NEBRASKA
DRIVER'S MANUAL

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NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

ENGLISH

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS AN EVERYWHERE PROBLEM . . .

WITH AN EVERYBODY SOLUTION

Human trafficking is modern-day slavery. It occurs in all 50 states in the U.S., in both rural and urban settings, when people are subject to forced labor or illegally bought and sold for commercial sex. A minor being sold for sex is always a victim of human trafficking.



EVERYDAY HEROES NEEDED.

While the recruitment or purchase of victims may occur online, survivors may be recovered in many locations, including truck stops, bus terminals, local businesses, restaurants, hotels, strip clubs, private homes, a variety of events, etc. The movement of victims may include the use of rideshares, taxis or other modes of transportation.

As a licensed driver, you may intersect with a human trafficking situation while you're en route somewhere, stopped at a business or in a neighborhood or attending a sporting or other event where a large number of people are gathered.

RED FLAGS TO LOOK FOR

- **Signs that prostitution is taking place or if you see a minor being sexually exploited**
  - **Any mention of making a quota or having a pimp/daddy**
  - **Multiple cars and different men continually going in and out of a residence**
- **People looking fearful, disheveled or crying**
- **Someone being controlling, threatening or even violent with an individual**
- **People whose communication is being restricted or controlled; the person is not allowed to speak for self; being watched or followed**
- **Extraordinary security measures for a business or home (e.g., barred or covered windows, barbed wire, excessive exterior cameras, locked front doors with entrances in the alley, etc.)**
- **Workers who appear to live at the place of business or are always working**
  - **Excessive work hours with little to no breaks**
  - **Workers who exhibit signs of mental or psychological exhaustion**
- **Signs of branding or tattooing of trafficker's name (often on the neck)**

If you suspect someone could be a victim of human trafficking, time is of the essence.

1) If you're seeing a crime in progress, call 911. When reporting a tip, provide "actionable information," including times, dates, location and address of the situation, descriptions of cars or trucks involved (make, model, color, license plate, distinguishing marks and/or USDOT number, etc.) and people (height, weight, hair color, eye color, age, etc.). Take a picture if you can. When you contact law enforcement, tell them you suspect human trafficking.

Scan this QR code to download the TAT app!

2) To access the national human trafficking hotlines to ascertain if you're witnessing human trafficking, to access services, make a report or share incidents that have been reported to law enforcement, **call 1-888-3737-888 in the U.S., 1-833-900-1010 in Canada or 01800-5533-000 in Mexico.**

3) Please do not approach traffickers. Allow law enforcement to deal with traffickers and recover victims. Approaching traffickers is not only dangerous for you and their victims but could lead to problems in the eventual prosecution of traffickers. **If you do interact with a human trafficking victim, provide support based on your comfort level.**



Jim Pillen
Governor

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Dear Fellow Drivers,

Safety behind the wheel is an immense responsibility. The rules and regulations of Nebraska's roadways are there to help keep you, your passengers, and other motorists safe.

The Nebraska Driver's Manual will help you successfully prepare for your written and skills tests. This manual, practice test questions, and other resources are also available online at dmv.nebraska.gov.

Driver safety is about education and knowing what to do depending on the situation. In Nebraska, weather conditions change unexpectedly, paved roads give way to gravel, and speeds drop sharply when approaching town. Those are just a few of the obstacles you may encounter – but knowing how to navigate ever-changing conditions will help you become a better driver. Utilizing the information in this manual is an important first step.

I wish you good and safe travels!

Sincerely,

Governor Jim Pillen

Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicles

OUR VISION

Our vision is to have quality, accessible, secure services available for all Nebraska DMV customers.

OUR MISSION

Exceptional employees deliver accurate, secure and innovative services.

DMV TIPS

- **Many documents can now be obtained online at dmv.nebraska.gov/services.** Please refer to 1-I of this manual. If your license expires prior to your 72nd birthday, you may renew your Class O or Class M license two consecutive times online. All individuals, regardless of age, may renew their State ID Card three consecutive times online. Individuals holding a valid Class O license may move to a State ID Card online.
- If you are visiting an office located in Bellevue, Lincoln, or Omaha, drive testing is by appointment only. Appointments for all other services at these locations is highly recommended as there is limited walk-in assistance available.
- Parents of new drivers are encouraged to review and use The Parent's Supervised Driving Program which is given to all teens under age 16 applying for a Learner's Permit. The program is designed to improve teen driver safety by providing parents and guardians with a methodical approach to teaching the requisite driving skills.
- Prior to visiting a driver licensing office, please complete a data form (found on the DMV website at dmv.nebraska.gov/forms). Present it and your renewal notice postcard (if you received one) to driver licensing staff. *If you scheduled an appointment online for Bellevue, Lincoln, or Omaha, your data form was completed electronically. It is unnecessary to bring in a paper data form if you have completed it online.*
- Make sure that you have appropriate proof of U.S. citizenship or lawful status, identification and principal address documents (refer to Section 1D-1 of this manual).
- Proof of social security number or a valid U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services I-94 or I-94A document (in a valid foreign passport) is required for all first time and renewal applicants (refer to Section 1D-1 of this manual).
- Take the time to carefully review this manual. Over 32% of first-time applicants fail the written test.
- For assistance with the written test, we recommend that you access the DMV website: dmv.nebraska.gov/services. You will have the capability to take a practice interactive test online. There is also a sample test in the back of this manual.
- **Take full advantage of your renewal period.** Individuals 21 years of age and older may renew 90 days prior to their birthday. Individuals under 21 may apply for renewal 60 days prior to their 21st birthday. Permanent documents are mailed to an applicant's principal address and it can take up to 20 days to receive them. These documents are not forwarded.
- Avoid peak busy times at the driver licensing offices: 1) after 3:00 p.m. each workday, 2) when schools are not in session, and 3) the day before and after a holiday.
- The operating hours for all permanent driver licensing offices can be found in the back of this manual, however operating hours may change due to staffing or space availability since the printing of this manual. Up to date office hours for all permanent and non-permanent driver licensing and county treasurer locations can be found on the DMV website: dmv.nebraska.gov/locations.
- Be aware that the state driver licensing offices in Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy Counties do not accept checks. Have cash on hand if in doubt.

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SECTION 1

Nebraska License to Drive

1A Who Must Have a Nebraska License

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

1B Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) Driving Restrictions

- GDL laws are in place for your teen's safety. By phasing in driving privileges, teens gain driving experience while keeping them out of situations that put them at higher risk for a crash.
- Here are the important elements of Nebraska's driving restrictions that help to keep teen drivers safe.

1. Cell Phones – No use of any type of interactive wireless communication device while operating a motor vehicle while in motion. Violation carries a $200 fine for first offense and assessed points on license.
2. Seat Belts – All occupants riding with a permit holder, including the driver, must wear a seat belt. Violation carries a $25 fine.
3. Passengers – Holder of a School Permit (SCP) may only transport family members who reside with them to the school attended by the holder. A holder of a Provisional Operator's Permit (POP) is limited to one passenger younger than 19 who is not an immediate family member, for the first 6 months. Violation carries a one-point assessment on driving record.
4. Nighttime Driving – Holder of a POP shall not drive from midnight to 6 AM unless to or from school activities or work. Violation carries a one point assessment on driving record.
5. Alcohol – "Zero tolerance" (alcohol and other drugs) laws for drivers under the age of 21. First offense results in court impounding permit or license for 30 days. An under age 21 driver is subject to the same DWI laws as a person age 21 or over if the blood alcohol content is .08 (BAC) or greater.
6. Violation of any driving restrictions can result in a suspended or revoked license.
7. Individuals under 21 accumulating six or more points within one year are required to take a driver improvement course within three months.

1C Types of Permits and Licenses

1C-1 Farm Husbandry Permit

- A Farm Husbandry Permit authorizes the operation of minitrucks and farm husbandry equipment.
  - A minitruck is defined as a foreign manufactured import vehicle or domestic manufactured vehicle which: 1) has an engine of one thousand five hundred cc's or less, 2) is 67 inches or less in width, 3) has a dry weight of 4,200 pounds or less, 4) travels on four or more tires, 5) has a top speed of approximately 55 miles per hour, 6) is equipped with a bed

or compartment for hauling, 7) has an enclosed passenger cab, 8) is equipped with headlights, taillights, turn signals, windshield wipers, a rearview mirror and an occupant protection system, and 9) has a four-speed, five-speed or automatic transmission.

- Farm husbandry equipment is defined as off road vehicles designed for agricultural, horticultural or livestock-raising operations or for lifting or carrying an implement of husbandry.

- **Minimum Age:** 13 if you live on a farm or 14 if employed on a farm for compensation.
- **Testing:** vision, written and drive tests. A tractor written and a tractor (Class O) drive are required. If the applicant is stating they drive a mini-truck, a Class O written and drive test are required. If not driving a mini-truck, a "Z – no minitruck" restriction will be placed on the FHP. A county extension course completion certificate will waive the tractor written and drive tests.
- **Expiration:** 16th birthday.

1C-2 School Learner's Permit – Type LPE

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

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

- **Minimum Age:** 14. May not apply before the 14th birthday.
- Must be accompanied by a licensed motor vehicle driver who occupies the seat beside the driver. Motorcyclists must be accompanied by a licensed motorcycle operator within visual contact. In the case of an autocycle operator, the permit holder must be occupying the seat beside or in front of the licensed operator.

  Note: Such licensed motor vehicle or motorcycle operator shall be at least 21 years of age and licensed by this state or another state.
- **Testing:** Vision and written tests.
- **Expiration:** Six months following the date of issuance.

1C-3 School Permit – Type SCP

A School Permit can be issued if such person lives outside a city of 5,000 or more or attends a school outside a city of 5,000 or more. A person holding a School Permit may operate a motor vehicle: 1) unsupervised to and from where he or she attends school, or property used by the school he or she attends for purposes of school events or functions, over the most direct and accessible route by the nearest highway from his or her place of residence to transport such person or any family member who resides with such person to attend duly scheduled courses of instruction and extracurricular or school-related activities at the school he or she attends or on property used by the school he or she attends; or 2) anytime when accompanied by a licensed driver who is at least 21 years old. Motorcyclists must be accompanied by a licensed motorcycle operator who is within visual contact and at least 21 years old. In the case of an autocycle operator, the permit holder must be occupying the seat beside or in front of the licensed operator.

- **Minimum Age:** 14 years and two months. May not apply until individual has held an LPE or LPD for at least two months.

- **Requirements:** Prior to making application for a SCP, individual must do **one** of the following:
  1) successfully complete a Department of Motor Vehicles approved Nebraska driver safety course, **or**
  2) complete a 50 hour certification form signed by a parent, guardian or licensed driver who is at least 21. The certification form must indicate that at least 10 hours of motor vehicle operation was between sunset and sunrise.
- **Testing:**
  1) The written and drive test will be waived if the applicant has completed a DMV approved driver safety course. Individuals will be given a paper waiver form by the School if they were not age eligible to have a School Learners Permit (LPE) issued by the DMV when they took the course. Schools transmit all other course completion results electronically to the DMV. Individuals, who had a School Learner's Permit when taking the course and who meet all eligibility requirements may go online at dmv.nebraska.gov to obtain their school permit. They can also visit any driver licensing office to do so. Individuals who were not age eligible to have a School Learner's Permit when taking the course will be required to make application for the School Permit and present their paper waiver form to any driver licensing examiner.
  2)Individuals presenting a 50 hour certification form: vision and drive tests required, written test will be waived if individual has been issued a School Learners Permit (LPE) or Learner's Permit (LPD) that is valid or expired for no more than one year.
  3) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement or Class M SCP with approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision test.
  4) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motorcycle drive tests. Written test will be waived if individual has been issued a School Learner's Permit (LPE) or Learner's Permit (LPD) that is valid or expired for no more than one year. LPE or LPD must be Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement on it. No 50 hour certification form will be required.
  5) Individuals applying for a Class M SCP without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motorcycle drive tests. Written test will be waived if individual has been issued a School Learner's Permit (LPE) or Learner's Permit (LPD) that is valid or expired for no more than one year. LPE or LPD must be Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement on it. The 50 hour certification form will be required.
- All persons being transported in a motor vehicle operated by a holder of a SCP are required to ride secured in an occupant protection system.
- **Expiration:** 16 years and three months.

1C-4 Learner's Permit – Type LPD

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

- **Minimum Age:** 15. May apply 60 days before 15th birthday, issuance must be on or after 15th birthday.

- Permit holder must be accompanied by a licensed driver at least 21 occupying the seat beside the driver. Motorcyclists must be accompanied by a licensed motorcycle operator who is at least 21 within visual contact. In the case of an autocycle operator, the permit holder must be occupying the seat beside or in front of the licensed operator.
- **Testing:** Vision and written tests. The written test will be waived if a School Learner's Permit (LPE), School Permit (SCP) or Learner's Permit (LPD) has been issued that is valid or has been expired for no more than one year.
- **Expiration:** One year following the date of issuance.

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

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

During the first six months of the POP, the holder can only operate a motor vehicle with no more than one passenger who is not an immediate family member and who is under nineteen years of age.

- **Minimum Age:** 16. May apply 60 days before 16th birthday, issuance must be on or after 16th birthday.
- **Requirements:** Prior to making application for a POP, individual must:
  1) have held a School Learner's Permit (LPE), School Permit (SCP) or Learner's Permit (LPD) for at least six months and not accumulated three or more points on their driving record during the six month period immediately preceeding the POP application date; and
  2) successfully complete a Department of Motor Vehicles approved Nebraska driver safety course, **or**
  3) complete a 50 hour certification form signed by a parent, guardian or licensed driver who is at least 21. The certification form must indicate that at least 10 hours of motor vehicle operation was between sunset and sunrise.
- **Testing:**
  1) The written and drive test will be waived if the applicant has completed a DMV approved driver safety course. Schools transmit all course completion results electronically to the DMV. Individuals, who had a Learner's Permit when taking the course, OR who were previously issued a School Permit and meet all eligibility requirements may go online at dmv.nebraska.gov to obtain their POP. They can also visit any driver licensing office to do so.
  2) Individuals presenting a 50 hour certification form: vision and drive tests required, written test will be waived if individual has been issued a Learner's Permit (LPD) that is valid or expired for no more than one year.
  3) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement or Class M POP with approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision test.

4) Individuals applying for a motorcycle endorsement without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motorcycle drive tests. Written test will be waived if individual has been issued a School Permit (SCP) or Learner's Permit (LPD) that is valid or expired for no more than one year. SCP or LPD must be class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement on it. No 50 hour certification form will be required.

5) Individuals applying for a Class M POP without approved motorcycle safety course completion card: vision, motorcycle written and motorcycle drive tests. Written test will be waived if individual has been issued a School Permit (SCP) or Learner's Permit (LPD) that is valid or expired for no more than one year.

All persons being transported in a motor vehicle operated by a holder of a POP are required to ride secured in an occupant protection system.

- **Expiration:** 18th birthday.

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

A Class O License authorizes a license holder to operate any motor vehicle, including a Moped, Autocycle, All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) and Utility-Terrain Vehicle (UTV). Does not include a motorcycle or commercial motor vehicle.

A drive test cannot be administered in an autocycle for a Class O license.

Definitions of a Moped, Autocycle, ATV and UTV can be found at the end of this section.

- **Minimum Age:** 17.
- **Testing**

1) Individuals under the age of 18 years old who have held a POP for at least 12 months and who have not accumulated three or more points on their driving records during the previous 12 month period are eligible for an operator's license. Since the written and drive tests are waived – they are eligible to obtain the license online at dmv.nebraska.gov or by applying at any driver licensing office.

2) If an individual holds a POP and waits until they are between 18-21 years of age to apply for an operator's license, the written and drive tests will be waived. These individuals are eligible to obtain their license online at dmv.nebraska.gov or by applying at any driver licensing office.

3) Individuals 18 or older applying for a first time license, who have never held a POP: vision, written and drive tests. Written test will be waived for individuals who have been issued a Learner's Permit (LPD) that is valid or expired for no more than one year.

4) Individuals under the age of 18 surrendering a valid out-of-state permit or license must meet POP requirements outlined in Section 1C-5.

5) New residents 18 or older surrendering a valid out-of-state license: vision test required, drive test administered at discretion of driver licensing staff. If the applicant is unable to surrender the out-of-state license or if the license is expired, the written test will be required.

6) All other individuals renewing their Nebraska licenses: vision test required, written test waived if license is valid or expired for no more than one year and the drive test administered at the discretion of driver licensing staff.

