is not enough room, do not cross the tracks.

NEVER SHIFT GEARS: If your vehicle has a manual transmission, shift down before reaching the tracks. To avoid stalling, you should not change gears while crossing the track.

NEVER RACE A TRAIN: Trying to race a train may cost you your life and those of your passengers. **DO NOT** race a train to a crossing.

SOME VEHICLES MUST STOP: Some vehicles *must stop* at railroad crossings. These include commercial vehicles carrying people for hire, school buses and vehicles carrying hazardous material. *Be prepared to stop* when you are behind these vehicles.

Remember, crashes involving trains and vehicles are usually caused by carelessness. *Always stop, look and listen* for trains. Extra safety may save your life.

Weather Conditions

Weather can create a driving hazard. Special care must be taken in fog, rain, high winds and winter driving conditions.

FOG: It is best not to drive in fog. However, if you must drive in fog, take the following precautions:

- Slow down. If you see headlights or taillights, slow down even more. A driver may be driving in the center of the roadway or may be stopped or barely moving.
- **Drive with your headlights set on dim, or use foglights.**
- Do not overdrive your headlights. Stay within the limits of your vision. You may have to stop suddenly. If the fog is too dense, pull off the roadway and stop. Do not drive at 5-10 mph.
- Use your turn signal long before you turn, and brake early when you approach a stop to warn other drivers.

RAIN: When rain begins to *fall lightly*, water, dust, oil and leaves cause the roadway to become slippery. When this happens, increase your following distance. Take special care on curves and turns and while braking. **Your headlights must be on when operating your wipers.** Parking lights are not acceptable.

When rain begins to *fall heavily*, your tires may “hydroplane.” This means the tires are *riding on a layer of water and not on the roadway*. Avoid hydroplaning by slowing down. If you skid while hydroplaning, try to regain control of the vehicle. Otherwise, release the accelerator and ride out the skid.

HIGH WINDS: Wind can be a difficult problem for all drivers. Wind is especially difficult for drivers of trucks, recreational vehicles, campers and trailers-in-tow. In high winds, reduce your speed and make steering corrections when you

go from a protected area to an open area and when meeting large vehicles such as trucks and buses. Heavy rain or sleet often accompanies high winds. Be alert to wet or slippery areas and plan for those conditions. In high winds, the Illinois Tollway System bans the hauling of house trailers.

WINTER DRIVING: Winter is the most difficult driving season due to many reasons, including ice, snow, lower temperatures and fewer daylight hours.

- Drive slower and increase your following distance. Roadway conditions may vary depending upon the sun, shade or roadway surface.
- Remove all snow and ice from your vehicle. Clear all windows, and do not start driving until your windshield is defrosted and clear. Be sure you have non-freezing windshield washer liquid and that your headlights and taillights are visible.
- Be sure your vehicle is maintained properly. Lights, brakes, windshield wipers, defrosters, radiator and other parts should be in good working order.
- Use snow tires and/or chains (where allowed). Snow tires give you extra traction, and chains increase safety on snow or icepacked roads. Neither tires nor chains allow you to drive on bad roads at normal speeds.
- Start slowly. Gentle braking in slow, steady strokes helps you find out how much traction you have. Begin braking early when you come to an intersection or a stop.
- Approach bridges, shaded spots, overpasses and turns slowly. They may remain icy after the rest of the roadway is clear and dry.
- Plan ahead for winter driving. Carry a blanket, food and other survival equipment, such as a shovel, in your vehicle in case you become stranded. If you become stranded, remain in your vehicle. Run your engine only for brief times, and open your window to prevent carbon monoxide poisoning. Make sure your vehicle tailpipe is free of snow and debris.

Equipment Failure

Crashes often happen when equipment fails. Your most important aid is remaining calm. Equipment failures may include:

BLOWOUTS: A thumping sound may be a warning of a blowout. If this happens, ease your foot off the gas pedal and keep a firm grasp on the steering wheel. *Do not brake suddenly.* Pull safely off the roadway and check your tires.

LOSS OF A WHEEL: React as you would with a blowout. Ease off the gas pedal and pull off the roadway.

STEERING FAILURE: If you suddenly have no control of the steering wheel, ease your foot off the gas pedal. Turn on your emergency flashers and allow your vehicle to come to a slow stop. *Brake very gently* to prevent your vehicle from spinning.

BRAKE FAILURE: If your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor, pump it to build pressure. If that does not work, use your emergency or parking brake. To

slow down, shift your vehicle into a lower gear.

HEADLIGHT FAILURE: If your headlights fail suddenly, try your emergency flashers, parking lights and/or turn signals. Pull off the road. If your lights begin to dim, drive to a service station or pull off the road and seek help.

STUCK GAS PEDAL: If the gas pedal becomes stuck, hook your toe under it to free it. If it does not become free, *shift your vehicle into neutral* and brake gently to slow down. If you have power steering or a locking steering wheel, *do not turn off the ignition*, you will lose either your power steering or your ability to steer.

