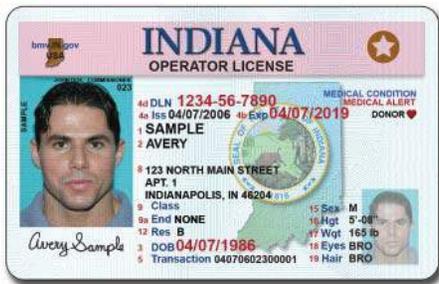


CHAPTER ONE

Obtaining a New Credential

The Indiana Bureau of Motor Vehicles issues three types of credentials: driver's licenses (including an operator's, chauffeur's, public passenger chauffeur's and commercial driver's licenses), learner's permits and identification cards. Credentials are produced using security features to help prevent identity theft, fraud, card tampering and to improve the detection of underage drinking.



**SecureID driver's license:
Over 21 years of age**



**SecureID driver's license:
Under 21 years of age**

The security features include embedded digital enhancements to ensure security and authenticity. Some information is detectable only with a black light, while other secured data is embedded in a barcode on the back of the card. A vertical format is provided for Hoosiers less than 21 years of age, with the dates the card holder turns 18 and 21 years of age designated in yellow and red.

A gold star marker appears in the upper right-hand corner to indicate a SecureID credential and reflect compliance with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's requirements as recommended by the 9/11 Commission and federal and state laws.

Driver's licenses are identified with a rose header and a gold State of Indiana seal in the upper left-hand corner. Learner's permits are identified with a purple State of Indiana seal in the upper left-hand corner, while commercial driver's licenses will have a red State of Indiana seal.

Identification cards include all of the same security features as driver's licenses with a green header and a green State of Indiana seal in the upper left-hand corner.

SecureID

SecureID is the Indiana BMV's effort to fully comply with the recommendations of the 9/11 Commission and state and federal regulations in two ways:

- SecureID is a requirement for anyone applying for a new Indiana credential. To qualify for a SecureID, applicants must prove their identity, lawful status, Social Security number (unless you are a foreign national, which requires alternative documentation) and Indiana residency.
- All permanent credentials are mailed from a secure, government-run location to a customer's mailing address following an extensive verification of documents.

If you are renewing, amending or replacing your current Indiana credential and wish to upgrade to a SecureID, you are asked to bring original versions or certified copies of certain documents to a license branch.

For a complete list of required documents, see Appendix A of this manual or visit myBMV.com. If you have questions about collecting your documents, you can call the Indiana BMV toll-free at 888-692-6841 and speak with a customer service representative, or visit any license branch for help.

Beginning in 2016, applicants for an Indiana credential will have their identity verified and if another credential has been issued to an applicant in another state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, that applicant will be required to surrender their out-of-state credential before the Indiana BMV will process an application for an Indiana credential.

Receiving Your Credential by Mail

Your permanent credential will be mailed to you from a government-run, secure location after you apply for a new, renewed, amended or replacement credential. Your credential will be mailed to the mailing address on file with the Indiana BMV and will arrive at your mailing address within 14 calendar days. If you have temporarily or permanently changed your mailing address with the United States Postal Service, you will not receive your credential unless you update your mailing address with the Indiana BMV online at myBMV.com or during your branch visit. The process used to mail credentials is similar to that used by the financial services industry to mail credit and debit cards.



Indiana Residency Requirements

You must be a legal resident of Indiana to obtain an Indiana credential. Evidence of residency in Indiana includes:

- Maintaining a residential address in the state of Indiana and not claiming residency in another state
- Being a registered voter in the state of Indiana
- Holding lawful stewardship of a juvenile that is enrolled in an elementary or secondary school located in Indiana
- Having more than one-half of your gross income derived from sources in Indiana

For the purposes of obtaining a credential, the following persons living in Indiana solely for any of the following reasons and without the intent to make Indiana their permanent home, are not considered to be an Indiana resident:

- Students enrolled at a post-secondary educational institution
- Active duty military personnel in the Armed Forces
- Temporary employees

New Indiana Residents

When you become a resident of Indiana, you have 60 days to obtain a new Indiana driver's license if you hold a valid driver's license from another state.

If you have never held a valid driver's license from another state, you must hold an Indiana learner's permit before you can apply for an Indiana driver's license.

If your out-of-state driver's license has been expired for not more than three years, and you have held an unrevoked out-of-state driver's license for at least one year, you must pass a standard vision screening test and a knowledge test to obtain an Indiana driver's license.

If your out-of-state driver's license has been expired for three or more years, or you have held an unrevoked out-of-state driver's license less than one year, you must pass a standard vision screening test, knowledge test and a driving skills test to obtain an Indiana driver's license.

This chapter will provide you with more detailed requirements for making a credential application. Regardless of which credential you choose, you will need to provide proof of your identity, lawful status in the United States, residency in Indiana and Social Security number (unless you are claiming an exemption or you are a foreign national, both of which require alternative documentation). A full list of acceptable documentation can be found in **Appendix A** of this manual or at myBMV.com.

Identification Cards

Identification cards may be issued to an Indiana resident of any age who does not have a driver's license. Indiana residents cannot hold more than one credential at the same time, even if one of the credentials was issued by another state. Therefore, you must surrender any other credential to the Indiana BMV in order to complete an application for an identification card.

Identification cards may also provide privileges to operate a Motor Driven Cycle – Class B (MDC – Class B) as long as you are at least 15 years of age and pass an MDC – Class B knowledge test. If both requirements are met, an MDC – Class B endorsement will be placed on your identification card to signify your operating authority.

To apply for an identification card, you must visit a license branch and present documents described in **Appendix A** proving your identity, lawful status, Social Security number (unless you are claiming an exemption or you are a foreign national, which requires alternative documentation) and Indiana residency.

Identification Card Validity

- An identification card is valid for six years
- Identification cards issued to lawful temporary residents may not reflect standard periods of validity

Beyond identification cards, in which an MDC – Class B endorsement can be added to authorize some driving privileges, most people will need to apply for a learner's permit and progress to an operator's license. To make this transition, you will first need to pass a vision screening and knowledge test. If you are younger than 18 years of age, you may also need to provide the BMV with proof of financial liability. While applying for a BMV-issued credential, you can also add indicators signifying your preference for organ donation and military status.

Vision Screening Test

All Indiana driver's license or learner's permit applicants are required to pass a vision screening test, even if the applicant is renewing an existing driver's license or learner's permit, unless the applicant is eligible for online renewal.

If you normally wear glasses or contacts while driving, you should inform the license branch personnel and wear them during the vision screening test. If your visual ability does not meet state standards, you will be referred to an eye doctor of your choice for an examination. If you return to the license branch with a statement from an eye doctor affirming that your vision has been corrected to meet the state standard, you may continue the credential licensing process, which will include a vision screening test at the license branch.

Knowledge Test

The operator's knowledge test is a multiple choice exam based on information contained in this driver's manual. Passing the operator's knowledge test is one step in the process of obtaining driving privileges in Indiana. To pass the knowledge test, you must demonstrate a basic understanding of Indiana traffic laws and safe driving techniques. You must also be able to read and understand regulatory, warning and traffic signs and signals.

The operator's knowledge test is required for the following individuals:

- Learner's permit applicants
- New Indiana residents who hold an out-of-state driver's license of any type and are applying for an Indiana driver's license or learner's permit
- New Indiana residents who hold an out-of-country driver's license
- Drivers whose Indiana driver's license has been expired for more than 180 days
- Drivers who have six or more active points on their Indiana driving record and are renewing their driver's license
- Active duty military personnel and his or her spouse and/or dependent(s), if applicable, whose Indiana driver's license has been expired for more than 180 days and who have returned from deployment for more than 90 days prior to the renewal
- Out-of-state active duty military personnel applying for a new Indiana driver's license

First-time chauffeur's, public passenger chauffeur's and CDL applicants must also pass their respective knowledge tests.

If you fail to pass a knowledge test, you must wait until the next business day to take the test again.

Organ Donation

If you choose to be an organ donor, a small red heart will be printed on the front of your credential.

Under Indiana's Donor Choice Law, individuals 18 years of age and older may declare their intention to be organ donors and their family members cannot override their intention at the time of death. Individuals younger than 18 years of age may declare their intention with the permission of a parent or legal guardian, who must provide consent for donation at the time of a minor's death.

Active Duty and Veteran Military Indicator

An individual on active duty in the United States Armed Forces may choose to have an active duty military indicator placed on his or her credential. To obtain the indicator, you must provide your current military identification card during your new issuance or renewal application.

A veteran of the United States Armed Forces may also choose to have a veteran indicator placed on his or her credential provided he or she was not dishonorably discharged. To obtain the indicator, you must provide a DD214 or other documentation issued by the United States Department of Defense verifying your discharge.

Financial Liability for Injury or Damage

An applicant for a learner's permit or driver's license that is less than 18 years of age must have one of the following adults sign a sworn or affirmed statement of financial liability in person at a license branch. The lawful (IC 9-24-9-3) order of preference is:

1. The parent having custody of the minor applicant or a designee of the custodial parent specified by the custodial parent
2. The noncustodial parent (as defined in IC 31-9-2-83) of the minor applicant or a designee of the noncustodial parent specified by the noncustodial parent
3. The guardian having custody of the minor applicant
4. In the absence of a person described in one through three, any other adult who is willing to assume the obligations imposed by the provisions of this chapter (IC 9-24-9)

An adult who swears or affirms financial liability for a minor applicant agrees to be responsible jointly and severally with the minor applicant for all damage that results from operating a motor vehicle. If at any time and for any reason the adult financial liability co-signer wishes to withdraw financial liability for the minor, the adult can file a written request to the Indiana BMV. A written request to withdraw financial liability will cancel the minor's driver's license/learner's permit [IC 9-24-9-4(b)].

Learner's Permits

A learner's permit allows an Indiana resident to practice driving before applying for their driver's license. You may apply for a learner's permit at any license branch.

If you are 16 years of age or older, you must meet the following requirements to obtain a learner's permit:

- Present documents described in Appendix A proving your identity, lawful status, Social Security number (unless you are a foreign national, which requires alternative documentation) and Indiana residency
- Pass a standard vision screening test
- Pass a knowledge test

If you are younger than 16 years of age, you must meet the following requirements to obtain a learner's permit:

- You must be at least 15 years of age and show proof of your enrollment in a BMV-approved driver education program by presenting the Certificate of Driver Education Enrollment form from the school dated no earlier than three weeks prior to the start of class. The online course certificate of completion is not an acceptable document.
- Present documents described in Appendix A proving your identity, lawful status, Social Security number (unless you are a foreign national, which requires alternative documentation) and Indiana residency.
- Pass a standard vision screening test
- Pass a knowledge test

Practice Driving with Your Learner's Permit

If you obtain a learner's permit when you are younger than 16 years of age, you may practice driving only after you begin a BMV-approved driver education program.

If you are less than 16 years of age and are enrolled in a driver education program:

- You may drive only when you are accompanied by a licensed driving instructor or a certified driver rehabilitation specialist recognized by the BMV and who is employed through a driver rehabilitation program. The instructor or rehabilitation specialist must be seated in the vehicle's front passenger seat.
- You may also practice driving with a licensed driver that has valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) driving privileges and is 25 years of age or older. The licensed driver must be related to you by blood, marriage or legal status, or with your spouse provided he or she is licensed and at least 21 years of age or older. The licensed driver must be seated in your vehicle's front passenger seat.

If you are between the ages of 16 and 18 years of age and you are not enrolled in a driver education program:

- You may practice driving with a licensed driver that has valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) driving privileges and is 25 years of age or older. The licensed driver must be related to you by blood, marriage or legal status, or with your spouse provided he or she is licensed and at least 21 years of age or older. The licensed driver must be seated in your vehicle's front passenger seat.
- You may also practice driving with a learner's permit if accompanied by an individual licensed as a driver education instructor that is working under the direction of a driver training school, or a certified driver rehabilitation specialist recognized by the Indiana BMV who is employed through a driver rehabilitation program. The instructor or rehabilitation specialist must be seated in your vehicle's front passenger seat.

If you are 18 years of age or older:

- You may practice driving with a learner's permit only when accompanied by a licensed driver with valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) driving privileges who is at least 25 years of age, or with your spouse provided he or she is licensed and at least 21 years of age or older.

Learner's Permit Validity

- Learner's permits are valid for two years from the date of issuance
- Learner's permits issued to lawful temporary residents may not reflect standard periods of validity
- If you are visiting a license branch to renew your learner's permit and it has been more than 180 days since your last passed knowledge test, you will need to retest

Driver Education Waiver for Skills Test

If you have a learner's permit and attend a BMV-approved driver education school that participates in the BMV's waiver program, you may take the driving skills test with the school after successful completion of the course, which includes 30 hours of classroom training and six hours of behind-the-wheel training. If you successfully complete a driving skills test administered by the driver education school, the results of your test will remain valid until your learner's permit expires. You will find a list of approved driver education schools at myBMV.com.

You must take the driving skills test at a license branch if any of the following situations occur:

- Your learner's permit expires
- You receive a failing grade of 79 percent or below in either classroom or behind-the-wheel training at your driver education school
- Your driver education school does not participate in the BMV's waiver program for the driving skills test

The period of time you hold a valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) learner's permit will count toward the required 180-day holding period.

Driving Skills Test

To schedule an appointment for a driving skills test visit myBMV.com or call the BMV Contact Center at 888-692-6841. A driving skills test may be scheduled no more than 14 days and no less than 48 business hours ahead of time; however, you may be able to schedule an appointment sooner by visiting a license branch. You must provide your own vehicle for the driving skills test. There is no charge for the driving skills test administered by the BMV.

A driving skills test given by a BMV examiner is required for the following:

- Drivers with an Indiana learner's permit, unless that driver has successfully completed a BMV-approved driver education program and has a skills test waiver
- New Indiana residents who hold an unrevoked out-of-state driver's license for less than one year or whose out-of-state driver's license has been expired for more than three years
- New Indiana residents who hold an out-of-country driver's license
- Indiana residents whose Indiana driver's license has been expired for more than three years
- Drivers who have a BMV restriction that requires testing
- Drivers who have a medical complaint on file with the BMV and the BMV has determined that a driving skills evaluation is needed
 - When the BMV's medical board has recommended a skills evaluation, the BMV may require the driver to complete a driving skills test
- Active duty military personnel and his or her spouse and/or dependent, if applicable, whose Indiana driver's license has been expired for more than three years and who have been returned from deployment for more than 90 days prior to the renewal

- Discharged military personnel who hold an out-of-state driver's license, and the expiration of the driver's license is beyond the 90-day extension, and the out-of-state driver's license has been expired for more than three years

No one besides the BMV examiner(s) conducting the skills test or other authorized BMV personnel is allowed in your vehicle when you take the driving skills test.

Your vehicle must be legally equipped and be in a safe and clean condition. You must provide the vehicle's current registration before taking the driving skills test.

It shall be within the discretion of the BMV examiner to reject a vehicle for the driving skills test.

The BMV examiner will ask a few required questions before you begin your driving skills test. His or her job is to administer a fair and objective test based on what he or she observes, not to provide instruction. The BMV examiner will use a standardized form to evaluate your ability to operate a motor vehicle safely.

When taking the driving skills test, you will be evaluated based on the following criteria:

- Driving in the proper lane by obeying the lane markings, looking carefully and signaling properly before changing lanes
- Allowing enough distance between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead
- Reacting appropriately to being overtaken and passed by another vehicle by maintaining your speed and providing enough room to pass
- Controlling your speed according to posted speed limits and varying traffic conditions
- Observing good defensive driving habits
- Listening to instructions and observing general traffic flow
- Approaching an intersection at the proper speed, looking for other vehicles and coming to a complete stop when required
- Reversing skills and backing correctly out of a parking space
- Parallel parking ability

When taking the driving skills test, the following actions could affect your final score or cause you to fail the driving skills test:

- Failing to use the defroster or wipers when needed
- Failing to have both hands on the wheel
- Selecting the wrong gear
- Failing to signal
- Driving too slowly or stopping unnecessarily

- Overrunning a crosswalk, stop line or stop sign
- Failing to turn into or from the correct lane
- Failing to check your blind spot
- Slowing speed when changing lanes
- Reversing too fast
- Leaving your turn signal on after a completed lane change
- Driving too closely to the vehicle ahead or to a parked vehicle

Any of the following actions shall result in the automatic failure of the driving skills test:

- Disobeying a yield, stop, school zone or no turn on red sign
- Disobeying a traffic signal
- Backing over a curb while parallel parking
- Driving into a parked vehicle while parallel parking
- Failure to follow instructions
- Failure to use a seat belt
- Failure to react to hazardous driving conditions
- Speeding
- Driving too fast for the conditions
- Turning into or using the wrong lane
- Passing in a no passing zone or otherwise crossing a solid yellow line
- Driving left of the center of the street
- Straddling marked lanes
- Driving too close to pedestrians or bicycles
- Failure to pull over and stop for emergency vehicles or school buses
- Causing an accident during the driving skills test
- Failure to yield the right of way
- Failure to obey required laws concerning RR crossings

It shall be within the discretion of the BMV examiner to continue after a driver has failed the driving skills test.

If you fail a driving skills test, you must wait 14 days before you can retake the test. Upon failure of a third driving skills test while holding a learner's permit, you must wait for two months from the date of the last failed driving skills test before taking the test again.

Applying for a Driver's License

There are six types of driver's license for which you may be eligible to obtain. Each type is listed below in order of operational authority. A brief description of each type of driver's license follows. Each type is also covered in more detail later in this chapter.

- Probationary Driver's License
- Operator's License
- Operator's License with endorsements (such as a motorcycle endorsement)
- Chauffeur's License (CH)
- Public Passenger Chauffeur's License (PPC)
- Commercial Driver's License (CDL)

A probationary driver's license provides restricted driving privileges to Indiana residents who are younger than 21 years of age. An operator's license provides unrestricted driving privileges to Indiana residents who are 21 years of age or older. However, an unendorsed operator's license does not allow the holder to drive a motorcycle. To operate a motorcycle, you must obtain an operator's license with a motorcycle endorsement. The holder of an Indiana operator's license may not transport passengers or property for hire and may not operate any vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 16,000 pounds. To operate a vehicle for hire or a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating in excess of 16,000 pounds, you will need a chauffeur's license, public passenger chauffeur's license or commercial driver's license.

