



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Driver's Manual



Dear Friend:

This driver's manual will help you become a safe motorist and understand New York State's traffic laws and regulations. This knowledge, along with your experience, caution and sense of responsibility behind the wheel can help protect your health and life as well as that of your family, friends and other highway users.

Part One of the manual explains the procedures and requirements for getting a driver license and operating a vehicle in New York State. Part Two describes the rules of the road and the meaning of traffic control devices. Part Three offers valuable information about safe driving techniques and strategies.

Studying the contents of this manual will make you a better driver and vehicle owner. I encourage you to use the valuable information contained in these pages because conscientious and considerate driving is everyone's responsibility.

Best wishes for many years of safe driving.

*Barbara J. Fiala
Commissioner*

Become an Organ and Tissue Donor



Enroll in the New York State Donate LifeSM Registry for Organ and Tissue Donations.

To enroll in the Registry, read and sign the consent certification in the "Organ Donor" box on your *Application For Driver License or Non-Driver ID Card* (MV44) or where indicated on your application to *Renew Your Driver License By Mail* (MV-2L), or enroll anytime by contacting one of the organ donation organizations listed on this page. You must be 18 years of age or older to enroll.

If you enroll through DMV, we will forward your information to the New York State Department of Health, which will include your name in the Registry and provide you an opportunity to limit your donation, if you choose to.

What You Should Know if You Enroll in the Registry:

- Tell your family you have enrolled in the Registry and have given your legal consent for donation to occur upon your death.
- Your decision to donate will not affect your medical treatment.
- The organs and tissues you donate will go to patients in the greatest need.
- There is no cost to the donor's family.
- You can have your name removed from the Registry at any time.
- After you enroll, the NYS Department of Health will mail you a confirmation letter to provide you with additional information.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL THE NYS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AT 1-(866)-NYDONOR (1-866-693-6667) OR CONTACT ONE OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS:

Center for Donation and Transplant, 1-(800)-256-7811 (Albany & Eastern NYS)
Upstate New York Transplant Services, 1-(800)-227-4771 (Buffalo)
Finger Lakes Donor Recovery Network, 1-(800)-810-5494 (Rochester/Syracuse)
New York Organ Donor Network, 1-(800)-GIFT-4-NY,
or 1-(800)-443-8469, (New York City/Long Island)

Please do not contact the DMV for information about the organ and tissue donor registry; contact the NYS Department of Health or one of the organizations listed above.



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PART 1

INFORMATION FOR DRIVERS AND VEHICLE OWNERS

CHAPTER 1

Driver Licenses

You must have a valid driver license to drive legally in New York State. If you reside in and hold a valid license from another state or nation, you probably can drive legally in New York State. However, even if you are licensed elsewhere, you may not drive in New York State if you are under age 16.

If you have moved here, you must turn in your out-of-state driver license and obtain a New York State license within 30 days after you become a permanent resident. With few exceptions, it is illegal to hold both a New York State driver license and a license from another state. It is also a violation of Federal law to hold more than one commercial driver license (CDL).

It is a crime to alter or forge any motor vehicle document, including a driver license. This may result in suspension or revocation of the driver license and criminal prosecution leading to a fine or imprisonment.

TYPES OF LICENSES

New York State recognizes six types of non-commercial licenses that it has issued. The information in this chapter applies primarily to passenger car and motorcycle licenses. For information about commercial driver licenses, refer to the *Commercial Driver's Manual* (CDL-10) available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, or at any motor vehicle office. You must have a CDL if you drive any vehicle that:

- ▶ Has a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) or gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of more than 26,000 lbs. (11,794 kg); **or**,
- ▶ Pulls a trailer that has a GVWR of more than 10,000 lbs. (4,536 kg) and the GCWR of the hauling vehicle plus the trailer is more than 26,000 lbs. (11,794 kg); **or**,

- ▶ Is designed or used to carry 15 or more persons, not counting the driver; **or**,
- ▶ Regardless of seating capacity, is defined as a bus by Article 19-A of the Vehicle and Traffic Law (including vehicles carrying school children or disabled people); **or**,
- ▶ Carries hazardous materials required by federal law to be placarded.

The non-commercial licenses reviewed in this manual are:

Operator, Class D - Minimum age is 18, or age 17 with driver education (see Driver Education). Allows you to drive a vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of 26,000 lbs. (11,794 kg) or less, and a tow vehicle with a GVWR of 10,000 lbs. (4,536 kg) or less, if the gross combination weight rating (GCWR) of the two vehicles together is no more than 26,000 lbs. (11,794 kg). You may also operate Class B and C mopeds with this license.

Non-CDL Class C - Minimum age is 18. Allows you to drive certain vehicles with a GVWR and tow vehicle combinations up to 26,000 lbs. (11,794 kg) that do not require a CDL endorsement.

Taxi/Livery, Class E - Minimum age is 18. Allows you to drive the same vehicles as a Class D license, plus transport passengers for hire in a vehicle designed or used to carry 14 or fewer passengers. However, if the vehicle is defined as a bus under Article 19-A of the Vehicle and Traffic Law (e.g., a school car or a van used to transport physically or mentally disabled people), regardless of seating capacity, you must have a CDL.

Motorcycle, Class M - Minimum age is 18, or age 17 with driver education (see Driver Education). Allows you to drive motorcycles and mopeds.

Note: If you have a motorcycle license and another type of license, both classes will be listed on one document (e.g., "Class DM").

Enhanced Driver License - Can be used for land and sea border crossings to and from the U.S., Canada, Mexico, Bermuda and the Caribbean. It can be used instead of a passport as an identity and Citizenship document at these crossings, as well as for air travel within the U.S. This is an option for NYS residents who are U.S. citizens. Commercial driver licenses and motorcycle licenses can also be issued as an EDL.

Driver Education (To Change Your Class DJ or MJ License to Class D or M) - You may apply to change your junior license to a full license at age 17 if you have received a Student Certificate of Completion (MV-285) from an approved driver education course. Apply at any motor vehicle office. Otherwise, your junior license will automatically become a full license when you become 18 years old and you do not need to apply for a license change.

Recreational Vehicle or "R" endorsement - Recreational vehicles, with or without air brakes, are not defined as commercial vehicles. You may apply for an "R"

endorsement for your Class D, Class E, or non-CDL Class C driver license to allow you to operate a recreational vehicle (RV) with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating of over 26,000 lbs. (11,794 kg). An “R” endorsement also allows you to drive a rental vehicle more than 40 feet in length for the transportation of personal household goods.

To obtain an “R” endorsement: submit a completed Application for Driver License or ID Card (MV-44), indicating a license amendment, to a state or county motor vehicle office; pay a permit fee, which is valid for up to two road tests; and pass a road test in the size and type of vehicle you will be driving. No written test is required. To take the road test, you must be accompanied by a licensed driver at least 21 years old who has a license valid for the type of vehicle you will drive during the test (e.g., a driver license with an “R” endorsement or the appropriate Commercial Driver License). The road test will be about 15 minutes in length and will include turns, intersections and backing the vehicle to the curb. Upon passing the road test, you must go to a motor vehicle office and pay the required fee to complete the license amendment process.

■ APPLYING FOR YOUR FIRST LICENSE

The information and required application forms you need to apply for a learner permit or driver license are available at any motor vehicle office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and from the DMV Internet Office. To apply for a learner permit or driver license you must complete an *Application For Driver License* (MV-44). You also must pass a vision and written test, and pay application and license fees. Most drivers also must complete an approved 5-hour classroom training course and pass a road test. For more information about how to apply for and receive a license to drive a motorcycle or a commercial vehicle that requires a CDL, refer to the *Motorcycle Operator’s Manual* (MV-21MC) or the *Commercial Driver’s Manual* (CDL-10).

You must bring your completed application to any motor vehicle office, show the required proof of name and date of birth, provide your social security card, and pay the appropriate fee.

Your first New York State driver license will be issued for a period not to exceed 5 years, on your month and day of birth. Your fee for a learner permit and license in Class D, DJ, M or MJ will be based on your age and date of birth.

Proof of Identity and Age

For your own protection, we must be sure who you are. As part of the application, you must provide your social security card. You must present documents that prove your name and age. All proofs must be in English or accompanied by a certified English translation. **For the most recent listing of acceptable documents and assigned point values, described below, see forms *License/Permit/ID Instructions* (MV-44.1) and *Proofs of Identity* (ID-44) available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, or at any motor vehicle office.**

Proof of Name

Documents that prove your name are assigned a point value. You must present proofs that total six points or more. At least one of the proofs must have your signature. A few examples of common proofs and their point values are listed below.

Each document below has a value of 6 points:

- ▶ New York State Photo Driver License/Permit/Non-Driver ID Card

The document below has a value of 4 points:

- ▶ If Under Age 21 — statement of Identity by Parent/Guardian (MV-45) (see special instructions and requirements on DMV form). Proof of date of birth and an original social security card are required for the applicant.
- ▶ U.S. Passport, must be valid

Each document below has a value of 3 points:

- ▶ Foreign passport - in English and with a U.S. Visa and valid I-94 or unexpired I-551 stamp or statement on visa. If not in English, a certified translation by the embassy or consulate of the issuing country is required. For details, see the publication *Proofs of Identity* (ID-44).
- ▶ Valid U.S. Re-entry Permit (I-327)
- ▶ Valid U.S. Refugee Travel Document (I-571)
- ▶ Certificate of Citizenship or Certificate of Naturalization (N-550, N-560, N-561, N-570, N-578 or N-645)
- ▶ Permanent Resident Identification Card (INS I-551)
- ▶ Valid U.S. Employment Authorization Card (INS I-688B or I-766, with photo)
- ▶ U.S. Military Photo Identification Card (issued to military personnel only)
- ▶ N.Y.S. Medicaid/Benefit/Food Stamp Card, with photo (or, 2 points without photo)

Each documents below has a value of 2 points:

- ▶ Photo Driver License issued by another U.S. State, jurisdiction, territory or possession, or, a Canadian province or territory (must be in effect at least 6 months and not expired for more than 12 months)
- ▶ U.S. Military Dependent Photo ID card
- ▶ N.Y.S. DMV Non-Photo Interim License or Computer Generated Learner Permit
- ▶ N.Y.S. Vehicle Certificate of Title
- ▶ N.Y.S. Vehicle or Boat Registration Document
- ▶ U.S. Social Security Card (must have your signature)
- ▶ U.S. High School ID With Report Card

- ▶ U.S. College ID With Photo and Transcript
- ▶ U.S. Marriage or Divorce Record, or Court-Issued Name Change Document
- ▶ N.Y.S. Professional License
- ▶ N.Y.S. or New York City Pistol Permit
- ▶ St. Regis Mohawk Tribe identification card

Each document below has a value of 1 point:

- ▶ Valid U.S. Major Credit Card, or U.S. Cash (ATM) Card (with pre-printed name and signature), or U.S. Canceled Check (with your pre-printed name), or U.S. Bank/Financial Institution Statement/Record
- ▶ U.S. Employee Identification Card
- ▶ U.S. Computerized Pay Stub (must include your name)
- ▶ U.S. Supermarket Check Cashing Card (must have your pre-printed name and signature)
- ▶ U.S. Insurance Policy (in effect at least two years)
- ▶ U.S. Health Insurance Card/Prescription Card
- ▶ U.S. Utility Bill (must have your name and address)
- ▶ U.S. High School Diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED)
- ▶ W-2 Form (must include Social Security Number)
- ▶ U.S. Union Card
- ▶ Veteran's Universal Access Photo Identification Card

Proof of Age

You also must prove your date of birth. The DMV will accept the original or certified copy of ANY ONE of these documents from the issuing agency:

- ▶ Birth Certificate issued and certified by the U.S. Department of State or a Board of Health or Bureau of Vital Statistics in the U.S., its territories or possessions
- ▶ Certificate of Birth Registration issued by the Department of Health of New York State or New York City
- ▶ St. Regis Mohawk Tribe identification card plus a birth certificate issued by Canada
- ▶ U.S. Military Photo Identification Card
- ▶ U.S. Passport
- ▶ Foreign Passport (with INS documentation) or Immigration Documents - See the publication *Proofs of Identity* (ID-44) for details
- ▶ Certification of Citizenship or Certificate of Naturalization

Vision & Written Tests

To pass the vision test, you must have 20/40 vision in at least one eye with or without corrective lenses. If you cannot pass this test or if you wear telescopic lenses, contact a DMV Call Center for further guidance.

The written test for a Class D, M, DJ, MJ or E license examines your knowledge of the rules of the road, safe driving techniques, road signs and their meanings, and the laws about the use of alcohol and drugs while driving. To pass the written test, you must correctly answer at least 14 of the 20 questions asked, but you must correctly answer two of the four questions about road signs. You can practice for the written test by answering the questions included in this Driver's Manual and by taking practice quizzes on-line at the DMV Internet Office.

If you want a motorcycle license, also study the *Motorcycle Operator's Manual* (MV-21MC). There is a separate commercial driver license written test for a CDL Class A, B, or C. If you are applying for a commercial driver's license, also study the *Commercial Driver's Manual* (CDL-10).

Online Knowledge Test Application

Before applying for a learner permit, students who are at least age 15 can take the written test through the DMV Online Knowledge Test Application (OKTA) program at participating high schools across New York State. The test is presented in an easy-to-use computer format and is offered in English and Spanish.

It is not necessary for participating schools to have a driver education program. However, they must provide a personal computer with Internet access, a printer, and at least one staff person to monitor tests. The OKTA program automatically scores each test and displays the results for the student on the computer screen.

Students who pass the test online will receive a receipt, instructions, and all required forms to apply for a learner permit. Students who are at least age 16 can bring their receipt and completed forms to any state or county motor vehicle office to apply for a learner permit. Students who fail the test can retake it online as often as the school allows.

The Learner Permit

When you pass the vision and written tests and pay your fees, your learner permit will be issued and you may begin learning to drive. Every time you practice driving, you must be accompanied by a licensed driver at least 21 years old who has a license valid for the type of vehicle you are driving. In Long Island and New York City, this person must be a parent or guardian or a driving instructor.

There are special restrictions for a learner under 18 years old which can be found at: <http://dmv.ny.gov/youngerdriver/map.htm>. Depending on your age when you apply, your permit will be valid for three to five years. When you pass the road test, your new license will expire on the same date as your permit would have expired.

However, if you have an existing license or permit and are applying for a permit for a different class of license, the new permit will be valid for one year only. When you submit your permit application, be sure to ask about special procedures you must follow.

Preparing for the Road Test

Safe drivers, confident in today's traffic situations, often find their amount of practice driving before the road test had made a positive difference when they took the road test. Before you take the test, it is very important that you have had at least 50 hours of driving practice, **with at least 15 hours after sunset**. It is also recommended that at least 10 hours of the supervised practice driving be in moderate to heavy traffic. Road tests are given on city streets, but you also should practice driving on expressways and other types of highways. We suggest you take a high school or college driver education course, or lessons from a DMV-licensed driving school. If you cannot take a course or lessons, have the person who teaches you "brush up" by reading Parts Two and Three of this manual.

You may not practice driving in a DMV road test area or on any restricted roads. In New York City, these include any street within a park and all bridges and tunnels under the jurisdiction of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority. In Westchester County, the streets and roadways you are prohibited from practice driving on include these parkways: Cross County, Hutchinson River, Saw Mill River, and Taconic State.

Safe Driving Course Requirement

Before you can make a road test appointment, you must first complete an approved pre-licensing safe driving course. This requirement is automatically fulfilled as part of every high school or college driver education course. All other drivers must complete this requirement by taking a special five-hour course available at most professional driving schools. To locate where this course is offered, look in the yellow pages of your local telephone directory under "Driving Instruction." After you take the course, you will receive a certificate to present when you make your road test appointment. The certificate is valid for one year.

Note: A defensive driving course taught through the DMV-certified Point/Insurance Reduction Program and/or completion of any online driver training or education program do NOT qualify as the required 5-hour classroom pre-licensing course.

The Road Test

In most areas of the state, you must make your road test appointment by telephone at: 1-(518)-402-2100. You must have your *Pre-licensing Course Completion Certificate* (MV-278) or driver education course *Student Certificate Of Completion* (MV-285) before you schedule your appointment. During your call, you will be informed whether or not your local motor vehicle office participates in the road test telephone-appointment

program. A non-participating office may schedule your appointment in person or by postal mail. In that case, bring or mail your permit and course completion certificate to your local motor vehicle office. You also may schedule your road test through the DMV Internet Office at: www.dmv.ny.gov/roadtest.

If you cannot be at the road test site at the appointed time for a non-commercial driver license, you may request to reschedule your road test appointment. You **MUST** make this request at least 24 hours before the scheduled test date – call the road test appointment telephone number, 1-(518)-402-2100, visit the DMV Internet Office or contact the local non-participating office, wherever you made the original appointment.

The DMV may cancel road tests due to poor weather. You may call the road test appointment telephone number, or contact your local motor vehicle office where you made your original appointment, for announcements of road test cancellations.

For Junior Drivers With Permits

Your permit must be held, in valid status, for a minimum of six months in order to take the road test, unless you are 17 years old and hold a valid *Student Certificate of Completion* (MV-285). When you pass the road test you will be issued a Junior License (Class DJ or MJ). See the chart "Regional Restrictions for a Junior License."

A DMV motor vehicle license examiner will conduct the road test. You must give the license examiner your photo learner permit, your five-hour pre-licensing course completion certificate (MV-278) or your *Student Certificate of Completion* (MV-285), and a completed *Certification of Supervised Driving* (MV-262). All junior drivers with permits are required to present a completed MV-262 at the time of the road test.

The *Certification of Supervised Driving* (MV-262) is available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and at any motor vehicle office. With this statement, your parent or guardian certifies that you have completed at least 50 hours of practice driving, including at least 15 hours after sunset, with an appropriate supervising driver (See chart "Regional Restrictions For a Junior Permit").

You must bring a vehicle to drive during the road test. The vehicle must be properly registered, inspected, insured and equipped, and in good working order, including doors and seatbelts. The passenger side seat belt must be readily available and clean for the examiner's use. If you drive to the road test site, you must also bring a supervising driver who is at least 21 years old and holds a license valid for operating the vehicle you will drive during the road test. Motorcycle applicants must bring a car or truck and an accompanying licensed driver to transport the license examiner during the test.

For All Other Drivers With Permits

When you take your road test, you must give the license examiner your photo learner permit, your five-hour pre-licensing course completion certificate (MV-278)

or your *Student Certificate of Completion* (MV-285). As described for “Junior Drivers With Permits,” you must also provide a vehicle to drive during the road test and an appropriately licensed driver.

When you qualify for a non-commercial license Class D, DJ, E, M, or MJ, the examiner will issue you a printed receipt – this receipt plus your photo learner permit together will serve as a **temporary license valid for 90 days**. Your new photo-license will arrive in the postal mail within three to five weeks.

NOTE TO MOTORCYCLISTS: If you already have another class of driver license and a motorcycle operator’s learner permit, the DMV will waive your motorcycle road test if you complete a Motorcycle Safety Foundation Motorcycle Rider Course. If you are adding an M or MJ endorsement to an existing license previously issued by New York State, you must go, in person, to a state or county motor vehicle office and amend your previous license at least five business days after passing the road test. If you did not have a previous NYS driver license, your new Class M or MJ license will arrive in the postal mail within three to five weeks.

Your Class D or DJ permit, or other permit for a non-commercial license, is valid for up to two road tests. If you do not pass your second road test, you may continue to practice driving until the date the permit expires. Be sure your supervising driver is at least 21 years old. Before you schedule another road test, you must pay a fee for two additional road tests. You may pay this fee by telephone at: 1-(518)-402-2100; or through the DMV Internet Office; or at a motor vehicle office.

If you qualify for a CDL, the DMV will issue a printed receipt. This receipt plus your current photo license will serve as a temporary license valid for 10 days. This temporary license is only issued to applicants who meet the medical certification requirements (if required) and all other requirements. The other requirements include checks of the National Driver Registry (NDR) and Commercial Driver License Information System (CDLIS). You must amend your original license, in person, at any state or county motor vehicle office. Wait at least five business days after passing the road test before you make the amendment. If you did not pass your CDL road test, you may continue to practice driving until the date the permit expires. There is a fee for scheduling each additional road test.

When you take a CDL test (Class A, B or C), if you are required to meet the federal medical requirements in 49 CFR Part 391 you must present a valid Medical Examiner’s Certificate to the DMV license examiner at the time of the skills test. This requirement applies to you if your document does not have an A3 restriction, or, if you are over age 21, a K restriction.

After you qualify for a license, you must continue to show caution and obey the traffic laws to become a truly experienced, capable driver. For additional training, many motorists enroll in a DMV-certified Point & Insurance Reduction Program (PIRP). The PIRP is available through private companies or corporations

throughout New York State. This program reviews time-tested safe driving tips and provides an overview of today’s vehicle and traffic laws. If you are eligible for point reduction, as many as four (4) points may be reduced from your driving record. You may complete this course every 18 months for the purpose of point reduction. All participants who complete the program will receive a minimum 10% reduction in the base rate of their automobile and motorcycle liability and collision insurance premiums each year for three years. For more information, see our publication *Point & Insurance Reduction Program (C-32A)*, available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, or at any motor vehicle office.

■ NON-RESIDENT AND NEW RESIDENT DRIVERS

If you are a resident of another state or country and hold a valid driver license there, you may legally drive in New York State. You **should not** apply for a New York license. Apply for a New York license **only** after you become a resident of this state. Then, to remain legally licensed, you must apply for a New York State driver license within 30 days after establishing residency.

If you are a new resident with a valid license issued by a U.S. state, territory or possession, or a Canadian province or territory, you must turn in your out-of-state license to get a New York license. You must show additional proof of name and date of birth (see “Applying for your First License”), and provide your social security card. You also must pass the vision test. If your out-of-state license has been valid for less than six months or had expired more than one year ago, you must also pass the written and road tests and complete the safe driving course.

If you are a new resident licensed in a country other than Canada, you must pass the vision test, complete the safe driving course, turn in your foreign license, and you must pass a written and road test. When you pass the road test, you must give your foreign license to the DMV motor vehicle license examiner who conducted the test. Your foreign driver license will be destroyed unless you provide the examiner a written request to hold your foreign license on file at a New York State office of the Department of Motor Vehicles. The license examiner will tell you which DMV District Office will hold your foreign license. Your foreign license will be returned at your request, but only after you surrender your New York State license.

■ LICENSE RENEWAL

You are responsible for knowing when your driver license expires and for renewing it on time. If the DMV has your current address, you should receive a renewal notice and instructions in the mail about 45 days before your license is due to expire. If you do not

receive the notice, you may apply for renewal at a motor vehicle office. You also may renew your license up to one year before its printed expiration date.

Most driver licenses can be renewed through the mail or through the DMV Internet Office. For either renewal process, you must prove you have passed a visual acuity (eye) test within six months, or within one year as determined by a licensed health care professional, before the date you renew your license. To renew by mail, you must return to the DMV your renewal application and a completed *Eye Test Report* (MV-619) that which documents that you passed the vision test. If you renew through the DMV Internet Office, you will also need information from an *Eye Test Report* that has been completed by your health care professional. An *Eye Test Report* form is available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, or at any motor vehicle office. You also may bring the license renewal form and the *Eye Test Report* to any motor vehicle office and renew in person. If you apply for a renewal in person, you will be allowed to take the vision test at the motor vehicle office.

When renewing in person, you must present your current license or six points of identification and, if needed, your social security card (see “Proof of Name,” page 11). You may renew your license up to one year before your current license expires. Be sure to renew early if your license will expire while you are out of state. If you cannot renew early or a serious illness prevents you from renewing, contact a DMV Call Center.