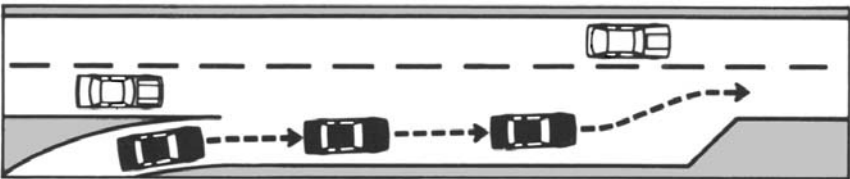
BLOCKED VISION: If for any reason your vision becomes blocked, roll down the side window to see. Turn on your emergency flashers and then pull your vehicle off the road.

Special Driving Situations

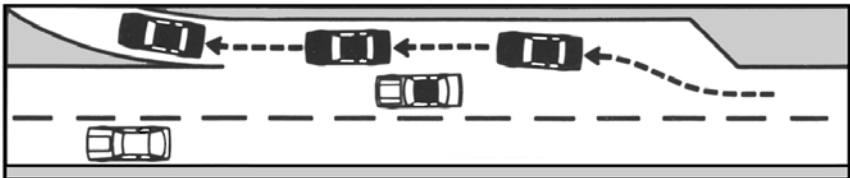
Just as weather and equipment affect your safety, other driving situations also require extra caution.

EXPRESSWAY DRIVING: Expressways, toll roads, turnpikes and freeways are fast, multiple-lane roads. The maximum speed limit is 55 or 65 mph. Following are tips for safe driving on expressways:

- **GETTING ON EXPRESSWAYS:** When entering an expressway, you will usually find a speed-change lane. This lane allows you to gain the speed necessary before merging. You should signal and look for an opening in the traffic, match traffic speed and merge with traffic when safe.



- **GETTING OFF EXPRESSWAYS:** Exits may be on the right or left. Be sure to be in the correct exit and speed-change lanes. Signal your intent, then slow down to make your exit in the speed-change lane.



- **DRIVING ON EXPRESSWAYS:** Be especially alert when driving on expressways. Speed and traffic volume are major concerns.
 - Check your rearview and side mirrors before changing lanes.
 - Use your turn signals when making lane changes.
 - Go to the next exit if you missed yours. Backing up on expressways is against the law.
 - Do not follow too closely. Allow plenty of distance between you and the car ahead.
 - The right lane is for slower traffic. The left lane is for faster traffic and for passing.
 - Do not stop on the expressway. Pull off the road if you have a problem. Lift your vehicle's hood and turn on your hazard flashers. Do not walk along the expressway.

NIGHT DRIVING: Night driving is difficult because things may appear differently than in daylight. Also, glare from lights may interfere with vision. Courtesy and common sense should be used when driving at night.

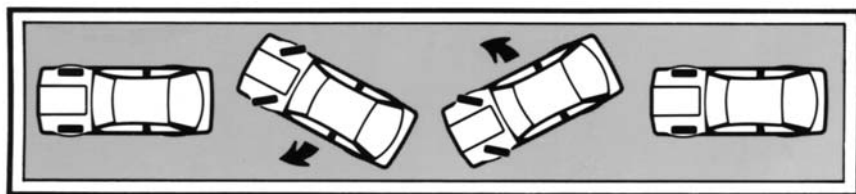
RURAL INTERSECTIONS: Depending on the time of the year, it may be difficult to see other drivers. Some rural intersections may be marked with warning signs (stop, yield, etc.), while others may not. When approaching any rural intersection, slow down and look both ways before entering the intersection. Be safe and enter all rural intersections with caution.

- Never overdrive your headlights. Always keep them clean and aimed properly. Use them at dusk and dawn. Bright lights must be dimmed 500 ft. before meeting an oncoming vehicle or 300 ft. before passing a vehicle.
- If street lights cause a lot of glare, dim your dashboard lights and use your sun visor. Avoid using any other light inside your vehicle.
- Roadway signs are more difficult to see at night.
- Use edge lines and center lines of the roadway as guides.
- Do not stop on the roadway. If you must stop, carry and use a red warning light.

CURVES: Slow down before entering the curve. Do not brake suddenly as this may cause skidding or locked wheels. Never drive over the center line.

HEAD-ON APPROACHES: When a vehicle is approaching head-on in your lane, slow down immediately. Pull over to the right and sound your horn.

SKIDDING: Skidding occurs when tires lose traction. If you skid, ease off the gas pedal or brakes. Steer into the direction of the skid until you feel you have regained traction and then straighten your vehicle.



DRIVING OFF THE PAVEMENT: If your wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder, grip the wheel firmly, ease your foot off the gas pedal and brake gently. After checking for traffic behind you, gently steer back onto the pavement. Do not jerk your wheel to correct your steering. This may cause you to drive into oncoming traffic.

FIRE: If smoke appears, pull off the road. Turn off the engine, move away from the vehicle and call the fire department. Vehicle fires can be very dangerous. Do not fight the fire yourself.

WATER ACCIDENTS: If your vehicle runs off the roadway into water but does not sink right away, try to escape through a window. Because of differences in water pressure, you may not be able to open your car door. If your vehicle does sink, move to the back seat area where an air pocket usually forms. Take a deep breath and exit from a rear window.