In general, you may apply for a driver's license at any license branch. To obtain a driver's license, you must meet the following requirements:

- Meet driver's license age requirements described later in this chapter
- Hold a valid Indiana learner's permit for a period of time described later in this chapter, unless you are currently licensed by another jurisdiction
- Present documents described in Appendix A proving your identity, lawful status, Social Security number (unless you are a foreign national, which requires alternative documentation) and Indiana residency
- Pass a standard vision screening test
- Pass a knowledge test for the driver's license you want to obtain
- Pass a driving skills test with a BMV examiner, unless you qualify for a Driver Education waiver

Driver's License Age Requirements

In order to apply for a driver's license:

- You must hold a valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) Indiana learner's permit for at least 180 days
- You must be at least 16 years and 90 days of age with completion of a BMV-approved driver education program
- You must be at least 16 years and 270 days of age without completion of a BMV-approved driver education program; or
- You must be at least 18 years of age with a documented disability and have completed driver rehabilitation training provided by a certified driver rehabilitation specialist recognized by the BMV

If you are applying for a probationary driver's license and are under 18 years of age, you must complete at least 50 hours of supervised driving practice with:

- A licensed driver, with valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) driving privileges, who is at least 25 years of age and related to you by blood, marriage or legal status,
- Your spouse, with valid driving privileges, who is at least 21 years of age,
- An individual with valid driving privileges who is licensed as a driver education instructor and working under the direction of a driver training school, or
- An individual certified as a driver rehabilitation specialist recognized by the BMV and employed through a driver rehabilitation program.

If you are applying for a driver's license and you are at least 18 years of age, you must complete at least 50 hours of supervised driving practice with:

- A licensed driver, with valid (not expired, suspended, or revoked) driving privileges who is at least 25 years of age, or
- Your spouse, with valid driving privileges, who is at least 21 years of age.

In both cases, at least 10 hours of supervised driving practice must be completed at night, unless you have a daytime-only restriction G on your learner's permit. If you do have a daytime-only restriction on your learner's permit, you must still complete 50 hours of supervised practice driving. At the time of application for a driver's license, you must submit a completed BMV-approved Log of Supervised Driving Practice showing proof of the hours driven. Multiple logs must be used, if necessary, to log the required hours. The log must be signed by a parent or legal guardian if the applicant is under 18 years of age.

Probationary Driver's License Validity

If you are younger than 21 years of age when you obtain a driver's license, your driver's license is considered probationary until you turn 21 years of age.

Your probationary driver's license is valid until you are 21 years and 30 days of age.

You may not renew your probationary driver's license until you are 21 years and one day of age.

Probationary Driver's License Passenger Restrictions

You may not drive with any passengers for the first 180 days after obtaining your probationary driver's license unless one of the following individuals is seated in your vehicle's front passenger seat:

- A licensed individual with valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) driving privileges who is 25 years of age or older,
- Your spouse with valid driving privileges who is 21 years of age or older, or
- A certified driver education instructor.

However, you may drive with your child, stepchild, sibling, step or half sibling or spouse without another accompanying individual during the first 180 days after obtaining your probationary driver's license.

Probationary Driver's License Time Restrictions

For the first 180 days after obtaining your probationary driver's license, you may not drive between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

After you have held a probationary driver's license for 180 days, you may not drive during the following hours:

- Sunday through Thursday after 11 p.m.
- Monday through Friday before 5 a.m.
- Saturday and Sunday between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m.

You may drive during the periods described above if you are participating in, going to, or returning from:

- Lawful employment,
- A school sanctioned activity,
- A religious event, or
- If you are accompanied by an individual with valid (not expired, suspended, or revoked) driving privileges who is at least 25 years of age, or your spouse with valid driving privileges who is at least 21 years of age.

Probationary Driver's License Telecommunications Device Prohibition

Indiana law prohibits probationary driver's license holders from operating a motor vehicle while using any form of telecommunications device, such as a wireless phone, personal digital assistant, pager or text messaging device unless the device is being used to make a 911 emergency call.

Dropping Out, Being Suspended or Being Expelled from School

Indiana law requires the BMV to suspend the driving privileges of a juvenile, upon notification from the juvenile's principal or truancy administrator, for any of the following reasons:

- The juvenile is under an expulsion, exclusion, or second or subsequent suspension from school during one school year,
- The juvenile has been determined to be a habitual truant, or
- The juvenile has withdrawn from school.

Operator's License

When you renew your driver's license after turning 21 years of age, you will receive an unrestricted operator's license. An unrestricted operator's license removes the time and passenger restrictions that are imposed on probationary driver's license holders. Holders of unrestricted operator's licenses should always be aware of the following public safety restrictions and prohibitions that apply to all motor vehicle operators regardless of their license type.

Seat Belts

Indiana law requires all occupants of a motor vehicle equipped with a seat belt that is standard equipment installed by the manufacturer to wear the seat belt any time the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

Telecommunications Device Prohibition

Indiana law prohibits probationary driver's license holders from using telecommunication devices in any way, except to make 911 emergency calls. For all other license type holders, a person may not use a telecommunications device to type, transmit or read a text message or an electronic mail message while operating a moving motor vehicle unless the device is used in conjunction with hands-free or voice-operated technology, or unless the device is used to call 911 to report a bona fide emergency.

Operator's License Validity

An operator's license is valid for:

- Six years if you are younger than 75 years of age
- Three years if you are at least 75 to younger than 85 years of age
- Two years if you are at least 85 years of age

An operator's license may not reflect the standard periods of validity for the following:

- Lawful temporary residents
- Renewals for operator's licenses that expired in 2012

Restricted Driver's Licenses

BMV examiners are able to determine whether to issue a driver's license with restrictions to an individual with disabilities affecting his or her normal operation of a standard-equipped vehicle. A restricted driver's license may specify particular equipment that the driver needs while operating a vehicle, or other restrictions to accommodate the individual's specific needs.

Photo Exempt Credentials

Photo exempt driver's licenses and learner's permits are available for medical and religious reasons. Photo exempt identification cards are available for religious reasons only. You may refer to myBMV.com for specific documentation needed to obtain a photo exempt credential. To remove the exemption, the applicant must visit a license branch and have his or her photo taken for a renewed or amended credential.

Restrictions and Endorsements

Restrictions and endorsements may be placed on a credential for a variety of reasons. They appear in the lower left-hand corner of your credential and are described on the back of the credential.

The most common restrictions are the result of vision screening tests.

Some of the common restrictions placed on driver's licenses and learner's permits due to vision include:

- **Restriction B:** Glasses or contact lenses required when driving
- **Restriction F:** Outside rearview mirrors required when driving
- **Restriction G:** Daylight driving only

Restrictions for Drivers Who Read Without Glasses

- Both eyes are 20/20 to 20/40: **No restrictions**
- One eye is 20/20 to 20/40 and other eye is 20/50 to blind: **Restriction F**

Restrictions for Drivers Who Read With Glasses

- One eye is 20/20 to 20/40 and the other eye is 20/50 to blind: **Restrictions B and F**
- Both eyes are 20/50: **Restriction B**
- One eye is 20/50 and the other eye is 20/70 to blind: **Restrictions B, F and G**
- Both eyes are 20/70: **Restrictions B, F and G**

Credential Restrictions and Endorsements

Base Driver's License Restrictions

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| A–Motor Driven Cycle – Class A Only | S- M/C with Side Car Only |
| B–Glasses or Contact Lenses | 2–HTV Conditional |
| C–Mechanical Aid or Adaptive Device | 3–Photo Exempt |
| D–Prosthetic Aid | 5–Conditional–Operate Under Specific Conditions |
| F–Outside Rearview Mirror | 6–Interlock Device |
| G–Daylight Driving Only | 7–Seat Belt Exempt |
| H–M/C Three Wheel Bike Only | 8–Medical Condition |
| J–Specific Limitations | 9–Lawful Temporary Resident |

Base Driver's License Endorsement

L – Motorcycle

ID Endorsements

B – Motor Driven Cycle - Class B

ID Restrictions

- 3 – Photo Exempt
- 7 – Seat Belt Exempt

CDL Only Endorsements and Restrictions

Please refer to the CDL Manual on myBMV.com for CDL endorsements and restrictions.

Motorcycle Learner's Permit

A motorcycle learner's permit allows Indiana residents who hold a valid Indiana operator's, chauffeur's, public passenger chauffeur's, or commercial driver's license to practice riding a motorcycle or Motor Driven Cycle – Class A (MDC – Class A) before applying for a motorcycle endorsement.

You may apply for a motorcycle learner's permit at any license branch. You must meet the following requirements to obtain a motorcycle learner's permit:

- Hold a valid Indiana driver's license
- Pass a knowledge test based on the Motorcycle Operator's Manual

Motorcycle Learner's Permit Driving Privileges

If you hold a motorcycle learner's permit and choose to operate a motorcycle or MDC– Class A, you must wear a helmet when you operate the vehicle and only ride during the period of one-half (1/2) hour before sunrise and one-half (1/2) hour after sunset without any passengers.

Motorcycle Learner's Permit Validity

A motorcycle learner's permit is valid for one year from the date of issuance. A motorcycle learner's permit may be renewed one time for a period of one year. If you do not obtain a motorcycle endorsement before the expiration of the renewed permit, you must wait one year to reapply for a new motorcycle learner's permit, or successfully complete a Ride Safe Indiana-approved Motorcycle Operator Safety Education Course.

Motorcycle Endorsement

A motorcycle endorsement may be issued to Indiana residents who are at least 16 years and 180 days of age with a valid Indiana driver's license.

To obtain a motorcycle endorsement you must successfully complete a Ride Safe Indiana-approved Motorcycle Operator Safety Education Course or pass both the motorcycle knowledge and riding skills tests. The BMV may waive the testing requirements for an individual who has successfully completed a Ride Safe Indiana-approved Motorcycle Operator Safety Education Course.

New Indiana residents who hold a valid motorcycle endorsement or motorcycle operator's license from another state may add a motorcycle endorsement to their valid Indiana driver's license after passing the motorcycle knowledge test.

Your Indiana motorcycle endorsement is valid for the same period of time as your Indiana driver's license. You may renew your motorcycle endorsement at any Indiana BMV license branch or online up to one year before the license expires.

For more information on how to obtain your motorcycle endorsement and/or information regarding motorcycle testing and safety training, please refer to www.RideSafeIndiana.com.

Motor Driven Cycle (MDC)

There are two classes of Motor Driven Cycles (MDC): Class A and Class B

MDC – Class A Vehicle and Operation Description

Indiana law defines a vehicle as an MDC – Class A if:

- It has a seat or saddle for the use of the rider
- It is designed to travel on no more than three wheels on the ground
- It complies with applicable motor vehicle equipment requirements
- It is registered as an MDC – Class A

To operate an MDC – Class A on Indiana roads, you must carry a valid driver's license with a motorcycle learner's permit, or a valid driver's license with a motorcycle endorsement or a motorcycle endorsement with an MDC – Class A restriction. The following operating restrictions also apply:

- Must wear a helmet if under 18 years of age
- Must wear protective glasses, goggles or transparent face shields if under 18 years of age
- Must operate in a position astride (leg on each side of) the seat
- Passengers may ride with proper passenger seat
- Must have headlamps illuminated while operating
- Cannot carry package in hand
- Must operate near right-hand edge of roadway unless passing another vehicle or preparing for a left turn
- Must not operate on an interstate highway or sidewalk

MDC – Class B Vehicle and Operation Description

Indiana law defines a vehicle as an MDC – Class B if:

- It has a seat or saddle for the use of the rider
- It is designed to travel on no more than three wheels on the ground
- It complies with applicable motor vehicle equipment requirements
- It has cylinder capacity not exceeding 50 cubic centimeters
- It is registered as an MDC – Class B

You may apply for an MDC – Class B endorsement on your identification card if you successfully complete the MDC – Class B knowledge test. The MDC – Class B endorsement will be added to your identification card. You do not need an MDC – Class B endorsement if you hold a valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) Indiana driver's license.

The following restrictions apply to the operation of an MDC – Class B:

- Must be at least 15 years of age
- Must wear a helmet if under 18 years of age
- Must wear protective glasses, goggles or transparent face shields if under 18 years of age
- Must operate in a position astride (legs on each side of) the seat
- Must have headlamps illuminated while operating
- Cannot carry package in hand
- Must operate near right-hand edge of roadway unless passing another vehicle or preparing for a left turn
- Must operate at no more than 35 miles per hour
- Must not carry passengers
- Must not operate on an interstate highway or sidewalk

Autocycles

Operating an Autocycle

Indiana law defines a vehicle as an autocycle if it is a three-wheeled motor vehicle in which the operator and passenger ride in a completely or partially enclosed seating area that is equipped with a roll cage or roll hoops, safety belts for each occupant, antilock brakes and is designed to be controlled with a steering wheel and pedals.

You may operate an autocycle on Indiana roadways if you possess a valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) Indiana driver's license. A motorcycle learner's permit or motorcycle endorsement is not required.

The following restrictions apply to the operation of an autocycle:

- Must operate in a position on a seat
- Cannot carry package in hand
- May not operate more than one autocycle in a single traffic lane
- Operator and each occupant must wear seatbelt
- May not be used for the purpose of a driving skills test for an operator's license

Chauffeur's Licenses

An Indiana chauffeur's license grants the holder all the privileges of an operator's license; however, the holder of a chauffeur's license is permitted to operate a motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating up to 26,000 pounds (whether single vehicle or combined gross vehicle weight). A chauffeur's license allows the motor vehicle operator to transport property for hire, but not passengers for hire (which requires a public passenger chauffeur's license). The holder of a chauffeur's license may however, operate a private bus that transports passengers for religious, fraternal, charitable or other benevolent organizations, youth associations or institutions of higher education.

To operate a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more, you must have a commercial driver's license (CDL), which is covered later in this chapter.

Obtaining a Chauffeur's License

Chauffeur's licenses may be issued to Indiana residents who are at least 18 years of age and have held a valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) driver's license for at least one year.

You may apply for a chauffeur's license at any license branch. To obtain a chauffeur's license, you must meet the following requirements:

- Present your driver's license
- Present documents described in **Appendix A** proving your identity, lawful status, Social Security number and Indiana residency
- Pass a standard vision screening test
- Pass a chauffeur's knowledge test

Public Passenger Chauffeur's Licenses

An Indiana Public Passenger Chauffeur's (PPC) license grants the holder all of the privileges of an operator's and chauffeur's license. In addition, the holder of a PPC license is permitted to transport passengers for hire as long as the vehicle he or she is operating is designed to transport 15 passengers or less, including the driver. The holder may also operate a motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight rating up to 26,000 pounds (whether single vehicle or combined gross vehicle weight) when used to transport property for hire.

To transport 16 or more passengers, including the driver, or a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more, an individual must have a commercial driver's license, which is covered later in this chapter.

Obtaining a Public Passenger Chauffeur's License

Public passenger chauffeur's licenses may be issued to Indiana residents who are at least 18 years old and have held a valid driver's license for at least two years.

You may apply for a public passenger chauffeur's license at any license branch. To obtain a public passenger chauffeur's license, you must meet the following requirements:

- Submit an original Medical Certification – State Form 3337, completed by a physician that is licensed to practice in Indiana no more than 30 days before applying for your public passenger chauffeur's license, or a valid Medical Examination Report for Commercial Driver Fitness Determination form and Medical Examiner's Certificate
- Present your driver's license
- Present documents described in **Appendix A** proving your identity, lawful status, Social Security number and Indiana residency
- Pass a standard vision screening test
- Pass a public passenger chauffeur's knowledge test

Some municipalities may have additional requirements.

Chauffeur's/Public Passenger Chauffeur's License Validity

A chauffeur's license is valid for six years if you are younger than 75 years of age when you obtain the license; three years if you are at least 75 to younger than 85 years of age when you obtain the license; or two years if you are at least 85 years of age when you obtain the license.

A public passenger chauffeur's license is valid for four years if you are younger than 75 years of age when you obtain the license or for two years if you are at least 75 years of age.

Chauffeur's and public passenger chauffeur's license may not reflect the standard periods of validity for lawful temporary residents.

Commercial Driver's License

An Indiana commercial driver's license (CDL) permits the holder to operate commercial motor vehicles or combination of vehicles, such as semi-tractor trailers, with declared gross vehicle weight ratings in excess of 26,000 pounds; vehicles designed or used to transport 16 or more people, including the driver; and vehicles used to transport hazardous materials provided they have the appropriate endorsement on their license.

The requirements for the CDL are stricter than those for any other Indiana driver's license, and are based upon stringent Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA) Regulations.

To obtain a CDL you must meet the following requirements:

- Be a citizen of the United States or a permanent resident with a valid I-551 card required. A commercial learner's permit (CLP) or CDL is not available to lawful temporary residents.
- Hold a valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) Indiana driver's license.
- Hold a valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) CLP.
- Have at least one year of driving experience as a licensed driver.
- Present documents described in Appendix A proving your identity, lawful status, Social Security number and Indiana residency.
- Pass a knowledge test(s) representative of the type of CDL endorsement(s) that you will receive.
- Pass a driving skills test in a vehicle representative of the class of CDL that you will receive.
- Have a valid Medical Examination Report for Commercial Driver Fitness Determination form and Medical Examiner's Certificate completed by a medical examiner listed on the FMCSA National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners on file with the BMV.

The skills test consists of a pre-trip inspection, a basic control test and the road trip. A CDL skills test must be taken at an approved CDL skills test site. CDL skills tests are valid for 180 days.

To keep your CLP or CDL valid, you must submit a Medical Examination Report for Commercial Driver Fitness Determination and Medical Examiner's Certificate completed by a medical examiner listed on the FMCSA National Registry of Certified Medical Examiners prior to the expiration date of the current medical examiner's report and certificate after receiving your CLP or CDL.

To obtain the hazardous materials endorsement for a CDL, you must have a Transportation Security Administration (TSA) security threat assessment approval for the term of the CDL. A hazardous materials endorsement will not be added to a CLP.

CDL Manuals are available at myBMV.com or at any license branch.

Obtaining a Commercial Learner's Permit

You must be at least 18 years of age to apply for a CLP or CDL. Drivers under 21 years of age may operate a commercial motor vehicle for purposes of intrastate commerce only and are not qualified to apply for the passenger, school bus or hazardous materials endorsements.

If you perform trade, traffic or transportation exclusively within your business' home state, this is considered intrastate commerce. If your trade, traffic or transportation is between a place in a state and a place outside of such state (including a place outside of the United States); between two places in a state through another state or a place outside of the United States; or between two places in a state as part of trade, traffic or transportation originating or terminating outside the state or the United States, this is considered interstate commerce.

You must hold a valid (not expired, suspended or revoked) Indiana operator's license, chauffeur's license or public passenger chauffeur's license, and have at least one year of driving experience as a licensed driver.

To obtain a CLP, you need to pass the appropriate knowledge test(s) for the type of commercial motor vehicle that you plan to operate.

Types of vehicles include:

- All commercial drivers: General knowledge test
- All school bus drivers: School bus test and passenger transport test, if applicable
- All bus drivers: Passenger transport test
- Vehicle with air brakes: Air brakes test
- Combination of vehicles: Combination vehicle test
- Drivers transporting hazardous materials: Hazardous material test
- Drivers required to transport liquids in bulk: Tanker test
- Drivers required to pull double or triple trailers: Doubles/triples test

When you pass the knowledge test(s) for a CLP, the results are valid for 180 days. You may receive only three CLP's in any 24-month period.