If you enter military service, your license can be automatically extended throughout your active service and for six months after discharge. You must notify the department within 60 days of the entry date into service. You must submit the form, *Notification of Military Service* (MV-75), available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, or at any motor vehicle office.

■ CHANGE OF ADDRESS

If you change your address you must notify DMV within ten days by letter or on a *Change-of-Address Form* (MV-232). You also must write the new address in the space provided on the back of your photo license.

■ LEARNER PERMIT AND JUNIOR OPERATOR RESTRICTIONS

Learner permits and full junior driver licenses (Class DJ or MJ) allow limited driving privileges for people learning to drive. They restrict where, and under which circumstances, you may drive. If you are under age 18, these restrictions depend on where you drive in New York State and the time of day. These restrictions also apply to drivers under 18 years old who are licensed outside New York State.

The restrictions for drivers holding learner permits and junior licenses are also available on the Resources for the Younger Driver Web site: <http://dmv.ny.gov/youngerdriver/map.htm>.

Definitions

“PROPERLY LICENSED” means the supervising driver has a license valid for driving the type of vehicle being driven by the learner or junior driver.

“GUARDIAN” means a person who has, on a regular and extended basis, assumed the character of a parent and is discharging parental duties as a result of the death, disability, or absence of the natural parent.

“IN LOCO PARENTIS” means a person who has, on a regular and extended basis, assumed the character of a parent and is discharging parental duties as a result of the death, disability, or absence of the natural parent.

“SCHOOL COURSE” means instruction, education or training that is licensed or approved by a state agency or department, or training conducted by the U.S. Armed Forces. The term “school course” does NOT include extracurricular activities, sports or social events for which no scholastic credits are given.

“EMPLOYMENT” means a place of business at which you are paid to work on a regularly scheduled basis. You may NOT drive during work or as part of your work duties, such as for deliveries.

“WORK STUDY PROGRAM” means a state-approved cooperative work-study program. For example, a Board of Cooperative Educational Services (BOCES) course for which academic credit is granted for work experience.

“MEDICAL APPOINTMENT” means medical treatment that is necessary for you or a member of your household.

“DAYCARE” applies to travel to and from a child’s daycare if the child’s attendance is necessary for a family member to maintain employment and/or attend a school course.

General Rules for All Drivers with Learner Permits

No matter what age you are, if you hold a learner permit, you may not drive:

- ▶ Unless you are accompanied by a supervising driver at least age 21 who has a license valid for operating the vehicle you are driving. In Long Island and New York City, this must be a parent, guardian or driving instructor. For example, only a person with a motorcycle license may supervise a motorcycle learner.
- ▶ In a DMV road test area.
- ▶ On any street within a park in New York City, or any bridge or tunnel under the jurisdiction of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority.
- ▶ On the Cross County, Hutchinson River, Saw Mill River, or Taconic State parkways in Westchester County.

Drivers from Outside New York State

If you are under age 18 and hold a learner permit, junior permit or junior driver license from outside New York State, you must obey the restrictions described in this publication in addition to those from your home state. Make sure your permit or license is valid for driving outside your home state before driving in New York.

If you are under age 16, you may not drive in New York State even if you are licensed outside the state.

NYS Drivers Visiting Other States

You may drive outside New York State with your learner permit, junior learner permit or junior license if it is allowed by the laws of the other state. You also must obey that state's permit, junior permit and license restrictions that may apply. Check with the police or motor vehicle authorities in the state you are visiting.

Motorcyclists and Moped Operators

The restrictions in this publication also apply to operating a motorcycle or moped. Your learner permit or limited junior license (Class M or MJ, or Limited Class MJ) does

not allow you to carry any passenger except your accompanying supervising driver. In addition, your accompanying driver must have a driver license valid for operating the same class motorcycle or moped you are driving, and must exercise general supervision and control of your driving by remaining within one-quarter mile. It is strongly recommended that your accompanying driver keep you in sight at all times.

Driving with a Junior Learner Permit or Junior License

- ▶ You may not drive with more than **one passenger** under age 21 unless they are members of your immediate family. You **can** have more than one passenger under age 21 if your supervising driver is your licensed parent, guardian, person "in loco parentis," driver education teacher or driving school instructor.
- ▶ You and each passenger must wear a seat belt: one per person. Every child passenger must use a proper child restraint. (See: Chapter 8, "Seat Belts, Child Safety Seats, and Air Bags")
- ▶ If you hold a junior permit the only passenger allowed in the front seat is your accompanying driver.
- ▶ Also see "Special Rules for Drivers with Junior Permits and Licenses," Chapter 2.

REGIONAL RESTRICTIONS FOR A JUNIOR PERMIT		
New York City (5 Boroughs)	Long Island (Nassau & Suffolk)	Upstate (All Other Counties)
5 AM – 9 PM	5 AM – 9 PM	5 AM – 9 PM
You must drive only under the immediate supervision of your: 1. Parent 2. Guardian 3. Person "in loco parentis" 4. Driver Education Teacher 5. Driving School Instructor The person above must be at least age 21 and have a license valid for the vehicle being driven. Vehicle must have dual controls (dual brakes).	You must drive only under the immediate supervision of: 1. Your Parent 2. Your Guardian 3. Your Person "in loco parentis" 4. Your Driver Education Teacher 5. Your Driving School Instructor 6. Anyone who has been designated in writing by the parent, guardian or person "in loco parentis" The person above must be age 21 or older and have a license valid for the vehicle being driven.	You must drive only under the immediate supervision of: A person who is age 21 or older and has a license valid for the vehicle being driven.
9 PM – 5 AM	9 PM – 5 AM	9 PM – 5 AM
You must NOT drive.	You must NOT drive.	You must drive only under the immediate supervision of your: 1. Parent 2. Guardian 3. Person "in loco parentis" 4. Driver Education Teacher 5. Driving School Instructor The person above must be at least age 21 and have a license valid for the vehicle being driven.

REGIONAL RESTRICTIONS FOR A JUNIOR LICENSE*		
New York City (5 Boroughs)	Long Island (Nassau & Suffolk)	Upstate (All Other Counties)
5 AM – 9 PM	5 AM – 9 PM	5 AM – 9 PM
You must NOT drive.	You may drive alone only directly between your home and employment, a work-study program, a course at a college, university, or registered evening high school, a driver education course, or while engaged in farm employment. You may drive when accompanied by your licensed parent, guardian, person "in loco parentis," driver education teacher, or driving school instructor.	You may drive without being accompanied.
9 PM – 5 AM	9 PM – 5 AM	9 PM – 5 AM
You must NOT drive.	You may drive alone only directly between your home and a work-study program, a course at a college, university, or registered evening high school, a driver education course, or while engaged in farm employment.	You may drive alone only when traveling directly between your home and employment or a school course. All other driving must be accompanied by your licensed parent, guardian, or person "in loco parentis."

*See "Driving Alone with a Junior License

Driving Alone with a Junior License

Important information if you hold a Junior License in the counties of Nassau or Suffolk:

You may drive alone between home and your employment, including farm work, if you carry the appropriate proof of employment. Your employer should complete a *Certificate of Employment* (MV-58A), available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and at local motor vehicle offices. In the upstate counties only, instead of an employment certificate, you may carry a letter from your employer. The letter must be dated and signed by your employer, and must show the business name, address, and telephone number where you work. It also must list your name, date of birth, license identification number, job description, and days, hours and location of employment. The address and telephone number at which the employer may be contacted must be included for verification by a magistrate or police officer.

When driving alone between your home and a qualifying school course or approved work-study program, you must carry proof of enrollment. This must be a letter, dated and signed by an appropriate school or program official, on the school or program letterhead, and show the address and telephone number of the official for verification by a magistrate or police officer. The letter also must include the date(s), hour(s) and location(s) of the school course or program activity, your name, date of birth, and license identification number.

■ DRIVER EDUCATION

If you are age 17, you are eligible for a senior driver license (Class D or M) if you have a junior driver license and have completed a state-approved high school or college driver education course. To convert your junior license to a senior license, bring your junior license and the *Student Certificate of Completion* (MV-285) that you received from your instructor to any motor vehicle office. You must surrender your certificate and junior license to receive the senior license. If you do not convert your junior license to a senior license, you are subject to the restrictions for junior drivers until you are age 18, even if you carry the completion certificate with you. You may also give your certificate with your junior permit to the license examiner at your road test. You will automatically receive a senior license when you are eligible.

CHAPTER 2 Keeping Your License

If you commit a serious traffic violation or several violations that are less serious, you may lose your driving privilege through license suspension or revocation.

“Suspension” means your license (or privilege to drive) is taken away for a period of time before it is returned. You may be required to pay a suspension termination fee.

“Revocation” means your license (or privilege to drive) is cancelled. To get a new license, you must re-apply to the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) once the revocation period is over. You may be required to pay a license re-application fee. Your application may be denied if you have a poor driving record or refuse to meet DMV requirements. *Revocation periods may be longer than the minimum periods listed in this publication.*

“Driving privilege” means the courtesy extended to out-of-state-drivers that allows them to drive a motor vehicle in New York State. It also refers to permission from New York State for an unlicensed person to obtain a New York State license. A driving privilege can be suspended or revoked for the same reasons as are New York State driver licenses. Driving with a suspended or revoked privilege carries the same penalties as driving with a suspended or revoked license.

“Compliance” begins when you turn in your driver license to a court or to the DMV. You may not drive once a suspension or revocation is ordered, and credit for the period of suspension or revocation does not begin until you turn in your license. Delay results only in a longer suspension or revocation period.

■ SPECIAL RULES FOR DRIVERS WITH JUNIOR PERMITS AND LICENSES

Every driver with a junior permit or license is subject to certain sanctions and other penalties. For example, your permit, license, or privileges will be suspended

for 60 days if you are convicted of a serious traffic violation (generally three points or more), or two other violations.

In addition, your junior permit, license, or privileges will be revoked for 60 days if you are convicted of a serious violation (generally three points or more), or two other violations within the first six months after you receive your license or privileges back following suspension or revocation.

A Junior Permit must be held, in valid status, for a minimum of 6 months, excluding any time under suspension or revocation, before road test can be scheduled.

■ PROBATION PERIOD FOR ALL OTHER NEW LICENSED DRIVERS

If you are age 18 or older when you pass your road test for a driver license, or obtain a license following revocation, you will be on probation for six months.

If you are convicted of speeding, reckless driving, following too closely, participating in a speed contest, or two other traffic violations while on probation, your license will be suspended for 60 days. If you are found guilty of committing one of the above violations, or two other moving violations during this second probation period, your license will be revoked for at least six months. When the revocation or suspension ends, you will be on probation for another six months.

■ IF YOU RECEIVE A TRAFFIC TICKET

If you receive a traffic ticket, do not delay – follow the instructions on the ticket for the plea you wish to make. Your driver license will be suspended indefinitely if you do not answer the ticket in the time allowed, or pay a fine (other than parking tickets and fines), surcharge, crime victim assistance fee, or suspension-termination fee. If you do not respond to receiving the ticket, you could be found guilty by default conviction. If you are convicted by default, your license will then be suspended for not paying the fine and a judgment will be entered against you.

The DMV Traffic Violations Bureau (TVB) processes the tickets for non-criminal moving traffic violations issued in the five boroughs of New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, and the Suffolk County towns of Babylon, Brookhaven, Huntington, Islip and Smithtown. Processing these tickets through the TVB system allows the other courts in these areas to concentrate on criminal cases, including driving offenses such as Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) and driving while suspended or revoked. Elsewhere in New York State, traffic violations are processed in the criminal and traffic court of the city, county, town or village where the alleged offense took place.

Whichever court system is involved, every motorist who receives a traffic ticket may present a defense and be represented by an attorney.

■ TRAFFIC TICKETS RECEIVED OUT OF STATE

The New York State Department of Motor Vehicles does **not record convictions of moving traffic violations by NYS non-commercial licensed drivers in other jurisdictions, except traffic offenses committed in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in Canada.** Therefore, except for traffic convictions in Ontario and Quebec, out-of-state traffic convictions are not added to your New York State “violation point” driving record.

However, your New York State license will be suspended **if you fail to answer a ticket** for a moving violation in any state except Alaska, California, Michigan, Montana, Oregon or Wisconsin. Your license will remain suspended until you answer the ticket. Likewise, drivers from any state, except those from the six states listed above, will have their driver licenses suspended in their own state for failure to answer a moving violation summons in New York State.

If you are over 21 years old, and are convicted of any alcohol or drug-related driving violation (e.g., DUI) in any other state or the provinces of Ontario and Quebec in Canada, your New York State driver license will be revoked for at least 90-days. Out-of-state drivers ticketed in New York State should contact the motor vehicle department of their own state or province about the effect of a conviction.

If you are under 21 years old and convicted of any alcohol or drug-related violation that occurred out of state on or after November 1, 2000, your New York State driver license will be revoked for at least one year. If you have any prior alcohol conviction, even if the violation occurred before November 1, 2000, your license will be revoked for at least one year or until the age of 21, whichever is longer.

The New York State Department of Motor Vehicles records the conviction of any New York driver for criminal negligence, homicide, or assault that arises out of the operation of a motor vehicle and which results in death. In addition, the driver’s license or privilege to drive and all vehicle registrations may be suspended, whether the conviction occurred in this state or elsewhere.

■ MANDATORY SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION

Your driver license or driving privilege can be suspended or revoked for many reasons. **NOTE:** Motorboat and snowmobile operators under 21 years old who drink alcohol are subject to similar penalties and sanctions against their privileges to operate a motorboat or snowmobile. Examples of revocations and suspensions that are *required by law*:

Alcohol and Drug Violations (Also see Chapter 9: Alcohol and Other Drugs)

- ▶ Aggravated driving while intoxicated (Agg-DWI), with .18 of one percent blood alcohol content (.18 BAC): *minimum one-year revocation.*
- ▶ Driving while intoxicated (DWI), with .08 of one percent blood alcohol content (.08 BAC): *minimum six-month revocation*
- ▶ Driving while ability impaired by alcohol (DWAI): *90-day suspension.*
- ▶ Driving while ability impaired by drugs (DWAI-drug): *minimum six-month suspension*
- ▶ Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs out-of-state (DUI): *minimum 90-day to six-month revocation, depending on conviction*

Chemical Test Refusals (Also see Chapter 9: Alcohol and Other Drugs)

- ▶ Chemical test refusal, drivers over age 21: *minimum one-year revocation*
- ▶ Chemical test refusal, drivers over age 21, within five years of a prior refusal revocation or any alcohol or drug-related violation: *minimum 18-month revocation*
- ▶ Chemical test refusal, drivers under age 21, first time: *minimum one-year revocation*
- ▶ Chemical test refusal, drivers under age 21, second time: *minimum revocation until age 21 or one year, whichever is longer*
- ▶ Zero Tolerance test refusal: *minimum one-year revocation*

Drivers Under Age 21

If you are under 21 when arrested, conviction for any of the alcohol or drug related violations listed above will result in a minimum one-year revocation. A second violation while under 21 requires a revocation for one year or until you reach age 21, whichever is longer. These penalties apply even if you are adjudicated as a youthful offender, or if you were arrested or convicted out of state (see Traffic Tickets Received Out Of State).

Under the state's "Zero Tolerance Law," a driver under 21 will have his or her license suspended for six months if found to have a BAC from .02 to .07. A .02 BAC could occur with as little as one drink. For a second Zero Tolerance violation, the driver's license will be revoked for one year or until the driver turns 21, whichever is longer.

Speeding and Other Violations

Your license will be **revoked for at least six months** if you are found guilty of:

- ▶ Three speeding and/or misdemeanor traffic violations within 18 months (based on date of violation, not date of conviction).
- ▶ Three "passing a stopped school bus" violations within three years.

- ▶ One violation of "leaving the scene of a personal injury or fatal accident."
- ▶ One "participating in a speed contest" violation. Conviction of a second speed contest violation within 12 months results in a revocation of at least one year.

No Insurance

Your license will be revoked for at least one year if you operate or allow another person to operate your uninsured vehicle, or if the DMV receives evidence that you were involved in a traffic crash without being insured. If your vehicle has a lapse in insurance coverage, you must turn in the license plates and registration to a motor vehicle office. Even if the vehicle is taken off the road and not being driven, you must surrender the plates or you may face civil penalties, registration suspension and/or license suspension.

Indefinite Suspensions/Revocations

Your license will also be suspended indefinitely if you fail to file an accident report, submit a bad check for DMV fees, fail to pay child support, or fail to satisfy a court judgment that results from a traffic accident. This suspension will be in effect until you correct the condition that led to the suspension.

Commercial Drivers

It is a felony to drive a school bus carrying one or more students while you are impaired or intoxicated. If you are found guilty of an alcohol or drug-related violation while driving a school bus, taxi, or livery vehicle while carrying a passenger, your license will be revoked for at least one year. If found guilty of a second violation within ten years, you could be *permanently prohibited* from holding a Class CDL license. For more information about the commercial driver penalties, see the *Commercial Driver's Manual* (CDL-10).

■ THE POINT SYSTEM

The DMV point system identifies "persistent violators"; that is, drivers who commit a series of violations in a relatively short time period. The table in this chapter lists the point values assigned to various moving traffic violations. Please note that traffic laws that must be obeyed on public highways, roads, and streets, also apply to parking lots open to the public.

While each violation listed, by itself, may not be serious enough to require license suspension or revocation, the accumulation of several violations on your driving record may indicate that action should be taken.

The point values charged against your record are based on the date you commit the violation, not the date you are convicted in court. If you acquire 11 or more points

Violation	Points
Speeding MPH not specified	3
Speeding MPH over posted limit:	
1 to 10	3
11 to 20	4
21 to 30	6
31 to 40	8
More than 40	11
Reckless driving	5
Failing to stop for school bus	5
Inadequate brakes	4

Violation	Points
Following too closely (tailgating)	4
Improper passing, unsafe lane change, drove left of center, or drove wrong direction	3
Violation involving a traffic signal, stop sign or yield sign	3
Failing to yield right-of-way	3
Railroad crossing violation	3
Leaving scene of incident involving property damage or injury to domestic animal	3
Safety restraint violation involving person under 16	3
Inadequate brakes (while driving employer's vehicle)	2
Any other moving violation	2

within 18 months, you will be notified by mail that your license will be suspended. You may request a DMV hearing only to show that the convictions in question were not yours. You may not re-argue the convictions or request the suspension be waived based upon special or mitigating circumstances.

You can reduce your point total by up to four points and save up to ten percent on your auto liability and collision insurance premiums by taking a DMV-approved "Motor Vehicle Accident Prevention Course." However, completion of a point reduction course cannot prevent a mandatory suspension or revocation or be applied as a "credit" against future points, or prevent or reduce a Driver Responsibility Assessment by the DMV. For more information, see the publication *Point & Insurance Reduction (C-32A)*, available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and at any motor vehicle office.

Please note that insurance companies may also have point systems of their own. These have no relationship to, and should not be confused with, the DMV point system.

■ TRAFFIC CRASHES

Today, except where required by law, the term "accident" is frequently being replaced by "crash." This is because a "crash" can usually be avoided. If you are involved in a traffic crash in which another person is killed, your license may be suspended or revoked after a DMV hearing even if you were not charged with a violation at the time of the incident.

■ FEES AND CIVIL PENALTIES

If your driver license has been suspended for a definite period, such as 30 days, 90 days, etc., your license will not be returned until you pay a non-refundable \$50 suspension termination fee.

In most cases, if your license has been revoked, you may not apply for a new license until you pay a non-refundable \$100 re-application fee. This fee is not required if your license was revoked due to operating without insurance or if you had been issued a conditional or restricted use license.

After the following revocations, you must pay a civil penalty to DMV before your application for a new license can be accepted:

- ▶ Operating without insurance or uninsured accident: *\$750 civil penalty.*
- ▶ Chemical test refusal: *\$500 civil penalty (\$550 if while operating commercial motor vehicle).*
- ▶ Chemical test refusal within five years of a prior alcohol, drug or refusal-related revocation: *\$750 civil penalty.*
- ▶ Zero Tolerance Law suspension: *\$125 civil penalty and \$100 suspension termination fee.*

■ DRIVER RESPONSIBILITY ASSESSMENTS

In addition to paying any fines, fees, penalties and surcharges authorized by law, you may have to pay a "Driver Responsibility Assessment" for certain violations that occur on or after November 18, 2004, that result in a conviction or administrative finding. Your learner permit, driver license, or driving privileges will be suspended if you do not make these payments.

If you are convicted of Aggravated Driving While Intoxicated (Agg-DWI), Driving While Intoxicated (DWI), Driving While Ability Impaired (DWAI), Driving While Ability Impaired by Drugs, DWAI-alcohol combined with drugs, or if you are found to have refused to submit to a chemical test, you will be required to pay a driver responsibility assessment of \$250 each year for the next three years.

If you are convicted of one or more traffic violations resulting in six points in any 18-month period, you will be required to pay \$100 each year for the next three years. For each additional point accumulated during that period, you will be required to pay another \$25 per point every year for three years. For information about how points are assessed, see "The Point System" in this chapter. This assessment applies to motorists convicted of violations while driving motor vehicles, motorboats, and snowmobiles. **Completion of a DMV-approved "Motor Vehicle Accident Prevention Course" will not prevent or reduce the calculation of points affecting the Driver Responsibility Assessment.**

■ DRIVING WHILE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED

It is a criminal violation to drive while your license is suspended or revoked, and there are mandatory fines from \$200 to \$5,000. You also may face mandatory imprisonment or probation, and seizure and possible forfeiture of the vehicle being driven. More severe penalties apply to drivers who are caught driving while intoxicated or impaired by alcohol or drugs while their licenses or privileges are already under suspension or revocation for a previous alcohol or drug-related incident, and to drivers caught driving with 10 or more suspensions for failure to answer traffic tickets or pay fines. In addition, drivers with 20 or more suspensions for failure to answer tickets or pay fines face a criminal charge, even if not driving when caught. The penalties for driving while suspended or revoked are described in detail in the publication *Suppose Your License Were Taken Away* (C-12) available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and at any motor vehicle office.

CHAPTER 3

Owning a Vehicle

Whether you are a vehicle owner or registrant, or a driver of a vehicle owned or registered by someone else, you are responsible for making sure it is properly registered, insured and inspected before the vehicle is used on a public roadway.

■ REGISTRATION AND TITLE

A registration allows a vehicle to be driven on public roads and highways. A title certificate proves who owns the vehicle. In New York, only 1973 and newer model vehicles receive titles. For 1972 and older models, the registration is also the proof of ownership.

You must be at least 16 years old to register a vehicle, however, there is no age restriction to own a vehicle. A new resident of the state must obtain a New York registration within 30 days of establishing residence.

To Register a Vehicle

To register a vehicle, you must prove you own the vehicle or that the owner authorizes you to register it, that the vehicle is insured, that the state and county sales taxes have been paid, and provide any required mileage and/or damage disclosure statement. If the ownership proofs listed below are not available from the seller, contact any motor vehicle office or a DMV Call Center before you buy the vehicle.

To apply for registration, you must complete a *Vehicle Registration/Title Application* (MV-82). You must also present proof of name worth six points and proof of date of birth. For additional information see *Registering A Vehicle In New York State* (MV-82.1), available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and at any motor vehicle office. When your vehicle is registered, you will

receive license plates, a registration document, and a registration sticker for the windshield or license plate. If you bought the vehicle from someone other than a New York State registered dealership, you will also receive a ten-day inspection extension sticker upon request when you register the vehicle. You must then have the vehicle inspected within 10 days from the date of registration. It should already have a valid inspection sticker if you bought the vehicle from a New York State registered dealer. The dealer must have the vehicle properly inspected within 30 days before it sells the vehicle to you.