CELLULAR PHONE USAGE: When using a cellular phone while driving, always remember that your number one responsibility is driving. If you do use a cellular phone, take the following precautions:

- Always assess traffic conditions before calling.
- Be familiar with the phone's keypad – use speed dial if possible.
- Place calls when stopped, or have a passenger dial.
- Make sure the phone is within easy reach.
- Use a speaker phone/hands-free device.
- Avoid intense, emotional or complicated conversations.
- Avoid talking on the phone in congested traffic or bad weather.
- Pull off the road to dial or complete a conversation.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Carbon monoxide is a deadly poison. Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are weariness, yawning, dizziness, nausea, headache and ringing in the ears. You can prevent carbon monoxide poisoning by having the exhaust system checked regularly. Also, leave the window partially open when starting the engine, while driving the vehicle or when running the engine while parked. Never run the engine in your garage.

Electricity

If you are in a crash that results in power lines falling on your vehicle, the danger of electrical shock exists. You should remain in your vehicle until help arrives. However, if fire is an immediate danger, you must jump clear of the vehicle. **DO NOT ALLOW ANY PART OF YOUR BODY TO TOUCH THE VEHICLE AND THE GROUND AT THE SAME TIME.**

Explosive Fire Hazard

Always shut off your vehicle's engine when refueling. Never smoke around gas pumps. For safety purposes, remain with the pump while refueling and avoid returning to vehicle during the pumping process.

Being Pulled Over by Law Enforcement

When being stopped by the police, slow down and pull over safely as soon as possible. If the police vehicle is unmarked and you cannot identify the driver as a police officer, drive slowly and carefully below the speed limit to a well-lit, populated spot and pull over, or go to the nearest police station, attempt to attract the attention of a uniformed officer or call 911.

Stay in the driver's seat with both hands clearly in sight on the steering wheel until the officer instructs you otherwise or the traffic stop is complete. Do not exit your car unless asked to do so. Getting out of your car can be perceived as aggressive behavior and a threat to the officer's safety. Turn on your interior light if stopped at night.

Comply with the officer's request to see your driver's license and proof of insurance. If these items are in the glove box or under the seat, inform the officer of that fact and then follow his or her directions before retrieving them.

If you are issued a ticket requiring a signature, sign it. Signing a ticket is not an admission of guilt—only an acknowledgment of receiving the ticket.

If you are suspected of drunk driving, cooperate with the officer(s) on the scene. If you refuse to submit to breath, blood or performance tests, your refusal could result in loss of driving privileges.

Get out of the automobile only if asked to do so.

Be aware that you may have committed some minor traffic violation without realizing it, there may be some problem with your vehicle of which you are unaware, or you might be driving a vehicle that is similar to one used in a serious crime. Many officers will not provide specific reasons for the stop until they have your license and insurance card in hand. Therefore, they will avoid having to debate the reason for the stop before they receive these items from you.

If you wish to offer an explanation of your circumstances when stopped, do so before the officer returns to his vehicle. The officer cannot void the ticket once it has been written. Cooperate during the incident even if you believe you haven't committed an offense. If you believe you have been treated unfairly, present your case in traffic court and not to the officer along the roadway.

You are to be treated with dignity and respect by the officer. If you believe that an officer has acted inappropriately during a traffic stop or other encounter, you should report that conduct as soon as possible to the officer's superiors.

Officers are required to provide their names and badge number upon request.

Chapter 10 Study Questions

1. The road surface of a bridge may be dangerous in winter because it may remain icy after the rest of the roadway is clear.

☐ *True* ☐ *False*

2. If driving during foggy weather, a driver should turn on the vehicle's high-beam headlights to increase the field of vision.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
3. Most rear-end collisions are caused by the vehicle in back traveling too fast.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
4. The two-second rule helps the driver determine a safe following distance.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
5. If a vehicle starts to skid on water (hydroplane), the driver should quickly apply the brakes.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
6. If the front right wheel of a vehicle runs off the pavement, a driver should ease off the accelerator, brake gently and gently steer back onto the pavement.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
7. When approaching a railroad crossing that has no warning signals (such as electric flashing lights or gates), a driver should look, listen and slow down.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
8. After a train clears a crossing that has flashing signals, drivers may proceed after checking for a second train on another track.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
9. If moving with a stream of vehicles across a railroad track, it is safe to stop on the track for a short period of time.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
10. Drivers who become stranded in blizzard conditions should remain in their vehicles.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
11. When experiencing a tire blowout, the driver should apply the brakes quickly and pull off the roadway to check the tire.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
12. If a vehicle starts to skid, the driver should gently apply the brakes and steer in the opposite direction of the skid.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
13. Illinois law requires that headlights be illuminated when atmospheric conditions require the use of windshield wipers.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*

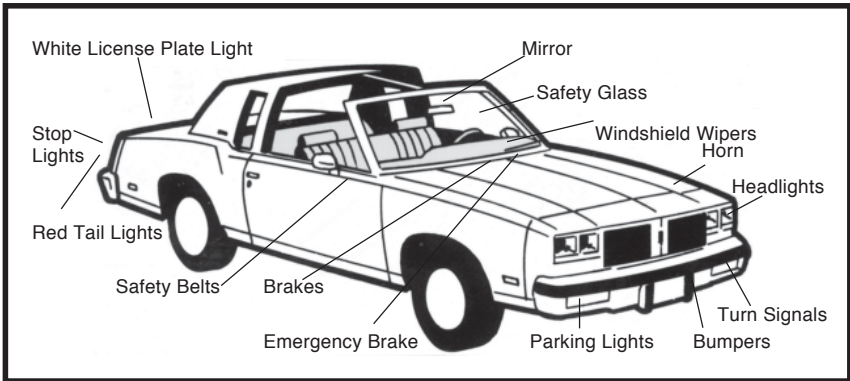
Chapter 11:

Equipment For Safe Driving

Motorists can be safe drivers only when their vehicles are properly equipped and in good working order. No one can legally drive any vehicle that may be a hazard to any person or property.