Commercial Driver's License Validity

A CLP is valid for 180 days. A CDL is valid for four years.

Watercraft

Operating a Watercraft

Indiana law requires the operator of a watercraft with an engine that produces

more than 10 horsepower to carry a valid driver's license.

If you are 15 years of age or older and do not have a driver's license, you may operate a watercraft only after successfully completing a boater education course approved by the Indiana Department of Natural Resources. You must have a valid Indiana identification card in your possession at all times while operating a watercraft. Contact the Indiana Department of Natural Resources for more information about approved boater education courses.

If you are younger than 15 years of age, you may not operate a watercraft with an engine output of more than 10 horsepower.

If your driver's license is suspended, you may not operate a watercraft. If you operate your watercraft recklessly, while intoxicated or break private watercraft laws, you may have points assessed against your driver record.

On Indiana boundary waters, Indiana residents operating a watercraft are required to carry an Indiana driver's license. Residents of other states are not required to carry a driver's license unless they are operating a watercraft in an embayment, river or stream in Indiana.

Parking Placards

A parking placard allows the holder to use parking spaces designated for individuals with disabilities. The placard is available for individuals with a permanent or temporary disability. Also, any company empowered by the state or a political subdivision to operate programs, including the provision of transportation or facilities, for persons with physical disabilities may apply for a placard.

To apply for a parking placard, you must have a physician, chiropractor, advanced practice nurse or podiatrist complete the Application for Disability Parking Placard or Disability Plate – State Form 42070 affirming that you qualify for a parking placard. If you have a visual disability, an optometrist or ophthalmologist licensed to practice in Indiana may complete the form. After you have completed State Form 42070, you may get a parking placard at any license branch or by mailing it to the address on the form.

If you have a permanent disability, your parking placard does not expire unless a physician certifies that the disability is no longer considered permanent. There is no fee for a permanent parking placard.

If you have a temporary disability, your parking placard is valid for six months or less as prescribed by the practitioner's certification on State Form 42070. There is a fee for a temporary parking placard. Refer to myBMV.com for more information.

A placard issued to a company expires on January 1 of the fourth year that follows the date the placard was issued, or the date the company ceases to operate programs or facilities for persons with disabilities, whichever is sooner.

CHAPTER TWO

Renewing, Amending or Replacing a Credential

As noted in Chapter 1, the BMV issues three types of credentials – driver’s licenses, learner’s permits and identification cards. Once your credential has been issued, it is valid for a defined period of time and may be renewed, amended or replaced.

If you lose your credential while temporarily residing outside of Indiana, you may obtain an interim credential subject to certain qualifications. If your residential address, name or gender has not changed, you may renew your credential online at myBMV.com, if eligible. You may renew your credential online every other renewal. For a full listing of the online renewal, replacement and amended credentials requirements, continue reading or visit myBMV.com.

Renewing a Credential

A probationary driver’s license expires when the card holder is 21 years and 30 days of age. All other credentials expire at midnight on your birthday. Credential expiration dates will vary for residents with temporary lawful status. If your birthday falls on a day when license branches are closed, your credential will expire at midnight on the next business day. You will be subject to a delinquent fee if your license is renewed after the expiration date.

If you are renewing a driver’s license that has been expired for at least 180 days but not more than three years, you must pay a delinquent license fee, pass a knowledge test and pass a standard vision screening test.

If you are renewing a driver’s license that has been expired for three or more years, you must pay a delinquent license fee. Additionally, for a driver’s license renewal, you must pass a knowledge test, a driving skills test and a standard vision screening test.

A driver’s license or identification card may be renewed by U.S. citizens or individuals with permanent lawful status up to one year before the credential expiration. Individuals with lawful temporary status can only renew up to 30 days prior to the expiration of their current credential. A learner’s permit may be renewed up to 31 days before it expires.

If you are at least 21 years of age and have six or more active points on your driving record, you must take the knowledge test to renew your driver’s license.

Driver's License Renewal for United States Armed Forces Personnel

If you are temporarily living outside of Indiana because you are serving with the United States Armed Forces, your driver's license remains valid for 90 days following your discharge from service or post deployment. If you meet certain requirements, you may renew your driver's license online at [myBMV.com](https://www.myBMV.com). Visit [myBMV.com](https://www.myBMV.com) for a listing of those requirements.

If your Indiana driver's license is expired and you wish to obtain a renewed license after you have been discharged, you must visit a license branch and provide Department of Defense documentation that shows proof of your discharge or status as post deployment. You may also choose to add a Veteran indicator to your credential at that time, provided you bring your DD-214 into the license branch with you.

Amending a Credential

After you have legally changed any personal information, you will need to amend the information that appears on your credential. You may amend your credential at any license branch. Below are a few common reasons why you would need to amend your credentials.

Changing Your Address

If you have an Indiana credential, you must notify the BMV of a change of your principal (legal) address and apply for an amended credential within 30 days of the address change.

To change your principal (legal) address on your credential, you must visit a license branch and present documents as described in [Appendix A](#).

You may change your mailing address online at [myBMV.com](https://www.myBMV.com).

Changing Your Name

You must visit a Social Security Administration office to officially change your name on Social Security documentation and allow at least one business day after your name change transaction is completed before visiting a license branch to amend your credential. You will need to visit a license branch and apply for an amended credential within 30 days of the legal name change. You must present documents as described in [Appendix A](#).

Changing Your Gender

If you have a gender change procedure and hold an Indiana credential, you must visit a license branch and apply for an amended credential that indicates the change. You must present a certified amended birth certificate, a physician's signed and dated statement, on letterhead, that includes the language from 140 IAC 7-1.1-3 "<insert customer's name> successfully underwent all treatment necessary to permanently change <insert customer's name> gender from <insert old gender> to <insert new gender>", or a Physician's Statement of Gender Change – State Form 55617, completed in its entirety by both the applicant and the physician.

Replacing a Credential

If you lose your credential or it is stolen, you may replace it by logging into your [myBMV.com](https://www.myBMV.com) account and ordering a replacement, provided your name, gender or residential address information has not changed. You may replace your credential online twice before you are required to visit a license branch for a replacement. You may change your mailing address online; however, if any other information has changed, you cannot order a replacement online and you must visit a license branch to amend your credential within 30 days of the change and present documents as described in [Appendix A](#).

CHAPTER THREE

Points, Suspension and Insurance Requirements

The Point Study Committee assesses a point value for traffic violations. The point value relates to the severity and history of the violation as it relates to accidents. Points stay active on your driver record for two years from the conviction date.

Point Values

Points vary for speeding violations. Examples of speeding violation point totals include:

- 1 – 15 miles per hour over the speed limit: 2 points
- 16 – 25 miles per hour over the speed limit: 4 points
- 26+ miles per hour over the speed limit: 6 points

Examples of other violation point totals include:

- Failure to use headlights 2 points
- No brake or signal lights 2 points
- Improper motorcycle headgear 4 points
- Improper motorcycle passenger 4 points
- Improper U-turn 4 points
- Unsafe lane movement 4 points
- Disregarding a stop sign or yield sign 6 points
- Failure to yield to another vehicle 6 points
- Following another vehicle too closely 6 points
- Driving while suspended 8 points
- Speed contest on road 8 points

Driver Safety Programs

The BMV has approved a limited number of Driver Safety Program (DSP) providers. A BMV-approved DSP is a defensive driving curriculum available in classroom, online or DVD instruction formats. A BMV-approved DSP course provides a summary of defensive driving techniques and is a beneficial refresher course for drivers.

Any Indiana driver may complete a DSP course from a BMV-approved provider and receive a four-point credit. However, Indiana drivers required by the BMV to participate in a DSP will receive a mailed notification indicating that they must successfully complete a BMV-approved DSP within 90 days of the date on the notification. Each driver is allowed one four-point credit during a three-year period.

The BMV may require drivers 21 years of age and older who are convicted of two or more traffic offenses within a 12-month period to complete a BMV-approved DSP course.

Drivers who are less than 21 years of age and are convicted of two or more traffic offenses, involved in two or more accidents, or a combination of the two shall also be required to complete a DSP course.

Failure to complete a DSP course within 90 days from the date of the BMV's mailed notice will result in the suspension of your driving privileges. The suspension will remain on your driver record until such time as you successfully complete the DSP course and the completion is processed by the BMV.

A judge may also order a driver who commits a traffic offense to attend a DSP. If a court orders you to complete a DSP, it is at the court's discretion as to which type of DSP you will be required to complete. However, the four-point credit will only be applied to your driver record if you complete a BMV-approved DSP course.

The maximum fee for any BMV-approved DSP is \$55. Allow 7 to 10 business days for completion results to be processed by the BMV. Make your check or money order payable to the DSP provider.

A list of DSP providers is available at myBMV.com or by calling 888-692-6841.

Insurance Requirements

Driving without a current liability insurance policy that meets the state minimum standard is against the law. The state minimum insurance standard is \$25,000 for bodily injury to, or the death of, one individual; \$50,000 for bodily injury

to, or the death of, two or more people in any one accident; and \$25,000 for property damages in any one accident. This is commonly referred to as 25/50/25 liability insurance. To deter uninsured drivers, Indiana law requires the BMV to impose driving privilege suspensions and financial penalties on motorists that are found to have operated a vehicle in Indiana without proof that they hold the state minimum requirement for auto insurance. Financial penalties include reinstatement fees and suspensions can range from 90 days to one year.

Proof of Financial Responsibility

Do not delay when you receive a notification from the BMV to provide proof of financial responsibility (proof of insurance). Immediately contact your insurance provider and request that they electronically submit a Certificate of Compliance (COC) to the BMV. You may receive a notice to verify financial responsibility from the BMV as the result of any of the following situations:

- An auto accident
- A pointable moving traffic violation within one year of receiving two other pointable moving traffic violations
- A serious traffic violation such as a misdemeanor or felony
- Any pointable moving traffic violation by a driver who was previously suspended for failing to provide proof of financial responsibility

A properly filed COC will demonstrate that the vehicle you were operating at the time of the incident or accident was insured to the state's minimum motor vehicle liability protection (25/50/25). The COC must be received electronically and processed by the BMV within 40 days of the BMV's mailing of a request to verify financial responsibility or your driving privileges will be suspended.

Once your driving privileges are suspended, you may have a BMV-imposed suspension removed from your driving record by having your insurance provider or employer submit proof of financial responsibility. This typically requires your insurance provider to submit a COC covering you and the vehicle indicated in the citation or accident report for the date of the incident or accident or an Affidavit – Proof of Financial Responsibility for Employer or Rental Vehicles. If you are convicted by an Indiana court for operating a vehicle without insurance, or by a court that is out of state, you must contact the court to determine if you can provide proof of insurance to them to remove the conviction from your driving record.

If your driving privileges are suspended as a result of a court conviction or for failing to file insurance with the BMV, Indiana law requires that you have your insurance provider electronically file proof of future financial responsibility with a SR22 form for your driving privileges to be reinstated. A failure to file a SR22 will result in the continuation of a suspension on your driving record until your insurance provider files an effective SR22.

SR22 Required Period

The SR22 form demonstrates that you have a motor vehicle insurance policy that meets the state's minimum standards and it cannot be canceled without prior notice given to the BMV. When you have a SR22 requirement, you must maintain an effective SR22 policy on file with the BMV for three years as a result of your first and/or second no-insurance suspension; or five years as a result of your third and subsequent no-insurance suspensions (if the suspension became effective after July 1, 2014).

If the BMV receives an SR26 (cancellation of SR22 insurance) notice from your insurance provider, at any time during the three or five year required period, Indiana law requires the BMV to suspend your driving privileges until we receive an effective SR22 policy, or until the SR22 required period expires.

If you are convicted of operating without insurance more than one time in a five-year period, the court may suspend your vehicle registration in addition to your driving privileges for one year.

No-Insurance Reinstatement Fees

A driver who operates a motor vehicle without a liability insurance policy that meets the state's minimum standards is subject to a suspension of driving privileges as previously indicated. Additionally, once that insurance suspension has expired, Indiana law requires you to pay a fee to reinstate your driving privileges; this is in addition to the SR22 requirement. Reinstatement fees range from \$250 for a first no-insurance suspension, \$500 for a second no-insurance suspension, and \$1,000 for a third and subsequent no-insurance suspension(s) that occurred after January 1, 2015. For no-insurance suspensions prior to January 1, 2015 reinstatement fees of \$150 for a first no-insurance suspension, \$225 for a second no-insurance suspension, and \$300 for a third and subsequent no-insurance suspension(s) will be required.

You may pay reinstatement fees at myBMV.com, by telephone at 888-692-6841 or by mail using the reinstatement fee coupon that you received in the mail from the BMV.

Suspensions

Indiana law provides courts with the authority to order the BMV to suspend an individual's driving privileges when he or she is found to have committed certain traffic violations.

Failure to Appear in Court or Pay Traffic Offenses

Failing to appear before a court of law in response to a citation issued by a law enforcement officer or not paying for tickets after a judgment has been entered may lead to the suspension of your driving privileges. These types of suspensions are indefinite and will only end when the court notifies the BMV that you appeared in court or paid for the citation.

Driving While Suspended

Driving while suspended is a serious traffic violation. Driving while suspended with a prior offense can result in a misdemeanor or felony conviction on your driving record. The penalties imposed by the court can be significant and convictions can result in increased insurance premiums. The BMV strongly encourages you to not operate a motor vehicle with a suspended driver's license.

Operating a Vehicle While Intoxicated

Operating a vehicle while intoxicated or with blood alcohol content in excess of the legal limit is a criminal offense and has an immediate effect on your privilege to operate a vehicle. If a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a motorist committed an offense under IC 9-30-5, IC 9-30-6, IC 9-30-9, or IC 9-30-15, the officer may ask the motorist to submit to a chemical test to determine the amount of alcohol in the person's system. If a judge finds that probable cause exists, such that a person operated a vehicle while intoxicated, he or she may face a suspension of driving privileges.

- A motorist who fails a chemical test may have his or her driving privileges suspended for up to 180 days
- A motorist who refuses to submit to a chemical test will face a suspension of driving privileges for up to two years

In addition to a probable cause suspension, a court may suspend a person's driving privileges following a conviction for operating while intoxicated. The suspension periods may be longer for repeat offenders. Penalties for this offense may include conditions placed on your driving privileges.

If the motorist is eligible, the court may issue an order for specialized driving privileges. The court may also require the installation of an ignition interlock device, which mechanically tests the driver's blood alcohol level before his or her car can be started.

When a driver who is younger than 18 years of age is cited for operating a vehicle while intoxicated, the Juvenile Court may also recommend a suspension of his or her driving privileges.

Operating a Watercraft While Intoxicated

If you are convicted of operating a watercraft while intoxicated, your driving privileges are subject to the same penalties as an operator of a motor vehicle.

A conviction of operating a watercraft while intoxicated will be forwarded to the BMV and the conviction will become part of your driver record.

Other offenses related to the operation of a watercraft, such as reckless operation endangering the safety of others or operating a watercraft when your driving privileges have been suspended, will also be added to your driver record.

Failure to Pay Child Support

A court that has determined that a parent is delinquent in paying child support may order the BMV to immediately suspend the delinquent parent's driving privileges until the BMV receives an order from the court to reinstate the parent's driving privileges.

If the local agency responsible for enforcing child support payments determines either that a parent failed to appear for a hearing or appeared and was found to be delinquent, then that agency may also send an order to the BMV requiring that the parent's driving privileges be suspended until the BMV is notified from the agency that the parent has paid or established a payment plan.

Making Payment to the BMV with Dishonored Funds

The BMV will indefinitely suspend your driving privileges if you submit payment to the BMV for any services or fees and that payment was not honored. To reinstate your driving privileges, you must pay the amount of the obligation plus all applicable service, collection and reinstatement fees.

Checking on Your Driver Record and Reinstatement

After you have cleared up any issues with your driver record, you may be anxious to obtain a valid credential and get back on the road. Your first resource should be to check your driver record, which you may view anytime online at no charge at myBMV.com. For your first visit, you will be required to establish a myBMV.com personal account. The “Viewable Driver Record” on myBMV.com includes your driver’s license status, as well as information about citations, suspensions and how to reinstate your driving privileges if you have outstanding requirements.

Once you log into myBMV.com, select “Driver Record” on the left-hand side of the page, then select the “Viewable Driver Record” to see your record. There is also an “Official Driver Record” that may be purchased for \$4. Any outstanding reinstatement requirements, along with the date you are eligible for reinstatement, will also be listed in the “Reinstatement Requirements” box near the top of the viewable driver record or on your Official Driver Record. Your driver record will be updated with the most current information available once you open the viewable driver record.

If your driving privileges are still suspended by a court, the court’s phone number will be listed with the associated court-ordered suspension. You may contact the court to find out how to fulfill any of their requirements for a particular suspension. Once the court’s requirements are fulfilled, the court will send reinstatement information directly to the BMV for processing. Processing by the BMV may take up to 10 business days once the information is received from the court.

Note: The “Viewable Driver Record” cannot be printed and should not be used as an official transcript of your driver record. The “Official Driver Record” is an official transcript of your driver record and can be used by individuals, courts, state agencies and employers. You will be able to print your “Official Driver Record” for up to 30 days after you have purchased it. An electronic version of the “Official Driver Record” is also provided when purchased at myBMV.com.

Habitual Traffic Violators

Indiana law provides serious penalties for drivers who have repeatedly committed traffic offenses over a 10-year period. The BMV uses the criteria in statute, which are summarized on the next page to determine whether a driver qualifies as a Habitual Traffic Violator (HTV).

Section A (10-Year or Life Suspension): Two Major Offenses Resulting in Injury or Death

An HTV is a person who, within a 10-year period, accumulates two judgments resulting in injury or death. Below is a reference of some of the criminal offenses that will result in an HTV status being placed on your driving privileges:

- Reckless homicide resulting from operation of a motor vehicle
- Voluntary or involuntary manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle
- An operator involved in an accident resulting in death or injury who fails to stop at the scene of the accident to provide information and assistance
- Operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated resulting in death
- Operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of .08 or more resulting in death

Drivers who, within a 10-year period, accumulate two judgments from the above list will have their driving privileges suspended for 10 years.

Drivers who accumulate two judgments within a 10-year period for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated resulting in death or operating a motor vehicle with blood alcohol content of .08 percent or more resulting in death will have their driving privileges suspended for life.

Prior to June 30, 2001, drivers who accumulate two judgments within a 10-year period for operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated resulting in death, or operating a motor vehicle with blood alcohol content of .10 percent and 210 liters of their breath or more resulting in death, will have their driving privileges suspended for life.