7) All applicants for a Class O license that fail three successive drive tests will not be eligible to reapply until they: 1) show proof of successful completion of a DMV approved driver training course, or 2) have held a LPD for at least 90 days.

Mopeds

A moped is defined as a bicycle with fully operative pedals for propulsion by human power, an automatic transmission and a motor not exceeding 50 ccs that produces no more than two brake horsepower at a maximum design speed of no more than 30 miles per hour.

Autocycles

An autocycle means any motor vehicle:

1. Having a seat that does not require the operator to straddle or sit astride it,
2. designed to travel on three wheels in contact with the ground,
3. having antilock brakes,
4. designed to be controlled with a steering wheel and pedals, and
5. in which the operator and passenger ride either side by side or in tandem in a seating area that is equipped with a manufacturer-installed three-point seat belt system for each occupant and that has a seating area that either:
   a) is completely enclosed and is equipped with a manufacturer-installed airbags and a manufacturer-installed roll cage, or
   b) is not completely enclosed and is equipped with a manufacturer-installed rollover protection system.

ATV / UTV

An ATV (All-Terrain Vehicle) means any motorized off-highway device which:

1) is fifty inches or less in width,
2) has a dry weight of twelve hundred pounds or less,
3) travels on three or more non-highway tires, and
4) is designed for operator use only with no passengers or is specifically designed by the original manufacturer for the operator and one passenger.

A UTV (Utility-Terrain Vehicle) means any motorized off-highway device which:

1) is seventy-four inches in width or less,
2) is not more than one hundred eighty inches, including the bumper, in length,
3) has a dry weight of two thousand pounds or less, and
4) travels on four or more non-highway tires.

An ATV/UTV may be used on public roadways if:

- Outside the corporate limits of a city, village or unincorporated village if incidental to the vehicle's use for agricultural purpose;
- Within the corporate limits of a city or village if authorized by the city or village by ordinance; or,

- Within an unincorporated village if authorized by the county board by resolution.

- The operator must hold a valid Class O operator's license or farm permit.
- Any authorized ATV/UTV operation on public roadways must:
  - Occur only between sunrise and sunset at speeds lower than 30 mph.
  - Such operation must NOT be on a controlled access highway with more than two marked traffic lanes.
  - The headlight and taillight must be on and equipped with a bicycle safety flag.
  - The operator must have liability insurance coverage.
- Crossing a highway, other than a controlled-access highway with more than two marked traffic lanes, may occur only if:
  - The crossing is made at an angle of approximately 90 degrees and at a place where no obstruction prevents a quick and safe crossing;
  - The ATV/UTV is brought to a complete stop before crossing the shoulder or roadway of the highway;
  - The operator yields to the right-of-way to all oncoming traffic;
  - If crossing a divided highway, the crossing is made only at an intersection; and,
  - Both the headlight and taillight of the vehicle are on.
- Crossing a controlled-access highway with more than two marked lanes may occur if:
  - For an agricultural purpose; or
  - The crossing is made at an intersection controlled by a traffic signal or if outside the city limits controlled by stop signs;
  - The crossing is made in compliance with the traffic signal or stop signs;
  - The intersection is located within the corporate limits of a city or village and such crossing is authorized by ordinance;
  - The intersection is located within an unincorporated village and such crossing is authorized by a county board resolution;
  - The intersection is located outside the corporate limits of a city or village and outside any unincorporated village and authorized by a county board resolution.

1C-7 Motorcycle License (Class M)

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

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

  1) Individuals under the age of 18 that have been issued a POP meeting the POP criteria listed above: vision test. The POP must be a Class M POP or have the motorcycle endorsement on it.

2) Individuals 18 or older who have held a POP within the last 24 month period: vision test. The POP must be a Class M POP or have the motorcycle endorsement on it.

3) Individuals 18 or older applying for a first time license, who have never held a POP: vision, written and drive tests. Written test may be waived for individuals who have been issued a Nebraska Learner's Permit (LPD) that is valid or expired for no more than one year (Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement).

4) Individuals under 18 surrendering a valid out-of-state license must meet the POP requirements outlined in Section 1C-5.

5) New residents 18 or older surrendering a valid out-of-state license (Class M or Class O with motorcycle endorsement): vision test required, drive test administered at the discretion of driver licensing staff. If the applicant is unable to surrender the out-of-state license or if the license is expired, the written test will be required.

6) Individuals renewing their Nebraska motorcycle license or Class O license with a motorcycle endorsement: vision test required, written test waived if license is valid or expired for no more than one year and the drive test administered at the discretion of driver licensing staff.

7) All applicants for a Class M license that fail three successive drive tests will not be eligible to reapply until they: 1) show proof of successful completion of a DMV approved driver training course, or 2) have held a LPD for at least 90 days.

A "Z" restriction will be placed on the license when a motor scooter, 3 wheeled scooter or 3 wheeled motorcycle is used during the drive test. Other restrictions as determined by driver licensing staff may also be placed on the license.

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

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

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

1D Obtaining a Non-Commercial Permit, Non-Commercial License or State ID Card

1D-1 U.S. Based Proof of Citizenship or Proof of Lawful Status and U.S. Based Identity Verification, Principal Address and Social Security Number or Exemption Requirements

Applying for a Nebraska Non-Commercial Permit, Non-Commercial License, or ID Card?

When applying for a Nebraska permit, license or State ID Card, you must present documentation of:

1. Proof of U.S. Citizenship or Lawful Status, containing Name, Date of Birth

and Identity.

2. Principal Address in Nebraska (at least two documents are required).
3. Applicants must disclose their valid social security number which can be verified through the Social Security Administration or show proof of exemp- tion from this requirement by presenting a valid, unexpired record of arrival and departure in a valid foreign passport (I-94 or I-94A).

To help ensure your application process is as smooth as possible, please remember:

- All new applicants (first time Nebraska applicants or applicants presenting valid out of state documents) are required to provide proof of citizenship. **Once proof of citizenship has been presented, proof will not be required on subsequent visits to the driver licensing office**.
- Applicants who are not U.S. citizens will be required to provide proof of lawful status. **Proof of lawful status is required for each visit to the driver licensing office**.
- Documents must be certified with a raised seal or stamp.
- Faxed or photocopied documents will NOT be accepted.
- Documents are subject to departmental review and approval.
- Additional information may be required.
- In some cases, document approval may not occur on the same day and may require an additional visit to the driver licensing office.
- Any document which states "NOT TO BE USED FOR PROOF OF IDENTIFICATION" will not be accepted for identity verification purposes.
- The Department may retain copies of any document presented.

1. Valid U.S. Citizenship or Proof of Lawful Status and U.S. Based Identity Verification

(Present **ONE** document listed below to establish proof of U.S citizenship or lawful status and identity.)

In the event of a name change, you must present document(s) (certified marriage license(s), certified divorce decree(s) or a court order) that links your new name to the name that currently exists on your permit, driver's license or State ID Card. Lawful status applicants may use a Petition of Name Change.

1. A certified birth certificate issued by a state government office. Individuals presenting city or county birth certificate may be asked to provide additional identification documents. Hospital issued birth certificates cannot be accepted nor can Puerto Rican birth certificates issued prior to September 30, 2010.
2. A valid, unexpired U.S. passport or passport card.
3. A valid, unexpired Record of Arrival and Departure in a valid foreign passport (I-94 or I-94A). If status is F1, F2, J1, J2, M1 or M2, an I-20 and/or DS-2019 will also be required to provide SEVIS information. If the I-94 or I-94A is stamped "Refugee" or the place of origin is Canada, the valid foreign passport is not required. If the I-94 or I-94A is stamped "Refugee" an I-797 may be required. If you have a current I-797 for any I-94 status, you may want to show this to help simplify the process. Visas, Form I-151, I-94W or I-94 Border Crosser will not be accepted.

4. A valid, unexpired Permanent Resident Card (I-551).
5. A valid, unexpired ADIT stamp "Processed for I-551, temporary evidence of lawful admission for permanent resident until "_____" in a valid foreign passport. After June 28, 2004 printed statement "Upon Endorsement Serves as Temporary I-551 Evidencing Permanent Resident for 1 Year" in a valid foreign passport, providing the proper placement of an admission stamp.
6. A valid, unexpired Employment Authorization Card (I-766).
7. Certificate of Naturalization, Form N-550 or Form N-570.
8. Certificate of Citizenship, Form N-560 or Form N-451.
9. Consular Report of Birth Abroad (CRBA) issued by the U.S. Department of State, Form FS-240, DS-1350 or FS-545.

2. Principal Address Verification

(Present **TWO** documents with your Nebraska principal address listed.)

A P.O. Box will not be accepted as proof of principal address. Proof of principal address must be from two different issuing sources.

If you are under 21 and cannot provide proof of principal address, parents or guardians' principal address documents will be accepted.

1. Account statement from a bank or other financial institution issued within the last 90 days.
2. Pay stub or earnings statement issued within the last 90 days with the name and address of the employer.
3. Federal, state or local government documents, issued within the last 90 days such as receipts.
4. Magazines issued within the last 90 days.
5. Any envelope, box or postcard that has been sent indicating a postmark or stamped date within the last 90 days.
6. Any correspondence, receipt, invoice dated within the last 90 days.
7. Valid Nebraska vehicle registration.
8. Valid life, health, auto or home insurance policy or card.
9. Valid real estate tax statement or receipt.
10. Any valid license (driver's, nursing, law, teaching, hair, fishing, etc.).
11. Nebraska voter registration card.
12. Mortgage, lease or rental agreement. (Lease and rental agreements must include the landlord's name and contact information.)
13. Nebraska DMV Renewal Notice.
14. Blank check or deposit slip.

3. Social Security Number or Exemption

Proof of social security number may be required and must include complete social security number. Proof of exemption will be required. All social security numbers and documents issued by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services will be verified.

1. Social Security Card.
2. W-2 form.
3. SSA-1099 form.

4. Pay stub showing applicant's name and social security number.
5. A valid, unexpired Record of Arrival and Departure in a valid foreign passport (I-94 or I-94A).

1D-2 NOT FOR FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

Individuals with a PAROLEE immigration status are allowed to receive Nebraska driver licenses/permits/state identification cards that are marked NOT FOR FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION. Applicants will need to meet the same identification, verification, and testing requirements as all others who apply. The cards carry a distinguishing mark that indicates they are NOT FOR FEDERAL IDENTIFICATION.

1D-3 Testing

- **Vision Test**
- The vision test is administered to all non-commercial permit and operator license applicants. Commercial motor vehicle applicants who self-certify as Category A will not be administered the DMV vision test.
- Minimum vision standards are required. The DMV vision test measures visual acuity and peripheral vision.
  - If corrective lenses are needed to meet the standards, they must be worn at all times while driving, and the license issued will indicate this.
  - If the standards are not met, either an ophthalmologist or optometrist will be required to check the findings.
  - Applicants who cannot meet the minimum vision standards will be denied a license.
- **Written Test**
  - There is a separate written test for each class of license. Information to pass the LPE, LPD, SCP, POP and operator's license (Class O) test can be found in this manual. Manuals for motorcycle (Class M) and commercial (Class A, B, or C) licenses can be found online at dmv.nebraska.gov/manuals.

    Written testing requirements for all non-commercial permit and driver license applicants are outlined in Section 1C,
- **Drive Test**

  The drive test measures the ability to operate a specific class of vehicle under typical driving conditions.
  - Driver licensing staff may, at their discretion, give a drive test to any license applicant.
  - The vehicle must be furnished by the applicant for the drive test and it must be representative of the type of license applied for. The vehicle must meet these requirements:
    1. Vehicle must be in good mechanical condition and have working brake lights.
    2. Model year vehicles 1964 or later must have a passenger seat belt that is clean and in working order for driver licensing staff's use.
    3. Model year vehicles 1973 or after must have passenger and driver seat belts that are clean and in working order for driver licensing staff and driver's use.
    4. Vehicle speedometer must work properly.

5. Interior must be clean.

- The test consists of, but is not limited to, the following maneuvers:
  1. Starting and stopping.
  2. Right and left turns.
  3. Lane usage and position.
  4. Stop signs and traffic signals.
  5. Speed control.
  6. Use of right of way.
  7. Parking and backing.

Drive testing requirements for all non-commercial permit and driver license applicants are outlined in Section 1C,

1D-4 Test Failure

- All applicants for Class O and Class M licenses that fail three successive drive tests will not be eligible to reapply until they: 1) show proof of successful completion of a DMV approved driver training course, or 2) have held an LPD for at least 90 days.
- A Return for Services form will be issued to an applicant if they are denied issuance of the document they applied for which will explain the reason for the denial.
- **Please bring the Return for Services form with you when returning to the driver licensing office.**
- Any test failed may not be retaken the same day.

1D-5 Test Passed

- Present the Issuance Certificate to any county treasurer (except Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy County Treasurers) or to the state driver licensing offices in Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy Counties within 90 days.

  Failure to do so will require a return to the driver licensing office.
- Pay the required fee. Be aware that some county treasurers and the state driver licensing offices in Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy Counties do not accept checks. Have cash on hand if in doubt.
- A 30-day receipt will be issued. *Note: The Transportation Security Administration does not accept the* 30-day receipt *as acceptable proof of identification to board planes or enter certain federal faclities.*
- In approximately 20 days, you will receive your permanent permit, license or State ID Card via U.S. Mail at the address you provided to driver licensing staff. Please ensure the address you provided DMV is current as these documents will not be forwarded to another address by the U.S. Postal Service.

1E Accommodations for Disabled Applicants

Accommodations will be made by the DMV for disabled applicants. Contact your local driver licensing or state DMV office ***prior*** to testing.

1F Appeal Process

- If an applicant is denied or refused a license or State ID Card, the driver licensing staff's decision can be appealed to the Director of the Department of Motor Vehicles as provided in Nebraska Revised Statute §60-4,114.

1G Military Personnel and Immediate Family

- There are special licensing rules for active duty military personnel and immediate family members stationed outside of Nebraska and holding a Nebraska license. These special licensing rules do not apply to members of the National Guard or reserves activated for training purposes only. If the license was valid on or after August 27, 1971, the license is valid while serving on active duty and for 60 days following a discharge or return to Nebraska – whichever is later.
- If you qualify for the military exemption, you may request a Form 07-08. Form 07-08 is a small card, that explains the exemption, which you will attach to your driver's license. To obtain a Form 07-08 contact the Driver and Vehicle Records Division at 402-471-3918.
- Failure to contact DMV will result in your driving record being purged from the DMV computer system one year after the expiration date appearing on the license. If your record is purged, law enforcement and your insurance company may question the validity of your license.
- A license may be renewed after expiration for individuals 21 or over without testing, within 60 days of military discharge or a return to the state while still on active duty. Appear before driver licensing staff and supply military orders, a DD214 or other proof of military member being stationed outside of Nebraska, and if discharged, date of discharge is required to be presented. Replacement licenses may also be obtained at any driver licensing office or online at dmv.nebraska.gov/services.
- If you live in Nebraska, you will be required to provide two forms of principal address. If you no longer have a principal address in Nebraska, you will be required to provide a current LES statement showing taxes paid to Nebraska and two forms of proof of principal address in the state you are residing in or for the APO/FPO address you are using.

1H Motor Voter Information

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

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

1I Online Document Availability

The following documents may be obtained online at dmv.nebraska.gov/services when all eligibility requirements are met. *(Non-U.S. citizens are not eligible for online services):*

- School Permit
  1. Has held a School Learner's Permit, Learner's Permit or combination for at least two months,
  2. Is at least 14 years and two months old and under age 16 years and 3 months old,
  3. Meets eligibility requirements for a School Permit, and
  4. Has successfully completed a DMV-approved driver safety course.
- Provisional Operator's Permit
  1. Has held a School Learner's Permit, Learner's Permit, School Permit or combination for at least six months,
  2. Holds a School Permit or have successfully completed a DMV-approved driver safety course, and

3. Is within 60 days of your 16th birthday and under age 18. **This document will not be produced until the day of your 16th birthday.**

- Class O Operator's License
  1. Has held your Provisional Operator's Permit for at least 12 months,
  2. Is at least 17 years old, and
  3. Has not accumulated three or more points on your driving record during the previous 12 month period.
- Class O License to a State ID Card
  1. A person who has a digital image and digital signature on file with the DMV can change from a Class O License to a State ID Card.
- Renew Class O (car) License, Class M (motorcycle) License or State ID Card
  1. Has a license expiring prior to your 72nd birthday. Note: Class O and Class M license holders may renew two consecutive times online. State ID Card holders may renew three consecutive times online. *The maximum age requirement does not pertain to State ID Card holders.*
- Renew Commercial Driver's License
  1. Has a license expiring prior to your 72nd birthday,
  2. Does not want to change your CDL self-certification category type, and
  3. Does not have the hazmat endorsement on your license.
- Obtain a new Ignition Interlock Permit
  1. Has been authorized to do so by the Financial Responsibility Division of the DMV, and
  2. Has held a Nebraska License within the last 12 months.
- Obtain a Replacement/Address Change of your Class O or Class M License, Ignition Interlock Permit, Sobriety Program Permit, CDL or State ID Card.
  1. For CDL - provided no change needed to medical self-certification category.