Required Equipment

Your motor vehicle *must have the following working equipment*:



BRAKES: Your vehicle must have two brake systems and brakes on all wheels. The *foot brake* must be strong enough to stop a vehicle traveling at a speed of 20 mph in 30 ft. The *emergency or parking brake* must be strong enough to stop the vehicle in 55 ft. at the same speed. The emergency brake also must be able to hold the vehicle on a grade or hill.

Some vehicles have special rules. Motor-driven cycles only need one brake. Vehicles with three or more axles may have a front axle with brakes. Antique vehicles more than 25 years old must keep the same type of brakes originally installed; however, when they are driven on a highway, they must have brakes on at least two wheels.

LIGHTS: Lights required on motor vehicles are:

- **HEADLIGHTS:** Motor vehicles must have two headlights. Headlights must be lighted from sunset to sunrise. State law also requires headlights to be used in times when rain, snow, fog or other atmospheric conditions require the use of windshield wipers. They should also be used when objects 1,000 feet away cannot be seen. Bright lights must be dimmed 500 ft. before meeting an oncoming vehicle or 300 ft. before passing a vehicle. Motorcycles and mopeds require only one headlight, which must show objects 500 ft. ahead. *A motorcycle headlight must be lighted whenever the vehicle is driven.*

- **TAILLIGHTS:** All vehicles require two red lights visible for 500 ft. from behind. Only one taillight is needed for mopeds and motorcycles.
- **TURN SIGNALS:** Vehicles, except motorcycles, trailers and semitrailers, must have right and left turn signals on the front and rear. Signals must be seen from 300 ft.
- **STOP LIGHTS:** Vehicles must have at least one red or amber stop light visible for 500 ft. from behind in normal sunlight.
- **LICENSE PLATE LIGHT:** Vehicles must have a white light making the license plate readable from 50 ft. away. The light must be on whenever headlights are lighted.
- **PARKING LIGHTS:** Front and rear parking lights are required for any vehicle stopped on a highway at night. Some *local communities* may allow unlighted night parking on streets.

SAFETY BELTS: Passenger cars must have two sets of safety belts in the front seat. *Without these belts*, 1965 or later models may not be *sold* in Illinois. Also, 1965 or later models *licensed* in Illinois *may not be driven* without safety belts.

MIRRORS: You must have one rearview mirror so you are able to see at least 200 ft. behind your car.

WINDOWS: All window glass must be approved safety glass. The windshield must be free of snow, ice, moisture and any defects that can distort vision. All glass also must be free of obstructions between the driver and front or rear windows. Vehicles are not allowed to have tinted windows on the front windshield or front side windows, unless the driver has a medical exception certified by a physician licensed to practice medicine in Illinois. A 6-in. strip of tinting is allowed along the entire length at the top of the front windshield.

WIPERS: Wipers must operate properly to clear the windshield of ice, snow and moisture.

HORN: You must have a horn that can be heard from a distance of 200 ft. Sirens, whistles and bells are allowed *only on authorized* emergency vehicles.

MUFFLER: A muffler must be on the exhaust system to prevent excessive noise and smoke. This also includes turbine wheels used in the exhaust system of a diesel engine. Cutouts, bypasses and changes to the system to increase noise are illegal.

BUMPERS: Vehicles weighing 9,000 lbs. or less and all recreational vehicles must have a front and rear bumper. It is illegal to alter the suspension system of a vehicle to lift the body from the chassis frame in excess of three inches. Also, a driver must not cause the horizontal line from the front to the rear to vary over 3 inches.

Restricted Equipment

Your motor vehicle may not have the following equipment:

PROJECTING LOADS: Loads extending 4 ft. or more to the rear of a vehicle must be marked with a red flag during the day. At night or when visibility is poor, the vehicle must have a red light visible for 500 ft.

LIGHTS: Certain lights have restrictions.

- **BACK-UP LIGHTS:** Vehicles may have one or more backup lights. However, they may not be lighted when the vehicle is moving forward.
- **SPOTLIGHTS:** Only one spotlight is allowed. When approaching another vehicle, it must be directed neither to the left nor more than 100 ft. ahead. Your vehicle may not have more than four 300 candlepower lights burning.
- **FLASHING or MOVING LIGHTS:** Flashing or moving lights other than turn signals or hazard indicators are prohibited. This does not apply to police or emergency vehicles.
- **RED LIGHTS:** Red lights visible from the front are prohibited. This does not apply to police or emergency vehicles.
- **RUNNING BOARD LIGHTS:** These are limited to one on each side, which must be nonglare white or amber lights.
- **COWL or FENDER LAMPS:** Only two lights are allowed, which must be nonglare, white or amber lights.

STUDED TIRES: Pneumatic tires with metal studs are unlawful *except* for:

- vehicles used by mail carriers in rural areas between November 15 and April 1.
- vehicles displaying disabled plates or disabled veteran plates between November 15 and April 1. These owners must live on a county or township road in an unincorporated area.
- agricultural tractors or traction engines.
- agricultural machinery, including wagons, being used for agricultural towing purposes.
- road-building machinery operated at a speed of less than 10 mph.