When you buy a new or used vehicle from a dealer registered with the DMV, the dealer may register the vehicle for you and give you a temporary registration and, if you need them, new license plates. The dealer may charge a processing fee for this service in addition to registration, plate and title fees.

If your vehicle is a 1973 or newer model, your title certificate will be mailed to you from Albany several weeks after the vehicle is registered.

Proof of Ownership

If you purchase your vehicle from a New York State registered dealer, the proof of ownership for a new vehicle will be a Manufacturer's Certificate of Origin (MCO) and a dealer's *Certificate of Sale* (MV-50). For a used 1973 or newer vehicle, proof of ownership is the previous owner's *Certificate of Title* (MV-999), the appropriate odometer and salvage disclosure statement, and the dealer's *Certificate of Sale* (MV-50). For a used 1972 or older vehicle, proof of ownership is the dealer's *Certificate of Sale* (MV-50) and the previous owner's transferable registration signed over to the dealer.

If the dealership does not register the vehicle for you, make sure it gives you the ownership documents listed above and a completed *Application for Registration/Title* (MV-82) signed by the dealer's representative. *Examine the ownership documents carefully before closing the deal.*

If you buy a used vehicle from a dealer registered outside New York State – the proof of ownership is the prior owner's title certificate or transferable registration signed over to the dealer, plus the dealer's bill of sale and/or invoice and other proofs from the dealer.

For a used vehicle bought from a private seller – the proof of ownership is the "Certificate of Title" (MV-999), or a transferable registration for 1972 or older models, signed over to you. The seller must complete, and you must acknowledge by signing, the appropriate odometer and damage disclosure statements.

Before you accept the title certificate from any seller, check the front of the title for the names and addresses of "lien" holders. A lien indicates the current owner owes money on a loan for the vehicle. If a lien is listed on the title, ask the seller to give you proof the lien has been paid – in most cases, it will be an official lien

release from the lender. **If proof is not provided and the loan has not been paid, the lien holder could repossess the vehicle from you.**

A motor vehicle office will not accept a title certificate if the appropriate odometer or damage disclosure statement is not completed, or if any information on the title is altered, erased, or crossed out, including any name or signature.

Disclosure Statements —

- If you buy a vehicle eight model years old or newer, **the DMV will NOT register your vehicle or issue you a new title certificate unless the seller has completed, and you have signed, both the odometer and the damage disclosure statements on the vehicle's *Certificate of Title* (MV-999).** These statements indicate whether or not the vehicle's new title certificate should be branded "Rebuilt Salvage." Title branding is explained in detail in our publications *Let The Buyer Be Aware* (C-18) and *Q & A About Your Vehicle Title* (C-19).
- If you buy a vehicle 10 model years old or newer, **be sure the private seller has completed the odometer statement portion on the back of the vehicle's *Certificate of Title* (MV-999).** The damage disclosure statement is not required for vehicles nine model years old or older. As buyer, you must confirm the odometer statement as indicated on the title certificate by initialing next to the odometer box on the title certificate. Compare the odometer statement on the title certificate with the vehicle's actual odometer reading in the vehicle.

IMPORTANT: THE DMV MUST EXAMINE EVERY VEHICLE IDENTIFIED "REBUILT SALVAGE", OR SIMILAR WORDING, FOR STOLEN PARTS BEFORE THE VEHICLE CAN BE REGISTERED OR TITLED. If you are going to buy a vehicle that is registered or titled out-of-state, contact a DMV Call Center for more information.

Proof of Sales Tax Payment

When you buy a vehicle from a New York State registered dealer, the dealer collects the sales tax.

If you are buying a vehicle from someone other than a NYS registered dealer, obtain a *Statement of Transaction - Sale or Gift of Motor Vehicle* (DTF-802), available at any motor vehicle office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and from the DMV Internet Office. This form certifies the purchase price and determines the sales tax you must pay when registering the vehicle. One side of the form must be completed and signed by the buyer. The other side must be signed by the seller if the selling price is below fair market value, or if the vehicle is being given as a gift from a non-family member. If the form is not filled out by the seller, you will be charged sales tax based on the vehicle's current fair market value. Bring the completed form to a state or county motor vehicle office when you register your vehicle.

Proof of Insurance

When you buy auto liability insurance, the insurance agent or broker gives you two insurance identification cards. The name(s) and vehicle identification number (VIN) on these cards must exactly match the information on the registration application. You must present one card when registering your vehicle. Keep the second card with the vehicle.

“No-fault” auto insurance is issued in New York State. For information about no-fault insurance contact the NYS Department of Insurance, Agency Building 1, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY 12257.

Fees

Registrations for most vehicles under 18,000 pounds (8,165 kg) maximum gross weight are valid for two years, and registration fees are based on vehicle weight. There are also plate and title fees.

By law, registration fees cannot be refunded if you use the license plates or registration sticker on your vehicle even for only one day. However, if your license plates and registration sticker are returned completely unused within 60 days after registering your vehicle, you may receive a full refund, minus a processing fee. You may receive a refund of the fee for the second year of a two-year registration, minus a processing fee, if you use the plates and registration only during the first year. Be sure to obtain a DMV Universal Receipt (FS6T) for turning in your plates.

If you transfer a registration from one vehicle to a replacement vehicle, you will receive credit for the remaining portion of your current registration. This credit cannot be applied to other vehicles already registered to you.

Trading In or Selling Your Old Car

Before you trade in or sell your old vehicle, be sure to remove the license plates and the windshield registration sticker, which shows your plate number. This will help prevent you from being charged with parking tickets that do not belong to you.

REGISTRATION RENEWAL

Most registrations are renewed every two years. About 45 to 60 days before your registration will expire, you should receive a renewal reminder in the mail. You may not receive a reminder if you have changed your address and did not notify the DMV, or if you have failed to answer three or more parking tickets, or if your registration is suspended or revoked. Allow up to two weeks for processing and delivery. *Whether or not you receive a reminder, you are responsible for knowing when your registration expires, and for renewing it on time.*

If the expiration date falls on a weekend or legal state holiday, your registration is automatically extended to midnight of the next business day. Be sure you maintain liability insurance on your vehicle during the extension period.

If you have not received a renewal notice, you may be able to renew your registration –

By mail: Complete a *Vehicle Registration/Title Application* (MV-82), available at any motor vehicle office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and from the DMV Internet Office. If your registration should be sent to an address other than the mailing address you entered on the application form (MV-82), enclose a separate note requesting the DMV to mail your registration to the other address. Do not put this mailing address on form MV-82 unless you want it to appear on the registration and your DMV registration record. **Reminder – if you indicate a change of address on your registration, it will affect ONLY that registration. Use a *Change of Address Form* (MV-232) to change all your DMV records. This form is available at any motor vehicle office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and from the DMV Internet Office.**

Enclose a check or money order for the appropriate fee, payable to the “Commissioner of Motor Vehicles.” If you do not know the exact fee you should pay, you may determine the fee through a work-sheet at the DMV Internet Office or contact a DMV Call Center. Be sure to include your insurance card with your renewal application if your insurance company has changed and you have not responded to a DMV Insurance Inquiry Letter.

Mail your completed Vehicle Registration/Title Application and other documents to: NYS DMV Utica Renewal Center, 207 Genessee Street, Utica, NY 13501

Allow two weeks to receive your registration renewal. If you do not receive it after two weeks, contact a DMV Call Center or visit any state or county motor vehicle office. Allow more time for overseas mail.

If your name has changed and you have not yet notified the DMV, you must visit a DMV office and show proofs of your identity. For more information, contact a DMV Call Center.

On-line at the DMV Internet Office: www.dmv.ny.gov. On-line registration renewal requires that you have not changed your address or insurance company, and that the registration is for a passenger car, small commercial truck, or a motorcycle that has not been taken off the road. Your registration fee, including any other related fees, will be displayed on the computer screen. In just three quick steps, you may renew your registration on-line and use your credit card for fee payment. Your renewal will be automatically processed and mailed to you. Allow two weeks for delivery.

In person at a state or county motor vehicle office: You must complete and submit a *Vehicle Registration/Title Application* (MV-82). Please note: an application brought into an office by a 2nd party (someone other than the registrant) must be accompanied by the original New York State license/permit/non-driver identification

card for the 2nd party and either the original or a photocopy for the registrant. This includes spouses (husbands and wives). The application must be signed by the registrant, not the person bringing the form into the office.

Insurance

Your vehicle must be covered by liability insurance as long as it is registered, even if you do not drive it.

Minimum liability coverage is required of \$50,000 against the death of one person and \$100,000 against the death of two or more persons, \$25,000 against injury to one person and \$50,000 against injury to two or more persons, and \$10,000 against property damage. Coverage limits refer to death, injury or damage related to any one incident.

Before your liability insurance lapses or is canceled, turn in your plates at any state or county motor vehicle office. Be sure to obtain a *DMV Universal Receipt (FS6T)* for turning in your plates. Otherwise, you may have to pay a civil penalty for each day the vehicle was not insured, or your vehicle registration may be suspended. If your vehicle remains uninsured for 90 days, unless you have already turned in your license plates, your driver license will also be suspended.

If you receive a letter from DMV inquiring about your auto insurance, read it carefully and respond as directed in the letter.

Motorcycles must be insured, but you are not required to turn in the plate when your motorcycle insurance is canceled or lapses.

RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT RESPONSIBILITY

Anyone who drives or permits his or her vehicle to be driven in New York State, even a non-resident, must be able to prove the vehicle has adequate liability insurance. (See “Insurance,” above, for minimum coverage required.) If you are convicted of operating an uninsured vehicle or permitting another person to operate your uninsured vehicle, your license or privilege to drive in New York State will be revoked for at least one year. The same penalty applies if the DMV receives evidence that you were involved in an a traffic crash without being insured.

INSPECTION

Most vehicles sold in New York State must be inspected within 30 days of the date of transfer or sale, and must bear a certificate of inspection prior to delivery. If

you buy a vehicle from someone other than a NYS dealer, you must have the vehicle inspected within 10 days after you register it. Be sure to request a “Ten-Day Time Extension for Motor Vehicle Inspection” (VS-1077). If a person moves to NYS, a previously issued inspection certificate is valid until it expires, or one year from the date of issuance of the NYS registration, whichever occurs first.

Under some conditions, vehicles sold at retail are exempt from the inspection requirement. These conditions are: transfer to a “welfare to work” program; transfer of a chassis; transfer of a vehicle via factory direct delivery; transfer of a vehicle for registration in another state or country; transfer of a junk vehicle; and transfer of a vehicle to a long-term lessee (lease buyout).

After your vehicle’s first inspection, it must be inspected at an official state-licensed inspection station prior to the expiration date on the current inspection certificate. An inspection is also required upon change of registrant. Inspection stations are identified by yellow and black “Official Motor Vehicle Inspection Station” signs. Heavy trucks, buses, tractors and semi-trailers must be inspected at special “Heavy Vehicle” Inspection Stations, and motorcycles at special Motorcycle Inspection Stations.

When you sign a registration renewal form, you are certifying under penalty of law that the vehicle was inspected as required by law. Keep track of when your yearly inspection is due. Schedule a new inspection early, so you will have time to repair your vehicle if it does not pass.

After inspection, the vehicle inspector will issue a sticker for the vehicle to prove it has passed inspection. If your vehicle did not pass, the inspector will give you a rejection notice. In most cases, your vehicle must be repaired to meet standards and be re-inspected. A vehicle that is subject to a high enhanced or OBD II emissions inspection that fails an initial inspection may qualify for an emission waiver. An attempt must be made to repair the malfunction, and the cost for repairs must be at least \$450. Many gasoline-powered vehicles (except motorcycles) must be inspected for exhaust emissions at the time of the safety inspection. Exceptions are gasoline-powered vehicles that are 26 or more model years old, or less than two model years old, or registered as historic. Such vehicles are subject to a safety inspection only.

Diesel-powered vehicles driving in NYS, even if registered out of state, are subject to random roadside safety testing by the NYS Police and the NYS Department of Transportation. Vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) over 8,500 pounds are subject to a diesel emissions inspection. For information, see our publication New York State Vehicle Safety/Emissions Inspection Program for Cars and Light Trucks (C-50), and A Consumer Guide to Readiness Monitor Failures as Part of the New York State Vehicle Inspection Program (C-114), available from the DMV Internet Office (www.dmv.ny.gov), by request from a DMV Call Center or at any DMV office.

■ COMPLAINTS AGAINST BUSINESSES

The DMV regulates motor vehicle dealers, inspection stations and auto repair shops. These businesses should be identified by registration or license certificates and outdoor signs. Make sure you are dealing with a registered or licensed business.

If you have a complaint against one of these businesses, first try to resolve it with the management. If that fails, call (518) 474-8943 between 8:30 a.m. and 4:15 p.m. weekdays. You may also write to Vehicle Safety Services, DMV, Bureau of Consumer & Facility Services, PO Box 2700-ESP, Albany, N.Y., 12220-0700. By Law, the DMV can receive a repair shop complaint only within 90 days or 3,000 miles (4,828 km) of the vehicle repairs, whichever comes first.

For more information, see our publications *Know Your Rights in Auto Repair* (C-17) and *Let the Buyer Be Aware* (C-18) and *New York State Vehicle Safety/Emissions Inspections Program for Cars and Light Trucks* (C-50), available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, or at any DMV office.

PART 2 RULES OF THE ROAD

CHAPTER 4 Traffic Control

■ SIGNS

Traffic signs tell you about traffic rules, special hazards, where you are, how to get where you are going and where services are available.

The shape and color of traffic signs give clues to the type of information they provide:

REGULATION SIGNS usually are white rectangles with black lettering or symbols, but some are different shapes, and some may use red letters or symbols

WARNING SIGNS usually are yellow and diamond-shaped, with black lettering or symbols.

DESTINATION SIGNS are green with white letters and symbols.

SERVICE SIGNS are blue with white letters and symbols.

Know the signs shown below and what they mean. You will be asked about them on your written test.

Here are descriptions of the most common traffic signs and what they mean.

REGULATION SIGNS:

Stop Sign

COLOR: Red, with white letters.

MEANING: Come to a full stop, yield the right-of-way to vehicles and pedestrians in or approaching the intersection. Go when it is safe. You must come to a stop before the stop line, if there is one. If not, you must stop before entering the crosswalk. (See “Stop and Crosswalk Lines” under the “Pavement Markings” section of



this chapter.) If there is no stop line or crosswalk, you must stop before entering the intersection, at the point nearest the intersection that gives you a view of traffic on the intersecting roadway.

Yield Sign

COLOR: Red and white, with red letters.

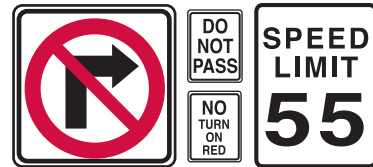
MEANING: Slow down as you approach the intersection. Prepare to stop and yield the right-of-way to vehicles and pedestrians in or approaching the intersection. You must come to a full stop at a YIELD sign if traffic conditions require it. When you approach a YIELD sign, check carefully for traffic, and be prepared to stop.



Other Regulation Signs

COLOR: White, with black and/or red letters or symbols.

MEANING: These signs give information about rules for traffic direction, lane use, turning, speed, parking, and other special requirements.



Some regulation signs have a red circle with a slash over a symbol indicating that an action, such as a right turn, is not allowed, or that certain vehicles are restricted from the road. Rectangular white signs with black or red letters or symbols are clues to be alert for special rules.

WARNING SIGNS:

COLOR: Yellow, with black letters or symbols.

MEANING: You are approaching an especially hazardous location or a place where there is a special rule, as shown in the sample signs. Sometimes a warning sign is combined with a rectangular yellow and black "recommended speed" sign. This means reduced speed is advised in that area.



Railroad Crossing Warning Sign

COLOR: Yellow with black letters "RR" and "X" symbol.

MEANING: There is a railroad crossing ahead. Use caution, and be prepared to stop. If you are following a bus or truck toward a railroad crossing, be careful. Most buses and some trucks must stop at railroad crossings. (See "Railroad Crossing Signals" later in this chapter.)



Work Area Signs

COLOR: Orange, with black letters or symbols.



MEANING: People are working on or near the roadway, and traffic may be controlled by a flag person. A work area speed limit as low as 25 MPH (40 km/h) may be posted. Even if no speed limit is posted, you must drive at a reduced speed through the work zone, and you must always obey flag persons. These illustrations show some of the signals a flag person will use. Know and obey them.



DESTINATION SIGNS:

COLOR: Green, with white lettering.

MEANING: Show direction and distance to various locations.



Route Signs

COLOR: Varied.

MEANING: Indicate interstate, U.S., state or county routes. The shape tells you what type of route you are on. The sample signs, left to right, are for state, U.S., and interstate routes. When planning a trip, use a highway map to decide which routes to take. During the trip, watch for destination signs so you will not get lost, or have to turn or stop suddenly.



SERVICE SIGNS:

COLOR: Blue, with white letters or symbols.

MEANING: Show the location of services, such as rest areas, gas stations, hospitals and campgrounds.



TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Traffic Lights

Traffic lights are usually red, yellow and green from top to bottom, or left to right. At some intersections, there are single red, yellow or green lights. Some traffic lights are steady, others flash. Some are circular, and



some are arrows. State law requires that if the traffic lights or controls are out of service or malfunctioning when you approach an intersection, you must come to a stop as you would for a stop sign. You must then proceed according to the rules of right of way, unless you are directed to proceed by a traffic officer.

Here is what various traffic lights mean:

STEADY RED: Stop. Do not go until the light is green. If a green arrow is shown with the red light, you may go only in the direction of the arrow and only if the way is clear.

You may make a right turn at a steady red light after coming to a full stop and yielding the right-of-way to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. You may make a left turn at a steady red light when turning from a one-way road into another one-way road after coming to a full stop and yielding the right-of-way to oncoming traffic and pedestrians.

You may not make a turn at a red light if there is a NO TURN ON RED sign posted, or another sign, signal or pavement marking prohibits the turn. Also, turning on a red light is not allowed in New York City unless a sign is posted permitting it.

The driver of a school bus carrying pupils may not turn right on any red light.

FLASHING RED: Means the same as a STOP sign: Stop, yield the right-of-way, and go when it is safe.

RED ARROW: Do not go in the direction of the arrow until the red arrow light goes out and a green light or arrow light goes on. A right or left turn on red is not permitted at a red arrow.

STEADY YELLOW: The light is changing from green to red. Be ready to stop for the red light.

FLASHING YELLOW: Drive with caution.

YELLOW ARROW: The protection of a green arrow is ending. If you intend to turn in the direction of the arrow, be prepared to stop.

STEADY GREEN: Go, but yield the right-of-way to other traffic at the intersection as required by law (see Chapter 5).

GREEN ARROW: You may go in the direction of the arrow, but you must yield the right-of-way to other traffic at the intersection as required by law (see Chapter 5.)



Lane Use Control Lights

Special overhead lights are sometimes used to indicate which lanes of a highway may be used at certain times:

STEADY RED "X": Do not drive in this lane.

STEADY YELLOW "X": Move out of this lane.

FLASHING YELLOW "X": This lane may only be used for a left turn.

GREEN ARROW: You may use this lane.



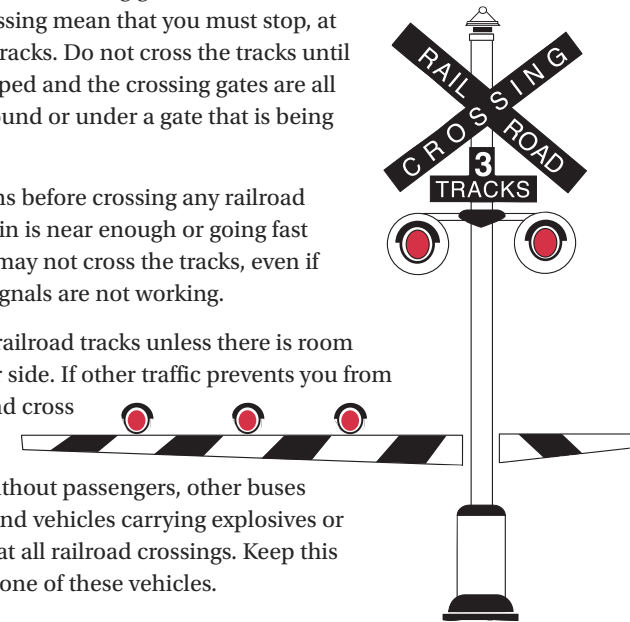
Railroad Crossing Signals

Flashing red lights, lowered crossing gates and/or a ringing bell at a railroad crossing mean that you must stop, at least 15 feet (5 m) from the tracks. Do not cross the tracks until the lights and bell have stopped and the crossing gates are all the way up. Do not drive around or under a gate that is being lowered or raised.

Look and listen for trains before crossing any railroad tracks. If an approaching train is near enough or going fast enough to be a danger, you may not cross the tracks, even if there are no signals or the signals are not working.

You may not cross any railroad tracks unless there is room for your vehicle on the other side. If other traffic prevents you from crossing all the way, wait, and cross only when there is room.

School buses with or without passengers, other buses while carrying passengers, and vehicles carrying explosives or flammable cargo must stop at all railroad crossings. Keep this in mind if you are following one of these vehicles.



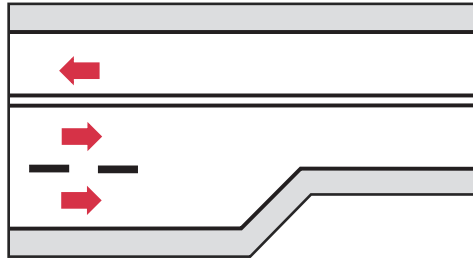
PAVEMENT MARKINGS

Lines and symbols on the roadway divide lanes and tell you when you may pass other vehicles or change lanes, which lanes to use for turns, and where you must stop for signs or traffic signals. The arrows on these illustrations show the direction of traffic.

Edge and Lane Lines

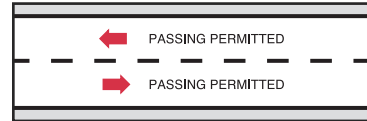
Solid lines along the side of the road tell you where its edge is – where the travel lane ends and the road's shoulder begins. It is illegal to drive across the edge line, except when directed to do so by a police officer or other authorized official or when allowed by an official posted sign. An edge line which slants toward the center of the road shows that the road is narrower ahead.

Lines separating lanes of traffic moving in the same direction are white. Lines separating traffic moving in opposite directions are yellow. There may be two lines between lanes, and lines may be solid or broken. Read Chapter 6 for the rules on passing other vehicles.

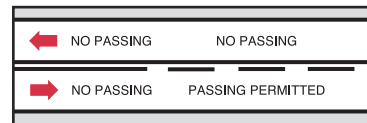


Here are what some lane lines mean:

Single broken line: You may pass other vehicles or change lanes if you can do so safely and not interfere with traffic.



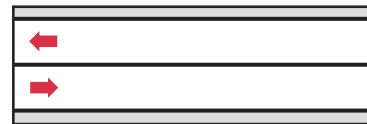
Solid line with broken line: If you're on the side with the solid line, you may not pass other vehicles or cross the line except to make a left turn into a driveway. If you're on the side with the broken line, you may pass if it is safe to do so and your driving will not interfere with traffic.