1J Organ and Tissue Donation Information

Nebraska Law allows all permit, license or State ID card holders age 16 and over to participate in organ and tissue donation declaration through the DMV.

If a person says yes to organ and/or tissue donation, a heart donor symbol will be placed on the front of the permit, license or State ID Card. The symbol will only appear when an individual elects to be an organ and tissue donor. If a person does not say yes to donation, the area will be blank. A minor (between 16 and 18 years old) may elect to be a donor, however their parents or legal adult guardians, if available, may amend their donation decision.

Organ donation status may be updated each time the permit, license or State ID Card is reissued. However, the donation status will remain in place should the permit, license or State ID Card expire. The donor status may be changed at anytime by applying for a replacement permit, license or State ID Card. A fee will be charged for this replacement.

You may also change your organ donor status (at no cost) by visiting liveonnebraska.org or by calling 402-733-1800.

Organ and tissue donation information is available at the DMV at the time of application. Additional information can also be requested at the time of application for a permit, license or State ID Card or by calling 402-733-1800.

Nebraska First Person Legislation allows a person to make the decision regarding organ donation for themselves and does not require additional consent. In addition, a donation

made by permit, license or State ID Card, donor card or donor registry cannot be rescinded by anyone after a person's death. If a person is a donor at the time of death, the family will be included in the donation process, but the decision to donate will not require authorization from them. The intent of the law is to ultimately honor the wishes of the deceased. It is important, however, to tell your family members that you have decided to become a donor, so they will understand your decision and support it.

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

1K Re-examination of Driving Capability

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

1L Renewal Information

- Licenses issued to individuals under 21 expire on the license holder's 21st birthday. Licenses issued to individuals 21 or older expire on the license holder's birthday in the fifth year after issuance. Individuals may apply for renewal 60 days prior to their 21st birthday, however, the license will not be valid until 30 days prior to the 21st birthday. Individuals 21 and over may renew 90 days prior to their birthday.
- Individuals over 21 who are going to be out of Nebraska during their regular renewal period may renew with driver licensing staff prior to the 90-day renewal period.
- Applicants that are out of Nebraska during their renewal period may renew prior to expiration or within one year after expiration of license by mail. Paperwork to complete this process may be requested by contacting the Department of Motor Vehicles at 402-471-3861.
- The DMV sends renewal notice postcards to individuals 30 days prior to the expiration of their current operator's license or State ID Card and 60 days prior to the expiration of their commercial driver's license.
- Prior to visiting a driver licensing office, please complete a data form. Present it and your renewal notice postcard (if you received one) to driver licensing staff. *If you scheduled an appointment online for Bellevue, Lincoln, or Omaha, your data form was completed electronically. It is unnecessary to bring in a paper data form if you have completed it online.*
- For your convenience, a data form available at dmv.nebraska.gov/forms.
- Individuals may also be eligible to renew online at dmv.nebraska.gov/services.

1M Replacement Operator Licenses/State ID Cards

- You can obtain a replacement document if you have:
  1. lost the card or your previous document has been destroyed,

2. changed your name, or
3. moved.

- Please refer to Section 1-D1 for acceptable proof of name and address change documents.
- State statute requires that name and address changes be made within 60 days of the change.
- Once a replacement license has been issued, the previously issued document is invalid and cannot be used as proof of identification.
- Individuals may obtain a replacement license or State ID Card at any driver licensing office. Replacement for a lost document or change of address can be obtained online at dmv.nebraska.gov/services.

1N Restrictions

Reasonable restrictions may be placed on a license or permit.

♦ Typical restrictions are:

B – Corrective Lenses
C – Mechanical Aids on Vehicle
E – Automatic Transmission
F – Outside Mirrors
G – Limited to Daylight Only
Q – No Interstate Driving
U – Automatic Turn Signals
V – Geographical Area (Specify)
W – No One Way Streets or Roadways
X – Maximum Speed Restriction (Specify)
Y – Two Lane, Two Way Traffic Only
Z – Special, as Specified by DMV

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

1O Veteran Designation

A "Veteran" designation may be placed on eligible veterans' driver licenses and State ID Cards.

Veterans must certify their eligibility through the Nebraska Department of Veterans' Affairs (NDVA) prior to any designation being added to their driver licenses or State ID Cards.

Questions related to this registry should be directed to:
Nebraska Department of Veterans' Affairs
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, NE 68509
402-471-2458
veterans.nebraska.gov

If the "Veteran" designation is added at renewal time, there is no extra fee to do so. Individuals may also apply for a replacement document outside of their renewal period to add the designation. A replacement document fee will be charged.

Veterans who are eligible and who want to add the "Veteran" designation to their driver licenses or State ID Cards are encouraged to do so at dmv.nebraska.gov/services. They may also do so at any driver licensing office.

1P General Information

- Please refer to Section 1-D1 for citizenship/lawful status, identification, address verification and social security number requirements.
- No person shall hold a permit or license with a State ID Card at the same time.
- Licenses and State ID Cards issued to U.S. Citizens under the age of 21 expire on the individual's 21st birthday. Licenses and State ID Cards issued to individuals 21 or older expire on the individual's birthday in the fifth year after issuance.
- Licenses and State ID Cards issued to individuals with lawful status shall only be valid during the period of time of the applicants' authorized stay in the United States or, if there is no definite end to the period of authorized stay, a period of one year.
- A current listing of fees may be found at: dmv.nebraska.gov/licenses-and-permits. Please contact your local county treasurer or the state driver licensing office in Douglas, Lancaster, and Sarpy Counties for information regarding acceptable methods of payment.
- If driving privileges are revoked or suspended in Nebraska or any other state or jurisdiction, a Nebraska license will not be issued.

1Q Suspensions, Revocations, Impoundments and Confiscations

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

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

Confiscation is the seizure of the license by a law enforcement officer for refusal to submit to or failure of an alcohol content test. The driver is issued a temporary license that is valid for 15 days. At the end of the 15 days the license is revoked unless a departmental hearing dismisses the violation.

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

- Motor Vehicle Homicide
- Repeated violations of traffic laws in any state. (See Section 1Q-2)
- Use of a vehicle while committing a crime.
- Being arrested or convicted of driving while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.
- Falsifying or withholding information on a license application.
- A driver is involved in a crash and leaves the scene without leaving name and address.
- Failure to comply with a citation or court judgment against a driver in Nebraska or another state.
- Alcoholism and drug addiction.
- Fleeing from a law officer to avoid arrest.
- Failure to submit to a chemical test.
- Reckless driving.

- Minor in possession.
- Juvenile drug violation.
- Any juvenile court conviction.
- Allowing someone other than the license holder to use the license.
- Having someone else take the license test.
- Conviction of No Proof of Insurance.
- Failure to have required minimum insurance liability coverage ($25,000 property, $50,000 personal injury) and involvement in an at fault crash.
- Failure to comply with a child or alimony support order.
- Failure by individuals under 21 to complete a driver improvement course after accumulating 6 points in one year.
- Intoxicated transportation of a child.
- Violating terms of a School Learner's Permit, School Permit or Learner's Permit. *Note: In addition, individual will not be eligible for any permit until they have reached the age of 16.*

1Q-2 Point Revocation Procedures

- Accumulating 12 points in a two-year period causes automatic revocation of the operator's license for six months.
- A letter from the Department of Motor Vehicles informs applicants of the revocation and directs the surrender of the license.
- Persons who fail to surrender the license will be fined $500 or less, and/or imprisoned in county jail for 30 days or less.
- Persons whose license or privilege has been revoked under the Nebraska Point System Law must successfully complete a driver's education and training course consisting of at least four (4) hours of instruction approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles at their own cost. Course must be successfully completed before the license or privilege to drive can be reinstated.
- Proof of financial responsibility must be maintained for three years following the ending date of the original revocation. Proof of financial responsibility is usually provided with a written certification of insurance from an insurance company, identified as Form SR-22.
- Persons whose license or privileges are revoked under the Nebraska Point System Law twice in five (5) years lose their license or privilege for three (3) years. In addition, the person must give and maintain proof of financial responsibility for three (3) years. Such persons ***must*** successfully complete a driver's education and training course consisting of at least four (4) hours of instruction approved by the Department of Motor Vehicles at their own cost. The course must be successfully completed before the license or privilege to drive can be reinstated.

1Q-3 The Nebraska "Point System"

- Conviction of Motor Vehicle Homicide .....12 points
- Third offense drunk driving .....12 points
- Failure to report a crash to law enforcement.....6 points
- Failure to render aid in a crash in which you are involved .....6 points

- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs .....6 points
- Willful reckless driving (deliberate and intentional) .....6 points
- Leave the scene of a crash.....6 points
- Reckless (rash, heedless, dangerous) driving.....5 points
- Careless (inattentive, forgetful, inconsiderate) driving.....4 points
- Failure to yield to a pedestrian with bodily injury to the pedestrian .....4 points
- Using a handheld wireless communication device to read, type or send written communication while operating a motor vehicle.....3 points
- Negligent (indifferent, offhand, neglectful) driving .....3 points
- Violate school bus crossing (arm out and flashing red signal lights).....3 points
- Failure to yield to a pedestrian with no bodily injury to pedestrian .....2 points
- Unlawful obstruction or interference of the view of an operator ....1 point
- Failure to submit to an alcohol content test .....1 point
- Violation of Child Restraint Law.....1 point
- Speeding: Points are assessed for speeding on the basis of miles per hour (MPH) over the posted speed limit and the type of road:

Inside City Limits	**Outside City Limits**
1 thru 5 MPH……..1 Point (Citation date prior to 11/14/20)	1 thru 5 MPH……...1 Point (Citation date prior to 11/14/20)
1 thru 5 MPH……..0 Point (Citation date on or after 11/14/20)	1 thru 5 MPH……..0 Point (Citation date on or after 11/14/20)
	over 5 thru 10 MPH .....1 Point
over 5 thru 10 MPH .....2 Points	over 10 thru 15 MPH .....2 Points
over 10 MPH thru 35 MPH ....3 Points	over 15 MPH thru 35 MPH ...3 Points
over 35 MPH .....4 Points	over 35 MPH .....4 Points

- Operating a vehicle with an expired license or if no license has ever been issued is a 1 point violation.
- POP and SCP passenger violation and POP, LPD, SCP and LPE wireless communication device violation – 1 point is assessed.
- One (1) point is assessed for all other traffic violations. No points are assessed for parking, muffler, no valid operator's license on person, or for violations involving occupant protection system, motorcycle or a moped protective helmet.
- Upon conviction of a violation, points are assessed to a driving record as of the date of violation. Convictions remain on the record for five years; however, the points no longer count two years after the date of violation.
- When convicted of a traffic violation in another state, points are assessed against a driving record as if the violation occurred in Nebraska.
- A credit of 2 points may be granted to a driver successfully completing a DMV approved driver improvement course prior to twelve points being accumulated. This can only be utilized every five years. This course must be completed prior to the ***date of violation*** which would assess the twelfth point. CDL/CLP holders are not eligible for the 2-point credit.

1Q-4 Court Ordered Revocation Procedures

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

1Q-5 Court Ordered Impoundment Procedures

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

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

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

1Q-7 Administrative License Revocation

- The ALR law authorizes law enforcement to immediately confiscate a driver's license for failure of an alcohol test or refusal to submit to a chemical test for alcohol or drugs.
- Drivers receive a temporary license which expires 15 days after it is issued.
- The temporary license can be issued by a law enforcement officer following an arrest for DUI or refusal, but the DMV may also serve the temporary license to a driver by mail.
- First time offenders who fail an alcohol test serve a 180 day administrative license revocation (ALR).
- Subsequent offenders who fail an alcohol test serve a one year ALR.
- Persons who refuse to submit to a chemical test for alcohol or drugs must serve a one year ALR.
- A driver arrested for Driving Under the Influence (DUI) subject to an ALR may request a hearing to contest the revocation. A driver who petitions for an ALR hearing is not allowed an Ignition Interlock Permit (IIP) or a Sobriety Program Permit (SPP) for driving until it is ordered by the court as part of the criminal sentence for DUI.

- If the driver waives a hearing, the driver will be able to serve all or part of his or her administrative license revocation period using an ignition interlock permit (IIP) to operate a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device. Eligibility for an IIP and interlock device will be determined by a person's driving record for ALR and by the court at sentencing.

1Q-8 Sobriety Program Permit

- An individual participating in the 24/7 program and has a court certified order is required to obtain a Sobriety Program Permit (SPP).
- The SPP allows a participant to drive during the Administrative License Revocation (ALR) as long as the person is otherwise eligible based upon their driving record.
- Subsequent offenders must wait the 45 days after the temporary license expires to be eligible to apply for the SPP during an ALR revocation. The SPP will be valid for the balance of the one year revocation.
- For a refusal to submit to a test, the offender must wait 90 days after the temporary license expires to apply for the SPP. The SPP will be valid for the balance of the one year ALR revocation period.
- The Permit will be revoked upon receipt of an abstract of conviction revoking the individual's operating privileges or an order from the court revoking the individual's SPP.
- The participant must be age 18 and has held or tested for a Class O or Class M license.
- The SPP is not valid for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle.

1Q-9 Employment Drive Permit

- When driving privileges are revoked under the point system or as a result of a child support revocation, an application may be submitted for an employment drive permit. Employment Drive Permits only allow the holder to drive to and from the work location and home via the most direct route and strictly in reference to the terms of employment.
- An Employment Drive Permit cannot be used to operate a commercial motor vehicle.

1Q-10 Ignition Interlock Permit

- When driving privileges are revoked for an Administrative License Revocation (ALR) and/or an alcohol related court conviction, the individual may be eligible to obtain an Ignition Interlock Permit (IIP).
- When the applicable requirements are met and the individual is eligible for an IIP, the individual is then authorized to be issued an IIP. After the IIP is issued the individual is allowed to drive during the revocation period.
- First time offenders subject to an ALR may install an ignition interlock system and apply for an Ignition Interlock Permit (IIP) after the 15 day temporary license expires. The IIP will be valid for six months and allow driving in a vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock system.
- Subsequent offenders must wait 45 days after the temporary license expires to be eligible to apply for the IIP during an ALR revocation. The IIP will be valid for the balance of the one year revocation period.

- For a refusal to submit to a test, the offender must wait 90 days after the temporary license expires to apply for the IIP. The IIP will be valid for the balance of the one year ALR revocation period.
- The Board of Pardons or a court may order the use of an ignition interlock device. The Board of Pardons or a court may order a driver to get an IIP to operate a motor vehicle equipped with an ignition interlock device for a period of time up to fifteen years, depending on the driver's driver record and prior convictions.
- A conviction of a driver tampering with or circumventing an interlock system or driving a vehicle without an interlock is a Class I Misdemeanor. If the driver has an alcohol content of at least .02 with the above indicated violations, it is a Class IV Felony.
- An ignition interlock device and/or IIP cannot be used to operate a commercial motor vehicle if the driver's driver license has been revoked. The back of the license will state this.
- A driver must have held a Class O or Class M license to be eligible for an IIP.

1Q-11 Medical Hardship Driving Permit

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

1Q-12 Fleeing to Avoid Arrest

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

1Q-13 Leaving the Scene

- Persons who leave the scene of a motor vehicle crash may have their driver license revoked for up to one year upon conviction.

1Q-14 Minor in Possession (Age 20 and Younger)

- For a conviction of minor in possession the permit or license will be impounded by the court for 30 days. For a second offense the permit or license will be impounded by the court for 90 days. For a third or subsequent offense the permit or license will be impounded by the court for 12 months. If the person convicted does not have a permit or license, they will be prohibited from obtaining a permit or license for the same period as indicated for impoundment of the permit or license.