Section B (10-Year Suspension): Three Major Offenses

An HTV is a person who, within a 10-year period, accumulates three judgments including:

- Driving while intoxicated or with a blood alcohol content of .08 percent or more; or
- Prior to June 30, 2001 drivers who are convicted of operating a motor vehicle with blood alcohol content of .10 percent and 210 liters of their breath or more
- Prior to July 1, 1997 drivers who are convicted of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated resulting in death or operating a motor vehicle with blood alcohol content of .10 percent and 210 liters of their breath or more

- Reckless driving
- Criminal recklessness as a felony involving the operation of a motor vehicle
- Drag racing or engaging in a speed contest in violation of the law
- Leaving the scene of an accident or failing to notify authorities of an accident when required
- Resisting law enforcement under IC 35-44.1-3-1
- Any felony under an Indiana motor vehicle statute or any felony in which the operation of a vehicle is an element of the offense
- Operating a Motor Driven Cycle – Class B in violation of IC 9-24-1-1(b)
- Any of the offenses listed in Section A

Drivers who, within a 10-year period, accumulate three judgments from the above list will have their driving privileges suspended for 10 years.

Section C: Nine Traffic Violations Plus One Major Offense

An HTV under this section is subject to a five-year driving privilege suspension and has accumulated 10 or more traffic violations in a 10-year period, one of which is a major offense as listed in Section A or B or one of the following:

- Operating a motor vehicle while the person's license has been suspended or revoked as a result of the person's convictions of an offense under IC 9-1-4-52 (repealed July 1, 1991), IC 9-24-18-5(b) (repealed July 1, 2000), IC 9-24-19-2, or IC 9-24-19-3
- Operating a motor vehicle without ever having obtained a license to do so

For example, a person with nine speeding tickets and one reckless driving conviction in a 10-year period will be subject to a five-year suspension as an HTV.

Operating a Vehicle While Suspended as an HTV

Indiana law provides that a person who is convicted of operating a vehicle while suspended as an HTV may have their other driving privileges suspended for a period set by the court.

Restriction 5: Probationary or Specialized Driving Privileges

A "Restriction 5" is placed on the driver's license of a person who has been granted hardship, probationary, conditional or specialized driving privileges by court order.

Restriction 2 – will no longer be added to driver records for HTV suspensions/ HTV probationary driver's licenses expiring on or after January 1, 2015.

SR22 Insurance and Specialized Driving Privileges

A person who has been granted specialized driving privileges by a court shall:

- Maintain an effective SR22 on file with the BMV for the duration of specialized driving privileges
- Carry a copy of the court order granting specialized driving privileges or have the order in the vehicle being operated by the person
- Produce the copy of the order granting specialized driving privileges upon the request of a law enforcement
- Carry a validly issued credential with them during the operation of any motor vehicle

If an HTV suspension ends on or after January 1, 2015, an effective SR22 is not required as a condition of reinstatement to be on file with the BMV; however, if an HTV suspension ends prior to January 1, 2015, then the SR22 shall be required for three years after the expiration of the HTV suspension.

CHAPTER FOUR

Traffic Signs and Signals

Traffic signs control traffic flow, making streets and highways safe for drivers, bicyclists and pedestrians. These signs, which are posted by the Indiana Department of Transportation and local governments, use colors, shapes, written messages and symbols to help drivers quickly understand the information. Understanding these signs is necessary to obtain an Indiana driver's license.

Traffic Sign Colors

The background color of a traffic sign helps to identify the type of information displayed on the sign. There are seven common colors used for signs.

Red Traffic Signs

Red traffic signs convey traffic regulations that require drivers to take immediate actions to avoid threats to traffic safety. A "Wrong Way" sign is an example of a traffic sign with a red background.



Yellow or Fluorescent Yellow-Green Traffic Signs

Yellow or fluorescent yellow-green traffic signs prepare drivers for specific road conditions, hazards ahead and alerts drivers to nearby school zones. A "Slippery When Wet" sign is one example of a traffic sign with a yellow background.



Fluorescent yellow-green signs warn drivers of nearby schools, pedestrians, bicycles, playgrounds and school bus routes. A "Pedestrian Crossing" sign for a school crossing is an example of a traffic sign that may have a fluorescent yellow-green background.



White Traffic Signs

White traffic signs display traffic regulations that drivers must obey such as speed limits, as well as helpful information such as state highway markers. A "No Turn On Red" Sign is an example of a traffic sign with a white background.



Orange Traffic Signs

Orange traffic signs warn drivers of temporary traffic conditions. These signs are often used to warn drivers of conditions ahead due to highway construction and maintenance projects. A "Flagger Ahead" sign is an example of a traffic sign with an orange background.



Green Traffic Signs

Green traffic signs indicate permitted movements and directions or guidance, such as highway entrances and exits or distance to upcoming destinations. A sign showing distance is an example of a traffic sign with a green background.



Blue Traffic Signs

Blue traffic signs display road services and evacuation route information to drivers. A sign showing information about amenities at an upcoming exit is an example of a traffic sign with a blue background.



Brown Traffic Signs

Brown traffic signs indicate nearby recreational and cultural interest information. A sign showing a nearby state park is an example of a traffic sign with a brown background.



Traffic Sign Shapes

The shape of a traffic sign also indicates the type of information displayed on the sign. There are seven common shapes used for traffic signs.

Circular Traffic Signs

Circular traffic signs alert drivers of upcoming railroad crossings.



Equilateral Traffic Signs

Traffic signs with three sides of equal length warn drivers to slow down when approaching an intersection and to be prepared to come to a complete stop in order to yield to other drivers or pedestrians.



Pennant-Shaped Traffic Signs

Pennant-shaped traffic signs are posted on the left-hand side of two-way roads to warn drivers not to pass other vehicles on the left.



Rectangular Traffic Signs

Rectangular traffic signs display one of three types of information. They may convey traffic regulations that drivers must obey such as speed limits and turn movement prohibitions such as "No Left Turn."



They may provide helpful information such as route marker signs that identify a state highway or destination signs that give the direction to the next town.



They may also warn drivers of hazardous conditions such as an advisory speed for a sharp curve in the roadway. This advisory speed sign is often posted with a diamond-shaped warning sign.



Diamond-Shaped Traffic Signs

Diamond-shaped traffic signs warn drivers of upcoming road conditions and hazards. A "Divided Highway Ends" sign is an example of a diamond-shaped traffic sign.



Five-Sided Traffic Signs

Five-sided traffic signs warn drivers that they are entering an area near a school in which children may be crossing the road.



Eight-Sided Traffic Signs

Eight-sided traffic signs warn drivers that they must stop and yield the appropriate right-of-way at an intersection.



Warning Signs

Warning signs prepare drivers for upcoming road conditions and hazards. The following signs are examples of Indiana's warning traffic signs:



Added Lane



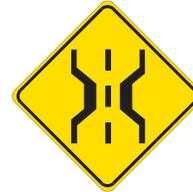
Bicycle Crossing



Buggy Warning



Cattle Crossing



Narrow Bridge



Object Markers



Pedestrian Crossing



Playground Warning



Intersection Ahead



Curve Ahead



Deer Crossing



Detour In 1,000 Feet



Prepare To Stop



Sharp Turn Slow Down



Side Road



Slippery When Wet



Divided Highway Begins



Farm Machinery



Fire Station



Lane Ends



Steep Downgrade



Stop Ahead



"T" Intersection



Traffic Signal



Lanes Shifting



Low Clearance



Low Shoulder



Merging Traffic



Two-Way Traffic



Winding Road



Watch For Ice On Bridges



Yield Ahead

Highway Construction and Maintenance Signs

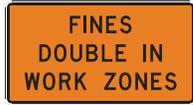
Construction zones pose dangers both for drivers and for construction workers. Orange highway construction traffic signs warn drivers to be careful when approaching construction zones.



Detour



Detour Ahead



Worksite Added Penalties



Flagger Ahead



Flagger Ahead



Right Lane Closed



Road Work Ahead



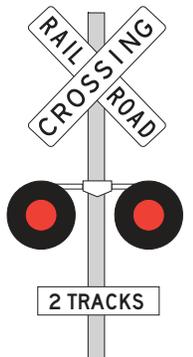
Work Crew Ahead

Railroad Signs

Railroad traffic signs alert drivers of upcoming railroad crossings.



Railroad Crossing



Railroad Crossing



Railroad Crossing



Railroad Crossing

School Zone Signs

Yellow or fluorescent yellow-green signs warn drivers that they are entering an area near a school in which children may be crossing the road.



School Crossing



School Crossing



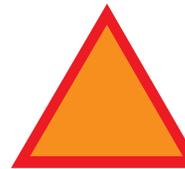
School Bus Stop Ahead



School Bus Stop Ahead

Slow Moving Vehicle Emblem

A slow moving vehicle emblem has an orange fluorescent center and red reflective borders, and indicates a slow-moving vehicle which cannot exceed 25 miles per hour.



Slow Moving Vehicle

Speed Advisory Signs

Speed advisory signs may accompany some warning signs.



Speed Advisory At Exit



Speed Advisory At Roundabout



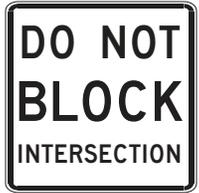
Speed Advisory On Ramp



Speed Limit Ahead

Traffic Regulation Signs

Traffic regulation signs regulate traffic speed as well as movement and display rules which drivers must obey. The following signs are examples of Indiana's traffic regulation signs:



Do Not Block Intersection



Do Not Enter



Do Not Pass



Emergency Stopping



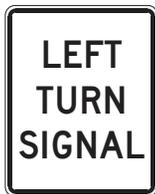
Keep Right



Left Lane Must Turn Left



Left On Green Arrow Only



Left Turn Signal



Left Turn Yield On Green



Limited Parking



Minimum Speed



Multiple Turns



No Left Turn



No Parking



No Parking Any Time



No Right Turn



No Trucks



No Turn On Red



No U-Turn



One Way



One Way



Pay Parking



Reserved Parking



Restricted Lane



Right Lane Must Turn Right



Right Lane Only



Slower Traffic Keep Right



Speed Zone Ahead



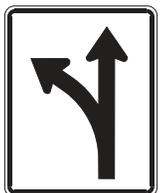
Stop



Stop Here On Red



Tow-Away Zone



Turn Left Or Go Through



No Left Turn



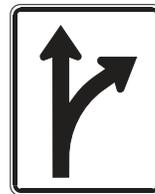
No Parking



No Parking Any Time



No Right Turn



Turn Right Or Go Through



Two-Way Left Turn



Wrong Way



Yield

Supplemental Plaques

Supplemental plaques are sometimes added to the bottom of stop signs to indicate directions in which the intersection must stop.



4-Way



All Way

Traffic Guidance Signs

Traffic guidance signs provide drivers with information about the type of road they are traveling on, upcoming highway entrances and exits and distances to various destinations. The following signs are examples of Indiana's traffic guidance signs:



Airport



Bus Station



Posted Distances



Highway Exits



Interstate



Mileage Indicator



State Road



US Highway



Accommodations Available



Amenities Available



Bike Trail



Boat Ramp



Camping Site



Food Services Available



Fuel Services Available



Handicap Parking



Handicap Parking



Historical Marker



Hospital



Playground



Rest Area



Road / Weather Information



State Park



Telephone Available

Driver Services and Recreation Signs

Driver services and recreation signs provide drivers with information about nearby amenities, parks and recreational areas.

Traffic Signals

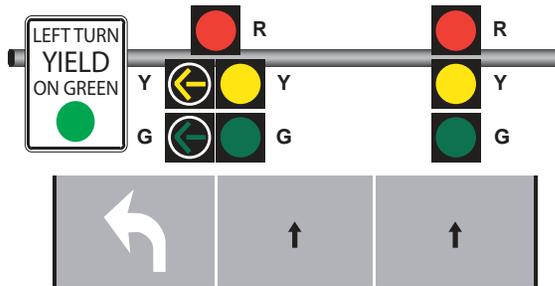
Traffic control devices such as stop lights and signs are used to control traffic flow and indicate right of way at intersections and pedestrian crossings.

Driving Straight Through an Intersection

A green light means go. If you are facing a green light, you have the right of way and may drive through an intersection as long as the intersection is clear of other vehicles and pedestrians.

A yellow light means the green light has ended and the signal is about to turn red. If you are facing a yellow light, your right of way is ending. If you are approaching the intersection and are too close to stop safely, you may complete your movement after yielding the right of way.

A red light means stop. Traffic entering an intersection from other directions has the right of way. If you are facing a red light, you may not enter the intersection until the light facing you turns green and the intersection is clear.



Turning Through an Intersection

If you are facing a green arrow displayed with a red or green light, you have the right of way and may turn through an intersection, as long as the intersection is clear. Drivers who are not facing a green arrow must stop.

If you are facing a green light displayed without an arrow, you may turn through an intersection as long as the intersection is clear. You must yield the right of way to all oncoming traffic. Only one vehicle at a time may move into an intersection to turn left.

Yellow Flashing Arrows for Turning Movements

A yellow flashing arrow for a turning movement means that you may proceed with the turn only after you have yielded the right of way to pedestrians and oncoming traffic.

If you are facing a steady yellow light or arrow, your right of way is ending.

If you are facing a yellow light displayed without an arrow, your right of way is ending.



Turning Through a Solid Red Light

If you are facing a red light displayed without an arrow, your right of way has ended. If you are in the middle of an intersection, you may turn once oncoming traffic has stopped. If you are facing a red light, you may not enter the intersection until the light facing you turns green and the intersection is clear.

To turn right through an intersection with a red light, when permissible, you must come to a full stop, check to make sure that there are no vehicles and pedestrians in the path of your turn or about to enter the path of your turn, check that there is not a “No Turn on Red” sign and use the correct lane.

You may turn left through an intersection with a red light if you are turning from a one-way street onto a one-way street. You must also come to a full stop, check to make sure that there are no vehicles and pedestrians in the path of your turn or about to enter the path of your turn, and use the correct lanes.

Yellow Flashing Lights

A yellow flashing light displayed without an arrow at an intersection means that you should slow down and use caution when traveling through an intersection. If turning left, you must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. All traffic on the cross street is required to yield the right of way to you. However, you should watch for other vehicles or pedestrians attempting to cross the intersection.

Red Flashing Lights

A red flashing light at an intersection is equivalent to a stop sign and means that you must come to a complete stop before entering the intersection.

If you are facing a red flashing light at an intersection at which cross traffic is not required to stop, you may proceed only when the intersection is clear and when you will not interfere with the right of way of cross traffic.

If you are facing a red flashing light at an intersection at which all traffic is required to stop, you may proceed only after you have stopped and yielded the right of way to any vehicle that is already in the intersection, any vehicle that stopped before you and is entering the intersection and any vehicle that arrived at the same time as you and is to your right.

Approaching a Red Light or Stop Sign

If you are approaching a red light or a stop sign, you must stop at the solid white stop line. If there is no stop line, you should come to a complete stop perpendicular to the stop sign or before entering the crosswalk on your side of the intersection. If there is no crosswalk, you should come to a complete stop before entering the intersection.

Often individuals that are operating motorcycles, motor driven cycles and bicycles get stuck at a red light and the signal fails to change to green. These individuals may avoid prolonged waits at red lights under the following condition:

- An operator approaching an intersection controlled by a traffic signal may proceed through a steady red light if the operator comes to a complete stop for at least 120 seconds and exercises due caution
- This rule does not apply to autocycles

Approaching a Yield Sign

A yield sign indicates that a driver must slow down when approaching an intersection and be prepared to come to a complete stop if a vehicle or pedestrian with the right of way is approaching from another direction.

If you are approaching a yield sign, a vehicle approaching from another direction with the right of way should not have to brake to avoid a collision with you.

Approaching an Intersection with Non-Operating Signal

If you are approaching an intersection with a non-operating signal, you should stop before entering the intersection. After stopping, you should yield the right of way to cross traffic and then proceed with caution.

Approaching an Intersection with No Sign or Signal

Before entering a street from an alley or driveway, you should stop and yield the right of way to other vehicles.

Pedestrian Signals

Pedestrian signals alert pedestrians when they may safely cross a street or intersection.

Pedestrian signals display the word “WALK” or a symbol of a person walking when pedestrians may safely cross a street or intersection. At some intersections, there is a button near the base of the pedestrian signal or stop sign that may be pushed to activate the walk signal.

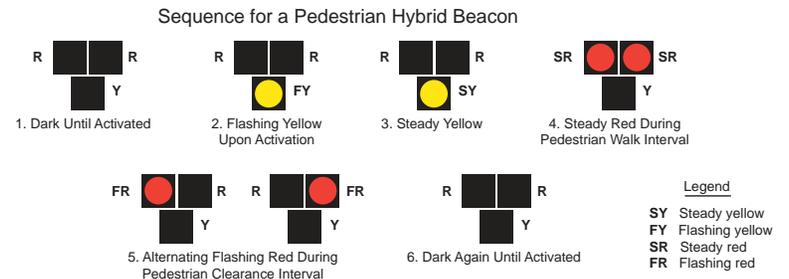
Pedestrian signals display the words “DON’T WALK” or a symbol of a raised hand when it is not safe for pedestrians to cross a street or intersection. The words or symbols flash to alert pedestrians that the time in which to safely cross the street or intersection is ending.



Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons

A pedestrian hybrid beacon is a specialized type of signal that is used to facilitate pedestrian crossing that may be found at a mid-block crosswalk. The pedestrian hybrid beacon is dark unless it has been activated by a pedestrian.

Once activated by a pedestrian, the pedestrian hybrid beacon will display a flashing yellow light to allow drivers to clear the crossing. The flashing yellow will be followed by a steady yellow light to warn drivers that their right of way is ending. Then, two steady red lights will be displayed while the pedestrian crosses and then the two red lights will flash to allow drivers to proceed through if crossing is clear of pedestrians. The pedestrian hybrid beacon will then go dark until activated again by a pedestrian.



CHAPTER FIVE

Safe Vehicle Operation

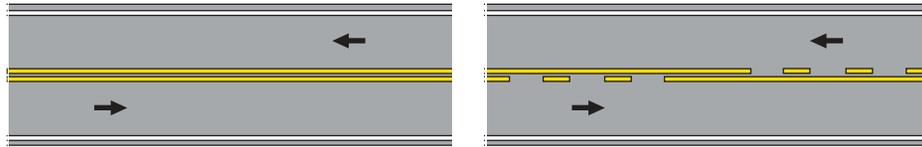
Even the most experienced drivers can be distracted while driving. A defensive driver looks out for the actions of other drivers and anticipates potential problems.

Lane Markings

Lane markings separate traffic and alert drivers when it is permissible to pass other vehicles.

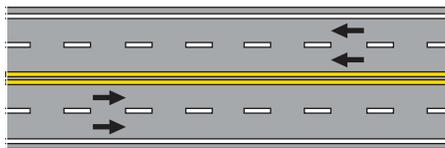
Yellow Lane Markings

Yellow lane markings separate multiple lanes of traffic going in opposite directions. You may cross a broken yellow line to pass another vehicle when it is safe, but you should not cross a solid yellow line except to turn.