TELEVISIONS: No motor vehicle may have a television set that can be seen from the driver's seat.

ANTIQUES: Special rules for lamps, brakes, stop lights and turn signals apply to vehicles more than 25 years old. For more information, contact the Secretary of State's office at 800-252-8980.

RADAR DETECTORS: Possession and use of radar detection and/or radar jamming devices is prohibited in commercial vehicles.

Chapter 11 Study Questions

1. Within how many feet is a driver required to dim the headlights before meeting another vehicle?
 - a) 250 ft.
 - b) 400 ft.
 - c) 500 ft.
2. Headlights must be lighted from sunset to sunrise.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*
3. Headlights must be used when atmospheric condition require the use of windshield wipers.
☐ *True* ☐ *False*

Chapter 12: Owning a Vehicle

This chapter includes the responsibilities of owning a vehicle, such as vehicle registration and title, mandatory insurance and special license plates.

Vehicle Registration and Title

When you register your vehicle, you are providing the state with a record of that vehicle. This registration allows you to use your vehicle on Illinois roadways.

- Some vehicles do not need to be registered in Illinois. Vehicle registration is not necessary for some manufacturers, transporters, dealers, farm equipment, special mobile equipment and out-of-state registered vehicles that travel from state to state for business reasons. States make arrangements, declarations and reciprocal agreements to allow vehicles to cross state borders without being registered in every state.
- To register your vehicle in Illinois, you must have an Illinois *Certificate of Title* for the vehicle. This document shows that you own the vehicle.
- All vehicles and mobile homes must have a Certificate of Title whether or not they are registered.
- A purchaser of a vehicle must obtain registration for that vehicle prior to its operation on the roadways.
- For more information, please call 800-252-8980.

Mandatory Insurance

All motor vehicles operated in Illinois must be covered by liability insurance. Vehicle liability insurance pays for injuries or damages you may cause with your vehicle to other persons or their property. Vehicle owners are required to provide insurance information at the time of registration renewal. Once the vehicle owner signs the registration or renewal application, he or she affirms the vehicle is properly insured.

Minimum liability insurance limits are:

- \$20,000 for injury or death of one person in a crash
- \$40,000 for injury or death of more than one person in a crash
- \$15,000 for damage to property of another person

Note: Some vehicle classes are required to carry higher liability coverage under other laws.

Evidence of liability coverage must be carried by the motorist or in the vehicle and shown to law enforcement officers upon request. Insurance companies must issue Illinois insurance cards to their policyholders for evidence of coverage. Contact your insurance agent or company if you lose your insurance card or the company fails to send you one. Meanwhile, carry in your vehicle some other kind of proof that you have insurance, such as an insurance binder, the current decla-

rations page of your insurance policy, a certificate of insurance or the receipt for your last insurance payment.

Enforcement of the law involves two methods of detection: random computer checks by the Secretary of State's office and traffic tickets. Penalties include:

- Minimum \$500 fine for driving uninsured.
- Suspension of your vehicle registration until the reinstatement fee is submitted for a first offense. Repeat offenders face a four-month suspension. Your vehicle may not be driven by anyone while its license plates are suspended. The minimum fine for driving a suspended vehicle is \$1,000.
- \$100 reinstatement fee and proof of insurance.

Individuals receiving court supervision for a mandatory insurance citation are required to file financial responsibility insurance (SR-22) for one year. Failure to do so will result in a driver's license suspension.

If an insurance company refuses to sell you insurance, apply with other companies. If you still cannot obtain insurance, ask an insurance agent about the Illinois Automobile Insurance Plan. The plan is a state-monitored program for drivers who have difficulty obtaining insurance.

Temporary Registration Permit

When you apply for registration for your vehicle you may be issued a Temporary Registration Permit (TRP). This permit must be displayed in the same place and manner as your rear license plate would normally be displayed. The TRP is valid for 90 days from the issuance date, although it may be reissued if the license plates do not arrive within 90 days. Once your plates are received, the TRP should be removed and replaced with your permanent license plates. For your protection, the permit should be destroyed and discarded upon removal. TRPs are available through Illinois licensed dealers, licensed remittance agencies, currency exchanges and Secretary of State facilities.

Vehicles Purchased in Illinois

You may purchase a vehicle from a licensed Illinois dealer or from a private owner.

DEALER: There are certain laws a dealer must obey when he or she sells you a new or used car. Within 20 days of purchase, the dealer must send the following to the Secretary of State's office:

- Application for Certificate of Title, license plates or transfer of current plates.
- Properly signed Certificate of Title or Certificate of Origin.
- Separate payments for title/license plate fees and sales tax on the vehicle. Sales tax varies depending on the city or county where the vehicle is purchased.

PRIVATE OWNER: If you buy your vehicle from someone other than a dealer, within 20 days of purchase the Secretary of State's office must receive the following:

- Application for Certificate of Title, license plates or transfer of current plates.
- Properly signed Certificate of Title in the seller's name.
- Payment of title/license plate fees.
- Payment of Vehicle Use Tax. This tax is based on the model year of the vehicle if the selling price is less than \$15,000. If the selling price is \$15,000 or more, the tax is based on the selling price. An RUT-50 tax form must be submitted along with the correct tax payment. The check must be made out to *Illinois Department of Revenue*. If you junk your vehicle, you are exempt from this tax; however, you must obtain a Junking Certificate from the Secretary of State.