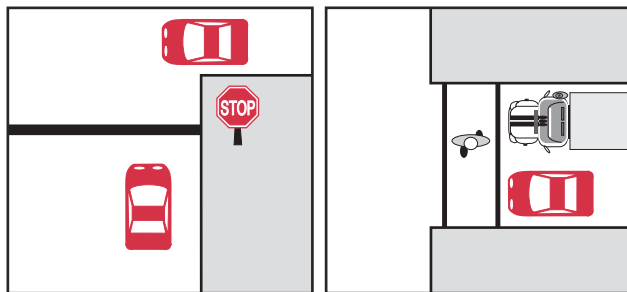
Double solid lines: You may not pass, or change lanes. You may not cross the lines except when turning left to enter or leave the highway (e.g., to or from a driveway or to perform a U-turn see Chapter 5).



Single solid line: You may pass other vehicles or change lanes, but you should do so only if obstructions in the road make it necessary or traffic conditions require it.

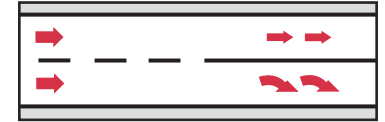


Stop and Crosswalk Lines: At an intersection controlled by a STOP sign, YIELD sign or traffic light, there may be a white stop line painted across the lane, and/or two parallel lines painted across the road, forming a crosswalk. When required to stop because of a sign or light, you must stop before reaching the stop line, if there is one, or the crosswalk. You need only stop at a stop line or crosswalk if required to do so by a light, sign or traffic officer,

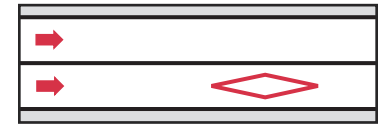


or to yield to a pedestrian, in-line skater, or non-motorized scooter at a marked or unmarked crosswalk. (See "Pedestrians" in Chapter 11).

Arrows: Arrows show which lanes you must use. In this illustration, for example, you may turn right only from the right lane. If you are going straight, you must use the left lane. You should be in the proper lane before reaching the solid line which separates the lanes.



Diamond Symbol: This symbol is used to designate reserved lanes for buses, HOV (High Occupancy Vehicles) such as car-pools and van-pools, bicycles, or other special vehicles. You may not enter and use these lanes unless your vehicle complies with the occupancy or other requirements of the accompanying regulatory signs for the times the special conditions are in effect. When used to designate reserved lanes on city streets, sections of the solid white line separating the diamond lanes from the regular lanes may be replaced by dashed white lines. In these locations, non-HOV may enter the HOV lane if they make a right turn at the next intersection. Bus lanes and HOV lanes are used to promote the most efficient use of limited street and highway capacity by assuring that vehicles with the highest priority move the fastest.



TRAFFIC OFFICERS

Directions given by traffic officers take precedence over signs, signals or pavement markings. If a traffic officer signals you to stop at a green light, for example, you must stop. If an officer signals you to drive through a red light or stop sign, you must do so.

Among those authorized to direct traffic are police officers, peace officers such as on-duty auxiliary or fire police, highway work area flag persons, and school crossing guards.

QUESTIONS

Before going on to Chapter 5, make sure you can identify the signs in this chapter and know what they mean. Also, make sure you can answer these questions:

- ▶ A regulation sign is usually what shape?
- ▶ What is the usual color and shape of a warning sign?
- ▶ What color and shape is a destination sign?

- ▶ What must you do at a STOP sign?
- ▶ What color and shape is a railroad crossing warning sign?
- ▶ What would you do when facing each of the following: a flashing red light, flashing yellow light, steady yellow light, a red light with a green arrow?
- ▶ What does it mean if an edge line slants in toward the center of the road?
- ▶ What do each of these types of lines mean: single broken, single solid, double solid, solid and broken together?
- ▶ If an intersection has crosswalk lines but no STOP line, where would you stop for a red light at that intersection?
- ▶ What type of pavement marking is used to show you which lane you must use for a turn?
- ▶ Which of the following must you obey over the other three: steady red light, flashing red light, STOP sign, police officer?

CHAPTER 5

Intersections and Turns

Most traffic crashes occur at intersections when a driver is making a turn. Many occur in large parking lots that are open to public use, such as at shopping centers. To avoid such crashes, you must understand the right-of-way rules and how to make proper turns.

■ RIGHT-OF-WAY

Traffic signs, signals, and pavement markings do not always resolve traffic conflicts. A green light, for example, does not resolve the conflict between a car turning left at an intersection while an oncoming car is going straight through. The right-of-way rules help resolve these kinds of conflicts. They tell drivers who goes first and who must wait in different situations.

Here are examples of some right-of-way rules :

- ▶ *A driver approaching an intersection must yield the right-of-way to traffic already lawfully using the intersection.*

Example: You are nearing an intersection. The traffic light is green, and you want to drive straight through. Another vehicle is already in the intersection, turning left. You must let that vehicle complete its turn before you enter the intersection.

- ▶ *If drivers approaching from opposite directions reach an intersection at about the same time, a driver turning left must yield to approaching traffic going straight or turning right.*

Example: You want to turn left at an intersection ahead. A vehicle is approaching from the opposite direction, going straight ahead. You must wait for

approaching traffic to go through before you turn. You may enter the intersection, however, to prepare for your left turn if the light is green and no other vehicle ahead of you is preparing for a left turn (see “Turns” later in this chapter). When you enter the intersection, stay to the right of the center line. Keep your wheels straight to avoid being pushed into oncoming traffic should a rear-end collision occur. When approaching traffic clears or stops for a red light, complete your turn.

You must also yield to approaching traffic when turning left into a driveway, alleyway, parking lot or other area, even if the turn is not controlled by signs or signals.

For any left turn, the law requires you to yield to any approaching traffic close enough to be a hazard. Deciding when traffic is too close takes experience and judgment. If you have any doubt, wait for traffic to pass before turning left.

- ▶ *At intersections not controlled by signs or signals, or where two or more drivers stop at STOP signs at the same time and they are at right angles to one another, the driver on the left must yield the right-of-way to the driver on the right.*

Example: You are stopped at a stop sign, and you are going to go straight through the intersection. A driver on the intersecting road has stopped at a stop sign on your right, and is also going to go straight. You must yield the right-of-way to the other driver.

- ▶ *A vehicle entering a roadway from a driveway, alley, private road, or any other place that is not a roadway, must stop and yield the right-of-way to traffic on the roadway, and to pedestrians.*

Example: You are driving out of a parking lot and turning right as you enter a street. A vehicle is approaching from your left. You must stop and wait for the vehicle to pass before turning onto the street. If you were turning left, you would have to yield to vehicles approaching from both directions. If a pedestrian were crossing the parking lot exit, you would have to wait for him or her to cross.

- ▶ *Drivers must yield to pedestrians legally using marked or unmarked crosswalks, slowing down or stopping if need be to yield.*

Example: You are stopped at a red light. A pedestrian steps into the crosswalk, and then the light turns green. You must wait for the pedestrian to cross. You must also yield to pedestrians in crosswalks on your left or right before turning.

- ▶ *You may not enter an intersection if traffic is backed up on the other side and you cannot get all the way through the intersection. Wait until traffic ahead clears, so you do not block the intersection.*
- ▶ *A driver entering a traffic circle, sometimes called a rotary, must yield the right-of-way to drivers already in the circle.*

EMERGENCY VEHICLES

You must yield the right-of-way to fire, ambulance, police and other authorized emergency vehicles when they are responding to emergencies. They will display lights that are flashing red, red and blue, or red and white and sound a siren or air-horn. When you hear or see an emergency vehicle approaching your vehicle from any direction, including on your side of an expressway or limited access highway, safely pull over immediately to the right edge of the road and stop. Wait until the emergency vehicle passes before driving on. If you are in an intersection, drive out of it before you pull over.

You must pull over and stop for an emergency vehicle even if it is coming toward you in the opposite lane of a two-way roadway.

If you hear a siren or air-horn nearby but do not know exactly where the emergency vehicle is, you should safely pull over to the right-side edge of the road and stop until you are sure it is not approaching you.

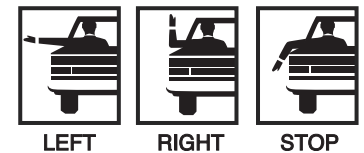
An emergency vehicle using lights and a siren or air-horn may be unpredictable. The driver may legally exceed the speed limit, pass red lights and STOP or YIELD signs, go the wrong way on one-way streets and turn in directions not normally allowed. Although emergency vehicle drivers are required to exercise due care, be very cautious when an emergency vehicle approaches.

BLUE, GREEN AND AMBER LIGHTS

Personal vehicles driven by volunteer fire fighters responding to alarms are allowed to display blue lights, and those driven by volunteer ambulance or rescue squad members may display green lights. Amber lights on hazard vehicles such as snow plows and tow trucks warn other drivers of possible dangers. Flashing amber lights are also used on rural mail delivery vehicles and school buses to warn approaching traffic of their presence. The vehicles displaying blue, green, or amber lights are not authorized emergency vehicles. Their drivers must obey all traffic laws. While you are not required to yield the right-of-way, you should yield as a courtesy if you can do so safely.

TURNS

Always signal before you make a turn or change lanes. It is important that other highway users know your intentions. The law requires you to signal a turn or lane change with your directional lights or hand signals at least 100 feet (30 m)



ahead. A good safety tip is to, whenever possible, signal your intention to turn before you actually begin braking to make the turn. The required hand signals are shown.

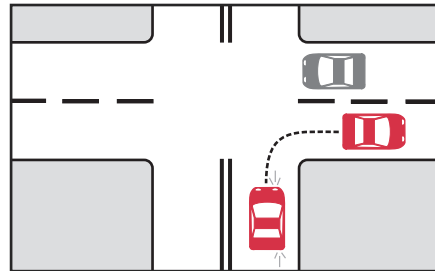
Keep these other tips in mind when preparing to turn:

- ▶ Reduce your speed.
- ▶ Be alert for traffic on all sides. Take special care to check for motorcycles. Most crashes involving motorcycles and other vehicles are caused because the driver of the other vehicle has failed to see the motorcycle.
- ▶ Keep in mind that your rear wheels will travel inside the path of the front wheels, closer to the curb (right turn) or opposing traffic (left turn).
- ▶ Watch out for pedestrians, bicyclist and moped riders, especially on right turns. They are often difficult to see in traffic.

The following illustrations show the proper position of your vehicle for turns. These positions are based on requirements in the law, not just good advice.

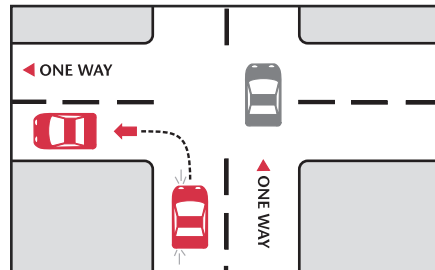
RIGHT TURN:

As you prepare to turn, stay as far to the right as possible. Avoid making wide, sweeping turns. Unless signs direct you otherwise, turn into the right lane of the road you enter.



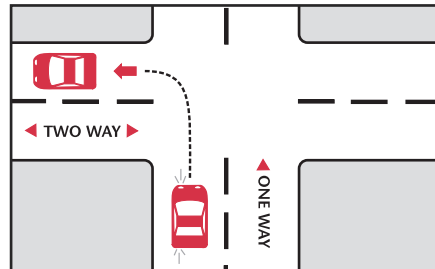
LEFT TURN FROM ONE-WAY ROAD INTO ONE-WAY ROAD:

Prepare to turn by getting into the left lane, or the left side of a single lane, as close as possible to the left curb or edge of the road. If the road you enter has two lanes, you must turn into its left lane.



LEFT TURN FROM ONE-WAY ROAD INTO TWO-WAY ROAD:

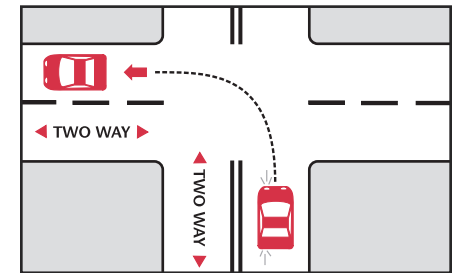
Approach the turn in the left lane or from the left side of a single lane. As you cross the intersection, enter the two-way road to the right of its center line, but as close as possible to the center line. Be alert for traffic, especially



motorcycles, approaching from the road to the left. Oncoming motorcycles are difficult to see, and it is difficult to judge their speed and distance away.

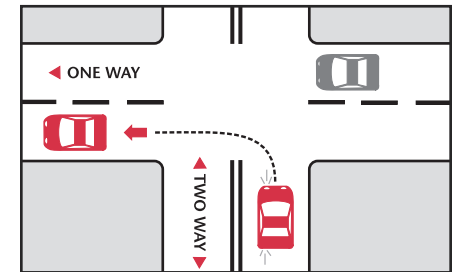
LEFT TURN FROM TWO-WAY ROAD INTO TWO-WAY ROAD:

Approach the turn with your left wheels as close as possible to the center line. Try to use the left side of the intersection to help ensure that you do not interfere with opposing traffic turning left. Stay to the right of the center line of the road you enter, but as close as possible to the center line. Be alert for traffic, especially motorcycles, approaching from the left and from the oncoming lane you are about to cross. Oncoming motorcycles are difficult to see, and it is difficult to judge their speed and distance away. Drivers often fail to see an oncoming motorcycle and collide with it while making a turn across a traffic lane.



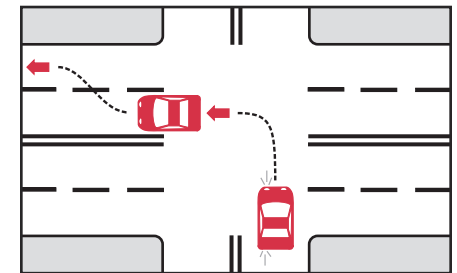
LEFT TURN FROM TWO-WAY ROAD INTO ONE-WAY ROAD:

Approach the turn with your left wheels as close as possible to the center line. Make the turn before reaching the center of the intersection, and turn into the left lane of the road you enter.



LEFT TURN FROM TWO-WAY ROAD INTO FOUR-LANE HIGHWAY:

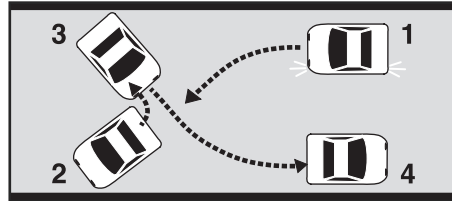
Approach the turn with your left wheels as close as possible to the center line. Enter the left lane, to the right of the center line. When traffic permits, you may move out of the left lane.



■ U-TURNS

A “U-turn” is any turn “executed so as to proceed in the opposite direction.” Do not attempt a U-turn on a highway unless absolutely necessary. If you must turn around, use a parking lot, driveway or other area, and, if possible, re-enter the roadway going forward, not backing up.

You may make a U-turn only from the left portion of the lane closest to the centerline of the roadway, never from the right lane. Unless signs tell you otherwise, you may make a U-turn when you are given the go-ahead by a green arrow left-turn traffic signal, provided it is not prohibited and you yield to other traffic.



You may not make a U-turn near the crest of a hill, a curve or any other place where other drivers cannot see your vehicle from 500 feet (150 m) away in either direction. U-turns are also illegal in business districts of New York City and where NO U-TURN signs are posted. You may *never* make a U-turn on a limited access expressway, even if paths connect your side of the expressway with the other side.

Unless prohibited, a three-point turn may be used to turn around on a narrow, two-way street. You may be required to make one of these turns on your road test.

To make a three-point turn:

1. Signal with your right directional, then pull over to the right and stop. Signal with your left directional, then check carefully for approaching traffic.
2. Turn left, cross the road so you come to a stop while facing the left curb or edge of the road.
3. Check again for traffic. Turn your steering wheel as far to the right as possible, then back up to the right curb or edge of the road.
4. Stop, check again for other traffic, then pull away from the curb.

■ QUESTIONS

Before going on to Chapter 6, make sure you can answer these questions:

- ▶ What is the hand signal for a stop? A right turn?
- ▶ If two drivers enter an intersection from opposite directions at the same time, one going straight, the other turning left, which must yield the right-of-way?
- ▶ If you enter an intersection to make a left turn, but oncoming traffic prevents you from making the turn right away, what should you do?
- ▶ If you reach an uncontrolled intersection at the same time as a driver on your right, and both of you are going to go straight, who has the right-of-way?

- ▶ What must you do if you are entering a road from a driveway?
- ▶ You are facing a green light, but traffic on the other side of the intersection would keep you from going all the way through the intersection. May you enter the intersection?
- ▶ Does a vehicle about to enter a traffic circle or rotary have right-of-way over vehicles already in the circle?
- ▶ What should you do if you hear a siren nearby but cannot see where the emergency vehicle is?
- ▶ How far before a turn must you signal?
- ▶ When preparing for a right turn, should you stay as close to the center of the lane as possible?
- ▶ Where should you position your vehicle when preparing to make a left turn from a two-way roadway into a one-way roadway?

CHAPTER 6

Passing

In general, the law requires that we drive on the right side of the road. When passing is allowed, we usually pass other vehicles on the left. Passing on the right is permitted only in limited circumstances, and should be done only when necessary and safe to do so.

When passing other vehicles or changing lanes to avoid hazards, do so with caution and only when necessary. You must *not* exceed the speed limit to pass another vehicle.

When passing a motorcycle, remember to give the motorcycle the same full lane width as other vehicles are allowed. *Never* move into the same lane space as a motorcycle, even if the lane is wide and the motorcyclist is riding to one side.

The law requires you to use directional or hand signals at least 100 feet (30 m) before making a lane change. You may *never* pass a vehicle which has stopped at a crosswalk to allow a pedestrian to cross.

■ PASSING ON THE LEFT

The left lane is usually used for passing other vehicles. However, you may **not** pass a vehicle on the left if:

- ▶ Your lane has a solid yellow center line.
- ▶ You cannot safely return to the right lane before reaching a solid yellow center line for the right lane.
- ▶ You cannot safely return to the right lane before any approaching vehicle comes within 200 feet (60 m) of you.
- ▶ You are approaching a curve or the crest of a hill on a two-way road and cannot see around or over it.

- ▶ You are within 100 feet (30 m) of a railroad crossing on a two-way roadway.
- ▶ You are within 100 feet (30 m) of a bridge, tunnel or viaduct on a two-way road and your view is obstructed.
- ▶ Passing will interfere with oncoming traffic.

If conditions are right for passing, check in your mirrors and signal your lane change. Before pulling into the left lane, glance briefly over your left shoulder, through the rear side window, to make sure no vehicle is passing you or close behind you in the left lane. Never rely on your mirrors alone when preparing to change lanes. Even properly adjusted mirrors will leave “blind spots” behind you on both sides. If a vehicle is in the blind spot, you may not see it in your mirrors. Always glance over your shoulder before changing lanes or passing.

When passing, move completely into the left lane. Before returning to the right lane, signal and look at your interior rearview mirror and make sure you can see the front bumper of the vehicle you just passed. Glance quickly over your right shoulder to double-check that you can see at least several feet of pavement between your vehicle and the one you passed. Then return to the right lane.

■ PASSING ON THE RIGHT

You should usually pass other vehicles on the left, but passing on the right is allowed in certain situations. You may pass a vehicle on the right only in the situations listed below, and only if you can do so safely. You may not drive on or across the shoulder or edge line of the road unless a sign permits it or when directed by a traffic officer (see Chapter 4). You may pass on the right:

- ▶ When a vehicle ahead is making a left turn.
- ▶ When you are driving on a two-way road that is marked for two or more lanes or is wide enough for two or more lanes in each direction, and passing is not prohibited by signs, or restricted by parked cars or other obstructions.
- ▶ When you are driving on a one-way road that is marked for two or more lanes or is wide enough for two or more lanes, and passing is not prohibited by signs, or restricted by parked cars or other obstructions.

If you are going to pass on the right at an intersection, check traffic ahead carefully. Make sure an oncoming vehicle is not turning left into your path, and watch out at the right side of the road for pedestrians, bicyclists, in-line skaters and moped riders.

Before you pass on the right on multilane roads such as expressways, make sure you check your mirrors, use the proper signals for lane change, and look over your right shoulder for other vehicles. After passing, be sure to check over your left shoulder, and to signal, before returning to the left lane.

■ BEING PASSED

If another vehicle passes you on the left, slow down slightly and keep to the right. When the vehicle has safely passed and is well ahead of you, resume your normal speed.

If you find that many vehicles are passing you on the right, you should move into the right lane and allow them to pass you on the left.

■ SCHOOL BUSES

When a stopped school bus flashes its red light(s), traffic approaching from either direction, even in front of the school and in school parking lots, must stop before reaching the bus. You should stop at least 20 feet (6 m) away from the bus. You can identify this bus by a “SCHOOL BUS” sign, the red lights on top, and its unique yellow/orange color.

Before a school bus stops to load or unload passengers, the driver will usually flash yellow warning lights. When you see them, slow down and be prepared to stop.

After you have stopped for a school bus, you may not drive again until the red lights stop flashing or when the bus driver or a traffic officer waves you on. This law applies on all roadways in New York State. You must stop for a school bus even if it is on the opposite side of a divided highway.

After stopping for a school bus, watch for children along the side of the road. Drive slowly until you have passed them.

Safety Tip: Most school bus-related deaths and injuries occur while children are crossing the street after leaving the bus, not in collisions involving school buses.

Keep in mind that vehicles transporting disabled persons may be equipped as school buses, and you must stop for them just as you would for other school buses.

The fine for passing a stopped school bus ranges from a minimum of \$250 for a first violation to a maximum of \$1,000 for three violations in three years. In addition, if you are convicted of three such violations in three years, your license will be revoked for a minimum of six months.

■ QUESTIONS

Before going on to Chapter 7, make sure you can answer these questions:

- ▶ In most situations, on which side should you pass another vehicle going in the same direction?

- ▶ What should you do before passing another vehicle?
- ▶ What should you see in your rearview mirror before attempting to return to the right lane after passing a vehicle on the left?
- ▶ In what situations may you pass a vehicle on the right?
- ▶ When may you pass a vehicle stopped at a crosswalk to allow a pedestrian to cross?
- ▶ What action should you take when another vehicle passes you on the left?
- ▶ What do flashing yellow lights on a school bus mean?
- ▶ What do flashing red lights on a school bus mean?

CHAPTER 7

Parallel Parking

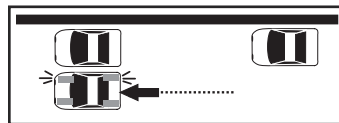
Parallel parking takes practice and skill, and is part of every road test. You should also know where parking is illegal and what NO PARKING, NO STANDING and NO STOPPING signs mean.

■ HOW TO PARK

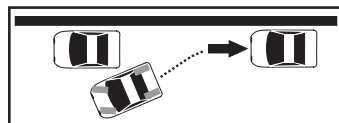
Many motorists consider parallel parking the most difficult part of driving. But practice will teach you how to back up properly and to judge distances and angles. Patience and self confidence will help you master the task.

The following instructions are basic and general. You must adjust parallel parking procedures to the particular situation. Plenty of practice is the only way to learn properly.

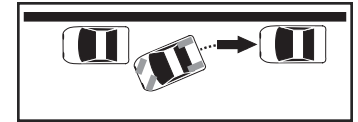
1. Select a space that is large enough for your vehicle on your side of the road. Check your mirrors before stopping, and signal to alert other drivers. Pull up alongside the vehicle in front of the space, leaving about two feet between the other vehicle and yours.



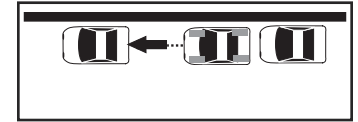
2. Look behind you over both shoulders to make sure you will not interfere with pedestrians or oncoming traffic. Back up slowly, and begin to turn your steering wheel all the way toward the near curb. Look through the rear window, not the rearview mirrors, as you back up. Check to the side and front occasionally to make sure you are clearing the vehicle ahead.