1Q-15 Juvenile Court Drug-Related Offenses (17 and Younger)

- For a juvenile court conviction of a minor for drug-related offenses the permit or license will be impounded by the court for 30 days. For a second offense the permit or license will be impounded by the court for 90 days. For a third or subsequent offense the permit or license will be impounded by the court for 12 months. If the person convicted does not have a permit or license they will be prohibited from obtaining a permit or license for the same period as indicated for the impoundment of the permit or license.

1Q-16 Any Juvenile Court Offenses (17 and Younger)

- For any juvenile court conviction of a minor for any offense the court may impound the permit or license for 30 days. If the person does not have a permit or license they will be prohibited from obtaining a permit or license for the 30 days.

1Q-17 Reinstatement Requirements

- Any driver who has his or her driver's license suspended, revoked, cancelled or disqualified must complete the reinstatement process prior to being issued a new driver's license. Reinstatement requirements vary according to the reason the driver's license was removed. To find your driver's license reinstatement requirement go online at nebraska.gov/dmv/reinstatements/client.cgi.

SECTION 2

Important Driver Information

2A Alcohol, Drugs, and Driving

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

Implied Consent Law

Refusal to submit to a chemical test of blood, breath, or urine for alcohol or drugs at the request of a law enforcement officer is a separate crime for which a person may be charged. Any driver that operates a vehicle on Nebraska roadways has already agreed to submit to a chemical test or tests when requested by a law enforcement officer. Refusing to submit to such test or tests or failing to complete a chemical test of blood, breath, or urine in the judgment of the officer, will result in a violation of Nebraska's "Implied Consent" law. Drivers who refuse to take the requested test can be criminally convicted for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs or have the license administratively revoked. The administrative sanction for refusal is one year of license revocation. Criminal penalties for refusal are the same as criminal penalties for a DUI BAC .15 or over conviction. A convicted person's license may be revoked from two to fifteen years (depending on the number of prior convictions) in addition to fines and jail time. Neb Rev. Stat. §60-6,197.03 (5), (6), (8), and (10).

- Most individuals exhibit signs of significant impairment and intoxication well below the unlawful intoxication level of .08 blood alcohol concentration (BAC).
- Many factors affect an individual's absorption of alcohol. These include: 1) weight, 2) sex (a higher proportion of a woman's body weight is in fat and fat absorbs less alcohol than muscle tissue), 3) amount of food in the digestive tract, and 4) time spent drinking.
- Some drinkers can appear to be in control, but drinks consumed seriously impairs their driving abilities.
- REACTION TIME – Simple reaction time is impaired at .04% BAC. When the driver must choose from a number of responses (choice reaction), impairment begins at .03% BAC.

- TRACKING – A driver monitoring the vehicle's position on the roadway is an example of tracking. The ability to track a single object is impaired at .05% BAC. If two or more objects must be tracked at once, performance is reduced at even lower BAC's.
- ATTENTION – A person can concentrate on a single task at BAC's as high as .08%. But, if the driver must divide his or her attention between tasks, impairment is present below .05%.
- COMPREHENSION – An increase in the time it takes the brain to understand what it has seen or heard occurs at .05% BAC.
- VISION – Control over eye movement and the ability to merge two images into one declines at .05% BAC. The ability to perceive detail in an object in motion also declines at .05% BAC.
- COORDINATION – BAC's at .05% impair tasks which require highly controlled muscular movements, such as coordination of hands and feet.
- ROAD TEST PERFORMANCE – a BAC of .08% impairs accuracy of steering, braking, speed control, lane tracking, gear changing, and judgement of speed and distance. Ability to respond to emergencies is impaired at .04% BAC.
- CRASH RISK – The risk of being in a crash begins to rise noticeably between .04% and .05% BAC, and increases rapidly thereafter. At .05% BAC a driver is twice as likely to be involved in a fatal crash than a non-drinking driver. By the time a driver reaches .08% BAC, he or she is three times more likely to be involved in a fatal crash than a non-drinking driver. The higher the BAC, the higher the probability that the impaired driver will have been at fault in a crash.
- Alcohol and/or drugs and driving do not mix. If you plan to consume alcohol beverages, always make arrangements for a designated driver or alternative transportation.
- Only time can reduce the alcohol level and the effects from the body. Nebraska averages over 8,000 arrests annually for driving violations involving alcohol or drugs. **DRINKING** and **DRIVING** is dangerous. Be safe and sober.

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

2B Air Bags – Child Restraints and Seat Belts

Definition of Primary and Secondary Laws:

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

Air Bags

- Air bags are an added safety feature and do not replace wearing a seat belt. When combined with seat belts, airbags provide improved crash protection.
- The driver's recommended hand position for vehicles equipped with airbags located in the steering wheel is the 9 o'clock and 3 o'clock position.
- It is possible that when an air bag deploys, even in a low speed crash, it can pose some risk of injury to children, elderly drivers and passengers, and short statured adults.
- For maximum safety, children age 12 and younger should ride in the rear seat.
- Never use a rear facing infant safety seat in the front passenger seat of an air bag equipped vehicle.
- If a forward facing child safety seat is placed in an air bag equipped seating position,

slide the vehicle seat as far back as possible, out of the air bag's path.

- Drivers of air bag-equipped vehicles should allow at least 10 inches of space between themselves and the steering wheel.
- Questions concerning air bags can be directed to the DOT Vehicle Safety Hotline (Toll Free: 1-888-327-4236/Hard of Hearing (TTY): 1-800-424-9153) or nhtsa.gov/recall.

Child Passenger Restraint Law

- Children ride rear-facing up to age two or until they reach upper height or weight limit allowed by the car seat's manufacturer.
- Children up to age eight must ride correctly secured in a federally approved child safety seat. and occupy a seat or seats, other than a front seat, if such seat or seats are equipped with a passenger restraint system and such seat or seats are not already occupied by a child or children under eight years of age. (Primary Law)
- Children ages eight up to age eighteen must ride secured in a seat belt or child safety seat. (Secondary Law)
- Children up to age eighteen are prohibited from riding in cargo areas. (Primary Law)
- If the driver holds a Provisional Operators Permit or a School Permit, all passengers must ride buckled up. (Secondary Law)
- Applies to all seating positions in the vehicle.
- Violation carries a $25 fine plus court costs and 1 point is assessed against the operator's driving record.
- Childcare providers must transport all children securely in an appropriate safety seat or seat belt. Violation may include revocation of childcare license. (Primary Law)

Occupant Protection Law

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

2C Children and Pets

- Never under any circumstance leave children unattended or unsupervised in a motor vehicle.
- It only takes a few minutes for an animal left in a car to suffer heatstroke and die, even if the temperature outside is relatively mild. Do not leave pets in a motor vehicle.

2D "Don't Veer for Deer" – Driver Tips

- In passenger vehicles, you are more at risk for death or injury if you swerve to avoid hitting deer. If you are about to hit a deer, your safest action is to BRAKE (firmly), STEER (to maintain control) and STOP (as safely as possible).
- To lessen your risk DON'T VEER off the roadway, out of control, or into oncoming traffic.
- Reduce your risk for deer crashes by improving your vision, slowing down in marked deer caution zones and driving within the range of your headlights.
- Watch for deer from dusk to dawn, spring and fall, near waterways and near wooded areas. Remember deer are unpredictable and travel in groups, so watch for more than one and always buckle up.

2E Health and Driving

Health

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

- **Emotions.** Driving demands full attention. Emotional control and stability is essential for safe driving.
- **Vision.** The most critical of the senses for a driver is vision. Good vision means:
  - Being able to identify critical objects ahead and do something about them.
  - Having good side vision allows objects to be seen moving in from the sides.
  - Being able to judge distances allows for good decisions to be made.
- **Hearing.** Being able to hear horns, sirens, and the noise from other vehicles can aid a driver in making safe decisions. Hard of Hearing drivers should use hearing aids, when possible, or enhance vision skills to compensate.
- **Illness.** Disease or disability may interfere with safe driving. A physician should be consulted to determine driving ability. Driving under the following conditions may be hazardous:
  - EPILEPSY. If under medical control, epilepsy is not dangerous, however, if an applicant indicates that they have had a seizure or loss of consciousness within a three month period prior to renewing or obtaining an operator's license, they will be asked to have a physician certify that they are capable of safely operating a motor vehicle.
  - DIABETES. Diabetics are advised to have regular vision checks.
  - HEART CONDITION. Individuals with heart disease, high blood pressure, or circulation problems should drive only after consulting a physician.
- Any person who is a diabetic, has a heart condition or suffers from any other medical condition that results in an incident that involved a loss of consciousness within a three month period prior to obtaining or renewing an operator's license will be required to have a physician certify that they are capable of safely operating a motor vehicle.
- Physicians and/or pharmacist should be consulted regarding any prescription medication and its possible effects on driving. Over-the-counter medication packaging should be reviewed for possible side effects that may affect driving abilities.

2F Nitrous Oxide Use Prohibited

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

2G What to Do and Expect When Pulled Over by Police

Law enforcement officers are responsible for conducting traffic stops when they have reasonable suspicion of a traffic violation or a criminal violation. Being stopped by an officer can be a stressful experience for the driver, any passengers, and for the officer, too. Knowing what to do during the stop will help ensure your safety and the safety of others.

When you see emergency lights behind you, it is important for you and your passengers to stay calm and cooperate.

Remember to:

- Activate your turn signal and pull off or to the side of the roadway as soon as it is safe to do so.

- Turn off the engine and any audio devices.
- Stay in your vehicle unless directed by the officer to exit.
- Turn on your interior lights if you are pulled over at night to assist with visibility. Officers may use a spotlight for additional visibility.
- Keep your hands on the steering wheel or in a visible location so they are easily observable.
- Follow all instructions the officer gives you or your passengers.

The officer may approach either side of the vehicle. When the officer approaches the vehicle, remember to:

- Lower the corresponding window so you and the officer can better communicate.
- Let the officer know if you have a weapon in the vehicle upon first contact.
- Wait for the officer's instructions before reaching for your driver's license or vehicle documents.

When conducting the stop, the officer will typically:

- Show their law enforcement credentials if they are not in uniform. If they do not show their credentials, you may ask to see them.
- Explain why you were stopped/ask questions about your trip.
- Ask for your driver's license, proof of insurance, and vehicle registration. If the documents are out of reach, tell the officer where they are and wait for the officer's acknowledgement before reaching to retrieve the documents.

In some cases, the officer may:

- Ask you to exit the vehicle. In this case, keep your hands visible, exit the vehicle, and stand in a location as directed by the officer.
- Impose a sanction such as a warning, traffic ticket which may include a fine, or arrest. The officer will typically explain whatever action is being taken. If they do not, you may ask them to do so.

If you have questions, respectfully ask the officer to clarify. If you disagree with the officer's decision or course of action, do not prolong the contact by arguing with the officer. Rather, you may seek to contest the decision in court through established legal channels. ***Your acceptance and signature on a traffic ticket is not an admission of guilt.*** However, the ***refusal to sign a traffic ticket may result in your arrest.***

If you believe the officer acted inappropriately or have questions regarding their conduct you may request to speak to a supervisor. This is best done as soon as possible after the stop.

Following these procedures can help make a traffic stop a safe experience for all parties involved.

2H Proof of Financial Responsibility (Insurance)

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

2I Reporting Motor Vehicle Safety Problems

If you own a vehicle that you feel has a safety defect, you should report the problem to

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

The DOT Vehicle Safety Hotline can be dialed toll free at 1-888-DASH-2-DOT (1-888- 327-4236) or a report of the safety defect can be filed at .nhtsa.gov/report-a-safety-problem#index

2J Required Equipment

The following equipment is required on vehicles by Nebraska law:

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

2K Safey Recall

Check if your vehicle may have been the subject of a safety recall by the manufacturer at nhtsa.gov/recall. You will need your vehicle identification number (VIN) usually located on the lower corner below the windshield.

2L Steering Wheel Locking Mechanism

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

2M Sunscreening and Window Tinting Restrictions

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

2N Tire Pressure/Tread Depth

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:

1. Purchase a trusted pressure gauge.
2. Open your car door and on the inside dam there should be a sticker with your vehicle's recommended PSI (the measurement for tire pressure).
3. Check your tires "cold" – before you've driven or at least three hours after you've driven.
4. 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.)
5. 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.
6. 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.

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

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

SECTION 3

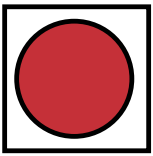
Signs, Signals and Markings

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

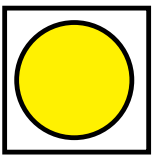
3A Traffic Signals

The standard sequence of an automated traffic signal is green-yellow red-green. These signals must be obeyed unless a traffic officer is directing traffic or to make room for emergency vehicles. If a traffic signal is not operational (dark) because of a power failure or other cause and no peace officer, flagger or other traffic control is in place, the intersection shall be treated as an all-way stop.

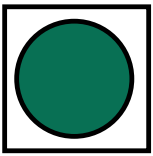
3A-1 Color and Types



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



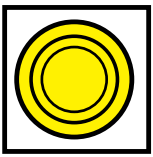
- **Yellow.** Caution – a steady yellow light is a warning that the light is about to change. If the vehicle has not entered the intersection, it should be brought to a safe stop. If in the intersection, continue moving and clear it safely. Speeding up to "beat the light" is unlawful.



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



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



- **Flashing Yellow Light.** Be alert and proceed with caution. Flashing yellow warning beacons are commonly used to draw attention to a sign or a location that requires extra attention or action from drivers.



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



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

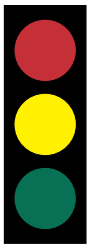


- **Flashing Yellow Arrow.** If in the proper lane, traffic may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the arrow. Yield the right-of-way to pedestrians in an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic using the intersection.



- **Green Arrow.** If in the proper lane, proceed in the direction of the arrow when the roadway is clear.

3A-2 Turning on Red



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

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

3A-3 Lane Use Signals

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



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



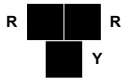
- A steady yellow "X" signal means the driver should move out of the lane as soon as safely possible as a red "X" will soon appear.



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

3A- 4 Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon

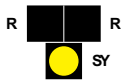
A pedestrian hybrid beacon is a special type of device used to warn and control traffic at an unsignalized location to assist pedestrians in crossing a street or highway at a marked crosswalk.



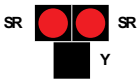
□♦ The pedestrian hybrid beacon consists of two side by side red indications centered over a yellow indication.



□♦ The beacon starts with a flashing yellow. This warns the driver that the beacon will soon be solid yellow and the driver must stop.



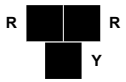
♦ After a short flashing period, the beacon is a solid yellow. This has the same meaning as a normal yellow light.



♦ After the yellow, the beacon turns red. Both red lights are illuminated. During this interval, the driver must stop for the red and remain stopped. The pedestrians have a WALK signal at this time.



□♦ After the WALK is complete, the reds flash in a back and forth pattern. During this interval the pedestrians have a flashing DON'T WALK signal. Drivers approaching the red flashing beacons must stop and verify that no pedestrian is in their lane nor in any adjacent lane before proceeding.



♦ After the pedestrian cycle is complete, the beacons will be dark. The state statute requiring vehicles approaching a dark traffic signal to stop does not apply to these midblock beacons.

Legend

SY Steady yellow
FY Flashing yellow
SR Steady red
FR Flashing red

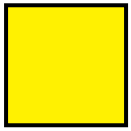
3B Traffic Signs

3B-1 Sign Colors

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



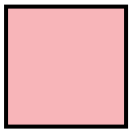
Red – Stop, yield, do not enter or wrong way.



Yellow – Used on warning signs to call attention to unexpected conditions.



Yellow-Green – Used for warning signs specific to pedestrians, bicycles, playgrounds, schools and school buses.



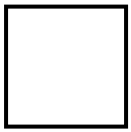
Pink – Incident management signs.



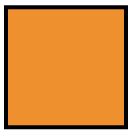
Green – Guide information, such as distance or direction.



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



White – Regulatory, such as speed limits.



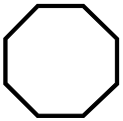
Orange – Alert to road workers, construction area.



Brown – Recreation and cultural interest areas.

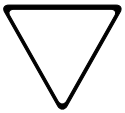
3B-2 Sign Shapes

Sign shapes also indicate the sign's message.



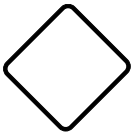
- **Octagon: STOP**

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



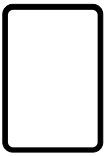
- **Triangle: YIELD**

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



- **Diamond: WARNING**

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



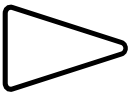
- **Rectangle: REGULATORY OR GUIDE**

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



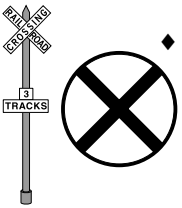
- **Pentagon: SCHOOL AND SCHOOL CROSSING**

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



- **Pennant: NO PASSING ZONE**

  Signs indicate a no passing zone.