Two-lane road with a solid yellow line

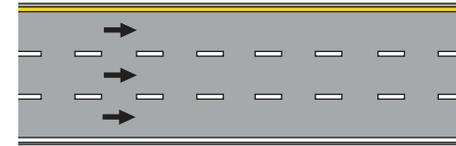
Two-lane road with a broken yellow line



Four-lane road with a solid yellow line

White Lane Markings

White lane markings separate multiple lanes of traffic going in the same direction. Most roads with more than two lanes have broken white lines to separate the lanes. You may cross a broken white line when it is safe to change lanes, but you should not cross a solid white line.



Three lanes of traffic with broken white lines

Changing Lanes and Passing Other Vehicles

Only change one lane at a time. When changing lanes to prepare for a turn, you must signal your intention to do so at least 200 feet prior to changing lanes or turning. Your signal distance must be at least 300 feet before the turn if operating a vehicle in a speed zone of at least 50 miles per hour. Do not weave in and out of lanes. This action will greatly increase your risk of an accident. On the highway, slower vehicles should use the right lane. Leave the left-hand lane for faster moving or passing vehicles.

Follow these rules when you are changing lanes:

- Make sure that there is no traffic ahead of you in the lane that you would like to enter
- Check your mirrors for any vehicles that are preparing to pass you
- Briefly turn your head towards the lane that you are entering to make sure that there is no vehicle in your blind spot and that there is sufficient room to move into the adjacent lane
- Use your turn signal to alert other drivers of your intention to change lanes
- Smoothly move into the new driving lane

Passing Other Vehicles

Follow these rules when you are passing other vehicles:

- Make sure the passing lane is clear of traffic. You must return to the right side of the road no less than 100 feet before any oncoming vehicle
- Check behind and to the left of your vehicle to make sure that another vehicle is not attempting to pass you
- Use your turn signals to alert other drivers of your intention to change lanes
- Move into the passing lane, accelerate and continue to move forward until you can see the vehicle that you are passing in your rearview mirror
- Before returning to the lane in which you were originally driving, use the appropriate turn signal

When Passing Other Vehicles is Prohibited

It is dangerous and illegal to try to pass other vehicles in the following situations:

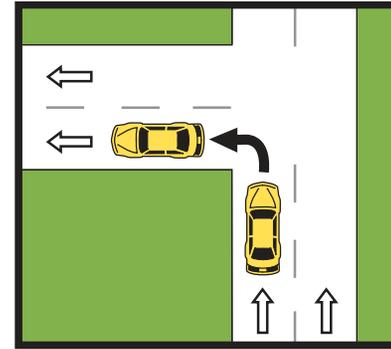
- A solid yellow line is marked on the driver's side of the center line of the road
- A yellow pennant-shaped "No Passing Zone" is posted on the left-hand side of the road, or a white rectangular "Do Not Pass" sign is posted on the right-hand side of the road
- When you are driving on or approaching a curve in the road
- When you are approaching the crest of a hill or grade in the road
- Within 100 feet of an intersection, railroad crossing, bridge, viaduct or tunnel

When You are Being Passed

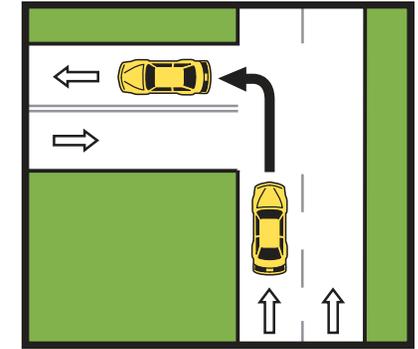
If another vehicle is passing you on the left-hand side of the road, allow the other vehicle to pass safely and do not increase your speed.

Rules for Safe and Legal Turning

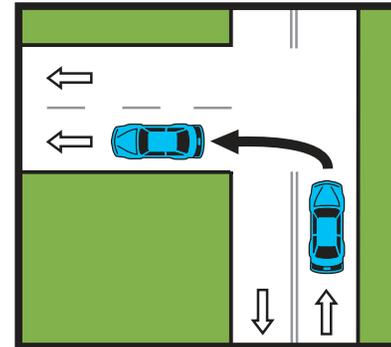
The first rule for a safe and legal turn is to move into the proper lane well before the turn. To turn left, be in the far left lane for your direction of travel. To turn right, be in the far right lane for your direction of travel.



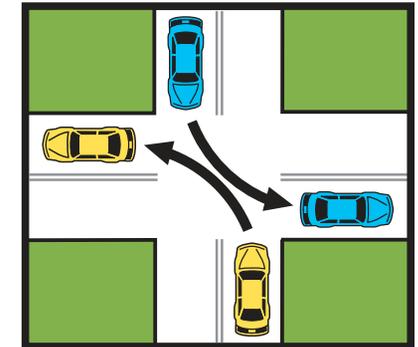
Turning from a one-way road to a one-way road



Turning from a one-way road to a two-way road



Turning from a two-way road to a one-way road

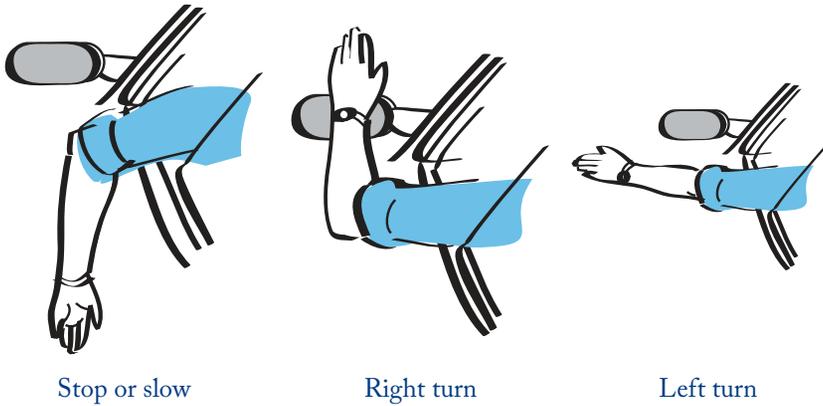


Turning from a two-way road to a two-way road

Signaling Your Intention to Turn

You must give a proper turn signal at least 200 feet before turning or changing lanes. If the posted speed limit is 50 miles per hour or more, you must give a proper turn signal at least 300 feet before turning or changing lanes.

The safest type of signal is using the lighted signals used in most vehicles. If, however, one or more of these signals is malfunctioning, you may use hand signals. You may not use hand signals on a driving skills test.



Stop or slow

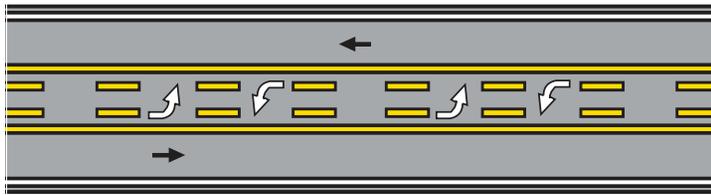
Right turn

Left turn

Turning Left from Specially-Designated Center Lanes

Busy roads on which there are many places a vehicle may make a left turn often have a center lane designated solely for the left-turning vehicles. Always be aware that vehicles traveling in the opposite direction may be entering the center lane to turn left in front of your vehicle. Never use this type of center lane for passing other vehicles.

Designated center lanes for left turns can usually be identified by a sign with alternate directional arrows that states “CENTER LANE ONLY” or with pavement arrows, although some center lanes do not have signs or pavement arrows.



Center turn lane with pavement arrows

U-Turns

A U-turn is a maneuver in which a driver changes direction by making a 180-degree turn. It is potentially dangerous and should only be undertaken when not prohibited by law. Follow these rules when making a U-turn:

- Always yield right of way to oncoming vehicles and pedestrians.
- Never make a U-turn on a curve in the road or when approaching the crest of a hill or grade.
- Never make a U-turn on an interstate highway. Instead, proceed to the next exit and re-enter the highway in the opposite direction.

One exception where U-turns are permitted and necessary is at an intersection where the left-turn movement is prohibited in the intersection itself, but rather the left-turn is made after the driver proceeds through the intersection and makes a U-turn at an upcoming median opening. These are known as median U-turn intersections and signs are provided to guide drivers.

Four Way Stops

The rules for a four-way stop are like those for a two-way stop: stop and look for oncoming traffic, and proceed when it is safe to do so. At a four-way stop, the rule is that the first vehicle to stop at the intersection is the first to proceed through the intersection. However, you may occasionally arrive at a four-way stop sign at the same time as another driver. In such cases the driver to the right has the right of way. However, if there is any doubt which driver has the right of way or if there is the chance of a crash, it is better to yield the right of way to the other driver.

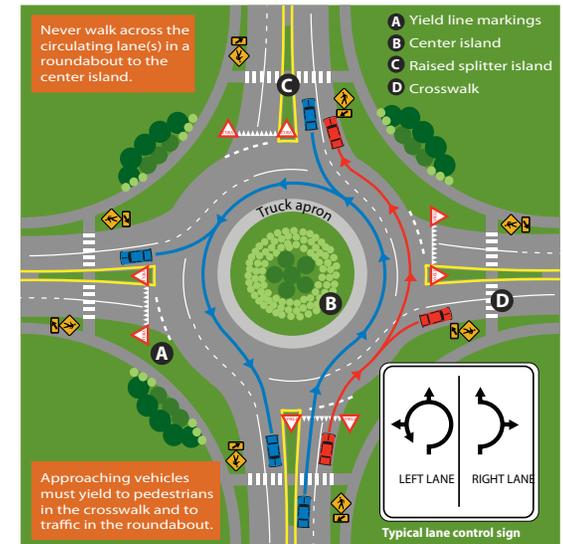
Roundabouts

A roundabout is a circular intersection in which traffic enters or exits only through right turns and proceeds in a counter-clockwise direction. When approaching a roundabout, incoming traffic always yields to the circulating traffic.

For multi-lane roundabouts where the circular roadway has more than one lane, drivers should know which lane they need to be in prior to entering the roundabout. Drivers should not change lanes in the circulatory roadway.

Signs, pavement markings or both are provided to guide drivers to the proper lane in advance of the circulatory roadway.

A traffic circle differs from a roundabout in that it may have clockwise and counter-clockwise traffic. The approaches to the circulatory roadway of traffic circle may also be controlled by stop signs instead of yield signs.



Two-lane roundabout
(does not reflect all roundabout designs)

Following Turning Vehicles

When following a driver who has signaled his or her intention to make a turn, or who has slowed down and may be looking to make a turn, you should slow down and be prepared to stop.

Speed Limits

Indiana law requires drivers to operate vehicles at the posted speed limit.

Rural Interstate Highway Speed Limits

Rural interstate highways are located outside urban areas with a population of at least 50,000 people. The following speed limit rules apply in these areas:

- Passenger vehicles may not exceed 70 miles per hour or the posted speed limit
- Trucks that have a declared gross vehicle weight greater than 26,000 pounds may not exceed 65 miles per hour or the posted speed limit

On a rural state divided highway, vehicles may not exceed 60 miles per hour or the posted speed limit.

Urban Speed Limits

Urban areas have a population of at least 50,000 people. The following speed limit rules apply in these areas:

- On an urban interstate highway, vehicles may not exceed 55 miles per hour or the posted speed limit
- On a non-divided state highway, vehicles may not exceed 55 miles per hour or the posted speed limit
- On county roads, vehicles may not exceed 55 miles per hour or the posted speed limit
- In most urban residential areas, vehicles may not exceed 30 miles per hour or the posted speed limit
- In alleys, vehicles may not exceed 15 miles per hour or the posted speed limit

School Zone Speed Limits

If you are driving near a school, you must slow down to the lower, posted speed limit for the school zone. Common hours for school zone speed limits are 7 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. However, local authorities may establish lower speed limits for school zones when children are present.

Highway Work Zone Speed Limits

Work site speed limits are always at least 10 miles per hour below the maximum established speed limit for the area. Drivers must adhere to the posted speed limit in a work site.

School Bus Speed Limits

When not driving on an interstate or state highway, the maximum speed limit for a school bus is 40 miles per hour unless the posted speed limit is lower. The maximum speed limit for a school bus on an interstate or highway is 60 miles per hour or the posted speed limit.

Reduce Speed in Dangerous Conditions

Excessive speed, even when conditions are ideal, is dangerous and increases the likelihood of an accident. Driving at the posted speed limit or in excess of it during the following roadway conditions is even more dangerous:

- Bad weather and poor visibility
- Slick or icy roads
- Driving with worn tires
- Unsafe vehicle conditions
- Impaired physical condition
- Hazardous conditions on road surface

Tire Pressure and Tread Depth

Tire Pressure

Tires have been known to lose up to 1psi (pounds per square inch) every month, so check all tires, including your spare, once a month or before a long trip. Here's how:

- Purchase a trusted pressure gauge.
- Open your car door and on the inside jamb there should be a sticker with your vehicle's recommended psi (the measurement for tire pressure).
- Check your tires "cold" – before you've driven or at least three hours after you've driven.
- Insert pressure gauge into the valve stem on your tire. The gauge will "pop" out and show a measured number. When you hear a "pssst" sound, that's air escaping the tire. The escaping air shouldn't affect pressure substantially, unless you hold down the air pressure gauge too long.
- Compare the measured psi to the psi found on the sticker inside the driver's door of your vehicle or in owner's manual. DO NOT compare to the psi on your tire's sidewall.
- If your psi is above the number, let air out until it matches. If below, add air (or have a retailer help you) until it reaches the proper number.

Tread Depth

Once every month, or before you embark upon a long road trip, check your tires for wear and damage. One easy way to check for wear is by using the penny test.

- Take a penny and hold Abraham Lincoln's body between your thumb and forefinger.
- Select a point on your tire where the tread appears the lowest and place Lincoln's head into one of the grooves.
- If any part of Lincoln's head is covered by the tread, you're driving with the legal and safe amount of tread. If your tread gets below that (approximately 2/32 of an inch), your car's ability to grip the road in adverse conditions is greatly reduced.

Braking and Following Distances

The following chart provides an indication of how fast a vehicle travels at 35, 55 and 65 miles per hour.

| Speed | 35 mph | 55 mph | 65 mph |
|---|--------|--------|--------|
| Feet traveled in one second | 51.3 | 80.7 | 95.3 |
| Traffic lanes in one second | 2.6 | 4 | 4.7 |
| Seconds to travel a football field | 5.8 | 3.7 | 3.1 |

A good rule for drivers to follow is to stay at least two to three seconds behind the vehicle ahead. When following a vehicle, watch for the vehicle ahead to pass a fixed object and estimate how much time elapses before you pass the same object.

Many factors affect a vehicle's ability to stop:

- Weight of vehicle
- Type and condition of brakes
- Type and condition of tires
- Physical condition of pavement
- Slickness of pavement
- Grade of road

Skidding

Sudden turns, lane changes or hard braking can cause a vehicle to skid. The procedure for correcting a skid is the same for both front-wheel-drive vehicles and rear-wheel-drive vehicles.

If your vehicle begins to lose traction or the rear wheels begin sliding sideways, ease off the gas pedal. Do not make a fast turn away from the direction of the skid and do not steer too far, which could cause a spin.

If your vehicle has conventional brakes, turn the steering wheel in a controlled manner in the direction the rear of the car is sliding. When you regain traction, straighten the vehicle and proceed slowly.

If your vehicle has an anti-lock brake system (ABS), keep your foot on the brake pedal, maintaining firm and continuous pressure while steering normally. Do not pump the brakes. A mechanical sound or noise and vibration or increased resistance in the brake pedal indicates your ABS is working.

Driving in Uncertain Weather Conditions

Winter Driving

Driving in winter weather presents a number of dangers due to ice, snow and very cold temperatures. Always clear your windows before driving.

Ice on the roadway is a potentially dangerous condition that can cause a vehicle to lose traction.

Snow, especially when mixed with significant wind, poses a number of problems for drivers. Visibility may be substantially reduced. Watch for drifting snow, particularly in rural areas where only a few inches of snow can cause roads to become impassable. Always watch for icy conditions, too, when there is snowfall on the ground, particularly at intersections, and use your headlights to be seen by other drivers. Be aware that moisture on ramps, bridges and overpasses may occasionally freeze before other sections of the driving roadway. Stay a safe distance behind snowplows.

Always allow your vehicle's engine plenty of time to warm up before driving in very cold conditions. Drive with a full tank of gas so that if stranded, the heater can remain in use for as long as possible. Brush the snow off your headlights and taillights frequently.

Consider carrying a winter survival kit in your vehicle that includes sand or strips of carpet for traction, booster cables, blankets, shovel, flashlight, extra clothing, candles, matches, nonperishable snack food and bottled water.

Rain

Wet roadway surfaces can be dangerously slick, especially immediately following a rainfall. When you are driving on wet roads, your vehicle is actually traveling on a thin layer of oil, dirt and water (hydroplaning).

Hydroplaning increases with speed and, at any point your tires may be in contact only with the oil, dirt and water. If this happens, there is no friction to brake, speed up, or turn, and a gust of wind, a change of road level, or a slight turn can cause you to lose control of your vehicle.

Do not drive on bald or badly worn tires. Slow down when there is heavy rain, standing water or slush on the road. After driving through water puddles, test your brakes by pumping them. Doing so will help to dry them. If the water is deeper than your tire treads, slow down. Use your headlights to be seen by other drivers.

Fog

Fog can greatly reduce your visibility of other vehicles, pedestrians and traffic signals. Drive cautiously and at reduced speeds. Do not use high headlight beams. Low headlight beams better illuminate the road and objects ahead. If fog closes in completely, and visibility is reduced to near zero, carefully pull off the road as far as possible and stop. Headlights and flashing emergency signals should be used while driving in fog.

High Winds

Strong winds have a high impact on high-profile vehicles (e.g. vans, sport utility vehicles). Be aware of such conditions and take appropriate action for your safety.

Flash Flooding

Flash flooding causes more deaths than any other roadway weather event each year. Be especially alert at night or when driving on unfamiliar roads. If you are caught in a storm or come upon a hazardous situation, follow these rules:

- Do not drive around traffic barricades or past road closed signs.
- Watch for bridges, culverts and roadbeds that may be washed away or undermined by floodwaters.
- Do not drive where water is over the road. The depth of the water is not always obvious and the water may hide washouts.
- If your car stalls in a flooded area, abandon it as soon as possible. Flood waters can rise rapidly and sweep a car and its occupants away.

Driving at Night

Driving at night presents a number of potential problems which can be made worse if you do not have experience driving at night or in dangerous conditions.

Visibility

Pedestrians, road markings and other vehicles are more difficult to identify and recognize at night. Under nighttime driving conditions, you should reduce normal speed, especially on unfamiliar roads.

The glare of oncoming headlights may also reduce vision. To avoid the effects of glare, do not look directly into the lights of an approaching vehicle, but focus on the right side of the road.