3. When your front wheels are opposite the rear bumper of the vehicle ahead, turn the steering wheel the other way while continuing to back up. Make sure you clear the vehicle ahead. Look back, and stop to avoid bumping the vehicle behind you.



4. Straighten your wheels, and pull forward. Allow room for the vehicles ahead and behind you to get out. In your final parking position, your wheels must be no more than one foot (30 cm) from the curb.



To get closer to the curb, alternately pull forward and back up, turning the steering wheel first toward the curb and then quickly straight again.

After parking, remember that you must not open the door on the road side if it will interfere with bicyclists and other traffic.

■ PARKING ON A HILL

After you park on a hill, be sure to set your parking brake. Just in case the parking brake fails, turn the wheels so they will keep your vehicle from rolling into traffic.

If there is a curb, turn your steering wheel all the way away from it if you're facing uphill, or all the way toward it if you're facing downhill. If your vehicle starts to roll, the wheels should stop the vehicle at the curb and prevent it from rolling downhill. This method works best where the curb is relatively high. If there is no curb or a very low one, whether you are facing uphill or down, turn your wheels all the way toward the nearest side of the road. If your vehicle does start to roll, it will probably roll away from the street and traffic.

■ PULLING OUT FROM PARALLEL PARKING

To pull out of a parallel parking space, make sure your wheels are straight, back up to the vehicle behind you, and turn your wheels away from the curb.

Six steps to entering more safely into traffic: 1) Turn your head to look over your right shoulder and check through the backseat rear-window for pedestrians, bicyclist, motorcyclists and other vehicles that may become a hazard; 2) use your vehicle's interior rearview mirror to help keep an eye on hazards behind your vehicle; 3) signal your intentions to move from your parking space into traffic; 4) check your vehicle's side view mirrors, especially on the driver's side, for approaching vehicles, pedestrians, bicyclist, in-line skaters, motorcyclists, and other highway users; 5) turn your head to

look over your left shoulder out through the backseat rear-window, and begin to slowly drive forward, making sure you can enter traffic without hitting the vehicle parked ahead; 6) again turn your head and look over your left shoulder to re-check through the backseat rear-window, pull out into the traffic lane only when it is safe to do so.

■ PARKING REGULATIONS

What people generally understand as “parking” is legally divided into three categories: parking, standing and stopping.

A **NO PARKING** sign means you may stop only *temporarily* to load or unload merchandise or passengers.

A **NO STANDING** sign means you may stop only *temporarily* to load or unload passengers.

A **NO STOPPING** sign means you may stop *only* in order to obey a traffic sign, signal or officer, or to avoid conflicts with other vehicles.

Besides posted parking, standing and stopping rules, there are statewide rules not always indicated by signs:

Parking, standing or stopping is not allowed:

- ▶ Within 15 feet (5 m) of a fire hydrant, unless a licensed driver remains in the vehicle to move it in an emergency.
- ▶ On the road side of a parked vehicle (“double parking”).
- ▶ On a sidewalk or in a crosswalk.
- ▶ In an intersection, unless permitted by signs or parking meters.
- ▶ On railroad tracks.
- ▶ Alongside or opposite road excavations, construction or other obstructions if your vehicle would block traffic.
- ▶ Within 30 feet (10 m) of a pedestrian safety zone, unless another distance is marked.
- ▶ On a bridge or in a tunnel.

Parking or standing is not allowed:

- ▶ In front of a driveway.
- ▶ Within 20 feet (6 m) of a crosswalk at an intersection.
- ▶ Within 30 feet (10 m) of a traffic light, STOP sign or YIELD sign.
- ▶ Within 20 feet (6 m) of a fire station driveway, or within 75 feet (23 m) on the opposite side of the road.

- ▶ Along a curb that has been cut down, lowered or constructed for access to the sidewalk.

In addition, you may not park your vehicle within 50 feet (15 m) of a railroad crossing.

■ RESERVED PARKING FOR THE DISABLED

Parking reserved for people with disabilities is not merely a convenience, it is a legal requirement. These special parking spaces for motorists with disabilities ensure safe and equal access to goods and services, access which is taken for granted by most of us. You can help by parking in reserved spaces only if you have a permit or plates for people with disabilities, and only when the person who received the permit or plates is in the vehicle.

It is illegal for any vehicle to park, stop, or stand in a space reserved for the disabled unless it has license plates for the disabled issued by the DMV, a *New York State Parking Permit for the Disabled* (MV-664) issued by a locality, or a similar plate or permit issued by another state. In addition, the vehicle must actually be in use to transport the disabled person named in the registration or permit. This law applies to spaces reserved and posted by local ordinance on streets and highways, and those set aside by state law in shopping centers that have five or more stores and 20 or more off-street parking spaces available to the public.

It is a misdemeanor to make a false statement or give false information on an application for license plates. Making a false statement or providing misinformation to obtain a parking permit for a person with a disability is punishable by a fine from \$250 to \$1,000, plus a mandatory surcharge of \$30, and potential civil penalties from \$250 to \$1,000. These penalties apply both to the applicant and to a doctor providing certification.

For more information about reserved parking for the disabled, and how to qualify and apply for a license plate or parking permit, see *Parking for People With Disabilities* (C-34). This publication is available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, and at any motor vehicle office.

Reserved spaces should be marked with signs such as the one shown, and also may be designated with pavement markings. Also, do not park in the diagonally-striped spaces next to reserved parking areas. These spaces are needed to enable access by those with wheelchairs and specially-equipped vehicles.

The fines for on-street parking violations are set by localities. Unless a locality sets higher penalties, the fine for a shopping center violation is \$50 to \$75 for a first offense and \$75 to \$150 for a second offense within two years in the same locality. A mandatory surcharge of \$30 will be added to each penalty.



■ QUESTIONS

Before going on to Chapter 8, make sure you can answer these questions:

- ▶ After you have parallel parked, how close to the curb must your vehicle be?
- ▶ May you open a door on the road side of your vehicle if no traffic is coming?
- ▶ Before pulling out of a parking space, what should you do?
- ▶ What does a NO STOPPING sign mean?
- ▶ Can you stop to load or unload passengers at a NO STANDING or NO PARKING sign?
- ▶ May you park on a crosswalk in the middle of a block?

PART 3 SAFE DRIVING TIPS

CHAPTER 8 Defensive Driving

Most drivers are good drivers. But even the best drivers make mistakes now and then. Equipment fails, weather conditions may be bad, and some drivers ignore traffic laws or drive unpredictably. To avoid making mistakes yourself, or being involved in a traffic crash because of someone else's mistake, learn to drive defensively:

- ▶ Be prepared and look ahead.
- ▶ Maintain the proper speed.
- ▶ Signal before turning or changing lanes.
- ▶ Allow yourself space.
- ▶ Wear your seat belt.
- ▶ Do not drive if you are very tired, are on medication or have been drinking alcoholic beverages.
- ▶ Keep your vehicle in good operating condition.

■ BE PREPARED AND LOOK AHEAD

You should sit comfortably, but upright, and keep both hands on the steering wheel. Slumping in the driver's seat, or steering with one hand makes it more difficult or even dangerous to control your vehicle.

Traffic conditions change constantly. Always scan the road ahead. Do not use the road or even the vehicle directly ahead as your only focal point. Look ahead so you can avoid, or lessen, potential problems.

Keep your eyes moving, notice what's happening at the sides of the road, and check behind you through your mirrors every few seconds.

Anticipate mistakes by other drivers, bicyclists, and pedestrians and think about what you will do if a mistake does happen. Do not always assume that a driver approaching a STOP or YIELD sign on a side road is actually going to stop or yield. It is better to assume the other driver may not stop.

Move Over Act

This law requires every operator of a motor vehicle to exercise due care to avoid colliding with an authorized emergency or hazard vehicle which is parked, stopped or standing on the shoulder or any portion of the highway with its emergency lights or one or more amber hazard lights activated. Drivers must reduce speed on all roads when encountering such vehicles, but on parkways, interstates and other controlled access roads with multiple lanes, drivers are further required to move from the lane adjacent to the emergency or hazard vehicle, unless traffic or other hazards exist to prevent doing so safely. Violations of this law are punishable as a moving violation.

■ AGGRESSIVE DRIVERS AND ROAD RAGE

Aggressive driving includes speeding, which often leads to following too closely, frequent or abrupt lane changes without signaling, passing on the shoulder or unpaved portions of the roadway, or harassing motorists, bicyclists, or pedestrians, who just happen to not get out of the way. Aggressive drivers also may run stop signs and red lights, pass stopped school buses, fail to keep right, drive while impaired by alcohol or drugs, and drive recklessly. A few threaten, or attempt to cause, physical damage to another driver. And that is how aggressive driving becomes road rage.

When confronted by an aggressive driver:

- ▶ Avoid eye contact.
- ▶ Stay calm and relaxed.
- ▶ Make every attempt to get out of the way safely. Do not escalate the situation.
- ▶ Put your pride in the back seat. Do not challenge an aggressive driver by speeding up or attempting to hold your position in your travel lane.
- ▶ Wear a seat belt and encourage your passengers to do the same.
- ▶ Ignore harassing gestures and name calling, and do not return them.
- ▶ Report aggressive drivers to the appropriate law enforcement authorities by providing a vehicle description, location, license plate number, and direction of travel.
- ▶ If you are being followed by an aggressive or threatening driver, do not stop or get out of your vehicle. Drive directly to the nearest police station.

- ▶ If an aggressive driver is involved in a crash, stop a safe distance from the crash scene. When the police arrive, report the driving behavior you witnessed.

To avoid becoming an aggressive driver:

- ▶ Allow enough travel time to reach your destination on schedule.
- ▶ Alter your schedule to avoid driving during peak highway congestion periods.
- ▶ If you're running late, call ahead so you can relax.
- ▶ Do not drive when you are angry, upset or overly tired.
- ▶ Make your vehicle comfortable. Listen to relaxing music and avoid situations that raise your anxiety.
- ▶ When driving, relax and remain aware of your posture. Sit back in your seat, loosen your grip on the steering wheel and do not clench your teeth.
- ▶ Give others the benefit of the doubt; be polite, courteous and forgiving.
- ▶ You can control your own reactions to other drivers. If someone else drives aggressively, do not retaliate.

If you have the right-of-way, do not think of it as an *absolute right*. Be prepared to give up the right-of-way to other highway users, including other motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians. Waiting a few seconds for another driver is far better than risking a crash. Knowing you were "in the right" will not make up for the expense or pain of a collision.

■ ROAD RAGE

What is "road rage"? Road rage is an emotional state of anger or hostility, which escalates into violent criminal acts, or threats or attempts of violent acts, that result from the operation of a motor vehicle. Road rage may include provocative behavior intended to intimidate or harass others or instill fear in them.

Aggressive driving is not road rage. However, aggressive driving can escalate into road rage. Aggressive driving generally involves the violation of a traffic safety law, while road rage generally involves the breaking of a criminal law.

Who can become road raged? It could happen to any of us when our irritation or anger with others leads us to drive, or behave outside, our vehicle in an unsafe or hostile manner. We become a threat to ourselves, and to the safety and lives of others on and near the road or highways. Reckless endangerment, threats of violence, assault, and other violent actions are illegal. They can result in severe penalties that include fines, imprisonment and court-ordered probation, as well as revocation and suspension of driver license.

Road rage can include:

- ▶ Verbal provocations, such as yelling, cursing, excessive horn honking, rude or obscene gestures and threats.
- ▶ Driving actions, such as cutting off another vehicle, extremely close tailgating, blocking another vehicle, including a bicycle, from using a traffic lane, pursuing or chasing another vehicle, or running it off the road, deliberate ramming or bumping.
- ▶ Stopping a vehicle at the side of the road, and getting out of it to threaten, frighten, attack, fight or hurt another motorist or passenger, or a pedestrian, bicyclist, or other person.

Research indicates that being in a state of rage can affect your blood pressure, and your ability to reason and make decisions. As a driver, you will make more driving errors. Your chances of causing or being involved in a traffic crash will increase.

Aggressive driving and road rage leads to revoked or suspended driver licenses, difficulties between family members and friends, loss of employment, and significant legal problems.

Many drivers do not recognize when their own aggressive driving or road rage is affecting their ability to drive safely. State law requires every DMV-approved accident prevention course to address the hazards and dangers of road rage. For information about DMV-approved accident prevention courses, see the publication *Point & Insurance Reduction Program (C-32A)*, available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, or at any motor vehicle office. You may also contact one of the program sponsors presented in the DMV publication *List of Course Sponsors (C-31)*, available at any state or county motor vehicle office.

■ SPEED

You must obey the posted speed limit, or, if no limit is posted, drive no faster than 55 mph (88 km/h). Often, it is just common sense to keep your actual speed limit well below the posted limit. For example, the legal limit on an icy or foggy expressway might be 55 mph (88 km/h), or even 65 mph (100 km/h) on some highways, but the safe speed to drive would be much lower. Even if you were to drive at 50 mph (80 km/h) on that hazardous highway, a police officer could ticket you for driving at a speed “not reasonable and prudent” for existing conditions.

To keep traffic flowing smoothly, some highways also have minimum speed limits. Driving slower than the minimum speed can interrupt the traffic flow and create a dangerous situation. Even if there is no minimum speed limit, those driving much slower than the posted limit can be as dangerous as driving too fast.

Be aware that some cities have speed limits lower than 55 mph (88 km/h) that may not be posted. For example, the speed limit is 30 mph (48 km/h) in New York City unless another limit is posted.

■ ALLOWING YOURSELF SPACE

Four of every ten crashes involve rear-end collisions, usually because someone is following too closely (tailgating). Leave enough room between your vehicle and the one ahead so you can stop safely if the other vehicle stops suddenly. Brake early and gently when preparing to stop or turn. It gives drivers behind you plenty of warning that you are slowing down.

For a good “space cushion,” use the two-second rule: Choose an object near or above the road ahead, such as a sign, tree or over-pass. As the vehicle ahead passes it, count aloud, slowly, “one thousand one, one thousand two.” If you reach the same object before you finish counting, you are following too closely. In bad weather and when following large trucks, including tractor-trailers, increase the count to at least three or four seconds for extra space.

If a driver tailgates you, move to another lane if possible, or slow down and pull off the road to let the driver go by you. Be sure to signal when you drive off the road and when you return to it. Do not press your brakes to warn the offending driver – this could make a difficult situation become even more dangerous.

In case you have to change lanes quickly or pull over to avoid a hazard, leave yourself some “escape” room to your left and right.

■ SEAT BELTS, CHILD SAFETY SEATS, AND AIR BAGS

Seat belts save lives and help prevent serious injuries in traffic crashes. This is why New York State requires seat belt use by adults in motor vehicles, and seat belts, booster seats, or child safety seats for children.

New York is a “primary enforcement” state. A law enforcement officer can issue a traffic ticket just for failure to wear a seat belt. This law also applies to visitors from outside New York State.

Highlights of New York State’s occupant restraint law:

- ▶ In the front seat, the driver and each passenger must wear a seat belt, one person per belt. The driver and front-seat passengers aged 16 or older can be fined up to \$50 each for failure to buckle up.

- ▶ Every occupant, regardless of age or seating position, of a motor vehicle being operated by the holder of a Class-DJ learner permit, or a Class-DJ or Limited Class DJ driver license must properly use a safety restraint.
- ▶ The driver must make sure that each passenger under age 16 obeys the law. The driver can be fined \$25 to \$100 and receive three driver license penalty points for each violation.
- ▶ Seat belt use is not required in taxis or livery vehicles, emergency vehicles, 1964 or older vehicles, or by passengers in buses other than school buses (seat belt use may be required by the school district). Rural Letter Carriers are also exempt while they are delivering mail.

Every passenger under age 16 must use a safety restraint. If under age four, he or she must be properly secured in a federally-approved child safety seat that is attached to a vehicle by a safety belt or universal anchorage (LATCH) system. A child under age four who weighs more than 40 pounds may be restrained in a booster seat with a lap and shoulder belt. A child of age 4, 5, 6 or 7, must use a booster seat with lap and shoulder belt or a child safety seat (The child and safety restraint system must meet the height and weight recommendations of the restraint manufacturer.)

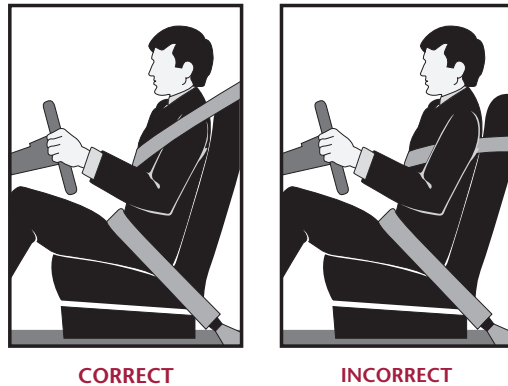
Exception: A child more than four feet nine inches tall or more than 100 pounds is allowed to use a seat belt that has both a lap belt and a shoulder harness. If the seat belt does not fit properly, the child should use a booster seat with a lap and shoulder belt.

Whenever you drive, you should make sure everyone in your vehicle wears a seat belt. *During a crash, a person without a belt becomes a projectile, and a danger to everyone else in the vehicle.*

For more information, see publications *NYS Seat Belt Law (C-1)* and *Granting Medical Exemptions for Safety Belt Use (C-58)*, available from the DMV Internet Office, by request from a DMV Call Center, or at any motor vehicle office.

For added protection, adjust your vehicle's head rest, lock the doors and keep loose, heavy objects out of the passenger area. Put them in the trunk instead.

Air bags are meant to work WITH seat belts, not to replace them. An air bag protects a front-seat occupant in a head-on crash by inflating upon impact



and cushioning the occupant from colliding with the steering wheel, dashboard or windshield. The combination of a seat belt and an air bag offers maximum protection, partly because they help the driver maintain control of the vehicle and help avoid secondary collisions.

Air bags deploy (expand rapidly) from the steering wheel and/or dashboard. Most adults who are properly buckled up are safer in a vehicle with air bags, but the force of an air bag deploying may injure those who sit too close to it. You should sit with at least 10 inches between the center of your chest and the cover of your vehicle's air bag. Also, place your hands on opposite sides of the steering wheel, at the 3 and 9 o'clock positions, to keep them out of the way if the air bag deploys.

IMPORTANT: NEVER PUT AN INFANT IN A REAR-FACING CHILD SAFETY SEAT IN THE FRONT SEAT OF A VEHICLE THAT HAS A PASSENGER AIR BAG.

■ DRIVING SAFELY IN WORK ZONES

Roadwork zones are dangerous to drive in. And to work in. That is why speeding ticket fines are doubled in work zones, even when the workers or work vehicles are not there. Expect to encounter a work zone suddenly wherever you drive – you may have to strongly slow down, or even stop. Traffic lanes may shift sideways or be completely closed. Workers and work vehicles may be on or near your driving lane. Make your work zone driving safer by knowing what to do.

Work Zone Tips:

- ▶ Some signs may suggest a detour that allows you to avoid the work zone entirely. Also, if you already know where a work zone is located ahead, you may be wise to use an alternate route.
- ▶ As you enter a work zone, signs with flashing arrow panels or that warn "lane closed ahead" mean you should merge your vehicle into the proper lane as soon as safely practical. Don't zoom to the end of the closed lane and try to force your way into the other lane. If you move to the appropriate lane at first notice, your driving is more likely to be calm, efficient, and safe.
- ▶ Slow down when a sign says to do it. If it warns: "Road Work 1,500 feet," that means your car, traveling at 60 miles per hour, will get there in just 17 seconds. Faster than that, and your safety margin is even less.
- ▶ The rear-end collision is the most common crash in a work zone. To avoid being involved in one, it helps to keep a braking distance of two seconds, or more, between you and the vehicle in front of you. (See "Allowing Yourself Space," page 72) Keep a safe distance between your vehicle and traffic barriers, trucks, construction equipment and workers.

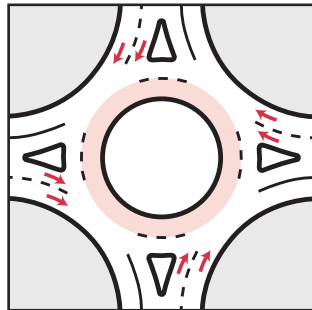
- ▶ Some work zones are mobile – such as line painting, road patching and mowing. These zones move up or down the roadway as the work is finished. Workers may be nearby even if you do not see them immediately after the warning signs. Obey the signs until you pass the one that states you have left the work zone.

■ DRIVING THROUGH A ROUNDABOUT

A “roundabout” is a circular intersection with a relatively small diameter that makes drivers slow down, usually to 30 mph or less. Studies show a roundabout can reduce the number and severity of accidents at an intersection, compared to intersections controlled by stop signs or traffic signals. Modern roundabouts are widely used in Europe and Australia, and are becoming more common in New York State. More information about driving safely through a roundabout is presented on the NYS Department of Transportation internet site: www.nysdot.gov/roundabouts.

Tips for driving safely through a roundabout:

- ▶ As you approach the roundabout, look for the street and direction signs you need. This will help you know which exit to take. These signs should be posted along the roadside before you reach the roundabout.
- ▶ When you arrive at the roundabout, yield the right-of-way to any pedestrians and bicyclists that also might be entering. You also must yield to any drivers already in the roundabout. Sometimes your entry point will be controlled by a stop sign or traffic signal. When the traffic level allows enough space and time, you may enter the roundabout.
- ▶ While inside the roundabout, stay in your lane until you are ready to exit. Use your vehicle’s right turn signal to let the other users know what you want to do, whether you want to move from the “inside path” to the “outside path” before exiting, or already are in position to exit. Start signaling at the exit BEFORE the one you want to take. Do not change lanes or take an exit before checking for vehicles that may be continuing through the roundabout in the lane next to you or behind you. Expect vehicles to be in the “blind spots” you cannot see in your rearview mirrors. (See “Blind Spots,” Chapter 11)



■ DROWSY AND FATIGUED DRIVING

Sleeping and driving do not mix. When you are behind the wheel of a car or truck, being fatigued is dangerous. Drivers who are tired have slower reaction times,

decreased awareness, and impaired judgment. As with drugs and alcohol, drowsiness can contribute to a traffic crash.

Symptoms of Fatigue – Researchers have found the following symptoms to be associated with drowsy driving:

- ▶ Your eyes close or go out of focus by themselves.
- ▶ You have trouble keeping your head up.
- ▶ You cannot stop yawning.
- ▶ You have wandering, disconnected thoughts.
- ▶ You do not remember driving the last few miles.
- ▶ You drift between lanes, tailgate, or miss traffic signs.
- ▶ You keep jerking the car back into the lane.
- ▶ You have drifted off the road and hit the rumble strips which produce a loud noise and vibrations.

Who is Most At Risk? All Drivers who are:

- ▶ Sleep-deprived or fatigued.
- ▶ Driving long distances without rest breaks.
- ▶ Driving through the night, the early afternoon, or at times when you are normally asleep.
- ▶ Taking medication that increases sleepiness or drinking alcohol
- ▶ Driving alone.
- ▶ Driving on long, rural, boring roads.
- ▶ Frequent travelers, e.g., business travelers and long-distance commuters.
- ▶ **Young People** – Sleep related crashes are most common for young people, who tend to stay up late, sleep too little, and drive at night.
- ▶ **Shift Workers** – Drivers who have non-traditional work schedules have a greater risk of being involved in a fatigue-related driving traffic crash.
- ▶ **People With Undiagnosed Sleep Disorders** – The presence of a sleep disorder increases the risk of crashes. If you find you are regularly tired during the day or experience any of these symptoms on a regular basis, you may have a sleep disorder and should seek medical help.