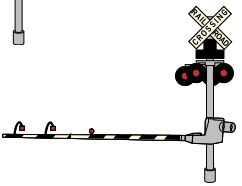
- **Crossbuck and Circle: RAILROAD CROSSING**

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



- **Flashing light signals**

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



- **Gates**

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

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

3B-3 Regulatory Signs

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



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



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



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



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



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



- **No U-Turn** – U-turn prohibited.





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



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



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



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



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



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

3B-4 Warning Signs

Warning signs call attention to unexpected conditions.



- **Signal Ahead** – Traffic signal is ahead. Be prepared to stop.



- **Reduce Speed Ahead** – Informs motorists of a reduced speed zone.



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



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



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



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



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



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



- **Advisory Exit Speed Sign** – The advisory safe speed for an exit from a freeway or expressway.



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



- **Lane Ends** – The lane ends soon and a merging maneuver will be required. The sign shown is a right lane end sign.



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



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



- **Deer Crossing** – Deer often cross the roadway in this area. Be alert, slow down if you see a deer. Deer may be present along any roadway throughout Nebraska, always be cautious. The sign is only installed in higher deer-vehicle conflict areas of deer crossings. The deer can cross anywhere.



- **Horse-Drawn Vehicle** – this sign is posted in areas where slow moving, horse-drawn vehicles often cross or share the roadway with motorized vehicles.



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



- **School Advance Crossing –** A crosswalk where school children cross the roadway is ahead.



- **School Crossing –** placed at the location where school children cross the roadway. Obey signs from school crossing guards.



- **Bicycle** – Be alert for bicyclists crossing the street.



- **Reverse Turn** – Just ahead, the road turns sharply right, then left. May be shown as left or right



- **Reverse Curve** – Just ahead, the road curves right, then left. May be shown as left or right.



- **Curve** – There is a gradual curve to the right ahead. Slow down to the safe speed indicated. May be shown as left or right.



- **Advisory Speed Plaque** – Supplements a warning (diamond) sign to indicate the advisory speed for the condition.



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



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



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



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



- **Roundabout** – A roundabout intersection is ahead. Slow down and YIELD at the roundabout. Yield to all vehicles approaching on your left already in the roundabout.



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



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



- **No Train Horn** – Installed under the Railroad Crossing signs in locations where a quiet zone has been established.Trains do not blow the horn at this location.



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



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



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



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



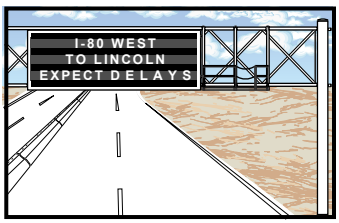
- **Reference Post Marker** – These signs are located on Nebraska highways in one mile increments to serve as a reference point for drivers to use when assistance is needed, or an emergency exists.



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



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



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

3B-6 Work Zone Devices

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

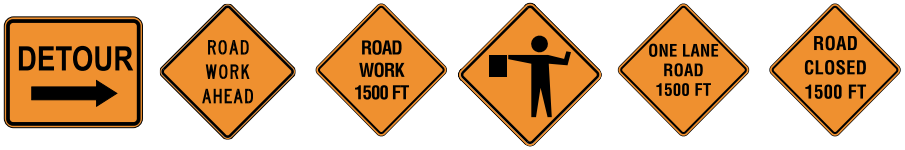
How should you react to work zone warning signs?

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

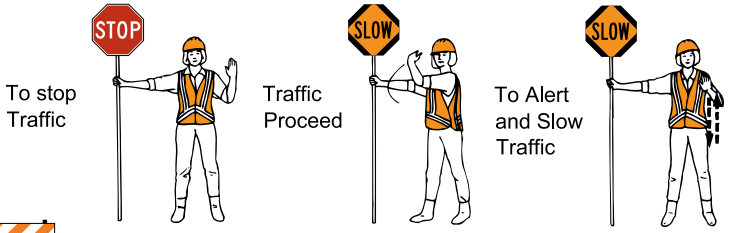


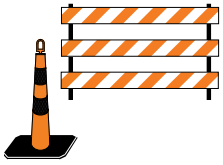
♦ **Flashing Arrow Panels** – Large flashing or sequencing arrow panels may be used in work zones to guide drivers into certain traffic lanes and to inform them that part of the road ahead is closed.

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



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





♦ **Channelizing Devices** – Barricades, vertical panels, drums and cones are the most commonly used devices to guide drivers safely through the work zone.

3C Pavement Markings

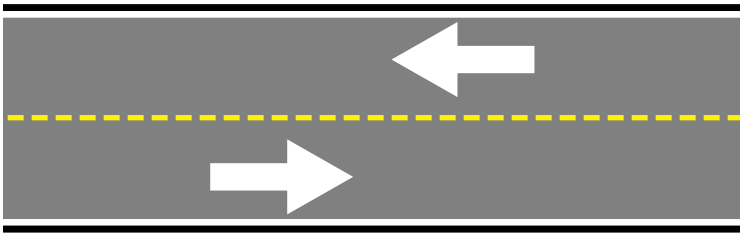
Road markings are used to guide and warn drivers as well as regulate traffic. Markings may be either yellow or white and used alone or in combinations.

3C-1 Yellow Center Line Markings

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

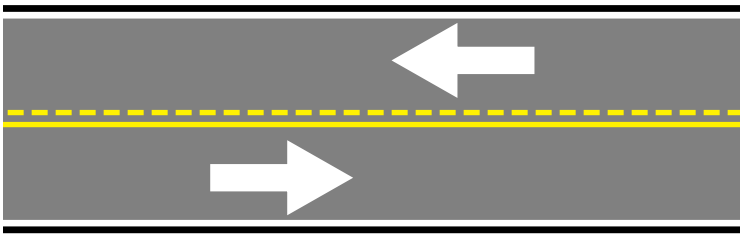
Broken

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



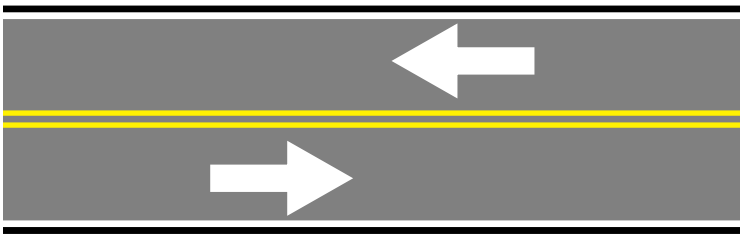
Solid and Broken

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



Double Yellow

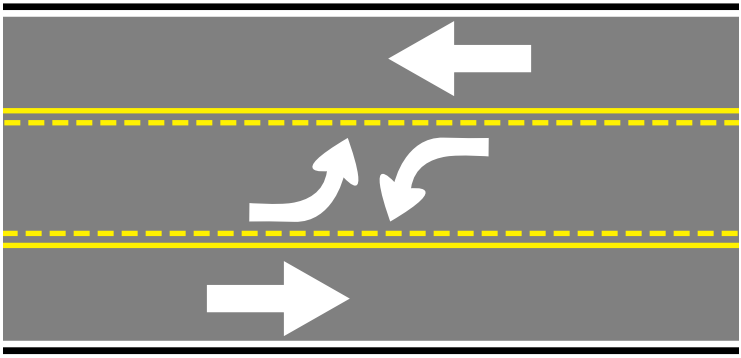
Double solid yellow lines mark the center of the road and separate oncoming traffic. Passing is not allowed in either direction. Making a left turn or avoiding an obstruction are the only lawful crossings allowed over double yellow lines, when turning into or from an alley, private road, or driveway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



3C-2 Yellow Lane Line Markings

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

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

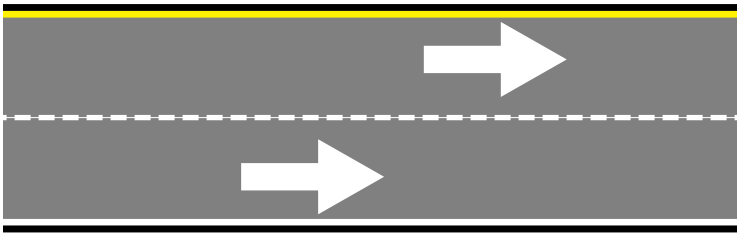


3C-3 White Lane Line Markings

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

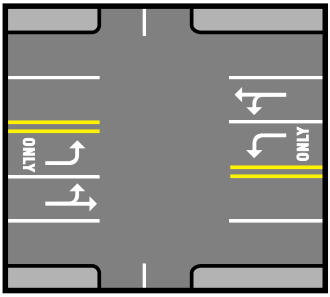
Broken

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



Solid with Turn Lane Arrow

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



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

3C-4 Other Pavement Markings

Stop Lines

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

Crosswalk Markings

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

Railroad Crossing Markings

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

Rumble Strips

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

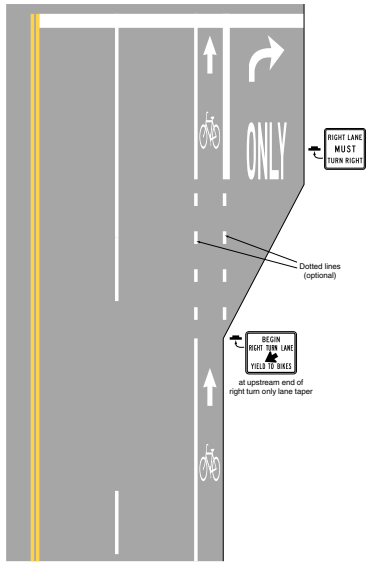
Two-Way Left Turn Lane Markings

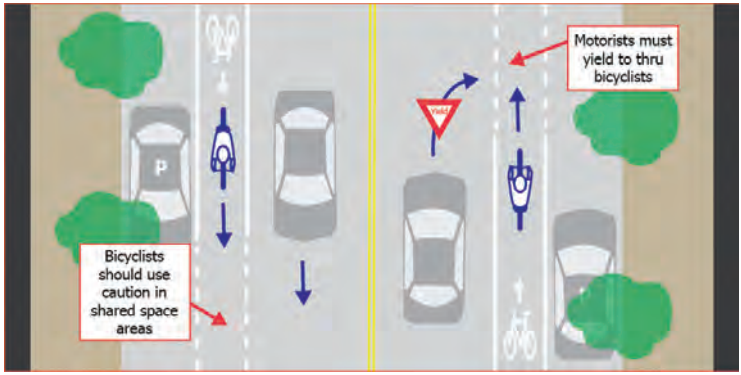
A driver may use the center lane to make a left turn. Caution should be used since there may be left-turning vehicles from the opposite direction also using the lane. The lane cannot be used to pass other vehicles.

Bike Lanes

Bike lanes are a portion of a roadway that has been designated for the exclusive use by bicyclists. Bike lanes are designed to separate bicycle traffic from motorized vehicle traffic. It is illegal to drive in these lanes. However, motorists may cross over the bike lane to move into another appropriate travel lane, to enter or exit on-street parking spaces or to enter or exit private property. Before crossing a bike lane, make sure it is safe to do so. Yield the right-of-way to approaching bicyclists. When the bike lane is clear, signal your intention to turn and then move into the bike lane before making the turn.

Example of Bicycle Lane Treatment at a Right Turn Only Lane





Shared Lane

Shared lane markings are used to indicate the lane is shared by both motor vehicles and bicyclists. The markings may be placed in the travel lane to indicate where bicyclists should preferably ride. Motorists should avoid passing bicyclists until a safe distance of no less than three feet clearance exists.

SECTION 4

Rules of the Road

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

4A Slower Traffic – Keep Right

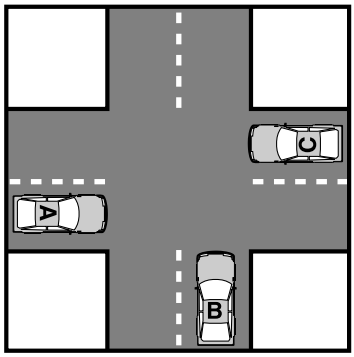
Any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions existing must be driven in the right lane when available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

4B Right-of-Way

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

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

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



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

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

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

4B-3 At intersectisons with two-way stops:

- Come to a full stop prior to entering the intersection from the stop signs.

- Look in all directions for approaching pedestrians and vehicles.
- Wait until all conflicting pedestrians and vehicles have cleared before proceeding into the intersection.

4B-4 At intersections with four-way stops:

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

4B-5 Rules for Driving Roundabouts

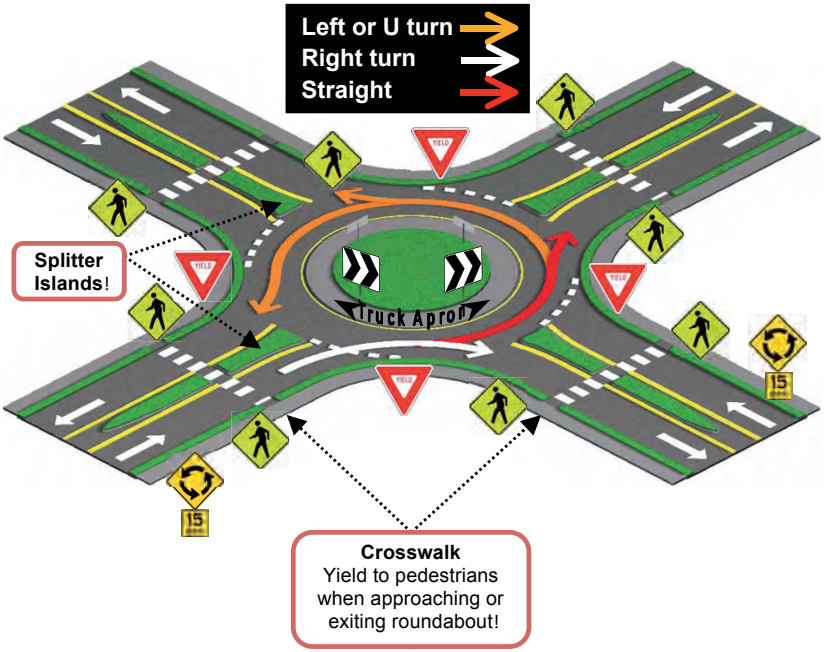
When driving a roundabout, the same general rules apply for maneuvering through any other type of intersection. However traffic flows one-way in a counter-clockwise direction around the center island.

Large vehicles need more space when driving in a roundabout. Roundabouts provide truck aprons, raised paved areas next to the circular roadway for the rear wheels of large trucks to use when turning.

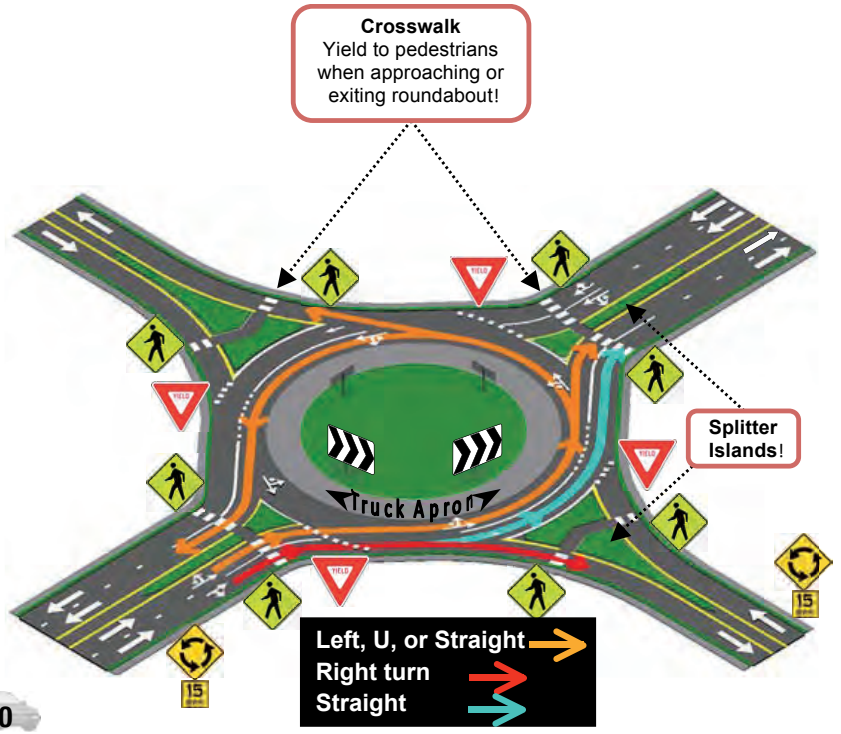
- **Rules for driving a roundabout**
  - Slow down to the posted advisory speed.
  - Yield to pedestrians and bicyclists in the crosswalk as you approach the roundabout.
  - Yield to traffic approaching on your left already in the roundabout.
  - Enter the roundabout circle when there is a safe gap in traffic.
  - As you approach your exit, turn on your right-turn signal.
  - Yield to pedestrians and bicyclists in the crosswalk as you exit.
  - Truck aprons are not to be used by cars, SUVs, pickup trucks, bicyclists or pedestrians.
- **Additional rules for driving a dual-lane roundabout** – It is very important to observe signs and arrows to determine which is the proper lane to use **before entering the circular roadway**. In general:
  - To make a left turn, choose the shared through/left-turn lane.
  - To make a right turn, choose the shared through/right-turn lane.
  - To go straight, observe the signs and arrows to see which lane is meant for through traffic.
  - Yield to ***ALL*** traffic on your left already in the roundabout before entering.
  - **Stay in your designated lane.**
  - Avoid driving next to or passing large trucks approaching and maneuvering through a roundabout as trucks might cross into other lanes or onto the truck apron when turning.