Fatigue

Drivers are more likely to be tired while driving at night and may have a higher risk for accidents. Avoid driving late at night, if possible, or driving at any time without enough sleep.

Be prepared to stop driving if you are unable to stay alert or experience any of the following signs of fatigue:

- Trouble focusing your vision
- Having no memory of the last few minutes of your drive
- Beginning to drift out of your lane
- Failing to maintain a constant speed
- Head nodding and feeling as though you are about to fall asleep

If you are feeling drowsy let another person drive or find a safe area to pull over and rest. A driver's effort to stay awake when excessively tired, such as rolling down the windows or turning up the radio are usually ineffective and may give a false sense of alertness.

Headlights

Drivers must use headlights between sunset and sunrise as well as at any other time in which visibility is less than 500 feet. When headlights are on, lower headlight beams must be used when approaching within 500 feet of an oncoming vehicle or when following within 200 feet of the rear of another vehicle.

Driving on Interstate Highways

Good judgment and timing are needed to merge smoothly with fast-moving traffic on highways. When you enter an interstate on-ramp, stay to the right and increase your speed in the acceleration lane to allow your car to merge with traffic when your path is clear. Drivers already on the interstate should make allowances for those entering. However, drivers entering an interstate must yield the right of way to vehicles on the interstate.

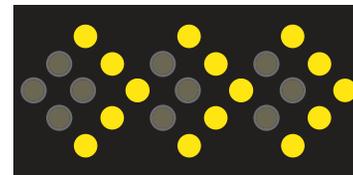
It is unsafe to back up on an interstate highway to reach a missed exit. If you miss an exit, you must drive to the next exit. It is illegal for any vehicle, other than an emergency vehicle or a highway maintenance vehicle, to make a U-turn by crossing the median or crossover of an interstate highway.

Except in the event of an emergency or a disabled vehicle, do not stop or park a vehicle on the shoulder of an interstate highway.

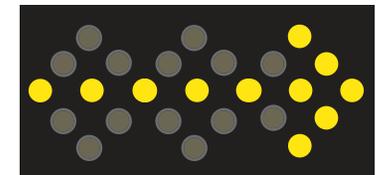
Trucks are restricted to the right lane on sections of interstate with two lanes in one direction and restricted to the right two lanes of interstate with three lanes or more in one direction.

Work Zones

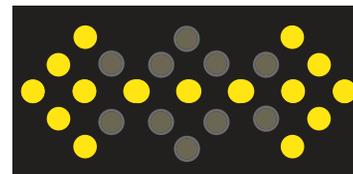
Flashing arrow boards are often used to indicate a detour or "crossover." In these cases, lane markings on the road, traffic cones, barrels or barricades will outline the path the vehicle must follow. A flashing arrow board not indicating a direction either way is a signal to use caution, but does not require a driver to move to another lane.



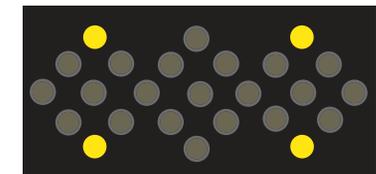
Move or merge right



Move or merge right



Move or merge right or left



Caution

Flagger Signals

At some work sites, one or more flaggers are posted at each end of the work zone to control traffic flow.

You must stop when a flagger extends a fluorescent orange/red flag in a horizontal position into the line of traffic. You may proceed at a reduced speed only when directed to by the flagger.

If a flagger uses a signal paddle, you should stop or proceed slowly according to the “STOP” or “SLOW” message displayed on the sign.

In some cases, Automated Flagger Assistance Devices are used to enable the flaggers to be positioned out of the lane of traffic. These devices display a “STOP” or a “SLOW” sign just like the flagger-held sign paddle.

Automated Flagger Assistance Device

Work Zone Safety Driving Tips

Work zones pose dangers both for drivers and for the workers. Be respectful of these dangers and exercise caution whenever traveling in a work zone:

- **Stay alert.** Look for reduced speed limits, narrow driving lanes and highway workers.
- **Pay attention.** Work zone signs will state exactly what to expect ahead.
- **Merge early.** If merging at first sight of signs, traffic will flow more smoothly.
- **Slow down.** If you are speeding when you approach a work zone you will encounter slowed or stopped traffic within seconds.
- **Don't tailgate.** Maintain a safe distance on all sides of your vehicle.
- **Minimize distractions.**
- **Plan ahead and expect delays.**



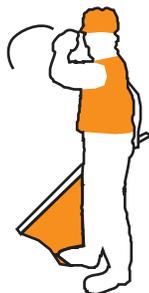
Stop



Stop



Slow



Proceed

Railroad Crossings

Special signs, signals and pavement markings are used to warn and regulate drivers at railroad crossings, although you should not expect to see all of these devices used at every railroad crossing. Some vehicles are required by law to always stop at railroad crossings not closer than 15 feet or further than 50 feet from the nearest rail. This requirement does not apply to abandoned railroad tracks.

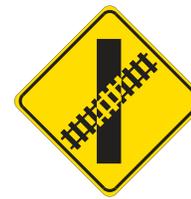
Vehicles that must stop at railroad crossings include:

- All vehicles carrying passengers for hire
- All school buses
- All vehicles carrying explosives or flammable liquids

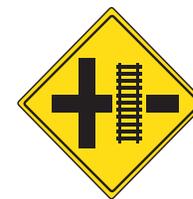
There are a number of warning signs used to alert drivers of a railroad crossing.



Railroad Crossing



Railroad Crossing



Railroad Crossing



Railroad Crossing

Cross Bucks

Cross bucks at a railroad crossing mark the location of the tracks.

When displayed alone, you should treat a cross buck as a yield sign and the decision to stop or cross the tracks is yours. You must stop if there is a train approaching.

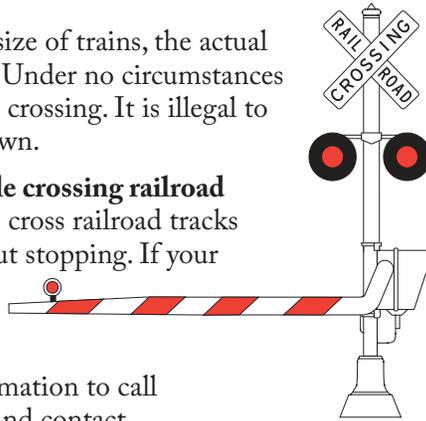
When a cross buck is displayed with a stop sign, you must come to a complete stop and proceed over the tracks only after making certain that a train is not approaching. Never assume that because there is only a stop sign posted that a train is not coming.

When there are active warning bells, flashing lights, or lights and gates, you must stop and not proceed until the active warning is canceled or you are directed to proceed by a law enforcement officer or railroad flagman.



Railroad Crossing Safety Tips

- **Obey the warning signs.** Due to the size of trains, the actual speed of a train can be very deceiving. Under no circumstances should you attempt to race a train to a crossing. It is illegal to drive around a crossing gate that is down.
- **Avoid stopping or shifting gears while crossing railroad tracks.** A driver should never begin to cross railroad tracks unless the tracks can be cleared without stopping. If your vehicle stalls on the tracks, all occupants should immediately leave the vehicle. Look for the emergency notification sign at the crossing with contact information to call the railroad about a blocked crossing and contact 911 for assistance.
- **Watch for additional trains.** Where there is more than one track, a driver waiting for the track to clear must make sure another train is not coming on the other track once the first train has cleared. Be careful that a train is not proceeding in the opposite direction behind the first train.
- **Be aware of 'local quiet zones'** where locomotive horns are not sounded by approaching trains at some gated crossings.
- **Be aware that some trains operate on tracks in the middle of streets.** In those cases, traffic signals flash red in all directions to indicate the presence of an approaching train. Drivers should treat this indication like any other crossing warning.
- **Trains cannot stop quickly.**
- **Do not pass another vehicle within 100 feet of a railroad crossing.**



Railroad crossing gate

Sharing the Road with Tractor-Trailers

To reduce the chance of an accident with a tractor-trailer, be familiar with their braking ability, blind spots and maneuverability.

Braking

A tractor-trailer will take longer to stop than a car traveling at the same speed, therefore you should not make a sudden lane change or stop in front of a tractor-trailer. The average passenger car traveling at 55 miles per hour can stop in approximately 130 to 140 feet, or about half the length of a football field. A fully loaded tractor-trailer with hot brakes may take more than 400 feet to come to a complete stop, or more than the length of a football field.

Turning

With any turning vehicle, the rear wheels follow a shorter path than the front wheels and the longer the vehicle is, the greater the difference will be. Tractor-trailer drivers often swing out as the first step in making a tight turn. When following a tractor-trailer, watch its turn signals before trying to pass, especially to the right. If the tractor-trailer appears to be moving to the left, wait a moment to check and see which way the driver is signaling and watch for a right turn.

Blind Spots

Many drivers falsely assume that a tractor-trailer driver can see the road better because he or she sits twice as high as the driver of a car. While tractor-trailer drivers do have a better forward view and bigger mirrors, they still have serious blind spots in which a car can completely disappear from view. Blind spots for the tractor-trailer driver will be up to 20 feet in front of the cab, on either side of the trailer, alongside the cab and up to 200 feet behind the vehicle.

Drivers lingering in the blind spots on the sides and in the rear hamper a tractor-trailer driver's ability to take evasive action to avoid a dangerous situation.

Maneuverability

Tractor-trailers are designed to carry products long distances but are not designed to be as maneuverable as cars. Tractor-trailers weigh more, have longer stopping and accelerating distances, and have a wider turning radius. On multi-lane highways, tractor-trailers stay in the center lane to help the flow of local traffic on and off the highway.

Staying in the middle lane also increases the tractor-trailer driver's options if he or she has to switch lanes in order to avoid a dangerous situation or an accident.

Tips for Sharing the Road with Tractor-Trailers

- **Do not cut off a tractor-trailer in traffic or on the highway to reach an exit or turn.** Cutting into the open space in front of a tractor-trailer removes the tractor-trailer driver's cushion of safety. Trying to beat a tractor-trailer to a single-lane construction zone creates a particularly dangerous situation. Take a moment to slow down and exit behind a tractor-trailer. It will only take you a few extra seconds and will greatly reduce the risk of an accident.
- **Do not linger alongside a tractor-trailer when passing.** Always pass a tractor-trailer completely and always on the left side. If you linger when passing the tractor-trailer, your position makes it impossible for the tractor-trailer driver to take evasive action if an obstacle appears in the road ahead.

- **Do not follow too closely or tailgate.** When following behind a tractor-trailer, if you cannot see the tractor-trailer driver's rearview mirrors, the tractor-trailer driver cannot see you. Tailgating a tractor-trailer is dangerous because you take away your own cushion of safety if the tractor-trailer stops quickly. In addition, if the vehicle you are following hits something in the road, you will have no time to react before it hits the front of your car.
- **Never underestimate the size and speed of an approaching truck.** Because of its large size, a tractor-trailer often appears to be traveling at a slower speed than it is. A substantial number of collisions involving a car and a tractor-trailer take place at intersections, because the driver of the car did not realize how close the tractor-trailer was or how quickly it was approaching.

Sharing the Road with Other Vehicles

Emergency Vehicles

Ambulances, police vehicles, fire and rescue vehicles are permitted to display a red flashing light and drivers must obey the following rules:

- Yield the right of way to these vehicles
- Always listen for sirens on these vehicles and yield the right of way; the siren is usually heard before the emergency vehicle is in view
- Slow down, pull to the right of the road and stop until an emergency vehicle passes

When you see a stationary emergency vehicle with flashing lights, you must slow down and move into a lane that is not adjacent to the emergency vehicle, if it is possible to do so safely. If it is not possible to do so safely, you must slow down and proceed with caution.

Privately-owned vehicles with flashing blue lights are used by volunteer firefighters responding to an alarm. You must yield the right of way to these vehicles.

Privately-owned vehicles with flashing green lights are used by certified emergency medical technicians responding to emergencies. You must yield the right of way to these vehicles.

School Buses

Buses that transport students to or from school must meet the following requirements:

- Be painted chrome-yellow and display the words "School Bus" between the warning signal lamps on the front and rear of the vehicle in black letters, at least eight inches high.
- Display two amber lights in front and rear to warn drivers that the bus is slowing down to stop to load or unload students, and two red lights in front and rear to indicate that the bus is stopped to load or unload students.
- Be equipped with amber turn signals.
- Be equipped with a stop arm which extends at least 18 inches from the side of the bus body. It will also include a red octagonal stop sign with white letters to be extended while the bus is stopped on the roadway for the purpose of loading or unloading students.



A school bus driver must load and unload students as close to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway as possible.

School buses are equipped with both amber and red flashing lights. When the school bus driver activates the amber lights, he or she is warning other drivers that the bus is slowing and is going to load or unload children. Once the bus stops, the red lights and stop arm will be activated.

You must stop when you approach a school bus with flashing red lights activated and stop arm extended. If you are driving on a roadway divided by a barrier or unimproved median, you are required to stop only if you are traveling in the same direction as the school bus.

Disregarding a school bus stop arm can be considered reckless driving, a Class B Misdemeanor, and is punishable by up to 180 days in jail and a maximum fine of \$1,000.

Before crossing a railroad track, all school buses must stop no more than 50 feet and not less than 15 feet from the nearest rail. While stopped, the driver of the school bus must:

- Listen through an open window or door
- Look in both directions along the track for an approaching train or other equipment and for signals indicating the approach of a train or other on-track equipment
- Not proceed until it can be done safely

After stopping and once it is deemed safe to proceed, the school bus shall cross the tracks without manually shifting gears.

Take note that school buses stop at railroad crossings. There have been an increased number of rear-end collisions involving school buses stopped at railroad crossings.

School authorities may give permission in writing for a school bus to be used for transporting students for certain non-school functions, as prescribed by law.

A special purpose bus can be registered by public school corporations and private schools for transportation of students to extracurricular events. If a van, station wagon or bus is transporting six or more people to extracurricular events, it must have a body change to Special Purpose and must be inspected by the Indiana State Police.

Motorcycles and Motor Driven Cycles

Motorcyclists and motor driven cyclists must be provided the same considerations as other drivers. Allow all motor vehicle operators the width of a full lane. Although it may seem as though there is enough room in the traffic lane for more than one motor vehicle, it is important to consider that motorcycles and motor driven cycles may need the full use of the lane to maneuver safely and avoid potential hazards that are unseen by other motor vehicle operators.

The smaller profile of motorcycles and motor driven cycles can make it more difficult to judge their speed and distance. These vehicles can also stop much more quickly than other motor vehicles. Because of their size, motorcycles and motor driven cycles can be hidden in a vehicle's blind spot or missed in a quick shoulder check. Always check your mirrors and blind spots before entering or leaving a lane of traffic and at intersections. Always signal your intentions before changing lanes or merging with traffic. This allows other vehicle operators to anticipate traffic flow and find a safe lane position.

Do not assume that a flashing turn signal on a motorcycle or motor driven cycle means they are turning soon. These vehicle types have signals that are usually not self-canceling and riders sometimes forget to turn them off. Wait to be sure the motorcyclist or motor driven cyclist is going to take action before you proceed.

Road conditions, which are minor annoyances to drivers of larger vehicles, pose major hazards to motorcyclists. Motorcyclists and motor driven cyclists may change speed or adjust their position within a lane suddenly in reaction to road and traffic conditions, such as potholes, gravel, wet or slippery surfaces, pavement seams, railroad crossings and grooved pavement. Allow at least three or four seconds when following a motorcycle so the motorcyclist has enough time to maneuver or stop in an emergency.

Bicycles

Drivers must routinely share the roadway with bicyclists. On most roadways, bicyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as other roadway users. Drivers should observe the following guidelines when sharing the roadway with bicyclists:

- Drivers may pass a bicyclist when there is a safe amount of room beside the bicyclist (three-foot minimum) and when there is no danger from oncoming traffic
- Drivers must yield the right of way to a bicyclist just as they would to another vehicle
- Bicyclists are prohibited on limited-access highways, expressways and certain other marked roadways
- A bicyclist is not required to ride in a designated bike lane because they have the right to use either the bike lane or the travel lane
- Avoid turning across the path of a bicyclist
- 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
- If a motorist is sharing the left turn lane with a bicyclist, stay behind the cyclist until he or she has safely completed the left 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

After parking and before opening vehicle doors, a motorist should first check for bicyclists.

Bicycle Lanes

Bicycle paths and lanes shall be used exclusively for the operation of bicycles unless:

- Signage specifies joint use with pedestrians
- The driver is on official duty, such as delivering mail

Other rules for drivers or operators of any vehicle include:

- Do not drive in or park in bicycle paths or lanes, or place the vehicle in such a manner as to impede bicycle traffic on such path or lane
- Yield the right of way to an individual operating a bicycle on a designated bicycle path or lane
- Do not move into a bicycle path or lane in preparation for a turn
- Cross a bicycle path or lane only when turning or when entering or leaving an alley, driveway or private road

Sharrows

Sharrow markings are pavement markings of a bike with two arrows above it and are intended to help bicyclists position themselves away from parked cars and to alert other road users to expect bicyclists to occupy travel lanes.

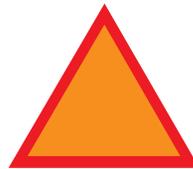


Sharrow Markings

Slow Moving Vehicles

Certain slow moving farm vehicles, construction equipment and vehicles drawn by animals may share roadways. You should use care when approaching and passing these vehicles. Be alert for the special emblem that the driver must place on the rear of the slow moving vehicle.

A rider of a horse or horse-drawn vehicle has the same rights and responsibilities of a motor vehicle driver when riding on a public highway. Approach a rider with caution and be alert for any hand signals used by a horseback rider or the driver of a horse-drawn vehicle.



Slow Moving Vehicle

Stationary Utility, Maintenance, Recovery and Solid Waste Vehicles

When you see stationary utility, maintenance, recovery and solid waste vehicles that are displaying alternating flashing amber lights, you should slow down and move into a lane that is not adjacent to the vehicle if it is possible to do so safely. If you are traveling on a highway having at least four lanes with not less than two lanes proceeding in your direction of travel, you must slow down and move into a lane that is not adjacent to the vehicle if it is possible to do so safely. If it is not possible to change lanes safely, you must slow down to 10 miles per hour below the posted speed limit and proceed with caution.

Traffic Control Officers and Official Processions

Because of special events, traffic congestion or other reasons, a law enforcement officer may direct traffic at an intersection. A law enforcement officer's command may be different from a traffic signal or sign. In such a case, the law enforcement officer's command is the one that must be obeyed.

Official processions, such as a funeral procession, have the right of way regardless of a traffic signal that indicates otherwise.