Effective Countermeasures

Prevention – Before you embark on a trip, you should:

- ▶ Get a good night’s sleep.
- ▶ Plan to drive long trips with a companion.
- ▶ Schedule regular stops for every 100 miles or 2 hours.

- ▶ Avoid alcohol and medications (over-the-counter and prescribed) that may impair performance. Check with your doctor or pharmacist about any medication you are taking. Alcohol interacts with fatigue; increasing its effects.
- ▶ You are not at your best if you are ill or very tired. Do not drive for at least 15 minutes after waking from sleep.

Actions for the Drowsy Driver – Once driving, you should:

- ▶ Recognize that you are in danger of falling asleep and cannot predict when sleep may occur.
- ▶ Not depend on the radio, open window or other “tricks” to keep you awake.
- ▶ Respond to symptoms of fatigue by finding a safe place to stop for a break.
- ▶ Pull off into a safe area from traffic and take a brief nap (15 to 45 minutes).
- ▶ Drink coffee or another source of caffeine to promote short-term alertness if needed. (It takes about 30 minutes for caffeine to enter the bloodstream.)

NOTE: See Chapter 9 for more information about the dangers of driving under the influence of alcohol and other drugs.

■ USING A CELLULAR OR MOBILE TELEPHONE

A driver may become distracted from safe driving while using a mobile telephone (such as a cellular telephone). In New York State, it is a traffic infraction, punishable by a fine up to \$100 and three points, to speak into or listen to a hand-held mobile telephone while driving a motor vehicle. The phone may be hand-held to activate, initiate, or deactivate a call. Exemptions are provided for calls made to certain persons regarding emergency situations, for police and other law enforcement officers, and for fire department personnel and operators of authorized emergency vehicles while in the performance of their official duties. In New York State, a hands-free mobile telephone allows the user to communicate without the use of either hand. A driver may use a hands-free telephone at any time.

Using Electronic Devices for Texting

In New York State, it is illegal to use portable electronic devices, such as cell phones and smart phones, to send text messages or e-mails while driving. The penalty for a violation of this law is a fine of up to \$150.

■ VEHICLE CONDITION

Vehicles must be inspected at least once each year, but that does not mean it is the only time you should have safety equipment checked. Follow your owner’s

manual for routine maintenance. Have any problems that arise corrected by a qualified mechanic as soon as possible. Do not wait until mechanical problems result in breakdowns or traffic crashes.

Pay special attention to the maintenance and repair of the brakes, steering mechanism, lights, tires and horn. Rely on your owner’s manual and a knowledgeable mechanic as your guides to a safe, smooth-running vehicle.

Here are some common problems, and some equipment checks you can do:

- ▶ **BRAKES** - Brakes that pull to one side may be wet, or may need to be adjusted or repaired. If wet, you can dry them by riding lightly on the pedal. If this does not help, have your vehicle’s brakes checked by a mechanic. If you notice any change in the performance of its brakes, have them checked right away.
- ▶ **STEERING** - There should not be too much “play” in the steering wheel. If your vehicle has power steering, check the fluid level periodically. A whining noise when you make a sharp turn can be a sign of trouble.
- ▶ **LIGHTS** - Keep your vehicle’s lights clean and clear of dirt, snow and ice. Broken lenses can cause dangerous glare for other drivers, so have them replaced as soon as possible. Make sure its headlights are adjusted properly to give you the best view of the road and to avoid blinding approaching drivers.
- ▶ **TIRES** - The law requires that your vehicle’s tires have at least $\frac{2}{32}$ nds of an inch (.16 cm) of tread. Most tires for passenger cars and light trucks have “wear bars” that show across the tire grooves when the minimum tread depth is reached. It is also illegal to drive with tires that have cuts down to the cords, knots bumps or bulges. Consult your owner’s manual or a tire store about proper tire pressure, and check it often with a reliable gauge.
- ▶ **GLASS** - Keep your vehicle’s windows clean and clear all the way around. Replace wiper blades that streak, keep your defroster and rear window defogger in good working condition, and make sure there is enough windshield washing fluid.
- ▶ **HORN** - Your vehicle’s horn is an important safety equipment that could become your only way to warn other drivers or pedestrians of possible trouble. If the horn is not working, get it repaired as soon as possible. It should not be used unnecessarily or to express anger at other drivers or pedestrians.

■ QUESTIONS

Before going on to Chapter 9, make sure you can answer these questions:

- ▶ Should you always look straight ahead when driving?
- ▶ If there is no posted speed limit, what is the fastest you may legally drive in New York City?

- ▶ Is it always safe to drive at the posted speed limit?
- ▶ What is the purpose of minimum speed limits?
- ▶ Who **must** wear seat belts? Who should wear them?
- ▶ How can you prevent fatigue on a long trip?
- ▶ What is road rage? How can you avoid becoming involved in road rage?
- ▶ How should you drive safely through a work zone? A roundabout?

CHAPTER 9 Alcohol and Other Drugs

You have probably heard the facts before – driving while impaired or intoxicated is a serious traffic safety problem in the United States. In New York State, more than 20 percent of all highway deaths involve the use of alcohol or other drugs. But, the facts and statistics do not tell the whole story. Behind the numbers are thousands of lives cut short, permanent or disabling injuries, and families devastated because someone drove while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

After you drink alcohol or take other drugs, safe driving is simply not possible. Not every impaired or intoxicated driver causes a traffic crash, but each one is dangerous, risking his or her life and the lives of those sharing the road.

Young people, who have less experience with both alcohol and driving, are at greatest risk. Drivers under 21 years old represent about 5 percent of the driving population, but 11 percent of the drivers involved in alcohol or drug-related fatalities. This is one reason the license revocation penalties are more severe for young drivers under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

Because driving “under the influence” is so dangerous, the penalties for alcohol or drug-related violations are very tough and enforcement by police is a priority. Your chances of being caught and convicted are very high, and New York State law does not allow you to plea bargain to an offense not related to alcohol or drugs.

■ WHAT ALCOHOL DOES

Alcohol slows your reflexes and reaction time, reduces your ability to see clearly, distorts your judgment of speed and distances, often reduces your inhibitions from taking chances, and makes you less alert. The important physical and mental skills you need to drive safely are weakened.

Because your vision is already restricted at night, driving after drinking is especially dangerous after dark. In addition to its other effects, alcohol reduces your ability to recover from headlight glare. When another vehicle approaches, you can be blinded by its headlights for a dangerously long period of time.

You do not have to look or feel drunk for these things to happen. The effects of alcohol can begin long before you become intoxicated or even legally impaired and begin with the first drink.

As alcohol limits your physical ability to drive, it also makes you less aware of what is happening to your safe driving abilities. It becomes difficult for you to judge your own condition. You may actually feel more confident about driving, when you should not be driving at all.

During each mile you drive, you literally make hundreds of decisions. Your decisions turn into actions that keep your vehicle under control and keep you from getting into traffic crashes. Alcohol makes it hard to make correct decisions and to take the safest actions.

For example: You have just stopped at a STOP sign. You see another vehicle approaching the intersection. You must quickly make a decision whether it is safe to go through the intersection. Under the influence of alcohol, you are more likely to make a wrong decision and “take a chance.” Your slower reaction time, coupled with the poor decision, could lead to a crash that should never have happened.

■ OTHER DRUGS

Drugs other than alcohol, including many prescription and over-the-counter medications, can affect your driving ability. They can have effects similar to alcohol or even worse. If you are taking medication, even a non-prescription allergy or cold remedy, check the label for warnings about its effects. If you’re not sure, ask your doctor or pharmacist about driving after taking the medication.

Never drink alcohol while you are taking other drugs. It could be dangerous, often multiplying the effects of the alcohol and the other drug. For example, taking one drink when you are also using an allergy or cold remedy could affect you as much as several drinks.

It can be a criminal offense to drive while impaired by the combined effect of drugs or alcohol and drugs, illegal drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, LSD, heroin and opium, and by some prescription drugs such as tranquilizers. Drugs can affect your reflexes, judgment, vision and alertness in ways similar to alcohol, and they may have other dangerous effects.

Combining alcohol with other drugs severely reduces your driving abilities and can cause serious health problems, including death.

■ ALCOHOL, OTHER DRUGS AND THE LAW

In New York State, you may be arrested for any of these offenses: aggravated driving while intoxicated (Agg-DWI), driving while intoxicated (DWI), driving with a blood alcohol content of .08 percent or more (.08 BAC), driving while ability impaired by a drug (DWAI-drug), driving while ability impaired by alcohol (DWAI), or driving under the combined influence of alcohol and drugs.

Blood alcohol content (BAC) is the percentage of alcohol in your blood and is usually determined by a chemical test of breath, blood, urine or saliva. A BAC of more than .05 percent is legal evidence that you are impaired, a BAC of .08 percent or higher is evidence of intoxication, and a BAC of .18 percent or more is evidence of aggravated driving while intoxicated.

Many people think chemical test evidence is required to prove you were intoxicated or impaired. However, a police officer’s testimony about your driving, appearance, and behavior when arrested can provide enough evidence alone to convict you, even without a chemical test.

If you are found guilty of any alcohol or drug-related driving violation, the court must revoke or suspend your license at the time you are sentenced. Even if the court allows you a 20-day continuation of driving privilege, your license itself will be taken immediately.

The BAC standards and penalties for commercial drivers are even more strict than those indicated in this chapter. For complete information, see Section 1 of the *Commercial Driver’s Manual* (CDL-10).

■ YOUR BAC

Your blood alcohol content (BAC) primarily depends on:


- ▶ How much alcohol you drink.
- ▶ How much time passes between drinks.
- ▶ Your weight.

Your BAC *does not* depend on what *kind* of alcoholic beverage you drink, how physically fit you are, or how well you can “hold your liquor.”

Different types of drinks do *not* affect you differently. It is the amount of alcohol you consume, not whether it is in beer, wine or wine cooler, or liquor, that raises your BAC and lowers your driving ability. These drinks contain about the same amount of alcohol – 1½ ounces of liquor, 5 ounces of wine, 12 ounces of beer, and 12 ounces of wine cooler. None is “safer to drink” than the others.


For a male weighing 150 pounds, each one of these drinks would contain enough alcohol to increase his BAC by about .02 percent. On average, it takes the human body about one hour to dispose of that much alcohol. However, studies suggest that a woman's body may take more time to process and remove alcohol from the blood than a man's does. This may result in a higher BAC over a longer period of time.

.02% BAC =




5 oz. glass of wine
12% alcohol

OR




1 1/2 oz. liquor
80 proof

OR



12 oz. (360 ml)
can of beer
5% alcohol

OR



12 oz. (360 ml)
wine cooler
5% alcohol

Compared to the 150-pound male described above, your own body weight can make some difference in the BAC and the effects of alcohol. But no one is immune to the effects of alcohol. **It is a simple fact: the more you drink in a given period of time, the higher your BAC will be, and the less safe your driving will be.**

It takes only a few drinks to raise your BAC to levels at which it is illegal to drive. And remember, the effects of alcohol on your driving ability actually begin at even lower BAC levels after just one drink.

Eating before or while you drink helps slow down alcohol absorption somewhat, but it cannot prevent you from becoming impaired or intoxicated if you have too many drinks.

The only way to effectively reduce your BAC is to spend time without drinking. Coffee, exercise and cold showers cannot reduce your BAC and the effects of alcohol. They might help you stay awake, but it cannot affect your BAC or make you sober.

■ CHEMICAL TESTS

Chemical tests use blood, breath, urine or saliva to measure a person's BAC. If you are arrested for an alcohol or drug-related violation, the police officer will almost surely request that you submit to a chemical test. Under New York's "Implied Consent" law, by driving a car in this state you are considered to have already given your consent to take such a test.

PENALTIES FOR ALCOHOL/DRUG RELATED VIOLATIONS

AGGRAVATED DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED AGG-DWI (0.18 and higher Blood Alcohol Content [BAC])

CONVICTION	FINE ONLY*	JAIL SENTENCE	LICENSE ACTION** AND REQUIREMENTS
1st Offense (Misdemeanor)	Minimum \$1000 Maximum \$2500	Up to 1 year	Minimum 1-Year Revocation
2nd Offense (Class E Felony) Within 10 Years	Minimum \$1000 Maximum \$5000	Up to 4 years; minimum 5 days jail or 30 days of community service	Minimum 18-Month Revocation

DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED OR DRIVING WHILE ABILITY IMPAIRED BY A DRUG DWI (0.08 and higher Blood Alcohol Content [BAC]) and DWAI-Drug

CONVICTION	FINE ONLY	JAIL SENTENCE	LICENSE ACTION AND REQUIREMENTS
1st Offense (Misdemeanor)	Minimum \$500 Maximum \$1000	Up to 1 year	Minimum 6-Month Revocation
2nd Offense (Class E Felony) Within 10 Years	Minimum \$1000 Maximum \$5000	Up to 4 years; minimum 5 days jail or 30 days community service	Minimum 1-Year Revocation

DRIVING WHILE IMPAIRED BY COMBINED ALCOHOL & DRUGS DWAI-Combination

CONVICTION	FINE ONLY	JAIL SENTENCE	LICENSE ACTION AND REQUIREMENTS
1st Offense (Misdemeanor)	Minimum \$500 Maximum \$1000	Up to 1 year	Minimum 6-Month Revocation
2nd Offense (Class E Felony) Within 10 Years	Minimum \$1000 Maximum \$5000	Up to 4 years	Minimum 1-Year Revocation

DRIVING WHILE ABILITY IMPAIRED DWAI (more than .05 up to .07 Blood Alcohol Content [BAC])

CONVICTION	FINE ONLY	JAIL SENTENCE	LICENSE ACTION AND REQUIREMENTS
1st Offense (Traffic Infraction)	Minimum \$300 Maximum \$500	Up to 15 days	90-day Suspension
2nd Offense (Traffic Infraction) Within 5 years	Minimum \$500 Maximum \$750	Up to 30 days	Minimum 6-Month Revocation

NOTE: Higher fines, longer jail sentences, and increased license penalties (including lifetime revocation) may result from a third or subsequent conviction within 10 years.

*Conviction fine only, does not include mandatory surcharge or crime victims assistance fee.

**The Department of Motor Vehicle determines when your license can be returned. Its return or reinstatement, based on state law or regulation, is not automatic. You must reapply for your license and may have to pass a test.

Chemical test refusal is a separate issue from whether or not you were guilty of an alcohol or drug-related violation. If you refuse to take the test after being arrested, your license will be suspended when you are arraigned in court on the alcohol or other drug-related charge. Also, the fact that you refused a chemical test may be introduced in court when you are tried on the alcohol or drug-related charge. If a DMV hearing later confirms you did refuse the test, your license will be revoked even if you are found not guilty of the alcohol or other drug-related violation. For information on license revocations and civil penalties for chemical test refusals, see Chapter 2.

■ THE CONSEQUENCES

The table “Penalties for Alcohol/Drug Related Violations” summarizes fines, surcharges, license penalties and possible imprisonment you would face if convicted of an alcohol or drug-related violation. In addition to these penalties, impaired or intoxicated driving can result in other serious consequences.

Zero Tolerance for Drivers Under 21

The legal purchase and possession age for alcoholic beverages in New York State is 21. Under the state’s “zero tolerance” law, it is a violation for a person under age 21 to drive with any measurable BAC (.02 to .07). After a finding of violation is determined at a DMV hearing, the driver’s license will be suspended for six months. The driver will then have to pay a \$100 suspension termination fee and a \$125 civil penalty to be re-licensed. For a second Zero Tolerance violation, the driver’s license will be revoked for at least one year or until the driver reaches age 21, whichever is longer.

Illegal Purchase Of Alcoholic Beverages

If you illegally purchase alcoholic beverages by using a driver license or Non-Driver ID card as proof of age, state law requires the suspension of your driver license or privilege to apply for a license.

Open Container Law

It is a traffic infraction for a driver or passenger in a motor vehicle on a public highway, street or road, to drink an alcoholic beverage, or to possess an alcoholic beverage with the intent of drinking it. The penalty for a first conviction is a fine up to \$150, a mandatory surcharge, a crime victim assistance fee, potential imprisonment up to 15 days, and a possible two points assessed against the driver’s license record. Additional offenses within 18-months bring higher penalties. The law exempts passengers in vehicles such as stretch limousines, and other vehicles, that display a commerce certificate or permit issued by the U.S. Department Of Transportation or the NYS Department Of Transportation.

The Ignition Interlock Program

A judge may order an ignition interlock device as a condition of probation in relation to certain alcohol-related offenses. For an Aggravated-DWI offense or any repeat alcohol or drug offense within five years, a judge is required to order the system to be installed on each vehicle owned and operated by the motorist during both the revocation period and any probation period that follows. The judge also must order an alcohol assessment for the repeat offender. If the assessment indicates the need for alcohol treatment, the judge may be required to order completion of the treatment as a condition of probation.

This device, purchased and installed at the expense of the motorist, is connected to a motor vehicle ignition system and measures the alcohol content of the operator’s breath. As a result, the vehicle cannot be started until the driver provides an acceptable sample breath. While using the interlock device, the motorist may be eligible to hold a conditional license. This license will be revoked if the motorist fails to comply with the court’s terms, or for conviction of any traffic offense other than parking, stopping or standing.

Leandra’s Law

This law sets some of the toughest DWI provisions in the country. Under Leandra’s Law, first-time offenders driving while intoxicated or impaired by drugs with a child less than 16 years old in the vehicle may be charged with a class E felony, punishable by up to four years in State prison. Courts must order all drivers convicted of driving while intoxicated or aggravated driving while intoxicated to install and maintain an ignition interlock on any vehicle owned and operated by such driver for at least six months. Drivers who drive while intoxicated or impaired by drugs and cause the death of a child less than 16 years of age in the vehicle may be charged with a Class B felony, punishable by up to 25 years in State prison. Drivers who drive while intoxicated or impaired by drugs and cause serious physical injury to a child less than 16 years of age in the vehicle may be charged with the Class C felony, punishable by up to 15 years in State prison.

■ A FEW IMPORTANT REMINDERS

- ▶ If you kill or seriously injure another person because of an alcohol or other drug-related violation, you can be convicted of criminally negligent homicide, vehicular manslaughter, or assault, carrying a fine of thousands of dollars and a jail term of up to 15 years.
- ▶ If you are convicted of two DWI and/or DWAI-drug violations, both resulting in physical injury traffic crashes, your license will be revoked permanently.

- ▶ If you drive while your license is suspended or revoked, you face a mandatory fine of \$200 to \$1000, and a mandatory jail term or probation. If impaired or intoxicated at the time of arrest, the maximum mandatory fine is \$5,000, and the vehicle may be seized and forfeited.
- ▶ Liability insurance may not cover the cost of injuries and damage from a traffic crash. You could be sued for thousands of dollars. You'd also find it difficult and expensive to buy liability insurance for several years.
- ▶ In addition to fines and surcharges, you could also face very expensive legal fees.
- ▶ You could have a criminal record, making it more difficult to get a job or advance your career.

■ AVOIDING TROUBLE

Alcohol and other drugs give you a false sense of confidence. You are not likely to worry about the consequences while you already are impaired or intoxicated. The time to consider them, and how to avoid them, is *before* you are under the influence.

- ▶ If you regularly go to social events with the same group of friends, rotate drivers. Each friend takes a turn being the “designated driver” who does not drink any alcohol.
- ▶ Arrange to stay overnight or ride home with a friend who does not drink. Make plans ahead of time, before you start drinking.
- ▶ Before you begin drinking, give your car keys to a friend who does not drink and who will not let you drive after drinking.
- ▶ Call a cab or use public transportation.
- ▶ Choose beverages with lower alcohol content, such as low-alcohol beers and wines.
- ▶ Drink slowly. Alternate between drinks with alcohol and drinks without any alcohol.
- ▶ Do not make alcohol the centerpiece of your social event. Conversation, games and recreation are the best reasons to get together with friends.
- ▶ Eat a good meal before you drink, and have snacks while you drink.
- ▶ If you've had too much alcohol to drink, stop drinking several hours before you intend to leave so your body can begin lowering your BAC.
- ▶ Listen to your friends. Accept their help. If they warn you about not driving, take their concern seriously. Do not laugh it off or become angry.

■ QUESTIONS

Before going on to Chapter 10, make sure you can answer these questions:

- ▶ How does drunken driving rank as a highway safety problem?
- ▶ What are the effects of alcohol on the skills you need to drive?
- ▶ Which of these drugs could affect your driving ability: marijuana, a cold remedy, a tranquilizer?
- ▶ If you are taking a non-prescription drug, what should you do before driving?
- ▶ What is a likely effect of taking another drug while drinking alcoholic beverages?
- ▶ On what three factors does your blood alcohol content (BAC) depend?
- ▶ Which of these contains more alcohol than the other three: 1½ (30 ml) of 80 proof liquor, five ounces (120 ml) wine, 12 ounces (360 ml) of beer, 12 ounces (360 ml) of wine-cooler?
- ▶ On average, how long does it take your body to dispose of the alcohol contained in 12 ounces of beer?
- ▶ What is the only effective way to reduce your BAC?
- ▶ What happens to your driver's license if you refuse a chemical test?
- ▶ Other than fines, action against your license and a possible jail term, what are some of the consequences of driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs?

CHAPTER 10

Special Driving Situations

Even under the best conditions, driving demands your full attention and your best judgment. When special situations or hazards arise, attention and judgment become even more important. To be a competent and safe driver, you must learn how to drive on expressways, at night, in poor weather and when an emergency occurs.

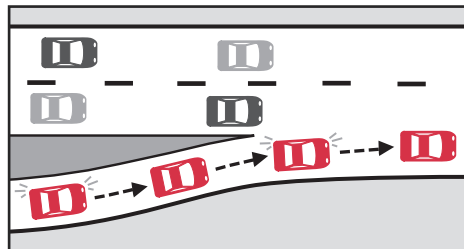
■ EXPRESSWAY DRIVING

“Expressway” means any divided highway where traffic is going in one direction on two or more lanes. You usually enter or exit the expressway by using ramps (controlled-access). The speed limit is usually 55 mph (88 km/h), but may be posted at 65 mph (100 km/h) in some rural areas. Examples of expressways are the New York State Thruway, major interstate routes, and parkways.

Know where to get on and off the expressway, and be prepared to get into the proper lanes for your entrance and exit. If you miss an exit, however, **never** back up to get back on the expressway. Get off at the next exit, and look for signs that tell you how to get back on the expressway going the other way.

Unless there is a STOP or YIELD sign or traffic light on the entrance ramp, use the ramp to accelerate to expressway speed and blend with traffic. Signal, then look over your shoulder for approaching traffic already on the expressway. If necessary, slow down to safely merge into traffic.

If the entrance lane is too short to allow acceleration to expressway speed, the safest way to enter is to stop and wait for a large gap in traffic.



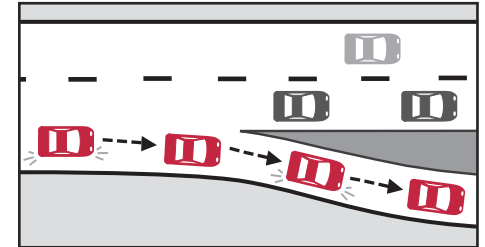
Then enter the expressway and accelerate quickly. To avoid conflicts with other entrance lane traffic, stop only if necessary and merge into expressway traffic as soon as possible.

As you drive on the expressway, be sure to signal all lane changes and check over your shoulder to be sure you will not cut off any vehicles behind you. Make sure your directional signal goes off after you change lanes.