  Emergency vehicles in the roundabout
  - Always yield to emergency vehicles.
  - If you have not entered the roundabout, pull over and allow the emergency vehicle to pass.
  - If you have entered the roundabout, continue to your exit, then once beyond the splitter island, pull over and allow the emergency vehicles to pass.
  - Avoid stopping within the roundabout

Driving Single-Lane Roundabouts



Driving Dual-Lane Roundabouts

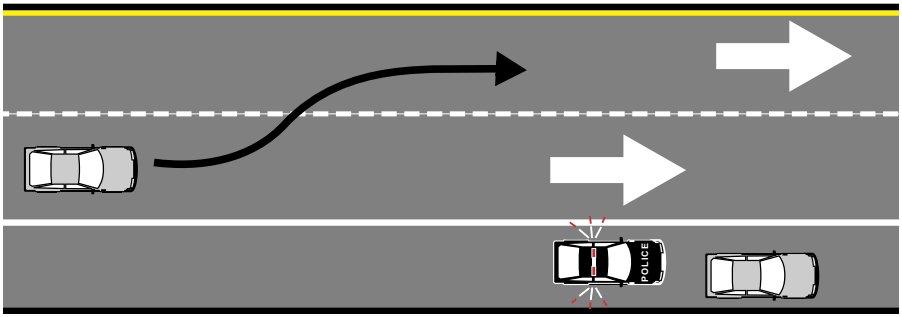


4B-6 Nebraska Move Over Law

A driver in a vehicle on a multi-lane controlled-access highway approaching a stopped emergency, road assistance, public/private utility maintenance, highway maintenance, or solid waste or recycling collection vehicle with flashing lights must move into a lane at least one travel lane away from the stopped vehicles. If moving into another lane is not possible, due to other traffic or for other conditions, the driver must then reduce their speed and maintain a safe speed past the stopped vehicles. *Note: For purposes of this section, road assistance vehicle includes a vehicle operated by the Department of Transportation, a Nebraska State Patrol motorist assistance vehicle, a United States Department of Transportation registered towing or roadside assistance vehicle, and a utility service vehicle operated by a utility company*

The fines for violating the Move Over Law are:

- 1st offense up to $100.
- 2nd and subsequent offenses up to $500 and/or up to 7 days in jail.



4B-7 Move Crashes to Shoulder and Quick Clearance

Drivers involved in minor crashes on the interstate or freeway system in which there are no injuries and the vehicles are still drivable should drive the vehicles to the nearest shoulder out of the travel lanes. Vehicles that are unable to be moved to the shoulder may be pushed to the shoulder by law enforcement or have such vehicle removed by others.

4B-8 When leaving alleys/driveways/parking lots

to enter a roadway, **STOP** before driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area and proceed slowly. Yield the right of way to any pedestrian and approaching vehicles.

4B-9 Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles

When the siren or flashing lights of an authorized emergency vehicle are activated, the driver of any other vehicle shall:

- Yield the right-of-way.
- Immediately drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to the right edge or curb of the roadway and stop, clear of any intersections and unless otherwise directed by a traffic officer.
- Remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed.
- Watch for other emergency vehicles before proceeding.

- On a roadway divided by a median, traffic going the opposite direction are not required to stop.
- No vehicle may follow any fire apparatus traveling in an emergency status closer than 500 feet or drive onto or park within the block the fire apparatus has stopped to answer an emergency.
- ***Note:*** *Funeral procession escort vehicles are classified as emergency vehicles. Drivers are required to yield to funeral escort vehicles displaying proper audio or visual signals.*

4B-10 Right-of-Way to Pedestrians

- Yield to all pedestrians within crosswalks. Slow down and be ready to stop if needed.
- Motorists should leave a safe distance of no less than three feet clearance to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway.

4B-11 Right-of-Way to Visually Impaired

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

4B-12 Always obey a police officer when they are directing traffic.

4C Speed Laws

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

4C-1 Maximum Speed Limits – Unless Otherwise Posted

- 20 miles per hour (MPH) in business districts.
- 25 MPH in residential districts.
- 50 MPH on any roadway that is gravel or not dustless.
- 55 MPH on any dustless (or paved) roadway and not part of the state highway system.
- 65 MPH on any four-lane divided highway not a part of the state highway system.
- 65 MPH on the state highway system other than an expressway, super-two highway or freeway.
- 70 MPH on expressways or super-two-highways and freeways that are part of the state highway system.
- 75 MPH on rural interstate highways

Watch carefully for posted speed limit signs.

4C-2 Adjusting Speed for Traffic Conditions

- Generally, drive at the same speed as the main stream of traffic to avoid frequent passing and to ensure you can adjust to slower moving vehicles.
- If you are driving at less than the normal speed of traffic, drive in the right lane available for traffic except when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

- Unless safety, an emergency, or the law requires otherwise, do not drive slow enough to impede or block the normal and reasonable flow of traffic.

4C-3 Adjusting Speed for Work and School Zones

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

4C-4 Speeding Fine Schedule

MPH Over	Normal	Work/School Zones
1–5	$10	$20
6–10	$25	$50
11–15	$75	$150
16–20	$125	$250
21–35	$200	$400
Over 35	$300	$600

(Plus court costs, in all cases.)

4D Passing

4D-1 It is unlawful to:

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

4D-2 How To Pass

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

4D-3 When Being Passed

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

4D-4 Passing Parked Cars

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

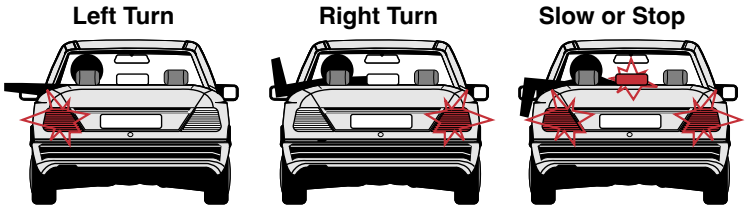
- Exhaust coming from the tail pipe.
- Brake lights on, turn signal flashing, or white back-up lights on.
- Front wheels turning out toward traffic.
- Person seated in drivers position.
- Watch for people or animals emerging from between parked vehicles.

4E Signaling, Reversible Lanes, Lane Changing and Turning

4E-1 Signaling

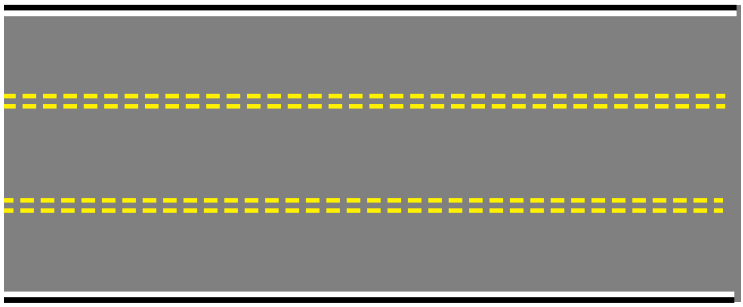
Always signal when:

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

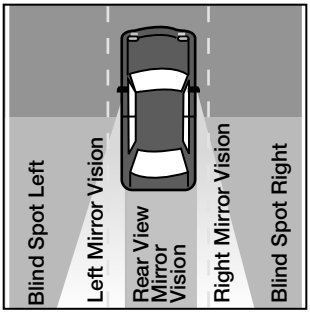


4E-2 Reversible Lanes

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



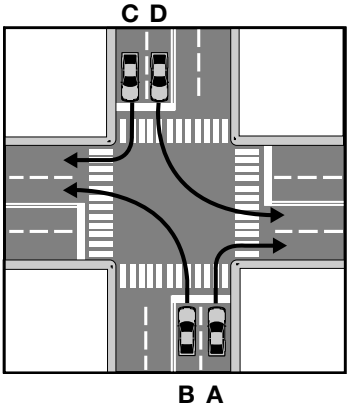
4E-3 Lane Changing



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

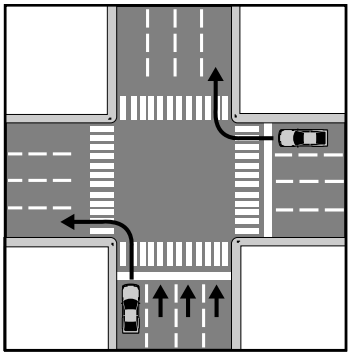
4E-4 Turning

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

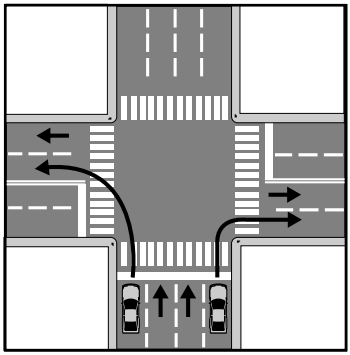


Right turns from two-way to two-way (Car A & Car C)

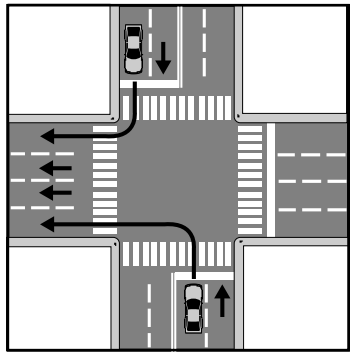
Left turns from two-way to two-way (Car B & Car D)



Turns from one-way to one-way

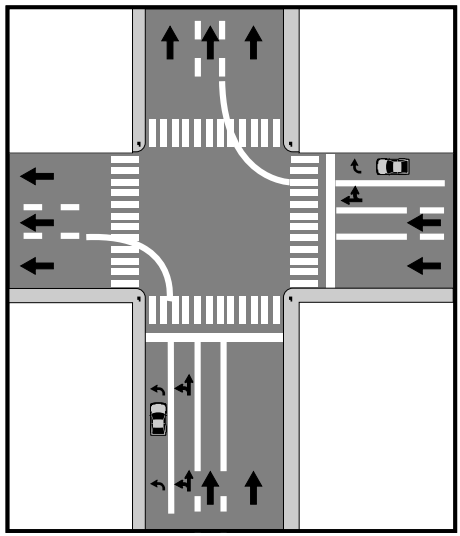


Turns from one-way to two-way



Turns from two-way to one-way

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



4F Parking

4F-1 Emergency Roadside Stop

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

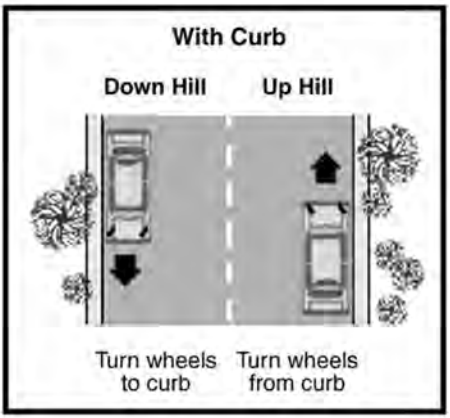
- Activate 4-way flashers.
- Turn off engine and remove keys.
- Check traffic before getting out of vehicle.

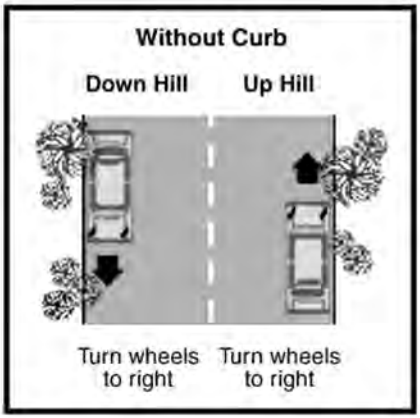
4F-2 Where Not to Park or Stop a Vehicle

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

4F-3 Parking on Hills

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





4F-4 Handicapped Parking

- Handicapped parking stalls are reserved for vehicles which display handicap license plate or permit from which the handicapped person enters or exits, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.
- Do not park in the handicapped parking access aisles located directly beside handicapped parking stalls.
- The fines for violating handicapped parking laws are:
  - 1st offense up to $150
  - 2nd offense up to $300
  - 3rd offense up to $500
- Anyone found blocking a curbcut or wheelchair ramp can be issued a ticket for the violation of the handicapped access ramp.

4G Railroad Crossings

4G-1 Signs, Signals, and Markings

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

4G-2 When Approaching a Railroad Crossing

- Do so at a constant controlled speed – fast enough to coast across tracks if vehicle engine stalls and slow enough to stop if necessary.
- Expect a train on any track at any time.
- Stop for any of these warnings:
  - A signal indicating a train or on-track equipment is coming.
  - A crossing gate is lowered.
  - A flagman signals a train or on-track equipment is approaching.
  - Train or on-track equipment is clearly visible or train whistle is heard and would be hazardous for you to cross.
  - A stop sign is erected at such crossing.
  - When required to stop, stop at the stop line. If none, stop not less than 15 feet nor more than 50 feet from the nearest rail.
- Never drive any vehicle through, around or under any gate or barrier.

4G-3 After Stopping

- Make sure all tracks are clear.
- Make sure there is room for your car on other side of tracks.
- Watch for vehicles that must stop at railroad crossings, such as buses and trucks carrying hazardous materials.
- Do not change gears when crossing the tracks.
- Watch out for multiple trains or on-track equipment.

4G-4 Get Out of Stalled Vehicle

- If the vehicle stalls on a crossing, get everyone out and off the tracks immediately.
- Move in the direction the train or on-track equipment is expected.
- If no train or on-track equipment is seen immediately call the 1-800# on the crossing sign to try to stop the train or on-track equipment.
- If a train or on-track equipment is coming, stay clear of the tracks.
- Call 911

4G-5 Railroad Emergency Notification System (ENS)

The typically blue colored ENS sign is at every highway-rail grade crossing and provides the public with a 24/7/365 telephone number to call to report problems or emergencies at these railroad locations. The sign is either located on the black and white cross buck or near the actual crossing. The toll-free ENS number is answered by railroad dispatchers who are the first line of defense to attempt to stop all train traffic at the crossing during an emergency.

Directly below the dispatch number on the ENS sign is a Department of Transportation number that identifies the exact location of the crossing in question. By following the information on the sign, the public can report unsafe conditions such as:

1. Malfunctions of warning signals, crossing gates and other safety devices at the crossings;
2. Disabled cars, trucks or other vehicles blocking the railroad tracks at the crossings;
3. The presence of trespassers on the tracks or along the right of way at the crossing; and
4. Any other information relating to an unsafe condition at the crossing.

4G-6 General Railroad Crossing Information

- Motorists must use extra caution at railroad crossings. Trains or on-track equipment cannot stop quickly.
- Never try to beat a train or on-track equipment across the tracks. Even if it is a tie, you will be the loser.
- Do not shift gears when crossing railroad tracks; you might stall.
- Trains or on-track equipment cannot stop quickly. An average 150-car freight train traveling 30 MPH requires a stopping distance of 3150 feet or three-fifths (3/5) of a mile. The same train traveling 60 MPH requires 8500 feet or one and three-fifths (1-3/5) miles to stop.
- ALWAYS EXPECT A TRAIN OR ON-TRACK EQUIPMENT.