Vehicles Purchased Out of State

If you purchase a vehicle out of state, the following items must be sent to the Secretary of State's office to obtain a Certificate of Title and license plates:

- Application for Certificate of Title, license plates or transfer of license plates.
- Payment of title/license plate fees. The amount is shown on the application.
- Certificate of Origin signed by the car dealer if your vehicle is new, or a properly signed Certificate of Title if your vehicle is used. For both new and used vehicles, you also must have a Bill of Sale from the dealer.
- Recent registration ID card if you are transferring license plates.
- Payment of sales or use tax.

License Plates/Registration

Most vehicles are required to have two license plates. License plate frames should not cover any of the information on the license plates.

- Passenger vehicles, trucks and vans must display two plates, *one on the front and one on the rear*.
- When a vehicle is sold, the license plates should be removed and kept by the seller. In Illinois, license plates remain with the owner, not the vehicle.
- Motorcycles, motorized pedalcycles, trailers, semitrailers and buses registered under the apportionment provisions display one license plate on the *rear of the vehicle*.
- Truck-tractors and apportioned straight trucks have one license plate on the *front of the vehicle*.



When you receive your license plates and/or sticker, you also will receive a vehicle registration card. This should be carried in your vehicle or with you when you are driving.

License Plate Renewals

As a courtesy of the Secretary of State, about 60 days before the license plates for your vehicle expire, you will receive a renewal notice. *If any vehicle information has changed*, you must submit proof that the registration has been transferred to another vehicle.

You may renew your license plates by visiting a Secretary of State facility, calling the toll-free number listed on the renewal notice, online at www.cyberdriveillinois.com or by mail. In addition, license plates may be renewed at certain banks, savings and loan associations, currency exchanges, credit unions and remittance agencies.

License plates must be renewed annually according to the following schedule:

- January to December – passenger vehicles, small trucks weighing 8,000 lbs. or less, motorcycles and specialty license plates. The month of expiration is on the license plate sticker.
- December 31 – recreational vehicles (RVs), recreational trailers (RTs), honorary consular vehicles and other categories.
- June 30 – trucks and trailers (second division vehicles). Some small trucks (8,000 lbs. or less) may expire in other months.

License Plate Registration Fees

License plate registration fees must be paid annually.

* passenger vehicle	\$78	replacement sticker	\$20
replacement plate (1).....	\$6	motorcycle.....	\$38
replacement plates (2).....	\$9	B-truck (8,000 lbs. or less)	\$78

A \$20 late fee is assessed on plates renewed 30 days or more past the expiration date.

* Vanity and personalized plates and some other plate categories carry additional fees.

These fees were correct at press time but are subject to legislative change. For up-to-date information, visit www.cyberdriveillinois.com.

Reduced-fee License Plates

Senior citizens and persons with disabilities who qualify for Circuit Breaker tax relief through the Department on Aging are eligible for reduced license plate fees for their passenger vehicles and recreational vehicles. A discount card from the Secretary of State and an application for license plates may be presented at a Driver Services facility for a reduced fee of \$24. One discount per year is allowed.

For more information on the Circuit Breaker program, contact: Illinois Department on Aging, Circuit Breaker Program, P.O. Box 19003, Springfield, IL 62794-9003, 800-624-2459.

Special License Plates

You may have your license plates personalized with your name, initials or other words. Personalized and vanity plates are issued for passenger vehicles, second division vehicles weighing 8,000 lbs. or less, motorcycles, vehicles operated by persons with disabilities, recreational vehicles, recreational trailers and antique vehicles. Information regarding specialty plates that can be personalized is available at www.cyberdriveillinois.com. A special fee is required in addition to the annual registration fee. Requests for personalized or vanity plates must be submitted in writing to:

Secretary of State
Special Plates Section
524 Howlett Building
Springfield, IL 62756



If the plate you request is available, you will receive a confirmation letter and an application. You will have 15 days to complete and return it. Delivery of personalized and vanity plates takes more time than standard plates. A minimum of 45 days is necessary.

Persons with Disabilities License Plates and Parking Placards

The Office of the Secretary of State issues special license plates and parking placards to persons with disabilities who qualify under the Parking Program for Persons with Disabilities.

Disability License Plates

Persons with permanent disabilities may obtain Disability plates for vehicles titled in their name. An immediate family member residing in the same household may obtain two sets of plates if the qualifying person with disabilities does not own a vehicle and must rely on someone else for transportation. Corporations, school districts, Limited Liability Companies, nursing homes, convalescent homes and special education cooperatives transporting eligible persons may obtain Disability plates as well.



Parking Placards

- **Permanent placards** are blue and issued to persons with a permanent disability.
- **Temporary placards** are red and valid for the length of time indicated by the certifying physician, not to exceed six months if issued by the Secretary of State and 90 days if issued by a local municipality.
- **Organization placards** are green and issued to organizations that transport persons with disabilities.