Stay alert for traffic entering ahead. If possible, move out of the right lane as you approach entrances to allow more room for merging traffic.

After you leave an expressway, look for speed limit signs and check your speedometer to be sure you're driving within the posted limit. You are probably no longer on a 55 mph (88 km/h) road.

Expressway driving usually combines high speeds with heavy traffic. The higher speed and traffic volume require you to think faster and handle your vehicle more efficiently than in most other driving situations. On long trips, plan frequent rest stops. On a bright day, sunglasses can reduce glare and eye fatigue.



■ NIGHT DRIVING

About 90 percent of your driving decisions are based on what you see. At night, you must use extra caution to make up for reduced visibility. You should also be aware that the ability to see well at night generally declines with age.

Night driving is more dangerous because the distance you can see ahead or to the side is reduced. You should drive slower than you would in daylight, especially in unfamiliar areas or on narrow, winding roads. Your headlights cover about 350 feet ahead. It is important that you drive at a speed that allows you to react and stop safely within that distance. This is called “driving within the range” of your headlights.

The law requires you to use your headlights from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, when visibility is less than 1,000 feet (300 m) and whenever you are using your windshield wipers to clear rain, snow, sleet, etc. Turn your headlights on at dawn and dusk and in fog, too. Even when headlights do not help you see in low light periods, they make it much easier for other drivers and pedestrians to see your vehicle. Do not use parking lights or daytime running lights as a substitute, headlights do a better job. If an approaching driver flashes headlights at you during a period of low visibility, it probably means your vehicle was hard to see, and you should turn on your headlights.

Be considerate in using your vehicle's high beams. Your headlights must be on low beam when you are within 500 feet (150 m) of an approaching vehicle, or within 200 feet (60 m) of a vehicle ahead of you, even if the vehicle ahead is in a different lane. You should also dim your lights for pedestrians approaching you. Any auxiliary fog or driving lights your vehicle has must be arranged, adjusted, or operated to avoid dangerous glare or dazzle to other drivers.

If an approaching driver does not dim his or her lights, flash yours to high beam for a second, then back to low beam. To help avoid the glare of approaching high beams, shift your eyes to the right. Use the road edge as a guide until the approaching vehicle passes by.

To reduce glare from the lights of following vehicles, switch your interior rear view mirror to the "night" position.

Light from inside your vehicle or from street lights makes it harder for you to see the road ahead. Keep the interior dome light off and dim the dashboard lights. Adjust your sun visor to reduce glare from overhead lights.

A dirty windshield greatly increases glare from approaching headlights. Make sure your lights and windshield glass are clean for night driving.

■ DRIVING IN RAIN, FOG, OR SNOW

A thin coating of rain, snow or ice makes roads slippery. Wet leaves can be especially slippery and hazardous. Improve your driving safety by slowing down under these conditions and by increasing your following distance (see Chapter 8). Be extra careful on curves, turns and expressway ramps.

In heavy rain, your vehicle's tires may begin to actually ride on the water lying on top of the road pavement. This "hydroplaning" can cause complete loss of traction and steering control. Hydroplaning usually occurs at higher speeds, but it also can occur if your vehicle's tires are tread worn or improperly inflated. When there is heavy rain, it is almost always wise to drive more slowly. If your vehicle begins losing traction, slow down even more. Good tires with deep tread help prevent hydroplaning.

Rain, fog, or snow makes it harder to see out through your vehicle's windshield, and difficult for other drivers to see you. New York State law requires you to turn on your vehicle's headlights whenever the weather conditions would ordinarily require the use of windshield wipers to clear rain, snow, sleet, and other precipitation. **"Daytime running lights" do not qualify as headlights.** If your windshield wipers cause streaks or smears, the blades must be replaced.

High headlight beams reflect off rain, fog and falling snow. This makes it even harder for you to see where you are going. For better visibility during these weather conditions,

keep your vehicle's headlights on low beam. Reduce your speed. Signal your turns further ahead of time than usual to give other drivers and roadway users increased warning. Brake early when slowing behind another vehicle or coming to an intersection stop.

Some vehicles have front fog lights, or front and rear fog lights, for use when heavy fog or similar hazardous weather conditions seriously restrict the driver's visibility. In New York State, all fog lights must be properly installed and of a type approved by the Commissioner of DMV. Front fog lights may be amber or white in color. Rear fog lights must be red and may be larger than the vehicle's regular taillights - they are intended to give advanced warning of your vehicle's presence to the drivers behind you. When visibility improves, you should switch off your vehicle's fog lights to reduce the glare that might affect other drivers.

■ WINTER DRIVING

Winter is the most difficult driving season. Not only do you have snow and ice to deal with, but there are fewer hours of daylight as well.

Before winter weather arrives, make sure your vehicle is in good condition. Make sure your vehicle has good snow tires. Put them on the vehicle before the first snowfall. Never combine radial and non-radial tires on the same vehicle. It is best to put snow tires or "all-season" tires on all four wheels, not just the front. Tires with metal studs may be used in New York State only from October 16 through April 30.

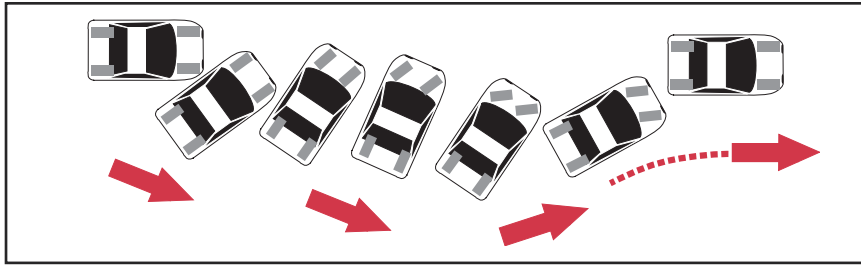
During ice or snowstorms, especially when a traveler's advisory is issued, do not drive unless it is absolutely necessary. If you must drive, first clear the ice and snow from your vehicle, including the headlights and taillights, the windshield wipers and *all* of the windows. Be sure the windshield washer reservoir is adequately filled with a freeze-resistant cleaning solution.

Drive slowly. Even if your vehicle has good traction in ice and snow, other drivers will be traveling cautiously. Do not disrupt the flow of traffic by driving faster than everyone else.

In a rear-wheel drive vehicle, you can usually feel a loss of traction or the beginning of a skid. With a front-wheel drive vehicle, there may be no warning. Though front-wheel drive and four-wheel drive vehicles generally do handle better in ice and snow, they do not have flawless traction; skids can occur unexpectedly. Do not let the better feel and handling of a vehicle with front-wheel drive or four-wheel drive cause you to drive faster than you should.

Despite popular misconception, the best approach to recovering from a skid is the same for both front and rear-wheel drive vehicles. If your *rear wheels* start to skid:

- ▶ Turn the steering wheel in the direction the vehicle is trying to go. If your rear wheels are sliding left, steer left. If they're sliding right, steer right.



- ▶ If your rear wheels start sliding the other way as you recover, ease the steering wheel toward that side. You might have to steer left and right a few times to get your vehicle completely under control.
- ▶ If your vehicle has an anti-lock braking system (ABS), keep your foot with even pressure on the brake pedal. If your vehicle does not have ABS, pump the pedal gently, pumping more rapidly only as your car slows down. Braking hard with non-anti-lock brakes will make the skid worse.

If your *front wheels* skid:

- ▶ Take your foot off the gas and shift to neutral or push in the clutch, but do not try to immediately steer.
- ▶ As the wheels skid sideways, they will slow the vehicle and traction will return. As it does, steer in the direction you want to go. Then put the transmission in “drive” or release the clutch, and accelerate gently.

To avoid skids on snow and ice, brake early, carefully and gently. “Squeeze” your brakes in slow, steady strokes. Allow the wheels to keep rolling. If they begin to lock up, ease off the brake pedal. As your vehicle slows, you also may want to shift into a lower gear.

When sleet, freezing rain or snow start to fall, remember that bridges, ramps, and overpasses are likely to freeze first. Also be aware that slippery spots may still remain after road crews have cleared the highways.

■ AVOIDING COLLISIONS WITH DEER

Two-thirds of all deer/vehicle collisions happen during the months of October, November and December. This is also breeding season, when deer are most actively traveling about. Daily deer activity peaks at dawn and dusk, which often is peak motor-vehicle commuter traveling times. Deer travel in groups – if you see one, expect more. Highway areas where there have been numerous deer/vehicle collisions often are already marked with deer crossing signs. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation recommends these precautions motorists can take to reduce their chances of striking a deer:

- ▶ Use extreme caution when driving at dawn and dusk; this is when driver visibility is poor and the deer are most active.
- ▶ The risk of deer/vehicle collisions is greatest when deer movements peak due to the onset of the breeding season during the months of October, November and December
- ▶ Slow down when approaching deer that are standing near roadsides. Deer may “bolt” or change direction at the last minute.
- ▶ If you see a deer cross the road, slow down and use extreme caution. Deer travel in groups, expect other deer to follow.
- ▶ Use flashers or a headlight signal to warn other drivers when deer are spotted on or near the road.
- ▶ Use caution and be alert when driving on roadways marked with deer crossing signs. These signs are placed in areas that have had a large number of deer/vehicle collisions.

■ DRIVING EMERGENCIES

The single most important rule in any emergency is *do not panic*. You have a better chance of handling the emergency safely if you do not let fear take over. In most emergencies, you will have a second or two to think before you act.

Here is what to do in various emergency situations:

TIRE BLOWOUT - A thumping sound may be a warning that a blowout is about to occur. If you hear it, get safely off the road and check your tires. If a tire blows out, hold the steering wheel firmly, and ease your foot off the gas pedal. If your vehicle skids, handle it as you would on ice or snow. Do not use your brake until your vehicle is under control. Get off the road as soon as it safe to do so.

LOSS OF A WHEEL - Handle this as you would a blow out. A thump or clunk in the wheel may be a warning sound. Pull off the roadway and stop. Then check your vehicle or have it checked.

STEERING FAILURE - If your vehicle suddenly stops responding to the steering wheel, ease your foot off the gas pedal, turn on your vehicle’s four-way flashers and keep your foot off the brake pedal for as long as it is safe and practical. The vehicle’s natural balance should allow it to continue going straight, but a sudden change in speed could spin it out of control. As the vehicle slows down, you may be able to brake very gently to bring it to a stop.

BRAKE FAILURE - If your brake pedal suddenly sinks to the floor, try pumping it to build up pressure. If that does not help, use your emergency or parking brake – but use it gently. Shifting to a lower gear will also help your vehicle slow down.

HEADLIGHT FAILURE - If your headlights suddenly go out, try your vehicle's four-way flashers, parking lights and directional signals. These may still work and should give you enough light to get safely off the road. If your headlights begin to dim, drive to a nearby service station, or pull off the road and go for help.

STUCK GAS PEDAL - Hook your toe under the pedal and see if you can free it. If not, shift into neutral and use the brake to slow your vehicle and get off the road. Do not turn off the ignition if your vehicle has power steering or a steering wheel that has a locking column because, if you do, you will lose power steering or not be able to steer at all.

RUNNING OFF THE PAVEMENT - If your wheels drift off the pavement onto the shoulder of the road, do not yank the steering wheel back. Ease your foot off the gas pedal, and brake gently. When your vehicle has slowed down, check for traffic behind you, then steer gently back onto the pavement.

VEHICLE APPROACHING HEAD-ON IN YOUR LANE - Slow down, pull over to the right and sound your horn to alert the other driver. Do not swing over to the left lane. If you do, the other driver may suddenly recover and pull back into that lane, too, causing a head-on collision.

STALLING ON RAILROAD TRACKS - If a train is approaching, unfasten your seat belt, get out of the vehicle and get as far away as you can from the tracks. Run toward the general direction the train is coming from. If you run "down the track," in the same direction the train is heading, you may be hit with debris when the train strikes your vehicle. Only if you are absolutely sure no trains are coming, open your window to listen for an approaching train and try to start the engine. If that fails, shift your vehicle into neutral and push it off the tracks.

GOING INTO WATER - A vehicle will usually float for a while, and you should have time to get out before it starts sinking. Unfasten your seat belt and escape through a window. Opening a door would cause water to rush in, and the car could overturn on top of you.

If the vehicle sinks before you can get out, climb into the rear seat. An air pocket may form there as the weight of the engine pulls the vehicle down nose first. When the vehicle settles, take a breath and escape through a window. As you rise, air pressure will build in your lungs. Let it out in small breaths through your nose or lips as you surface. Do not hold your breath tightly or try to blow air out; just allow the air to escape naturally.

FIRE - If you see smoke come from under your vehicle's hood, pull off the road and park your vehicle. Turn off the ignition. Get away from the car and call the fire department. Trying to fight the fire yourself is dangerous.

BLOCKED VISION - If your vehicle's hood flies open suddenly, or your vision through the windshield becomes blocked by some other object or wipers that have failed, you should roll down the side window so you can see. Turn on your vehicle's four-way flashers and carefully pull your vehicle off the road and park it.

■ QUESTIONS

Before going on to Chapter 11, make sure you can answer questions:

- ▶ What should you do if you miss an expressway exit?
- ▶ What are expressway entrance ramps used for?
- ▶ What should you do if an entrance ramp is very short?
- ▶ When should you signal that you are exiting an expressway?
- ▶ What should you check for after leaving an expressway?
- ▶ Why is expressway driving different from ordinary driving?
- ▶ What is the main reason night driving is more difficult than daytime driving?
- ▶ Driving within the range of your headlights means you should be able to stop your vehicle within about how many feet?
- ▶ What should you do if headlights on approaching vehicles make it hard for you to see?
- ▶ Is it best to keep your headlights on high beam or low beam in fog, rain and falling snow?
- ▶ Which way should you turn your steering wheel to get out of a skid?
- ▶ How should you use your brake pedal on a slippery road?
- ▶ What is the most important rule to remember in any driving emergency?
- ▶ What should you do if one of your tires blows out?
- ▶ What is the first thing you should do if your brakes fail?
- ▶ What should you do if your wheels drift off the pavement?

CHAPTER 11

Sharing the Road

You must learn to safely share the road with large vehicles, motorcycles, mopeds, pedestrians, bicyclists, in-line skaters, roller skaters, skateboarders, slow moving vehicles, non-motorized scooter, and horseback riders. You should know how to safely deal with the problems they can present and understand the special rules they must obey.

For more information about the traffic law and regulations for these roadway users, see our publication *Sharing the Road Safely (C-77)*, available at any motor vehicle office and by request from a DMV Call Center.

■ PEDESTRIANS AND SKATEBOARDERS

Pedestrians and skateboarders are at high risk in traffic. The law requires you to be extra careful to avoid colliding with them.

Look out for children, especially near schools, bus stops, playgrounds, parks and frozen dessert vehicles such as ice cream trucks.

When backing your car or truck, look through your rear window for pedestrians. Do not rely only on rearview mirrors when children are near. Before backing into a driveway, or out of it, get out of the vehicle and check behind your vehicle.

Pedestrians are supposed to walk on the side of the road, facing the traffic traveling in the lane nearest them. Be especially watchful for pedestrians on your right, when you make a right turn, and for pedestrians walking on the other side of the road on your left when you make a left turn.

Pedestrians and skateboarders who are legally crossing the road or street at marked or unmarked crossings, such as at an intersection, always have the right-of-way. You must yield to them by slowing down or, if necessary, coming to a

complete stop. Elderly and disabled pedestrians may require extra time to complete their crossings.

A special right-of-way law allows blind pedestrians to cross the road with a guide dog or a white or metallic cane. You must always give them the right-of-way when they are trying to cross at a marked or unmarked crosswalk even if the traffic signals or other right-of-way rules are not in their favor.

Remember to keep your eyes moving as you drive. Glance to either side every few seconds to help you spot pedestrians near or approaching the roadway.

The law requires pedestrians and skateboarders to:

- ▶ Obey traffic and pedestrian signals, traffic officers, and official signs.
- ▶ Use sidewalk when available, or walk facing traffic, as far from the adjacent traffic lane as possible.
- ▶ Never stand in the road to hitchhike or conduct business with passing motorists.

■ BICYCLISTS AND IN-LINE SKATERS

Bicyclists and in-line skaters have the right to share the road and travel in the same direction as motor vehicles. They are often difficult to notice in traffic and have little protection from a traffic crash. Check your vehicle's "blind spots" before you make a turn, parallel park, open a door, or leave a curb. Don't rely only on your rearview mirrors – turn your head to look for bicyclists, skaters, and scooter operators that may be alongside or approaching.

When driving, approach bicyclists and in-line skaters with extreme caution. Give them room and slow down as you pass them. Air pressure from a quickly passing vehicle can throw them off balance.

Be aware that the bicyclist or in-line skater who is near or in front of you may react to road hazards just as a motorcyclist would, by suddenly changing speed, direction, or lane position.

The rules of the road and right-of-way apply to, and protect, these and other highway users. You must yield the right-of-way to them just as you would to another vehicle. And they must obey the rules of the road just as motor vehicle drivers do.

Bicyclists and in-line skaters must:

- ▶ Ride in a bicycle lane, if a usable one is available. Where there is none, they must stay near the right curb or edge of the road, or on a usable right shoulder of the road, to avoid undue interference with other traffic. The rule

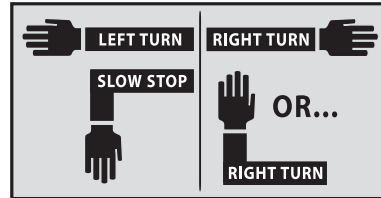
of staying to the right does not apply when they are preparing for a left turn or must move left to avoid hazards.

- ▶ Come to a full stop before entering a roadway from a driveway, an alley or over a curb.
- ▶ Never travel with more than two abreast in a single lane.
- ▶ Never ride on a sidewalk if local laws prohibit it.

Bicyclists and their passenger and in-line skaters, age one through 13, must wear an approved helmet. Adults must obey any local laws or regulations concerning helmet use.

Bicyclists also must:

- ▶ Signal turns, lane changes and stops using the hand signals shown. A bicyclist may signal a right turn by extending the right arm straight out to the right, instead of using the standard signal for car drivers. Never carry an infant under a year old as a passenger. It is against the law. Child passengers one through four years old must ride in securely attached bicycle safety seats.
- ▶ Never carry a passenger unless the bicycle has a passenger seat.
- ▶ Keep at least one hand on the handlebars at all times, and not carry anything which interferes with proper control of the bicycle.
- ▶ Any bicycle crash that results in death or serious injury must be reported to DMV within 10 days of the incident. Bicycle accident report forms (MV104C) are available at any motor vehicle office.



A bicycle driven on public highways must be equipped with adequate brakes and a horn or bell that can be heard at least 100 feet (30 m) away. A bicycle used at night must have a headlight visible from at least 500 feet (150 m) ahead and a red taillight visible from at least 300 feet (90 m) behind. One of these lights must also be visible from at least 200 feet (60 m) away on each side. A bicycle sold by a dealer must have wide-angle, spoke-mounted reflectors or reflective tires, a wide-angle rear reflector and pedal reflectors.

MOTORCYCLISTS

Motorcycles travel as fast as automobiles, and motorcyclists must obey the same traffic laws. But motorcyclists also share problems faced by pedestrians, bicyclists, and in-line skaters: lower visibility, less stability, and less protection.

To improve their visibility, motorcyclists are required to keep their vehicle's headlights and taillights on at all times. For protection, motorcyclists are required to wear approved helmets, as defined by USDOT federal motor vehicle safety standards (FMVSS218), and goggles or a face shield.

It is often difficult to judge how far away a motorcycle is or how fast it is approaching. Many motorcycle crashes that involve other vehicles occur when the driver of the other vehicle misjudges the motorcyclist's speed or distance, or fails to see the motorcycle at all, and then stops or turns left in front of the motorcyclist.

On most motorcycles, the directional signal does not go off automatically after a turn. Before stopping or turning in front of a motorcyclist signaling a turn, be sure the motorcyclist is actually going to turn.

A motorcyclist has the right to the full use of a lane, and motorcyclists are allowed to ride two abreast in a single lane. An experienced motorcyclist will often change position within a lane to get a clearer view of traffic, avoid hazards and be more visible to drivers. You may not pass or drive alongside a motorcycle in the same lane, and a motorcyclist may not share a lane with you.

Take care when passing a motorcyclist. Like bicycles, motorcycles can be affected by the air pressure of passing vehicles.

Because motorcyclists must take extra precautions when they come upon special highway surfaces, you should be aware of what a motorcyclist may do:

- ▶ The motorcyclist may quickly change speed or lane position to avoid loose gravel, debris, seams or grooves in the pavement, sewer or access covers, or small animals.
- ▶ When approaching a railroad crossing, a motorcyclist may slow down and rise off the seat to cushion the rough crossing and change direction to cross the tracks at a right angle.
- ▶ On bridges with metal grates (often marked STEEL DECK BRIDGE), the motorcyclist may move to the center of the lane to compensate for the uneven surface. Stay well behind a motorcyclist in this situation.

MOPED OPERATORS

Limited use motorcycles, often called mopeds, are low speed, two- or three-wheeled vehicles intended for limited use on public highways. There are three different classes of mopeds based on maximum performance speed. The chart below outlines the requirements for moped operation.

Class B and C mopeds may be driven only in the right lane of traffic, as far to the right as possible. Class A mopeds are allowed to drive in any lane, and any

GUIDE TO LIMITED USE MOTORCYCLE (MOPEDS) OPERATION			
Class	A	B	C
Top speed range mph (km/hr)	31 to 40 (Over 48 to 64)	21 to 30 (over 32 to 48)	20 or less (32 or less)
Type of license or learner permit required ⁴	M	ANY CLASS ⁴	ANY CLASS ⁴
Registration required	YES (A Plate)	YES (B Plate)	YES (C Plate)
Headlight to be on when operating	YES	YES	YES
Helmet & eye protection required when operating ⁵	YES	YES	Recommended
Where operation is permitted	Any Traffic Lane Only ¹ & Shoulder	Right Hand Lane or Shoulder	Right Hand Lane or Shoulder
Mandatory insurance required	YES	YES	Recommended ²
Safety responsibility ³ applies	YES	YES	YES
Annual inspection required	YES	Recommended	Recommended
Title required	NO	NO	NO

¹Except when making a left hand turn.

²If a Class C limited use motorcycle is used in a rental business, insurance is mandatory.

³Safety responsibility is the requirement to pay for or post security for damage or personal injury you may cause in a traffic crash.

⁴Usual learner permit and junior license restrictions apply.

⁵Motorcyclists must wear approved motorcycle helmets, as defined by USDOT federal motor

vehicle safety standards (FMVSS 218). To improve the motorcyclist's visibility, the DMV recommends that helmets have at least four square inches of reflective material on both sides. Motorcyclists must also wear approved eye protection, even if the motorcycle is equipped with a windshield. Prescription or made-to-order safety glasses may be used if the user can present written certification that they meet DMV standards. The eye protection must be manufactured in conformity with the regulations issued by the Vehicle Equipment Safety Commission (VESC-8).

portion of a lane. Mopeds are not permitted on expressways or other controlled access highways unless posted signs permit it.

When approaching a moped, use the same precautions and care you would when approaching a bicyclist.

■ LARGE VEHICLES

In more than 60 percent of all fatal crashes involving cars and big trucks, the car driver, not the truck driver, contributes to the cause of the traffic crash. Four out of five times, it is the car driver who gets killed.

Many of these crashes could be avoided if motorists know about truck (and bus) limitations and how to steer clear of unsafe situations involving large vehicles.