Parking and Reversing

Follow these procedures to parallel park in an empty space that has vehicles parked in front of it and behind it:

- Signal your intention to park.
- Position your vehicle parallel with the vehicle parked in front of the empty space and maintain at least two feet from this vehicle. Align your rear bumper with the rear bumper of the vehicle parked in front of the empty space (**Figure A**).
- Reverse slowly until the front of the vehicle is even with the front door of the parallel car. Turn the wheel sharply to the right and reverse slowly until the vehicle is at a 45-degree angle, and reverse (**Figure B**).
- When the front of your vehicle passes the rear of the parallel car, turn your steering wheel to the left sharply, then gradually, while backing into the space (**Figure C**).
- Straighten your vehicle's wheels and pull forward in the space (**Figure D**).

When you park facing downhill, turn your vehicle's wheels toward the curb. When you park facing uphill, turn your vehicle's wheels away from the curb. If there is no curb, turn your vehicle's wheels away from the street.

Use your turn signal when entering traffic from a parking space. Be sure to look in both directions and double-check for cars and pedestrians when backing out of a parking place.



Figure A



Figure B



Figure C

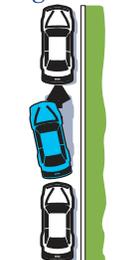


Figure D

Illegal Parking Areas

Parking in the following common areas is prohibited:

- Highways (unless indicated otherwise)
- Within intersections or on pedestrian crosswalks
- On sidewalks or in front of any driveway
- Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant or in fire lanes
- Bridges or other elevated structures, such as on a highway or a tunnel
- Adjacent to yellow curbs
- Beside another parked vehicle

Reversing

Reversing is more difficult than driving forward because your field of vision is blocked by the vehicle itself, and it is more difficult to control your speed and direction.

To reverse, turn your body to the right to look through the back window. Never use only the rearview mirror for reversing. Go slowly, watching carefully in all directions. Never back into an intersection in order to turn around.

Pedestrian Safety

Crosswalks or a pedestrian signal indicate that pedestrians are nearby. Follow these rules or guidelines when pedestrians are in the vicinity:

- Always yield the right of way to pedestrians
- Do not make a turn that causes a pedestrian to stop, slow down or make some other special effort to avoid a collision
- If children are in the vicinity, take special care because children are not fully aware of the dangers of traffic
- Be respectful of others who have difficulty in crossing streets, such as elderly persons or persons with a visual disability

Blind Pedestrians

Traveling aids for a person who is blind are often a white cane or a trained guide dog. Independent travel for people with visual disabilities involves some risk that can be greatly reduced when drivers are aware of the use and meaning of a white cane or guide dog. Drivers must always yield the right of way to persons who are blind.

Seat Belts and Child Safety Restraints

Seat belts and child safety restraints, such as car seats, save thousands of lives each year and improve the chances of surviving an accident.

Seat Belts

Indiana law requires a driver and all passengers to use seat belts at all times when a vehicle is in operation. Operators of buses are also required to use a seat belt.

A seat belt must be used even in a vehicle with one or more air bags. Air bags are designed to work in tandem with seat belts to slow down the vehicle's occupants in the event of a collision. Failure to use a seat belt could result in injury to the occupants from the air bag.

Seat Belt Exemptions

The following are examples of when it is not required to wear seat belts:

- Drivers or passengers who should not wear a seat belt for medical reasons provided he or she has written documentation of the medical reasons from a physician
- A child who is required to be restrained by a child restraint system
- Traveling in a commercial or United States Postal Service vehicle that makes frequent stops for the purpose of pickup or delivery of goods and services
- A rural carrier of the United States Postal Service and is operating a vehicle while serving a rural postal route
- A newspaper motor route carrier or newspaper bundle hauler who stops to make deliveries from a vehicle
- A driver examiner designated and appointed by the bureau and is conducting an examination of an applicant for a learner's permit or driver's license under IC 9-24-10-4
- An occupant of a farm truck being used on a farm in connection with agricultural pursuits that are usual and normal to the farming operations
- An occupant of a motor vehicle participating in a parade
- An occupant of the living quarters area of a recreational vehicle
- An occupant of the treatment area of an ambulance
- An occupant of the sleeping area of a tractor
- An occupant, other than the operator, of a municipal waste collection and transportation vehicle

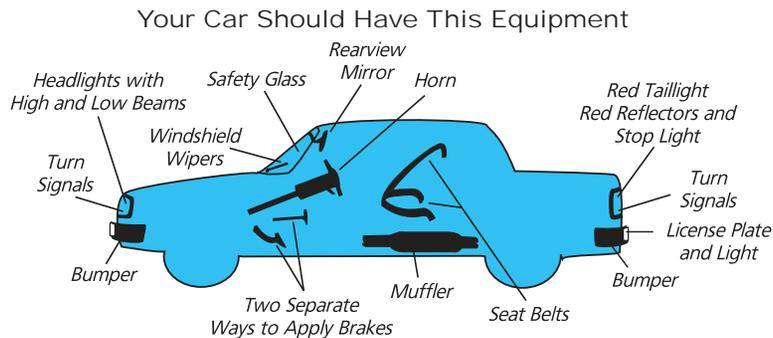
- An occupant, other than the operator, of a truck on a construction site
- A passenger, other than the operator, in a cab of a recovery vehicle who is being transported in the cab because the vehicle of the passenger is being towed by the recovery vehicle
- An occupant, other than the operator, of motor vehicle being used by a public utility in an emergency

Child Safety Restraints

Child passengers younger than eight years of age are required by law to be properly secured in a child restraint system such as a child car seat or booster seat.

Passenger Air Bags

The explosive power of air bags has killed children and elderly adults less than 5 feet tall. If a car is equipped with an air bag on the passenger side, the National Safety Council recommends putting children younger than 12 years of age in the back seat.



Truck Equipment Requirements

** The following information is only a brief, general guide for vehicles that are subject to Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulation (FMCSR) and carrying loads that extend beyond the confines of the vehicle. If you have questions or concerns about operating a vehicle that requires a CDL to operate, please refer to the CDL Manual.

Vehicles transporting loads which extend further than four feet beyond the rear of the motor vehicle, or that have tailboards or tailgates extending further than four feet beyond the vehicle, must have the following projections visible:

- One red lamp must be mounted at the extreme rear end of the vehicle's load between sunset and sunrise. The red lamp must be mounted and visible from both sides and the rear at a distance of 500 feet.

- One red flag must be mounted at the extreme rear end of vehicle's load between sunrise and sunset. The red flag must be mounted, not less than 12 square inches and visible from both sides and the rear of the vehicle.

Vehicular Hazard Warning Flashing Lamps

Every bus, truck and tractor-trailer must be equipped with a signaling system. In addition to signaling turning movements, these vehicles must have a switch or combination of switches that cause the two front turn signals and the two rear signals to flash simultaneously as a vehicular traffic signal warning. The signal must be capable of flashing simultaneously with the ignition on or off.

Emergency Equipment

Except for lightweight vehicles, every bus, truck, tractor-trailer and every driven vehicle in a tow operation must have the following equipment:

- A fire extinguisher that is properly filled and located so that it is readily accessible for use. It must be securely mounted on the vehicle and must be designed and maintained to permit visual determination of whether it is fully charged.
- A power unit that is used to transport hazardous materials, equipped with a fire extinguisher having an Underwriters' Laboratories rating of 10-B: C or more
- A power unit that is not used to transport hazardous materials must be equipped with either a fire extinguisher having an Underwriters' Laboratories rating of 5-B: C or more; or two fire extinguishers, each of which has an Underwriters' Laboratories rating of 4-B: C or more
- At least one spare fuse or other overload protection device if the devices used are not of a reset type, for each kind and size used

Warning Devices for Stopped Vehicles

A driver of a truck, bus or tractor-trailer that is disabled on a traveled roadway or its shoulder must display three bi-directional emergency reflective triangles that conform to the requirements of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 125, or at least six fuses or three liquid-burning flares.

Place a lighted flare or fuse, lighted red electric lantern or portable red emergency reflector on the traffic side of the vehicle in the direction of the nearest approaching traffic.

Place one device approximately 100 feet from your vehicle toward approaching traffic. Place one device approximately 100 feet from your vehicle in the opposite direction. Place each device in the center of the traffic lane occupied by the disabled vehicle and one at the traffic side of the vehicle.

If your vehicle is disabled on a divided highway, the device must be 200 feet from your vehicle. If your vehicle is disabled within 500 feet of a curve, hill

crest or other area where driver's view of your vehicle may be blocked, place the device at least 500 feet from your vehicle.

During daylight hours, use bi-directional emergency reflective triangles or red flags in place of flares, reflectors or electric lanterns. Under these conditions, no flare is required on the traffic side of the disabled vehicle

Size Limitations for Commercial Vehicles Without a Special Permit

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Maximum width | 8 feet, 6 inches |
| Maximum height of any vehicle | 13 feet, 6 inches |
| Maximum length of any single vehicle | 40 feet |
| Maximum length of two-vehicle combination | 60 feet |
| Maximum length of three-vehicle combination | 65 feet |
| Maximum length of any recreational vehicle | 45 feet |
| Maximum length of a semi-trailer | 28 feet, 6 inches |
| Maximum length of any tractor trailer, semi-trailer combination | 28 feet, 6 inches |
| Maximum distance allowed between coupled or towed vehicle | 15 feet |

Maximum Weight Limits

You may not move any vehicle or combination of vehicles with a gross weight over 80,000 pounds on any highway without a special permit. Vehicle weight must be distributed within the following limits:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Maximum individual axle weight | 20,000 pounds |
| Maximum wheel weight | 800 pounds per inch width of tire rim |
| Maximum tandem axle weight | 34,000 pounds |

The Federal Bridge Formula may restrict gross weight on vehicles with shorter wheelbases. Overweight trucks may be impounded by law enforcement.

Before moving loads on public highways that exceed the size and weight limits described above, you must secure a special permit from the Indiana Department of Revenue for state-maintained routes, and from local authorities for routes that are not maintained by the state.

It is illegal to operate any vehicle that has a gross vehicle weight greater than that posted by the local road authority on any road, bridge or structure having jurisdiction in that area. This includes locally established "frost" laws.

Required Lighting Equipment

Every truck and bus must have two headlamps, one rear white license plate lamp, two red tail-lamps and at least one red stop-lamp. To show vehicle width at night, every truck or bus that is 80 inches in width or wider must have four clearance lamps; one amber lamp at each side of the front, and one red lamp at each side of the rear.

CHAPTER SIX

Accidents and Emergency Situations

Among all collisions in Indiana, failure to yield the right of way is the most common factor. Accidents are caused by either a driver's lack of attention, a driver's failure to observe the rules of the road, or both.

What to do After an Accident

Drivers and passengers can be injured at any time or place. That's why these occurrences are called accidents. They are an unexpected and unfortunate situation in which one is rarely prepared. Knowing what to do after an accident can make the experience a less frightening one and decrease the chance of unnecessary complications.

Indiana Law Regarding the Duties of Drivers of Motor Vehicles Involved in an Accident

Sec. 1.1. (a) The operator of a motor vehicle involved in an accident shall do the following:

- (1)** Except as provided in section 1.2, the operator shall immediately stop the operator's motor vehicle:
 - (A)** At the scene of the accident; or
 - (B)** As close to the accident as possible in a manner that does not obstruct traffic more than is necessary.
- (2)** Remain at the scene of the accident until the operator does the following:
 - (A)** Give the motor vehicle operator's name and address and the registration number to any person involved in the accident.
 - (B)** Exhibits the operator's driver's license to any person involved in the accident or occupant of or any person attending to any vehicle involved in the accident.

- (3)** If the accident results in the injury or death of another person, the operator shall, in addition to the requirements of subdivisions 1 and 2:
 - (A)** Provide reasonable assistance to each person injured in or entrapped by the accident, as directed by a law enforcement officer, medical personnel, or a 911 telephone operator; and
 - (B)** As soon as possible after the accident, immediately give notice of the accident, or ensure that another person gives notice of the accident, by the quickest means of communication to one of the following:
 - (i)** The local police department, if the accident occurs within a municipality.
 - (ii)** The office of the county sheriff or the nearest state police post, if the accident occurs outside a municipality.
 - (iii)** A 911 telephone operator.
- (4)** If the accident involves a collision with an unattended vehicle or damage to property other than a vehicle, the operator shall, in addition to the requirements of subdivisions 1 and 2:
 - (A)** Take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person charge of the damaged vehicle or property of the damage; and
 - (B)** If after reasonable inquiry the operator cannot find the owner or person in charge of the damaged vehicle or property, the operator must contact a law enforcement officer or agency and provide the information required by this section.

Sec. 1.2 (a) If, after an operator of a motor vehicle is involved in an accident, the operator's motor vehicle comes to a stop in the traveled portion of a highway, the operator shall, as soon as safely possible, move the motor vehicle off the traveled portion of the highway and to a location as close to the accident as possible. However, the operator shall not move the motor vehicle if the accident:

- (1)** involves the transportation of hazardous materials; or
- (2)** results in the injury or death of a person or the entrapment of a person in a vehicle.

An operator of a motor vehicle who knowingly or intentionally fails to comply with the above requirements commits leaving the scene of an accident. This offense carries various misdemeanor and felony penalty levels based on the circumstances of the accident.

Provide Proof of Financial Responsibility (Certificate of Compliance)

After an accident and upon request from the BMV, you will be required to provide proof of financial responsibility to the BMV. Your insurance provider may electronically file proof of financial responsibility in the form of a Certificate of Compliance (COC). The COC will demonstrate that you held an effective motor vehicle insurance policy that meets the state's minimum liability protection during that accident. If you receive a request for financial responsibility verification from the BMV, do not delay in asking your insurance provider to electronically send a COC to the BMV on your behalf. For more information on Financial Responsibility, see Chapter 3, Insurance Requirements and Suspensions.

Avoiding Collisions

Despite safe driving, emergencies do arise. If it appears that a car will hit something, there are three things you can do, depending on the situation:

- Stop quickly.
- Turn quickly. If you feel you cannot stop in time, turn your vehicle away from the potential collision.
- Speed up. Accelerating may be the best or only way to avoid a collision.

If a collision looks possible, turn away from oncoming traffic, even if it means leaving the road. Drive, rather than skid, off the road, allowing for more control. Choose to hit something that will give way, such as brush or shrubs, rather than something hard. Hit something moving in the same direction as you rather than something that is not moving. However, it is safer to hit something that is not moving than to hit something head-on. A sideswipe may help you slow down.

Driving Off the Pavement

If your vehicle's wheels drift onto the shoulder of the road, do not try to turn back onto the pavement right away. This action might throw your vehicle off balance. Instead, drive along the shoulder and ease up on the gas pedal. After slowing down, turn back onto the road gradually.

Plunging Into Water

If a vehicle plunges into water, it will usually float several minutes before sinking, allowing a driver or occupants to escape through an open window, while still on the surface.

If your vehicle plunges into water, do not attempt to open a door. The weight of the water will make it nearly impossible to open a door and water will flood the passenger compartment through an open door.

Follow these guidelines if your vehicle plunges into water:

- Survive the crash. Use the passenger safety or restraint systems such as seat belts whenever you are driving.
- Remove your seat belt.
- Open a window. Automatic windows will open unless the impact is so severe that it damages the electrical system.
- Organize passengers in the front seat. Get children out of rear seatbelts and child restraints, asking older children to assist the younger ones. Move passengers to the front seats as calmly as possible.
- Exit the vehicle and move to the roof. This will keep you as dry as possible and even in moving water you can ride the vehicle like a boat for a short time. Once on the roof, call 911 and locate the nearest dry land, which is usually the path the vehicle took to the water.
- Swim for shore only as a last resort. If emergency personnel or other assistance has not arrived by the time your vehicle sinks below the waterline, you may be forced to swim. Many times the water will be shallow enough to keep the roof above water, or just below the surface, allowing you to stand on it indefinitely.
- Never re-enter the vehicle to gather possessions. This will only place you back in harm's way.

Impaired Driving

The likelihood of an accident increases if a driver is under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Avoid driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, including prescription medications or over-the-counter medication that can cause drowsiness and other side effects.

Consult the label on any medication or discuss its side effects with a doctor before driving.

Ways to Spot an Impaired Driver

A car can be a lethal weapon when operated by a driver impaired by drugs or alcohol. A driver may be impaired if the vehicle:

- Makes wide turns
- Straddles the center line or weaves back and forth
- Exceeds the speed limit or drives unusually slowly
- Comes close to hitting another vehicle or object
- Swerves, drifts or follows too closely
- Stops for no reason or turns abruptly or illegally
- Signals inconsistently or drives at night without headlights

Roadside Emergency Situations

A roadside emergency is a serious situation that will take you and other motorists by surprise. The following safety guidelines, while not necessarily required by Indiana law, will help you get back on the road and alert other motorists that you are managing a roadside emergency situation.

- If available, always pull your vehicle onto the roadside shoulder
- During a roadside emergency, always remember to switch on your hazard flashers
- Keep a flashlight with fresh batteries within reaching distance of the vehicle operator
- Store a reflective safety vest and red emergency reflective triangle in your vehicle so that you are more visible to other motorists passing by you
- Your red emergency reflective triangle should be placed 200 feet behind your vehicle, or 500 feet behind your vehicle if you are on a hill or curve
- During winter months, you may want to pack blankets and extra gloves and warm hats in your vehicle in case you must wait for emergency responders or a vehicle tow
- If you must exit the vehicle while on a roadside shoulder, exit the vehicle on the passenger side and only after checking your immediate vicinity for other motor vehicles, obstructions or dangerous drop-offs or inclines

Vehicle Equipment Failures

Tire Blowout

In a situation, with a flat tire or blowout, you should hold the steering wheel firmly and keep the car going straight. Slow down gradually. Take your foot off the gas pedal, but do not apply the brakes. Let the car slow down, pull off the road and then apply the brakes when the car is almost stopped.

Brake Failure

If your vehicle's conventional disc or drum brakes suddenly fail, you should shift to a lower gear, if possible, and pump the brake pedal fast and hard several times. This may build up enough brake pressure to stop your vehicle. You may try to use the parking brake, but hold the brake release so it can be released to avoid skidding if the rear wheels lock. With your vehicle in a low gear, begin looking for a place to stop off the roadway. After your vehicle has stopped, call for help, but do not try to drive anywhere.

Ignition Locking

Drivers in an emergency situation on the highway should not try to turn off the vehicle while it is still moving. When operating a vehicle with a steering wheel interlock system, never turn the ignition to the lock position while the vehicle is in motion. The steering will lock as the steering wheel is turned, causing a loss of control of the vehicle.

Avoiding Vehicle Theft

By taking the following precautions, your chances of having a vehicle stolen may be reduced:

- Remove your keys
- Always lock your vehicle's doors
- Do not hide a second set of keys in or around the vehicle
- Park with your front wheels turned sharply to the right and apply the emergency brake
- Never leave your vehicle unattended with the engine running
- Consider installing an anti-theft device
- Park in a well-lit, well-patrolled area whenever possible

Routine Traffic Stops by Law Enforcement

A routine traffic stop can be stressful, but the purpose of the traffic stop is to ensure that a vehicle operator is in compliance with standing law. Law enforcement officers are much more familiar with the protocol that must be followed in processing a traffic stop and you should respond in a manner that will help resolve the event as expediently as possible. If you are involved in a traffic stop by law enforcement, following these simple rules will get you on your way quickly.