SECTION 5

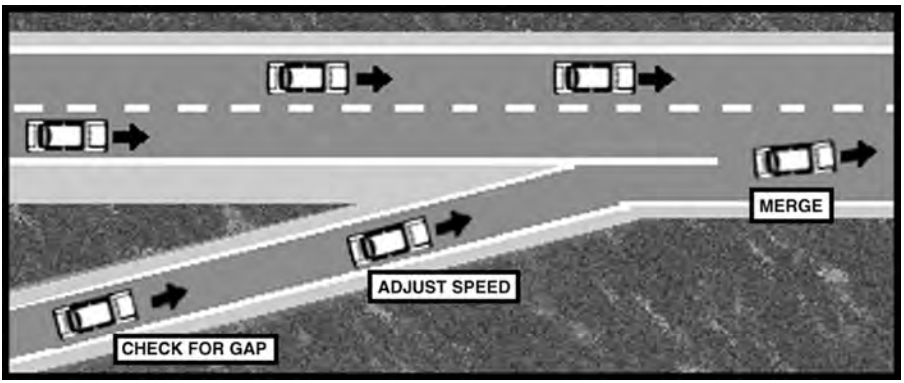
Special Driving Conditions

5A Interstate Driving

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

5A-1 Entering the Interstate

- Check for a gap in traffic in the nearest lane.
- When using the entrance ramps notice the solid white line to the left. The solid white line separates lanes of traffic going in the same direction. When the broken white line begins, adjust your speed, use your turn signal, and merge into a traffic gap when safe to do so.



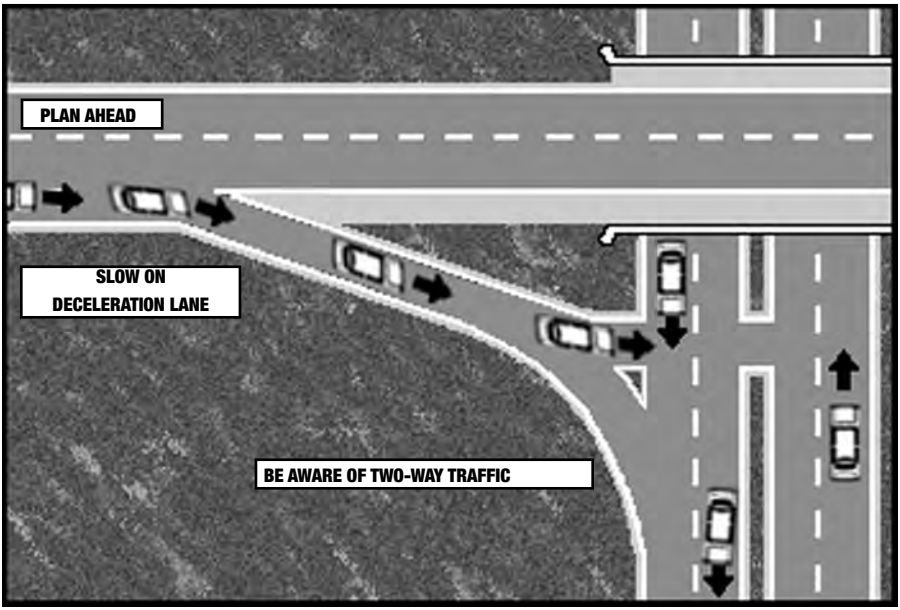
5A-2 Driving on the Interstate

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

5A-3 Leaving the Interstate

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

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



5B Driving at Night

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

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

5C Adverse Weather Conditions

5C-1 Rain

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

5C-2 Flooding

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

5C-3 Fog

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

5C-4 High Wind

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

5C-5 Snow and Ice

- Reduce speed and proceed with extreme caution.
- Increase following distance.
- Keep windows clear.
- Make speed and directional changes gradually.
- Do not use cruise control.

- Vehicles **not** equipped with antilock (ABS) brakes: pump brake pedal to keep brakes from locking up; there's no steering control unless the tires are rolling.
- Vehicles equipped with antilock (ABS) brakes: press brake pedal firmly; do not pump brakes.
- When going uphill, apply just enough power to maintain speed but not enough to cause wheels to spin.
- Studded tires are only lawful from November 1 to April 1.

5C-6 Blizzards

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

If stranded:

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

5D Driving Emergencies

5D-1 Wheels Drop Off Roadway or Pavement Edge

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

5E Distracted / Aggressive Driving

5E-1 Distracted Driving

Driving is a skill that requires your full attention to safely control your vehicle and respond to events happening on the roads around you. Driving involves constant and complex coordination between your mind and body. Events or things that prevent you from operating your car safely are distractions. There are three main types of distraction:

- Visual – taking your eyes off the road;
- Manual – taking your hands off the wheel; and
- Cognitive – taking your mind/focus off the driving task.

Some distractions like text message, involve all three.

- In 2017, 3,166 people were killed in distracted driving related crashes in the U.S. A total of 434 people died in fatal crashes that involved cell phone related activities as distractions. Nebraska recorded 4,699 distracted driving crashes injuring 1,546 and causing 19 fatalities.
- Drivers who use handheld cell phones are **4 times** more likely to get into crashes serious enough to injure themselves.
- Studies reveal that physically dialing a phone while driving increases the risk of a crash as much as **6 times**. Reprogramming a global positioning system (GPS)/navigation device while driving requires the same attention as dialing a cell phone.
- Studies reveal that text messaging increases a driver's crash risk by 23 times.
- Sending or receiving a text takes a driver's eyes from the road for an average of 4.6 seconds, the equivalent – at 55 mph-of driving the length of an entire football field, blindfolded.
- The fine for texting and driving is $200 to $500.
- Some drivers are using "hands free" cell phones which do not reduce the distraction. The area of the brain responsible for processing moving visual information – a vital part of driving – has 37% less capacity to gather and process critical driving data and instead focuses on the cell phone conversation. It's the conversation, not the device that creates the danger.
- Some other distractions while driving are: eating, reading, removing a coat, picking up something on the floor board, applying makeup, and changing a CD.

Are You Being Driven to Distraction?

- What do children, friends, and pets all have in common? All can be a dangerous distraction to you while you are driving.
- Teach your young children that driving is an important job and that you must concentrate when you are behind the wheel. Buckle up your children properly. Give them distractions – books, games, or other appropriate toys to occupy their time. I**f you need to attend to your children, pull over to a safe place.** Don't try to handle children while you are driving.
- When you are driving with friends and/or relatives, establish some strategies to keep your passengers under control. A carload of friends can be very distracting with loud talking, quarrelling over music selections, or horseplay. Arguments and other disturbing conversations should be held in a safe, appropriate place, not while you are driving in your vehicle.
- A loose pet in a moving vehicle can be very dangerous. **Properly secure your pet** in a pet carrier, portable kennel, or specially designed pet harness when you are driving Never allow your pet to sit on your lap while you are driving your vehicle.

Turning Dials Can Turn Your Head

- Making destination entries on an in-vehicle navigation system, radio surfing for a good song, or adjusting your vehicle's climate controls are distracting activities that can put you in danger of a vehicle crash or near-crash. The availability of in-vehicle internet and e-mail access from cell/smart phones, and other portable devices are added distractions that increase your risk of a crash if you engage in these activities while driving.

- Adjust vehicle controls (climate controls, mirrors, radio, seat, etc.) before you begin to drive.
- Check your e-mail, voicemail, and any other portable devices you have before you begin driving.
- Take advantage of normal stops to adjust controls.
- Ask your passengers to adjust the radio, climate control, navigation system, etc., for you.

Looks Can Kill ...

Looking out your window at what you are passing while you are driving can be a distraction if you are concentrating on getting a good look at:

- a crash scene
- a vehicle pulled over by law enforcement
- construction work
- a billboard advertisement
- a scenic view
- street names and address

Always focus on your driving. It's crucial that you remain alert while on the road to arrive at your destination safely.

In Nebraska it is illegal:

- Use a handheld wireless communication device to read, type, or send written communication while operating a motor vehicle; other specific primary offense laws apply to operators of commercial motor vehicles.
- To operate upon any public roadway a vehicle which is equipped with a television set with the viewing screen that is visible to the driver while operating such vehicle.

5E-2 Aggressive Driving

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

5F Drowsy or Fatigue Driving is Dangerous Driving

In order to be the best and safest driver, you must be well rested and alert. Driver fatigue and falling asleep behind the wheel are factors in many crashes resulting in death and injury.

Tips from the National Sleep Foundation to avoid being involved in a sleep or fatigued related crash are to:

- Get enough sleep before a trip. If you are drowsy, don't drive. Pull over to a safe area as soon as you can and take a short nap. As little as 10-20 minutes of sleep can make a big difference. Take a mid-afternoon break and avoid driving in the early morning and late at night.

- Know the signs of driving fatigue (falling asleep at stop signs, yawning, heavy eyelids, difficulty remembering the last few miles driven, missing road signs, unplanned lane changes, head nodding or driving off the road or hitting rumble strips).
- Talk to a passenger and change drivers, listen to talk radio, or listen to a talking book recording.
- What does not work in preventing drowsiness: rolling down a window, chewing gum or turning up the radio. Caffeine, energy drinks and other stimulants are not reliable for staying alert. Talking on a cell phone or texting should never be used to stay awake.

5G Defensive Driving

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

5G-1 Techniques

Develop the following defensive driving techniques:

- **Scan** ahead, to the sides and behind you. Learn to "read" the road. Look ahead. Take in the situation on the road at least 10-15 seconds ahead.
  - **Look to the sides.** At places where other cars, people or animals may cross your path, look to both sides and be sure that the way is clear.
  - **Don't rely on traffic lights.** Check traffic left and right before entering an intersection after a light change – someone may run the light.
  - **Look behind.** Check the traffic behind at least every 10 seconds, when changing lanes, backing up, slowing or driving down steep hills.
  - **Blind spot.** When changing lanes, glance over your shoulder to be sure no one is in the "blind spot." This is the area to the side of a vehicle which cannot be seen in mirrors.
- **Communicate.**
  - **Use turn signals** when changing lanes, turning at intersections, entering freeways, pulling away from curbs or pulling off roads. Signal intentions at least 100 feet before planning to change direction.
  - **Use headlights** any time you have difficulty seeing other vehicles. Use headlights whenever using windshield wipers.
  - **Sound a sharp blast on the horn** to alert another of an immediate danger of a collision.
  - **Quickly tap brakes several times** when slowing down to warn drivers behind you.
- **Isolate.** Keep a cushion of space from other vehicles to have time to react to emergencies and avoid collisions. Stay in the middle of the lane and make sure there is enough room ahead and behind to pass or stop safely.
  - Use the three-second rule to determine safe following distance. Here's how it works:
    1) Watch the vehicle ahead pass some fixed point, such as an overpass, sign, fence, corner or other marker.
    2) Count the seconds it takes to reach the same spot in the roadway.
    3) Reaching the mark before three seconds pass is following too closely.
    4) Slow down and increase following distance.

- **Note: The three-second rule is a minimum requirement and should be increased by one-second for each adversity factor encountered (rain, heavy traffic, etc.).**
- **Maintain space on both sides** of the vehicle. On two-way streets, it's equally important to leave room between oncoming traffic and parked cars.
- **Keep space behind** by keeping a steady speed and signaling in advance whenever slowing or stopping.

SECTION 6

Sharing The Road With Other Users

Always be aware of other roadway users and extend the courtesy to share the road safely and efficiently.

6A Motorcycles

6A-1 Seeing and Understanding Motorcycles

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

6B Bicyclists

Bicycles are a legitimate form of transportation. Per Nebraska Revised Statute §60-6,314, a person riding a bicycle has the same duties and rights as a driver of a motor vehicle; bicyclists must obey traffic laws.

- Bicyclists must ride as far right in a lane as is practical or on paved shoulders.
- Bicyclists may ride in the lane of travel where the lane is too narrow for a bicycle and vehicle to travel safely side by side within the lane.

- Bicyclists are not restricted to the right lane of traffic. A bicyclist may need to change lanes to make left turns or to continue through an intersection. They follow the same path any other vehicle would take traveling in the same direction.
- On one-way streets in urban areas, bicyclists may ride in the far left lane.
- Remember that road conditions which are minor annoyances to you pose major hazards to people on bicycles. Bicyclists may 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.
- Motorists should merge with bicycle traffic when preparing for a right turn. Avoid turning directly across a path of bicycles traveling in the same direction. When turning left at an intersection, yield to oncoming bicyclists just as you would to oncoming motorists.
- Do not blast a vehicle's horn when approaching a bicyclist.
- Look for bicycles before opening car doors.
- The law requires that motorists overtaking a bicycle proceeding in the same direction must leave a safe distance of no less than three feet clearance, when applicable, when passing a bicycle and shall maintain such clearance until safely past the overtaken bicycle. If it is not safe to leave three feet of clearance, the driver should reduce speed and wait until it is safe to pass the bicyclist.
- Children on bicycles are often unpredictable in their actions. A common crash type for young cyclists is mid-block ride-outs entering a road from a driveway, alley, or curb without slowing, stopping or looking for traffic.
- Inexperienced bicyclists may be less predictable. Signs of an inexperienced bicyclist include riding against traffic or swerving. Take extra precautions when driving around or near bicyclists displaying these behaviors.
- Look both ways at intersections before turning. Bicyclists may be found riding on sidewalks or trails parallel to streets and roads.
- At intersections and roundabouts, right-of-way rules apply equally to bicyclists and motor vehicles.

6C Pedestrians

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

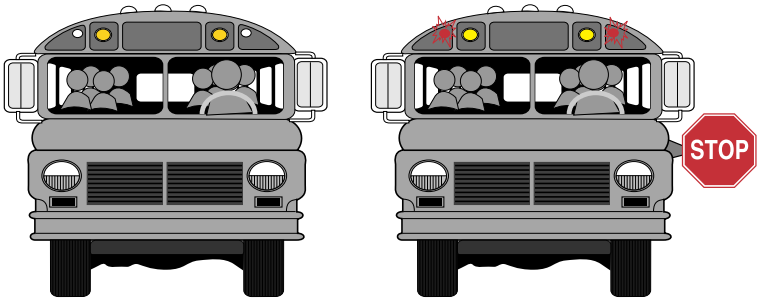
6D Snow and Ice Removal Operations

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

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

6E School Buses

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



6E-1 Overhead Amber Warning Lights

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

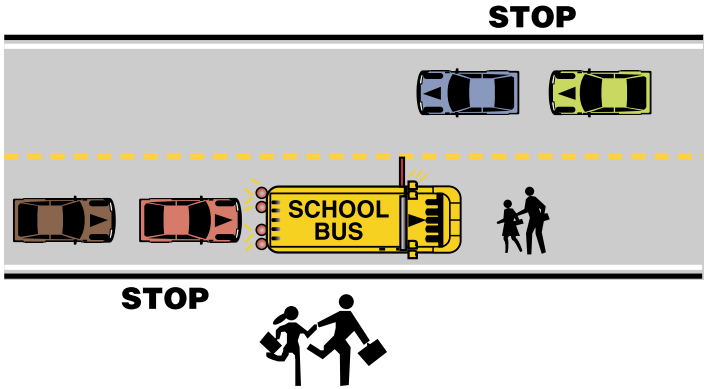
6E-2 Overhead Red STOP Lights/STOP Arm

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

6E-3 When You Must Stop

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

♦ Stopping is required in the following situation:



6F Large Trucks and Buses

6F-1 General Information

♦ A loaded truck with good tires and properly adjusted brakes, traveling at 55 MPH on a clear, dry roadway, requires a minimum of 340 feet to come to a complete stop.

♦ Do not abruptly enter the roadway in front of a large vehicle. If turning from the roadway, avoid changing lanes in front of a large vehicle.

♦ When traveling up or down steep grades, larger vehicles often drive slower and use the right lane. Avoid driving in the right lane when traveling up or down hills, as well as in the vicinity of truck weigh stations, where slow-moving trucks will be attempting to re-enter faster-moving traffic. By avoiding the right lane in these areas, you will reduce the possibility of rear-ending or being rear-ended by a large vehicle.

♦ Avoid driving near vehicles carrying hazardous materials. These vehicles will be clearly marked with the type of hazardous materials they are transporting, such as "Explosives", "Poison" or "Flammable" materials.

♦ Unlike the hydraulic brakes on automobiles, trucks and buses have air brakes. Air brakes do not operate instantly as do hydraulic brakes. Do not make sudden stops in front of large vehicles.

♦ On some highways, when approaching long hills with a steep grade, a sign “Slow Traffic Keep Right” will be associated with an additional right lane. This permits slower vehicles such as trucks, farm equipment, and recreational vehicles to move to the right lane thus allowing other traffic to pass on the grade.