Large trucks, recreational vehicles, and buses are not simply big cars. The bigger they are:

- ▶ The bigger their blind spots,
- ▶ The longer it takes them to stop,
- ▶ The more room they need to maneuver,
- ▶ The longer it takes an auto to pass them.

Blind Spots

Unlike cars, large vehicles have deep blind spots directly behind them. They also have larger blind spots on both sides. Tractors with long hoods may have a blind spot up to 20 feet directly in front of the vehicle. You should stay out of these "no zones."

Side Blind Spots

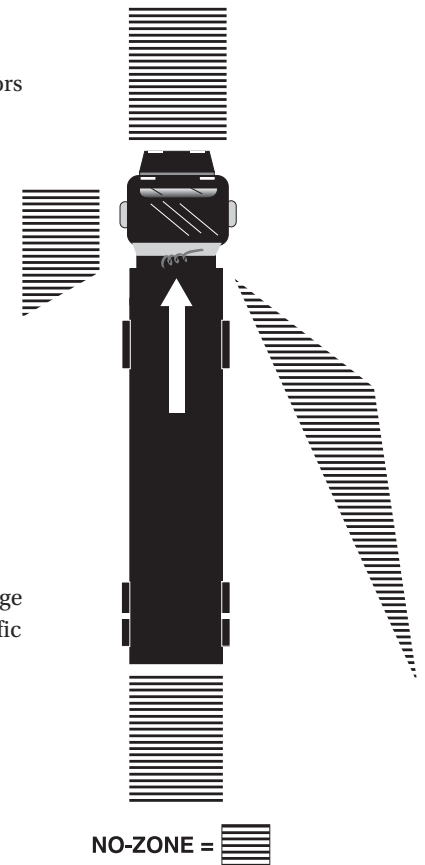
Large vehicles have large blind spots on both sides. If you drive in these blind spots, you cannot be seen by the vehicle's driver. Even if the driver knows you are there, remaining alongside can make it difficult for the driver to evade a dangerous situation.

Rear Blind Spots

If you stay in the rear blind spot of a large vehicle, you increase the possibility of a traffic crash. The other driver cannot see your car, and your view of other traffic will be cut off.

Stopping Distance

Large vehicles take considerably longer to stop than smaller vehicles traveling at the same speed. For tractor trailers, especially, the difference comes primarily from brake lag. Air brakes transmit braking power from the tractor to the trailer, and this can add many feet to stopping distances. Leave plenty of space between your car and the truck. If you are driving in front of a truck, indicate your intention to turn or change lanes early. Avoid sudden moves.

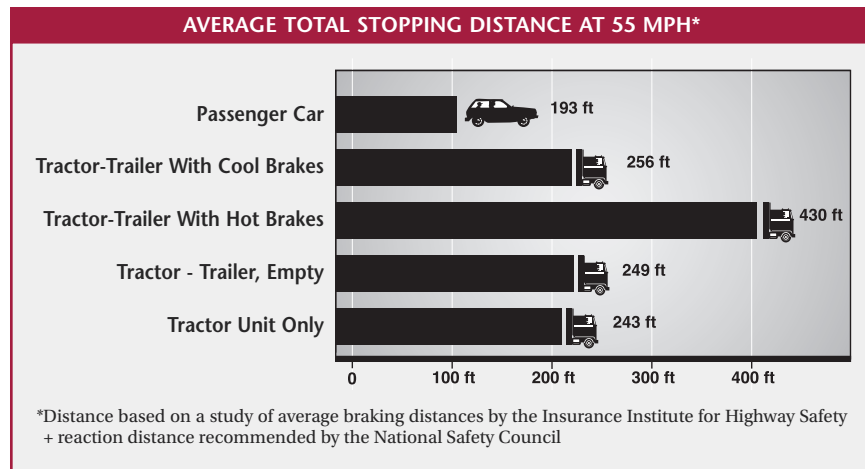


Maneuverability

Large vehicles are not designed to be as maneuverable as cars. They take longer to stop and to accelerate and they often need to swing wide to make their turns.

You can reduce the likelihood of a collision with a large vehicle if you:

- ▶ Do not cut abruptly in front of the large vehicle; if exiting, take a few extra seconds to slow down and exit behind it; if passing, do not pull in front of it unless you can see the whole front of the vehicle in your rearview mirror.
- ▶ Pay close attention to the large vehicle's turn signals. Because trucks make wide right turns, they swing to the left before turning right. Watch for the turn signals.
- ▶ Do not linger beside a large vehicle. You may not be visible to the driver in the wide area the truck needs for maneuvering a turn.



Passing

Passing a large vehicle, especially a tractor-trailer or other combination vehicle, takes a longer time and requires more space than passing a car. On a two-way road, leave yourself more time and space when passing a large vehicle. Make sure you can see the whole front of the vehicle before returning to its lane after passing. A large vehicle usually loses speed on an upgrade or steep hill. Look far ahead when driving. In case you will need to pass a large vehicle ahead of you, be prepared by knowing in advance when you are approaching an incline that may cause the other vehicle to slow down. Also, as your own vehicle begins a downgrade, the speed of the other vehicle is likely to increase significantly. This will increase your passing time.

Backing up

Never pass close behind a large vehicle that is backing up. Often a truck driver has no choice but to temporarily block a road to back into a loading area. Be patient!

It is far better to wait until the large vehicle has completed its backing maneuver than to try to pass. If you try to pass in this situation, it is likely that you will enter one of the vehicle's blind spots. This could make your vehicle invisible to the driver and increase the chance of a traffic crash.

Approaching A Truck

Do not underestimate the size and speed of an approaching tractor-trailer or other large vehicle. Its larger size will often make it appear to be moving at a slower speed than it really is. Also, from a distance it may not appear to be as large as it really is. Even so, the other vehicle will often reach you sooner than you expect! When driving on an undivided highway, it is often better to move as far to the right as possible, as soon as possible, to make sure your vehicle will not be sideswiped by an approaching tractor-trailer or other large vehicle.

Stopping Behind A Truck

Always leave space when you stop behind a truck or bus at a traffic light or stop sign, especially when facing uphill. The truck or bus could stall or roll backward slightly when starting. If you leave enough room between your vehicle and the vehicle ahead, you may be able to pull out from behind and go around it.

■ SLOW-MOVING VEHICLES

The "slow-moving vehicle" emblem, a fluorescent or reflective orange triangle, must be displayed on the rear of vehicles drawn by animals, and most farm vehicles and construction equipment. Use caution when approaching a slow-moving vehicle and be sure it is safe before you pass.

■ ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES AND SNOWMOBILES

State law allows all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) and snowmobiles to legally cross many state highways and local roadways. Before crossing, they must come to a stop and yield to traffic. They generally must cross at a 90-degree angle to the road surface.

■ HORSEBACK RIDERS

Horseback riders are subject to, and protected by, the rules of the road. They also must ride single file near the right curb or road edge, or on a usable right shoulder, lane or path.

The law requires you to exercise due care when approaching a horse being ridden or led along a road. You must drive at a reasonable speed, and at a reasonable distance away from the horse. It is illegal to sound your horn when approaching or passing a horse.

■ QUESTIONS

Before going on to Chapter 12, make sure you can answer these questions:

- ▶ How do the blind spots surrounding a large commercial vehicle differ from the blind spots surrounding a car?
- ▶ How does the stopping distance of a large vehicle with air brakes compare with the stopping distance of a car?
- ▶ After passing a large vehicle, what should you be sure of before returning to the lane in which the large vehicle is traveling?
- ▶ What is the best strategy to follow when approaching a large vehicle that is backing up into a loading area?
- ▶ When children are nearby, what should you do before backing out of a driveway?
- ▶ How can you identify a blind pedestrian to whom you must yield the right-of-way?
- ▶ Where must a pedestrian walk when there are no sidewalks?
- ▶ How should you approach a bicyclist?
- ▶ Must a bicyclist obey traffic laws and signs?
- ▶ Where there is no bicycle lane, on what portion of the road must a bicyclist ride?
- ▶ What extra equipment must a bicycle have when used at night?
- ▶ May motorcyclists ride three abreast in a single lane?
- ▶ What does a slow moving vehicle emblem look like?
- ▶ Where are you likely to encounter an ATV, snowmobile, or horseback rider?

CHAPTER 12 If You Are in a Traffic Crash

There are more than 300,000 traffic crashes in New York State each year. If you obey the law and follow the advice in this manual, you have a good chance of avoiding crashes. Still, even the most careful drivers are involved in crashes caused by unexpected events or the mistakes of other drivers. If you are involved in a traffic crash, you must be ready to react responsibly at the scene and obey the law in reporting the incident.

You may choose to carry a basic emergency kit in your vehicle, containing flares and first aid supplies. Emergency road-kits often are available in automotive or department stores.

■ AT THE SCENE

If you are involved in a crash you must stop, regardless of the extent of damage. It is a traffic violation to leave the scene of an incident, such as a traffic crash involving property damage. It is a criminal violation to leave the scene of an incident involving a fatality or personal injury. Even if the crash involves only property damage, you must exchange information with other drivers involved. Give your name, address, the motorist identification (ID) number from your license, and vehicle registration and insurance information, including the insurance policy number and effective date, to the other drivers and police on the scene. You must show your insurance identification card if requested. If a parked vehicle or property other than a vehicle is damaged, or if a domestic animal is injured, you must try to locate the owner or notify the police.

If any person is injured or killed, the police must be notified, immediately, and you should make sure an ambulance or rescue squad has been called.

If possible, move your vehicle off the road. Protect the scene with reflectors or flares, but be alert for leaking fuel. Be sure to protect yourself and others from oncoming traffic.

■ EMERGENCY FIRST-AID

Do not stop at a crash scene unless you are involved or emergency help has not yet arrived. Otherwise, keep your attention on driving and the directions given by traffic officers.

Follow these basic first-aid tips if help is not immediately available:

- ▶ Do not move an injured person unless it is absolutely necessary because of fire or another life threatening danger. If you must move an injured person, keep the back and neck as straight as possible by putting your arms under the back, and gently support the neck with your upper arms. Take hold of clothing with your hands, and pull the victim headfirst away from danger.
- ▶ If there are wires down, do not go near them. If wires are touching the vehicle or lying near it, warn occupants to stay inside until help arrives.
- ▶ Check to see if the injured person is breathing. If the person is not breathing and you are trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), begin administering CPR or mouth-to-mouth breathing as shown below.

CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)

If necessary, carefully position the victim on his or her back, then open the airway as shown. Listen for breathing, look for the chest to rise and fall and feel for flow of air. If the victim is not breathing, begin rescue breathing.

To rescue-breathe, seal your lips over the victim's mouth, pinch the nose closed and give two full breaths, watching for the chest to rise. Remove your mouth to allow air to escape. If the chest does not rise, carefully reposition the victim's head to open the airway. Check to see if the victim is breathing. If he or she is not breathing, give one breath every five seconds, pausing every few minutes to see if the victim is breathing without assistance. If the victim is breathing, stop rescue-breathing.



Illustrations courtesy of American Medical Association. Used by permission.

■ REPORTS TO DMV

If you are involved in a traffic crash involving a fatality or personal injury, you must report it to DMV. You must also report any traffic incident or crash involving

\$1000 or more in damage to any one person's property. The form *Report of Motor Vehicle Accident* (MV-104) is available at any motor vehicle office, from most insurance agents, by request from a DMV Call Center, and from the DMV Internet Office.

Reporting a crash or incident to your insurance company *does not* fulfill your legal obligation. You must file a report with DMV within 10 days of the event. The failure to report an accident is a criminal offense (misdemeanor) and may result in the suspension or revocation of your license and/or registrations, and those of the vehicle's owner.

If the driver is injured and unable to complete the report, a passenger or the vehicle owner may do so.

DMV CONSUMER DIRECTORY

STATE DMV OFFICES

UPSTATE REGION

Albany
224 South Pearl Street 12202

Peekskill
1045 Park Street 10566

Syracuse
4671 Onondaga Boulevard,
Suite 185 13219

North Syracuse
5801 East Taft Road 13212

West Haverstraw
50 Samsondale Plaza 10993

White Plains
200 Hamilton Avenue 10601
No written tests.

LONG ISLAND REGION

Bethpage
4031 Hempstead Turnpike 11714-5607
No written tests.

Garden City
801 Axinn Avenue 11530

Hauppauge
250 Veterans Memorial Highway 11788-5501

Huntington
Big H Shopping Center – Suite 11
813 New York Avenue 11743
No permit testing.

Massapequa
927 Carmans Road 11758

Medford
2799 Route 112 11763-2535

Port Jefferson
3 Roads Plaza
1055 Route 112 11776-3054
No CDL permit or license testing.

Riverhead
200 Old Country Road, Route 58
11901-2117

METROPOLITAN REGION

Manhattan

- ▶ **Harlem**
159 East 125th Street,
3rd Floor 10035
- ▶ **Herald Square**
1293 Broadway,
8th Floor 10001
No exchange of out-of-state licenses.
- ▶ **License X-Press**
300 West 34th Street 10001
*Limited to license and registration
renewals and duplicates, license plate
surrenders and exchange of out-of-
state licenses.*
- ▶ **New York District Office**
11 Greenwich Street 10004

Brooklyn

625 Atlantic Avenue 11217

- ▶ **Coney Island**
2875 West 8th Street 11224

Bronx

696 East Fordham Road 10458
*No original license, permit, or
non-driver I.D. transactions.*

- ▶ **Bronx Licensing Center**
1350 Commerce Avenue 10461
*Limited to original permit/license
applications and tests, and original
non-driver I.D. applications.*

Queens

168-46 91st Avenue, 2nd Floor 11432

- ▶ **Springfield Gardens**
168-35 Rockaway Boulevard
Jamaica 11434-5221
- ▶ **College Point**
30-56 Whitestone Expressway 11354-
1946
- ▶ **Jamaica**
168-46 91st Avenue, 2nd floor
Jamaica 11432

Staten Island (Richmond)

1775 South Avenue
West Shore Shopping Plaza 10314

Yonkers

1 Larkin Plaza 10701

COUNTY DMV OFFICES

Allegany

7 Court Street
Belmont 14813

Broome

124-132 Washington Avenue
Endicott 13760

▶ **Binghamton**

181 Clinton Street 13901
and, 44 Hawley Street 13905

Cattaraugus

303 Court Street
Little Valley 14755

▶ **Delevan**

1006 Main Street 14042

▶ **Olean**

1 Leo Moss Drive, Suite 1412
14760-1412

Cayuga

160 Genesee Street
Auburn 13021

Chautauqua

Hall R. Clothier Building
5 North Erie Street
Mayville 14757

▶ **Dunkirk**

1170 Central Avenue 14048

▶ **Jamestown**

110 East 4th Street 14701

Chemung

425-447 Pennsylvania Avenue
Elmira 14904-1390

Chenango

5 Court Street
Norwich 13815

Clinton

137 Margaret Street
Plattsburgh 12901

Columbia

560 Warren Street
Hudson 12534

Cortland

112 River Street, 1st floor 13045-3702

Delaware

3 Court House Square
Delhi 13753

▶ **Deposit**

3 Elm Street 13754

▶ **Margaretville**

773 Main Street 12455

▶ **Sidney**

21 Liberty Street 13838

Dutchess

22 Market Street
Poughkeepsie 12601

▶ **Beacon**

223 Main Street 12508

▶ **Millbrook**

15 Merritt Avenue 12545

▶ **Pawling**

20 East Main Street 12564

▶ **Wappingers Falls**

29 Marshall Road 12590

Erie

170 Pearl Street
Buffalo 14202

▶ **Cheektowaga**

2122 George Urban Boulevard
Depew 14043

▶ **Eastern Hills Mall**

4545 Transit Road
Williamsville 14221

▶ **Evans Town Hall**

8787 Erie Road (Route 5)
Angola 14006

▶ **Northtown Plaza**

3095A Sheridan Drive
Amherst 14226

▶ **Erie County Community College -
South Campus**

4041 Southwestern Boulevard
Orchard Park 14224

Essex

7559 Court Street
Elizabethtown 12932

▶ **Ticonderoga**

132 Montcalm Street 12883

Franklin

63 West Main Street
Malone 12953

▶ **Saranac Lake**

39 Main 12983

Fulton

223 West Main Street
Johnstown 12095

Genesee

Main & Court Street
County Building 1
Batavia 14021-0379

Greene

411 Main Street
Catskill 12414

Hamilton

County Office Building., Rt. 8
Lake Pleasant 12108

Herkimer

109 Mary Street, Suite 1111
Herkimer 13350

Old Forge

183 Park Avenue 13420

Jefferson

175 Arsenal Street
Watertown 13601

▶ **Fort Drum**

Clark Hall Building, Room C-134
10720 Mt. Belvedere Blvd. 13603

Lewis

7049 State Route 12
Lowville 13367

Livingston

6 Court Street, Room 204
Genesee 14454-1043

▶ **Dansville**

North Dansville Town Hall
14 Clara Barton Street 14437

Madison

North Court Street, Building 4
Wampsville 13163-0667

Monroe

Suburban Plaza
2199 East Henrietta Road
Rochester 14623

▶ **Greece**

152 Greece Ridge Center
Rochester 14626

▶ **Irondequoit**

545 Titus Avenue
Rochester 14617

Montgomery

County Office Building
64 Broadway
Fonda 12068

Niagara

111 Main Street
Lockport 14094

▶ **Niagara Falls**

1001 11th Street 14301

▶ **North Tonawanda**

500 Wheatfield Street 14120

Oneida

321 West Main Street
Utica 13501

▶ **Rome**

301 West Dominick Street 13440

Ontario

20 Ontario Street
Canandaigua 14424

▶ **Geneva**

83 Seneca Street 14456

Orange

255-275 Main Street
Goshen 10924

▶ **Port Jervis**

20 Hammond Street 12773

▶ **Middletown**

12 King Street 10940

▶ **Newburgh**

128 Broadway 12550

Orleans

14016 Route 31 West
Albion, 14411

Oswego

384 East River Road 13126

- ▶ **Fulton**
200 North Second Street 13069
- ▶ **Pulaski**
2 Broad Street 13142

Otsego197 Main Street
Cooperstown 13326

- ▶ **Oneonta**
16 South Main Street 13820

Putnam1 Geneva Road
Terravest Corporate Park, Rt. 312
(adjacent to Exit 19 of I-84)
Brewster 10509**Rensselaer**1600 Seventh Avenue
Troy 12180**St. Lawrence**80 State Highway 310
Canton 13617

- ▶ **Gouverneur**
1227 US Highway 11 13642
- ▶ **Massena**
21 Harrowgate Commons 13662
- ▶ **Ogdensburg**
330 Ford Street, City Hall 13669

Saratoga40 McMaster Street
Ballston Spa 12020

- ▶ **Clifton Park**
Clifton Park Center 12065
- ▶ **Saratoga Springs**
Wilton Mall 12866

Schenectady

267 State Street 12305

Schoharie

284-110 Main Street 12157

Schuyler105 Ninth Street
Watkins Glen 14891**Seneca**1 DiPronio Drive
Waterloo 13165-0638**Steuben**3 East Pulteney Square
Bath 14810

- ▶ **Corning**
10 West 1st Street, Suite100
Corning 14830

- ▶ **Hornell**
12 Allen Street 14843

Sullivan100 North Street
Monticello 12701**Tioga**56 Main Street
Owego 13827**Tompkins**301 Third Street
Ithaca 14850**Ulster**240 Fair Street
Kingston 12402**Warren**1340 State Route 9
Lake George 12845**Washington**383 Upper Broadway, Building A
Fort Edward 12828**Wayne**9 Pearl Street
Lyons 14489**Wyoming**6 Perry Avenue
Warsaw 14569**Yates**417 Liberty Street
Penn Yan 14527

■ TELEPHONE NUMBERS –

DMV CALL CENTERS

Metropolitan New York City:

From area codes 212, 347, 646, 718, 917, 929: 1-(212)-645-5550 or 1-(718)-966-6155

Downstate Call Center General Assistance: 1-(718)-477-4820**Albany Call Center General Assistance:** 1-(518)-486-9786**EDL Helpline:** 1-(518) 474-9981**TTY/TDD (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf):**

Within New York State: 1-(800) 368-1186

Outside New York State: 1-(518) 473-9002

To schedule a road test: www.dmv.ny.gov or 1-(518)-402-2100

IMPORTANT DMV ADDRESSES & TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Office of Traffic Violations6 Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12228
(See DMV Call Centers)**To contact a Traffic Violations Bureau****about a scheduled hearing:**New York City TVB: 1-(718) 488-5710
Buffalo TVB: 1-(716) 851-8257
Rochester TVB: 1-(585) 232-2340
Suffolk TVB: 1-(516) 952-6589**Driver Improvement Bureau**6 Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12228
1-(518) 474-0774**Insurance Services Bureau**6 Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12228
1-(518) 474-0700**Bureau of Consumer
& Facility Services**PO Box 2700-ESP
Albany, NY 12220-0700▶ **Complaints about a repair shop/
dealership/inspection station:**

1-(518) 474-8943

▶ **Questions about
Emissions Inspections:**

1-(877)-486-6438

Custom Plates Unit6 Empire State Plaza
P.O. Box 2775
Albany, NY 12220-0775
1-(518)-402-4838**Title Services Bureau**6 Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12228
1-(518)-486-4714

For the most recent updates of state and county motor vehicle office locations, useful DMV addresses and telephone numbers, and other important information, please visit our DMV Internet Office.

The DMV Internet Office: www.dmv.ny.gov

Note: Approximate metric equivalents to U.S. measures are provided for information only.
New York State laws and regulations use U.S. measurements only.

We thank Lynn S. Fuchs, a certified Driver Education and Traffic Safety Specialist from Valley Stream, NY for guidance for six steps to enter traffic in Chapter 7 (Parallel Parking).

The information in this manual is as accurate as possible at the time of publication, but is subject to change. This manual is intended to provide basic information and cannot possibly cover every traffic law or situation.

If you have a question about the information supplied in this manual or a situation not covered, consult a motor vehicles representative at any motor vehicle office, or write to:

Office of Communications
Department of Motor Vehicles
6 Empire State Plaza
Albany, NY 12228

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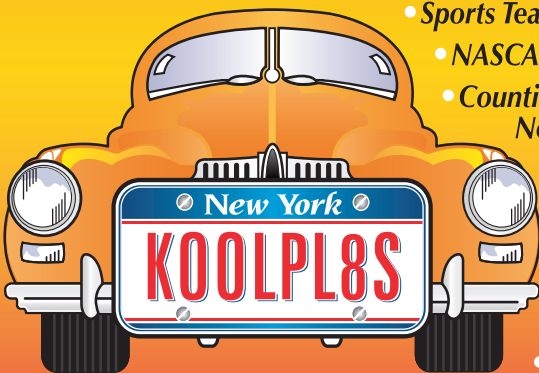
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Order Online, Call (518) 402-4838 or visit any DMV Office

ROAD SIGNS YOU MUST KNOW AND RECOGNIZE
SEE CHAPTER FOUR FOR FURTHER DETAILS



STOP



YIELD



RAILROAD CROSSING



**ONE WAY TRAFFIC
DO NOT ENTER**



NO U-TURN



NO LEFT TURN



**RIGHT LANE ENDS
MERGE LEFT**



**DIVIDED
HIGHWAY ENDS**



**TWO WAY
TRAFFIC**



HILL AHEAD



**SLIPPERY
WHEN WET**



**TRAFFIC SIGNAL
AHEAD**



**MERGING
TRAFFIC
ENTERING
FROM RIGHT**



**SCHOOL
CROSSING**



KEEP RIGHT OF DIVIDER



**HOSPITAL
EMERGENCY SERVICES
TO THE RIGHT**