Proper Display of Parking Placards

Because a parking placard is issued to the authorized holder and not to a vehicle, it may be used in any vehicle in which the holder is driving or is a passenger. When parked, the placard must be properly displayed in one of the following locations so it is clearly visible to law enforcement:

- Hanging from the rearview mirror
- Placed on the dashboard

Failure to properly display a parking placard may result in a ticket. Remember to remove the placard before the vehicle is in motion to prevent damage or excessive exposure to sun. Also, the placard can obstruct the driver's view if left hanging from the mirror.

Parking Privileges

Parking placards and Disability plates are not transferable. The authorized holder of the parking placard or plates must be present and must enter or exit the vehicle at the time the parking privileges are being used. Vehicles properly displaying a parking placard or Disability plates are exempt from parking meter fees or time limitations, except at meters, signs or other markings with time limitations of 30 minutes or less. Parking placards and Disability plates do not permit vehicles to park in areas where parking is prohibited. Vehicles also are prohibited from parking in any manner that creates a traffic hazard.

Penalties for Misuse

It is illegal to:

- Park in an access aisle — the vertical lines adjacent to the parking space for persons with disabilities. The access aisle reserves room for persons with disabilities to safely enter and exit their vehicle. You can be ticketed for parking in an access aisle.
- Use a parking placard or Disability plates if the holder is not present. State law requires the authorized placard or license plates holder be present and enter or exit the vehicle when parking privileges are used.
- Park in a metered space using a parking placard or Disability plates if the authorized holder is not present.

- Provide false information on an application.
- Assist someone in providing false information on an application.
- Loan a placard for someone to park illegally in an accessible space.
- Alter a parking placard.
- Use a fraudulent parking placard.
- Use a lost or stolen parking placard.
- Make a fraudulent parking placard.
- Sell or otherwise distribute a fraudulent parking placard.

Effective Jan. 1, 2006, fines for any of the above offenses can range from \$500 to \$2,000, plus your driving privileges may be suspended.

Police officers may confiscate a placard if they believe it is being used illegally. Police officers have clear authority to enforce parking laws on private property, such as at a mall or grocery store.

For more information or to apply for Disability License Plates or a parking placard, contact:

Secretary of State
 Disability License Plates/Placard Unit
 501 S. Second St., Rm. 541
 Springfield, IL 62756
 217-782-2709
 800-252-2904 (voice)
 888-261-5280 (TTY)
www.cyberdriveillinois.com

Answers to Study Questions

Chapter 1

1 – False.....(6)

Chapter 2

1 – True.....(19)

2 – False(19)

Chapter 3

1 – True.....(25)

9 – True(28)

17 – False(26)

2 – True.....(23)

10 – False (30)

18 – a.....(23)

3 – b.....(23)

11 – c.....(27)

19 – True(32)

4 – True.....(29)

12 – False(23)

20 – a.....(30)

5 – True.....(23)

13 – b.....(24)

21 – False(25)

6 – a.....(30)

14 – True(25)

22 – True(31)

7 – False.....(25)

15 – False(32)

23 – True(24)

8 – True.....(23)

16 – c.....(22)

Chapter 4

1 – True.....(37)

3 – b.....(36)

5 – True(37, 38)

2 – True.....(36)

4 – False(37)

6 – True(39, 40)

Chapter 5

1 – True.....(42)

2 – True(43)

Chapter 6

1 – c.....(46)

2 – True(45)

Chapter 7

1 – True.....(60)

2 – True ...(51, 53)

3 – True(51, 52)

Chapter 8

1 – a.....(64)

2 – False(65)

3 – False(67)

Chapter 9

1 – True.....(73)

3 – True(73)

2 – False.....(74)

4 – True(76)

Chapter 10

1 – True.....(82)

6 – True(85)

11 – False(83)

2 – False.....(81)

7 – True ...(80, 81)

12 – False(85)

3 – False.....(79)

8 – True(81)

13 – True(81, 88)

4 – True ...(79, 80)

9 – False(81)

5 – False.....(82)

10 – True(83)

Chapter 11

1 – c.....(88)

2 – True(88)

3 – True(81, 88)

() Denotes page numbers where related information can be found.

Guide to Services

Please visit
www.cyberdriveillinois.com
 for Services Available
 (Find Your Nearest Facility).

	Driver's License	Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	CDL-Renewal Only, No Written/Road	Identification Card	Temporary Visitor Driver's License	Vision Screening	Written Exam	Driving Exam	Vehicle Plates	Vehicle Stickers	Driver Abstract	Voter Registration	Reinstatement	Corrected License	Change of Address	
Albion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Aledo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Anna	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Aurora	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Beardstown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Belleville	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Belvidere	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Benton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Bethalto	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Bloomington	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam
Bradley	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Bridgeview	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Cairo	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Canton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Carbondale	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Carlinville	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Carlyle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Carmi	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Carthage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Centralia	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chadwick	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Champaign	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Charleston	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chicago Central	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chicago Diversey Express	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chicago Heights	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chicago Loop Express	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chicago North	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chicago South	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Chicago West	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Clinton	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Decatur	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam
Deerfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
DeKalb	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Dixon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Edwardsville	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Effingham	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Elgin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Elizabethtown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Elk Grove Village CDL	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Truck/bus only
E. St. Louis	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Fairfield	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Flora	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Freeport	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Galena	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Galesburg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Gibson City	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Golconda	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Granite City	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Greenup	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Greenville	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hardin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Harrisburg	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Havana	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hennepin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Hillsboro	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam
Hoopeston	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Jacksonville	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Jerseyville	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Joliet	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Kewanee	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lacon	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
La Salle	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lawrenceville	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Libertyville	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam

	Driver's License	Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	CDL-Renewal Only, No Written/Road	Identification Card	Temporary Visitor Driver's License	Vision Screening	Written Exam	Driving Exam	Vehicle Plates	Vehicle Stickers	Driver Abstract	Voter Registration	Reinstatement	Corrected License	Change of Address	
Lincoln	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Lombard	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Macomb	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam
Marion	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Marshall	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Mattoon	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
McLeansboro	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Melrose Park	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Mendota	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam
Metropolis	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Midlothian	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Moline	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Monmouth	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Monticello	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Morris	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Mounds	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Mt. Carmel	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Mt. Sterling	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Mt. Vernon	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Murphysboro	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Naperville	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam
Nashville	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Newton	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Niles	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Olney	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Oquawka	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Oregon	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Ottawa	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Orland Park	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Renewal only - DL/ID
Paris	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Pekin	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Peoria	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Petersburg	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Pinckneyville	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Pittsfield	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Plano	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam
Pontiac	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Princeton	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Quincy	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Rantoul	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Roanoke	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Robinson	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Rockford	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Rockford CDL	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Roodhouse	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Roscoe	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Rushville	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Salem	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Schaumburg	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Shawneetown	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Shelbyville	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
South Holland CDL	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Truck/Bus only
Sparta	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Springfield – Dirksen	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Springfield – Klein& Mason	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam
Sterling	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	No CDL driving exam
Streator	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Sullivan	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Taylorville	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Tilton (Danville)	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Tuscola	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Vandalia	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Vienna	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Waterloo	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Watseka	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Waukegan	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
West Chicago CDL	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Truck/bus only
Wheaton	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Winchester	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Woodstock	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Wyoming	*		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

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NOTICE!

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS ORDER #2

Employees age 16 and under MAY NOT drive motor vehicles on public roads as part of their jobs.

Employees age 17 may drive cars and small trucks on public roads as part of their employment, but ONLY if all the following requirements are met:

- The driving is limited to daylight hours;
- The 17-year-old holds a state license valid for the type of driving involved in the job performed;
- The 17-year-old has successfully completed a state-approved driver education course and has no record of any moving violation at the time of hire;
- The automobile or truck is equipped with safety belts for the driver and any passengers and the employer has instructed the youth that the safety belts must be used when driving the vehicle; and
- The automobile or truck does not exceed 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight.
- Such driving is only occasional and incidental to the 17-year-old's employment. This means that the youth may spend no more than one-third of the work time in any workday and no more than 20 percent of the work time in any work week driving.

The driving may not involve:

- Towing vehicles
- Route deliveries or route sales
- Transportation for hire of property, goods or passengers
- Urgent, time-sensitive deliveries (such as pizza deliveries)
- Transporting more than three passengers, including employees of the employer
- Driving beyond a 30-mile radius from the youth's place of employment
- More than two trips away from the primary place of employment in any single day to deliver the employer's goods to a customer (other than urgent, time-sensitive deliveries, which are prohibited)
- More than two trips away from the primary place of employment in any single day to transport passengers, other than employees of the employer

The State of Illinois has laws that further limit driving for hire (see page 10). For more information, contact the nearest Wage and Hour District Office or visit www.dol.gov.

Digital Driver's Licenses



Under 21
Driver's
License
Effective
1/1/05



License for drivers
age 21 and over



License for commercial drivers
age 21 and over



Back of driver's license includes
Uniform Donor Card and space
for medical information

Other Special Signs



SLOW-MOVING VEHICLE: A vehicle displaying this sign is moving slowly.

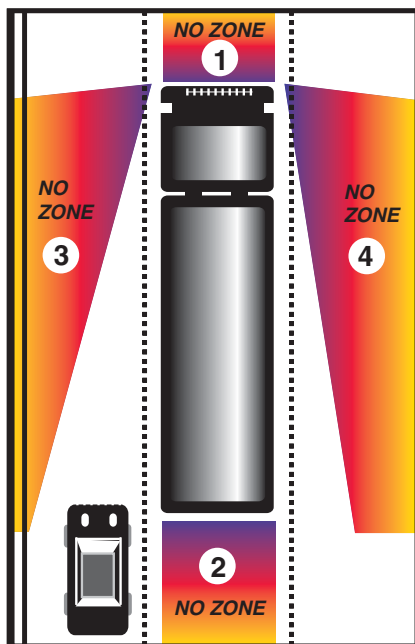


PARKING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: Parking spaces with this sign are reserved for vehicles displaying disabled veteran license plates, parking placards or license plates for persons with disabilities.



ROAD WORK ZONES: This sign identifies areas where road construction or maintenance work is being done. Drivers must slow down and drive with extreme caution.

WHEN SHARING THE ROAD WITH TRUCKS, AVOID THESE FOUR BLIND SPOTS:



- 1** Do not return to the driving lane until you can see the entire front of the truck in your rearview mirror.
- 2** If you cannot see one of the truck driver's side mirrors, he or she cannot see you.
- 3** If you cannot see the truck driver in his or her side mirror, he or she cannot see you.
- 4** Do not enter the area between the curb or shoulder and the truck if the truck is signaling a turn.



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