♦ When navigating a roundabout, the raised paved truck apron along the edges of the circular roadway may be used for the rear wheels of large vehicles.

6F-2 No Zone

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

♦ **Backing up** – when a truck or bus is backing up, it sometimes must temporarily block the street to maneuver accurately. Never pass close behind a truck or bus that is preparing to back up or is in the process of backing up.

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

SECTION 7

If You're Involved in a Crash

7A General Information

- Stop vehicle at the scene of the crash or as close as possible.
- Assist the injured if aid is necessary or requested and notify emergency authorities.
- Use flares, reflectors, flashlights to alert traffic from all directions.
- Exchange information with the other drivers to include:
  - Name, address and telephone number.
  - License plate number.
  - Driver's license number.
  - Insurance information.
  - Make, model and year of vehicle.
- If you hit an unattended vehicle, contact the proper authorities and provide written information as outlined above where the owner can find it.
- Obtain the names and addresses of witnesses.
- Do not leave the scene of the crash until released by proper authorities.
- Complete a Driver's Motor Vehicle Crash Report and send it to the Department of Transportation within ten (10) days if any person is injured or killed, or damage to the property of any one person to an apparent extent that equals or exceeds $1,500 for any vehicle or piece of property, unless the crash was investigated by a law enforcement officer. If the crash was investigated by a law enforcement officer, they will submit the report. The report must be submitted on NDOT Form 41, October 2020, which is available through state and local law enforcement authorities. The form can also be downloaded or submitted electronically at: https://dot.nebraska.gov/safety/crash-reporting/.
- Failure to report a crash as required, is unlawful and persons in violation shall be guilty of a Class II or III misdemeanor and may have their license or privilege to drive revoked.

DRIVER LICENSING LOCATIONS

There are 10 permanent locations (covering nine counties) throughout the state that are open Monday-Friday. All of the remaining 84 counties' schedules are available on the Driver Licensing Service's website at: dmv.nebraska.gov/locations.

Bellevue:

Metro South Driver Licensing Office 4502 Maass Rd, Bellevue, NE 68133
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Grand Island:

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

Hastings:

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

Kearney:

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

Lexington:

Dawson County Courthouse, 710 North Grant Street, Lexington, NE 68850
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Lincoln:

4700 Cattle Drive, Lincoln, NE 68521
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

North Platte:

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

Omaha:

Metro West Driver Licensing Office, 17007 Burt Street, Omaha, NE 68118
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

North Express Driver Licensing Office, 4606 North 56th Street, Suite 100, Omaha, NE 68104
Hours: Monday thru Friday – 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.
No drive tests given

Scottsbluff/Gering:

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

NUMERICAL LIST OF COUNTY INDEX NUMBERS

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

Nebraska Driver's *Practice Exam*

The questions in the practice exam are different than those asked on the actual test. This practice exam should be used as an educational tool in conjunction with the Nebraska Driver's Manual, not as an alternative to studying the manual. Each question has only one correct answer*. The number in parentheses at the end of each question indicates the page number in the driver's manual where the correct answer can be found.

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

1. _____ Being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs is a major contributing factor in Nebraska crashes resulting in death and/or serious injury. *(p. 24)*

2. _____ The risk of being in a crash begins to rise noticeably between .04% and .05% BAC, and increases rapidly thereafter. *(p. 25)*

3. _____ At .05% BAC a driver is at no risk of being involved in a crash. *(p. 25)*

4. _____ Nebraska law requires the driver and all front seat passengers to properly wear seat belts. *(p. 26)*

5. _____ Children up to age eight must ride correctly secured in a federally-approved child passenger restraint system. *(p. 26)*

6. _____ It is possible that when an air bag deploys, even in a low speed crash, it can pose some risk of injury to children age 12 and younger, elderly drivers and passengers, and short statured adults of 5 feet or less. *(p. 25)*

7. _____ Never use a rear facing infant safety seat in the front passenger seat of an airbag equipped vehicle. *(p. 25)*

8. _____ Motorists should merge with bicycle traffic when preparing for a right turn *(p. 69)*

9. _____ Motorcyclists should not constantly change positions within a lane. *(p. 68)*

10. _____ Physicians and/or pharmacists should be consulted regarding any prescription medication and its possible effects on driving. *(p. 27)*

11. _____ Children and infants in child safety seats should always be placed in the rear seat of vehicles equipped with a passenger side air bag. *(p. 26)*

12. _____ The "Blind Spot" is the area directly in front of your vehicle. *(p. 66)*

13. _____ On two way streets, it's equally important to leave room between oncoming traffic and parked cars. *(p. 67)*

14. _____ Turning right at a circular red light after stopping is allowed, unless signs prohibiting it are posted at the intersection. *(p. 32)*

15. _____ The correct hand signal for a left turn is left arm out and fully extended. *(p. 54)*

16. _____ Flagpersons have the authority to stop traffic. *(p. 43)*

17. _____ Headlights must be used from sunset to sunrise. *(p. 61)*

18. _____ At a four way stop, common courtesy is that the driver who stops first should be permitted to go first. *(p. 49)*

19. _____ You may pass if a solid yellow line is on your side of the middle of a two-lane highway. *(p. 44)*

20. _____ Making a left turn or avoiding an obstruction are the only lawful crossings allowed over double yellow lines *(p. 44)*

21. _____ Pedestrians have the right of way when in crosswalks even if the driver has the green light. *(p. 52)*

22. _____ If you park facing uphill where there is a curb, you should set the parking brake and turn the wheels away from the curb. *(p. 57)*

23. _____ White lines separate lanes of traffic going in the same direction. *(p. 45)*

24. _____ It is unlawful to exceed the posted speed limit when passing. *(p. 53)*

25. _____ The State has established different Blood Alcohol Concentration legal limits, based on a driver's age and type of vehicle he/she is driving. *(p. 24)*

Multiple Choice.
Circle the letter that best answers the question.

26. The minimum speed allowed for driving on the interstate is: *(p. 60)*
    a) 30 mph
    b) 40 mph
    c) 55 mph
    d) none of these

Continue on next page.

27. Signal your turn at least ___ feet before planning to change direction. *(p. 54)*
    a) 50 c) 300
    b) 100 d) 400

28. You should allow ___seconds between your vehicle and the car in front of you. *(p. 66)*
    a) one second c) five seconds
    b) three seconds d) seven seconds

29. Orange signs indicate which of the following: *(p. 34)*
    a) construction c) upcoming hazard
    b) recreation area d) rest area

30. A triangle shaped road sign requires that the driver: *(p. 35)*
    a) stop c) yield
    b) speed up d) make a left turn

31. When you hear a siren or see the flashing lights of an emergency vehicle you must: *(p. 51)*
    a) pull over to the curb
    b) pull into an intersection
    c) stop
    d) a and c

32. The speed limit in residential areas is: *(p. 52)*
    a) 15 mph c) 20 mph
    b) 35 mph d) 25 mph

33. You may not park within ___feet of a fire hydrant. *(p. 57)*
    a) 5 feet c) 15 feet
    b) 10 feet d) none of these

34. When approaching railroad tracks, one should stop for which of the following situations *(p. 58)*:
    a) a signal indicating a train is coming
    b) a crossing gate is lowered
    c) the train is visible or a train whistle is heard
    d) all of these

35. When driving on the interstate, slower traffic should keep to the: *(p. 60)*
    a) right c) either
    b) left

36. When driving in fog, one should use: *(p. 62)*
    a. high beams c) no lights
    b. low beams d) none of these

37. The only exception for passing a school bus with its stop lights on and stop arm extended is *(p. 70)*
    a. when traveling on a street with broken yellow lines
    b. when traveling at night
    c. when traveling in the opposite direction of a school bus on a roadway divided by a median
    d. none of these

38. Drivers of air bag-equipped vehicles should allow at least ___ inches of space between themselves and the steering wheel: *(p. 26*)
    a) 6-7 c) 10-12
    b) 8-9 d) none of these

39. If the wheels of your vehicle fall off the edge of the roadway or pavement you should (p. 63):
    a) turn back onto the roadway immediately
    b) reduce speed
    c) turn back onto the roadway when it is safe
    d) b and c

Answer Key

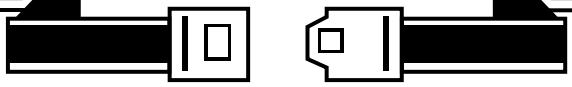
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4. T	5. T	6. T
7. T	8. T	9. F
10. T	11. T	12. F
13. T	14. T	15. T
16. T	17. T	18. T
19. F	20. T	21. T
22. T	23. T	24. T
25. T	26. B	27. B
28. B	29. A	30. C
31. D	32. D	33. C
34. D	35. A	36. B
37. C	38. C	39. D

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

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

2023 NEBRASKA Seat Belt Facts

- ✓ In Nebraska, 227 people died and 12,456 were injured in traffic crashes in 2023.
- ✓ In Nebraska, one collision occurs every 41 minutes.
- ✓ Nine persons were injured each day in motor vehicle crashes and one person was killed every 39 hours.
- ✓ Of the 227 traffic fatalities, 186 (82%) **were** occupants of passenger vehicles.
- ✓ Of the 186 traffic occupant fatalities, 56 (30%) were rollovers.
- ✓ Of the 186 traffic fatalities, only 49 (26%) **were** wearing seat belts; 137 (74%) were **not** wearing seat belts.
- ✓ Of the 137 (74%) **not** wearing seat belts, 43 (31%) **were** thrown from the vehicle.
- ✓ Motor vehicle crashes cost Nebraska over $7,929,366,330.00 in 2023 utilizing the NDOT SOCIETAL COSTS OF NEBRASKA TRAFFIC CRASHES (2023).
- ✓ Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death among those ages 5-24.
- ✓ The observed seat belt use rate in 2023 for drivers and passengers was 77.3%
- ✓ Seat belts - **when used -** reduce the risk of fatal injury to front-seat passenger car occupants by 45% and light truck occupants by 60%.

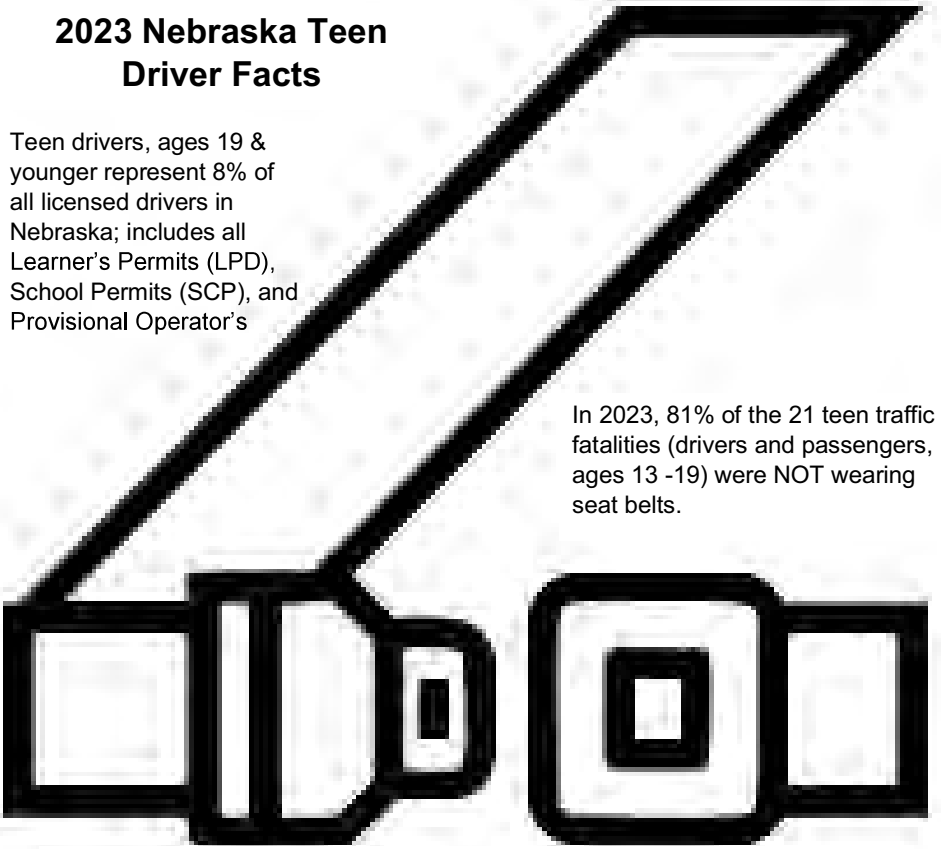


NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
HIGHWAY SAFETY OFFICE
PO Box 94612, Lincoln, NE 68509
http://dot.nebraska.gov/safety/hso/
Revised 7/22/2024

2023 Nebraska Teen Driver Facts

Teen drivers, ages 19 & younger represent 8% of all licensed drivers in Nebraska; includes all Learner's Permits (LPD), School Permits (SCP), and Provisional Operator's

In 2023, 81% of the 21 teen traffic fatalities (drivers and passengers, ages 13 -19) were NOT wearing seat belts.



TEEN DRIVERS (Ages 19 & Younger) WERE INVOLVED IN:

18% of all reported crashes
20% of crashes between 9 p.m. and midnight
14% of crashes between midnight and 3 a.m.
22% of crashes using a cell phone
24% of "speed related" crashes
17% of "failure to yield" crashes
22% of all single-vehicle rollover crashes
17% of crashes due to "road conditions" (snow, ice, water)
22% of rear-end type collisions
7% of alcohol-involved crashes

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION HIGHWAY SAFETY OFFICE
PO Box 94612, Lincoln, NE 68509
http://dot.nebraska.gov/safety/hso/ Revised 7/26/2024

PREPARED BY
STATE OF NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
301 CENTENNIAL MALL SOUTH
LINCOLN, NE 68509

Driver and Vehicle Records.....402-471-3918
P.O. Box 94789

Driver Licensing Services 402-471-3861
P.O. Box 94726

Financial Responsibility (Suspensions/Revocations) 402-471-3985
P.O. Box 94877

Motor Carrier Services 402-471-4435
P.O. Box 94729

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

AMBER ALERT/ENDANGERED MISSING ADVISORY

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

Broadcasters use the Emergency Alert System (EAS) to air a description of the abducted child and the suspected abductor (when available) and the suspect vehicle. The Nebraska Lottery sends instant messages to all lottery retailers. The Nebraska Department of Transportation posts the information on electronic overhead billboards. The information is also posted on the Nebraska State Patrol website at statepatrol.nebraska.gov/amberalert/.

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

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

This publication is available in an audio version on the DMV website at: dmv.nebraska.gov/manuals.

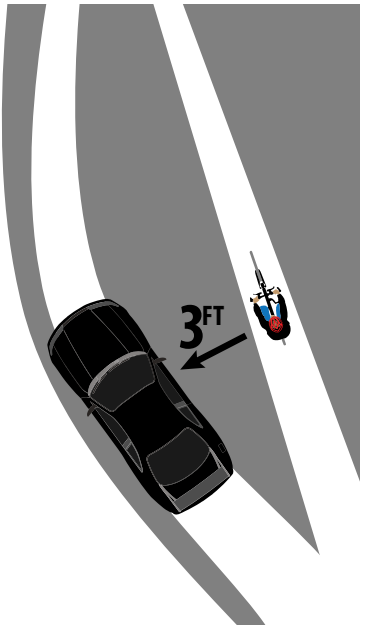
The Web address for the Nebraska Department of Motor Vehicle's homepage is dmv.nebraska.gov.

January 2025

MOTORISTS must give 3 feet

WHEN PASSING A BICYCLIST

IT'S THE LAW



Nebraska Bicycling Alliance



NEBRASKA LAW REQUIRES DRIVERS TO MOVE OVER FOR SAFETY

With passage of the *Move Over Law*, drivers are required to move over a lane when approaching stopped emergency or roadside assistance vehicles on controlled access highways. After determining it's safe, *you must move over* to create a clear lane of traffic as you approach the following vehicles with flashing lights:

- Tow service vehicles
- Motorist assist units
- Law enforcement vehicles
- Highway maintenance vehicles
- Fire fighting vehicles
- Emergency medical service vehicles
- Public/private utility maintenance vehicles
- Solid waste or recycling collection vehicles

If you are unable to move due to road or weather conditions, or traffic congestion, slow down and maintain a safe speed while passing.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATING THE LAW:
For a first offense, drivers can be fined up to $100. Subsequent offenses can result in fines of up to $500 and/or up to seven days in jail.