- Signal your intentions to pull safely to the shoulder of the road
- Remain in your vehicle and roll down your window
- Wait for the officer to approach
- Turn on the dome light if you are stopped at night
- Keep your hands on the wheel and instruct your passengers to keep their hands in view
- Do not dig in the glove compartment or under the seat
- Keep your driver's license, insurance information and vehicle's registration easily accessible

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Carbon monoxide gas from a vehicle engine can harm or kill you or your passengers. Carbon monoxide is most likely to leak into a vehicle when its heater is running, when the exhaust system is not working properly or in heavy traffic where exhaust fumes are breathed in from other vehicles. A faulty exhaust system can leak poisonous fumes into a vehicle's back seat.

You cannot see, smell or taste carbon monoxide. Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning can include drowsiness or dizziness, a bluish tinge to your skin or lips, a tightened forehead or headache, and increased sensitivity to light.

How to Avoid Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

- Have your vehicle's exhaust system checked regularly
- Be alert for any unusual roar from under the car
- Never let your vehicle's engine run in a closed garage
- In congested traffic, close the fresh-air vent
- On highways in cold weather, open the fresh-air vent

CHAPTER SEVEN

Knowledge Test Sample Questions

Learner's Permit and Driver's License Sample Test Questions

The knowledge test consists of 16 signs and 34 questions of which you can only miss two signs and six questions to pass. If you fail your knowledge test, you must wait until the next day to attempt the knowledge test again.

1. The safe and legal passing of another vehicle requires that a driver:

- A. Make sure the passing lane is clear of traffic and checks behind and to the left to make sure another car is not attempting to pass
- B. Apply the brake and slow down
- C. Pass when the lane marking is a solid line
- D. All answers are correct

2. As fog can greatly reduce visibility of other vehicles, pedestrians and traffic signal, you should:

- A. Drive cautiously and reduce speed
- B. Do not use your high headlight beams
- C. Use low headlight beams to better illuminate the road and objects
- D. All answers are correct

3. A good defensive driver should:

- A. Drive slowly at all times
- B. Look out for actions of other drivers
- C. Travel at a constant speed
- D. Only drive in familiar areas

4. When making a right turn on red at a red light, you:

- A. Slow down and roll around the corner if no traffic is coming
- B. Do not yield the right of way
- C. Come to a complete stop and do not interfere with the right of way of any vehicles or pedestrians moving in the direction of the turn
- D. Ignore a “No Turn on Red” sign

5. When driving on wet roadways, you should remember:

- A. Pavement is slick immediately following a rainfall
- B. Driving on wet roads can cause hydroplaning
- C. You should give yourself additional time to stop
- D. All answers are correct

6. A flashing red signal means:

- A. A reason to slow down
- B. Equivalent to (same as) a stop sign and means the driver must stop
- C. Caution, there may be danger
- D. A signal to look both ways, then proceed

7. You should signal your intention to turn at least:

- A. 200 feet before turning
- B. 150 feet before turning
- C. 100 feet before turning
- D. 50 feet before turning

Chauffeur’s License Sample Test Questions

This test consists of 25 questions of which you can only miss four to pass.

1. What is the maximum axle weight for trucks?

- A. 34,000 pounds
- B. 10,000 pounds
- C. 17,000 pounds
- D. 15,000 pounds

2. The driver of a commercial motor vehicle must stop within how many feet of railroad tracks?

- A. 10 – 40 feet
- B. 15 – 50 feet
- C. 20 – 60 feet
- D. 5– 45 feet

3. What is the maximum height of any vehicle that may be operated without a special permit?

- A. 13 feet, 6 inches
- B. 12 feet, 7 inches
- C. 11 feet, 8 inches
- D. 10 feet, 9 inches

4. A public passenger chauffeur’s license grants the privilege to transport persons for hire so long as the vehicle is not designed or used to transport how many persons?

- A. 2 persons including the driver
- B. 8 persons including the driver
- C. 5 persons including the driver
- D. 16 persons including the driver

5. What is the maximum single-axle weight for trucks?

- A. 17,000 lbs.
- B. 20,000 lbs.
- C. 80,000 lbs.
- D. All answers are correct

Motorcycle and Motor Driven Cycle A

The Motorcycle Endorsement and Motor Driven Cycle - Class A knowledge tests are the same. Samples are found in the Motorcycle Operator Manual.

Motor Driven Cycle B Endorsement Sample Test Questions

This test consists of 25 questions, of which you can only miss five to pass.

1. When approaching a railroad crossing sign, you should:

- A. Be prepared to stop
- B. Proceed around the crossing gates
- C. Quickly proceed across the railroad tracks
- D. Stop on the tracks and look both ways

2. When approaching a stop sign you should:

- A. Come to a complete stop before the solid white line or crosswalk
- B. Run the stop sign
- C. Stop only if traffic is approaching
- D. Yield to the vehicle on the left

3. Drivers approaching an intersection that has a traffic signal that is not working properly should:

- A. After stopping, the vehicle may proceed with caution through an intersection
- B. Proceed through intersection without stopping
- C. Wait until the light turns green
- D. All answers are correct

4. When a law enforcement officer's command is different from a traffic sign or signal, you should:

- A. Ignore the officer's command
- B. Obey the command of the law enforcement officer
- C. Obey the traffic sign or signal
- D. Slow down and proceed with caution

APPENDIX A

Document Requirements

The following list includes documents that are required to obtain a new, renewed, amended or replacement driver's license, learner's permit or identification card.

If you are applying for a new driver's license, learner's permit or identification card, you must present original versions of verifiable certified copies of the following documents:

- **One document proving your identity**
- **One document proving your lawful status in the United States**
- **One document proving your Social Security number**
- **Two documents proving your Indiana residency**

If you are renewing, amending or replacing your current Indiana driver's license, learner's permit or identification card, you should bring original versions or certified copies of certain documents to a license branch if you want to get a SecureID credential.

For the most current information about acceptable documents of identification, visit myBMV.com. If you have questions about your documents, you can call the BMV at 888-692-6841 to speak with a customer service representative or visit any license branch.

Identity Documents

Documents that you can use to prove your identity include:

- **United States (U.S.) birth certificate.** The birth certificate must be an original or certified copy issued by a government agency. "Birth certificates" issued by hospitals are NOT accepted.
- **U.S. passport or passport card.** The passport cannot be expired.
- **Consular Report of Birth Abroad** issued by U.S. State Department.



- **Amended birth certificate** showing a change of legal name, date of birth or gender. The amended birth certificate must be certified and filed with a state office of vital statistics in your state of birth.
- **Foreign passport.** An unexpired passport with a U.S. visa accompanied by:
 - The approved I-94 form documenting either the applicant's most recent admittance into the U.S.; or current status.
- **Certificate of Naturalization** issued and lawful status verified by Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- **Certificate of Citizenship** issued and lawful status verified by DHS.
- **Permanent Resident Card** issued and lawful status verified by DHS, or U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The permanent resident card cannot be expired.
- **Employment Authorization Card** issued and lawful status verified by DHS. The employment authorization document cannot be expired.
- **Unexpired Indiana SecureID Credential**
- **Other documents** as determined by DHS or the BMV Commissioner.

If born outside the U.S., a delayed birth certificate may be used to establish identity, but not lawful status.

Non-U.S. citizens who received a SecureID Indiana credential after submitting one of the documents in this list may use their SecureID Indiana credential to prove their identity in later transactions.

Proving a Name Change, Date of Birth or Gender

If your current, legal name, date of birth or gender is different from what is displayed on your birth certificate or lawful status documents, you must show legal proof of any changes. Acceptable documents supporting a change include:

- Marriage license
- Divorce decree
- Court order approving a change of legal name or date of birth
- Certified, amended birth certificate showing a change of gender; or Physician's signed and dated statement that "(your name) successfully underwent all treatment necessary to permanently change (your name)'s gender from (previous gender) to (new gender)"
- Physician's Statement of Gender Change – State Form 55617

Lawful Status Documents

For U.S. citizens, the document that you present to prove your identity will also prove your lawful status in the U.S. Documents used to prove your lawful status include:

- **United States (U.S.) birth certificate.** The birth certificate must be an original or certified copy issued by a government agency. “Birth certificates” issued by hospitals are NOT accepted.
- **U.S. passport or passport card.** The passport cannot be expired.
- **Consular Report of Birth Abroad** issued by U.S. State Department.
- **Amended birth certificate** showing a change of legal name, date of birth or gender. The amended birth certificate must be certified and filed with a state office of vital statistics in your state of birth.
- **Foreign passport.** An expired passport with a U.S. visa accompanied by:
 - The approved I-94 form documenting either the applicant’s most recent admittance into the U.S. or current status.
- **Certificate of Naturalization** issued and lawful status verified by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).
- **Certificate of Citizenship** issued and lawful status verified by DHS.
- **Permanent Resident Card** issued and lawful status verified by DHS, or U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The permanent resident card cannot be expired.
- **Employment Authorization Card** issued and lawful status verified by DHS. The employment authorization card cannot be expired.
- **Other documents** issued by a U.S. federal agency to show identity and lawful status. The BMV must be able to verify that the document’s identification is accurate.
- **Notice of Action (Form I-797) document,** if the BMV can verify that DHS received it and has not denied action and documents that a U.S. federal agency issued to show lawful status that pertain to the applicant’s Notice of Action.
- **Proof of application for asylum in the U.S.** verified by DHS.

Social Security Number Documents

Documents containing your name and Social Security number which qualify to prove your Social Security number include:

- Social Security card
- W-2 Form
- 1099 Form
- Non-SSA 1099 Form
- Pre-printed pay stub showing your name and Social Security number

If you do not qualify for a Social Security number, you must submit Social Security Administration documents establishing that you are ineligible for a Social Security number. In addition, if you do not qualify for a Social Security number, you may be asked to provide a valid I-94 in lieu of a Social Security number. The documents must be dated within 60 days of your application.

Indiana Residency Documents

Post office boxes may not be used as a residential address, unless the applicant is enrolled in the Indiana Attorney General’s Address Confidentiality Program. Documents that you can use to prove your Indiana residency include:

- **Computer-generated bill** from a utility company, credit card company, doctor, or hospital, issued within 60 days of the application date and containing your name and residential address.
- **Bank statement or bank transcription receipt** dated within 60 days of the application date and containing your name and residential address.
- **Pre-printed pay stub** dated within 60 days of the application date and containing your name and residential address.
- **W-2 form, property or excise tax bill, or Social Security Administration or other pension or retirement annual benefits summary statement** showing your name and residential address. The form, bill or statement must be dated within the current or immediately prior year.
- **Current valid homeowner’s, renter’s or motor vehicle insurance policy** showing your name and residential address. Policy must be dated within one year of the application date.
- **Current motor vehicle loan payment book** for a motor vehicle registered in your name, and showing your name and residential address.

- **Residential mortgage or similar loan contract**, lease or rental contract showing your name, residential address and signatures from all parties needed to execute the agreement.
- **Child support check stub** issued by the Indiana Family and Social Services Administration showing your name and residential address. Check stub must be dated within 60 days of the application date.
- **First-class mail from federal or state court or agency** showing your name and residential address. Mail must be dated within 60 days of the application date.
- **Indiana voter registration card.**
- **Change of address confirmation** from the United States Postal Service showing your prior and current residential address (Form CNL107).
- **Survey of your Indiana property** issued by a licensed surveyor and showing your name and residential address.
- **Valid Indiana handgun permit** showing your name, signature, residential address and date of birth.

Indiana Residency Affidavit

If you cannot provide two documents proving your Indiana residency you may submit an Indiana Residency Affidavit if you meet one of the following qualifications:

- **You are incapacitated.** An Indiana Residency Affidavit must be signed at a license branch by another person who is your legal guardian or caregiver, is at least 18 years of age, and with whom you reside. The legal guardian or caregiver must submit his or her valid Indiana credential, one document proving their identity, two documents proving Indiana residential address and applicable guardianship documents.
- **Homeless applicants without a residence address.** An Indiana Residency Affidavit must be signed by a legal representative of the government entity or not-for-profit organization where you receive services and can receive mail. You must also provide a letter from the government entity or not-for-profit organization on its letterhead showing its name, address and telephone number and showing the legal representative's name, signature and signature date. The legal representative must state in the letter that the entity or organization provides services to you and will accept delivery of mail on your behalf.

- **You are living with a relative or friend.** An Indiana Residency Affidavit must be signed at a license branch by the relative or friend with whom you live. The relative or friend must be at least 18 years of age and submit his or her valid Indiana credential, one document proving his or her identity, and two documents displaying an Indiana residential address.
- **You reside in a motor vehicle,** including but not limited to a mobile home or motor home. An Indiana Residency Affidavit must be signed at a license branch by another Indiana resident who attests that you may use his or her address of residence for record purposes. The person signing the affidavit must submit two documents proving his or her Indiana residential address. You must provide proof of paying Indiana income taxes for the current year or immediately prior year, and have a current motor vehicle title and registration records with the BMV.

Submitting Acceptable Documents

The BMV will only accept original documents or certified copies from the issuing agency. The BMV may refuse any document that appears fraudulent, unreliable, altered or expired. All documents must be in English or be presented with a verifiably accurate English translation. Your legal name and date of birth on documents presented to the BMV must match Social Security Administration records.

Translation of documents that are in a language other than English and without English subheadings, submitted in support of an application or petition, must include complete translation into English. The translation must be typed on a separate page on the letterhead of a government entity, accredited educational institution or translation agency.

The translation must include a signed statement from the translator indicating that the translation is complete and accurate, attest to his or her competence as a translator and state that the document has not been translated for a family member, friend or business associate.

Obtaining a Non-SecureID Credential

United States citizens currently holding a valid Indiana credential, who are struggling to collect the required documents, or just want to wait to receive a SecureID, may apply for a non-SecureID credential. A non-SecureID driver's license is valid for driving and verifying identity for voting.

APPENDIX B

Teens Behind The Wheel

Driver Guide for Parents and Teens

The Driver Guide For Parents and Teens is posted on myBMV.com. It is an important tool that can be used to help keep parents engaged in their child's driver education.

Risk Factors for Teens

- **Errant/Risky Driving.** Errant/risking driving and distraction is the most common contributing factor in teen crashes.
- **Inattentiveness.** Driver inattention and distraction is a common contributing factor in multiple-vehicle crashes.
- **Excessive speed.** Illegal or unsafe speed is a common contributing factor in single vehicle crashes. Teens may have difficulty adjusting their speed to suit current driving conditions. Higher speeds reduce the time a driver has to recognize and react to hazards.
- **Driving with other teens.** The chance of a crash doubles with each passenger present in the vehicle.
- **Failure to wear a seat belt.** Wearing a seat belt is the best way to reduce the chance of injury or death in a crash – and it's the law.
- **Being inattentive at intersections.** Most multi-vehicle crashes involving teens occur at intersections. Teen drivers need to be free from distractions and focused on other vehicles at intersections.
- **Use of alcohol or other drugs while driving.** While the percentage of teen drivers who are under the influence of alcohol or drugs is small, they account for a much higher percentage of serious injury and death from crashes involving all teen drivers.

Tips for Teen Drivers

- You and your passengers must always wear seat belts.
- Always adjust your seats and mirrors for the best visibility before starting each drive.

- Do not adjust your radio while you are driving. It is better to wait until you are stopped because taking your focus off the road for even a few seconds could lead to a collision.
- Do not play music loudly. You might miss hearing a siren or a horn that could warn you of possible trouble.
- Do not talk on the phone or text while driving, it's against the law! Also, do not eat, comb your hair, put on make-up or do anything else that distracts you from the driving task.
- Do not drive under the influence of drugs or alcohol or ride with anyone who is under the influence. Even some over-the-counter drugs can make you drowsy.
- Before entering an intersection, make sure the intersection is clear before you proceed.
- Obey all traffic signals. Always be prepared to stop as you approach an intersection with a green light in case the light changes. Unless you are already in an intersection when the light turns yellow, you should not enter the intersection after the light turns yellow.
- Obey the speed limit. Going too fast gives you less time to stop or react.

Tips for Parents of Teens

- When you drive, set a good example for your teen.
- Require seat belt use at all times.
- Take your teen practice driving with you while your teen has a learner's permit and during the first year of licensed driving.
- Expose your teen to different driving conditions, including wet roads, snow, highways, rural roads, night driving, etc.
- Practice on unfamiliar roads.
- Choose vehicles for safety, not image.
- Take the necessary time to discuss driving rules, responsibilities and consequences appropriate for your family.
- Develop a strategy for progressive privileges. As the teen driver gains experience and demonstrates appropriate decisions, allow your teen to "graduate" to a higher level of driving responsibility.
- Developing necessary skills for safe driving is a complex task and can be learned only after many hours of practice. Driver education is a first step, but parents have a crucial role in teaching teens to drive.

APPENDIX C

Other BMV Services and Resources

Forms

Forms are available on myBMV.com or at any license branch.

Voter Registration

Any individual obtaining a new, renewed, replacement or amended credential may apply to register to vote at a license branch, given the individual is eligible to vote. Mail-in voter registration forms are available for people who are not at the branch for credential transactions.

Military Selective Service Registration

Indiana law requires the BMV, when authorized by a male younger than 26 years of age who is getting a new or renewed driver's license, to submit the necessary information to the federal government to register that individual with the Selective Service system. Failure to register is a felony and is punishable by up to five years imprisonment and a \$250,000 fine.

Selective Service registration is required for citizens of the United States.

"Skip A Trip To The Branch"

The BMV offers four convenient ways to renew your vehicle registration from the comfort of your home. When you renew, the license plate sticker and registration card will be mailed directly to you.



Renew online at myBMV.com. Our virtual license branch allows you to change plate types, and track the progress of your plates as they reach your address. Plates and stickers arrive in approximately 14 days. Pay by e-check or by MasterCard, Visa or debit card.



Renew by mail by completing and mailing your renewal notice with your payment. Plates and stickers arrive in approximately 14 days. Pay by check, MasterCard, Visa or debit card.



Renew by phone by calling the BMV Customer Contact Center at 888-692-6841 and selection option 3. This line operates 24 hours a day. Plates and stickers arrive in approximately 14 days. Pay by MasterCard, Visa or debit card.



Renew on the myBMV App. The app is available for Android and Apple operating systems. Pay by Master Card, Visa or debit card.

Do you have an address or insurance change? You can update your mailing address and insurance information online at myBMV.com. Visit any license branch to update your residential address.

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Follow the BMV on social media and don't forget to download the myBMV mobile app to your smartphone!



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