

State of Iowa
1952

THE IOWA DRIVERS' GUIDE

FACTS YOU NEED TO KNOW TO
GET AND KEEP A DRIVER'S LICENSE

SEE PAGES 93 TO 99 FOR
SAMPLE QUESTIONS



WM. S. BEARDSLEY
Governor of Iowa

Issued by the
Department of Public Safety

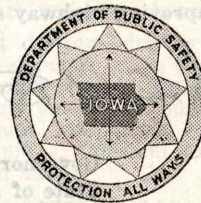
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WM. S. BEARDSLEY
Governor of Iowa

Compiled By
Pearl W. McMurry, Commissioner
Department of Public Safety

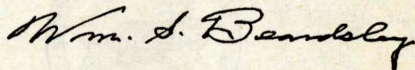
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THE IOWA DRIVERS' GUIDE

MOTORISTS OF IOWA:

Safety on the highways is important to drivers and pedestrians alike. A good knowledge of the laws and regulations, signs and highway markings is important. The proper observation of same is of even more importance. Iowa stands high among the states in its safety record, and to maintain and improve this record is the responsibility of all of us.

I have asked the Commissioner of Public Safety to prepare this guide for the benefit of the drivers of the state in improving highway safety in Iowa.



Governor
State of Iowa

OBJECTIVE: SAFER LIVING

Governor Beardsley has asked me, as the Commissioner of Public Safety, to prepare this guide for the benefit of the drivers of the State in improving highway safety in Iowa.

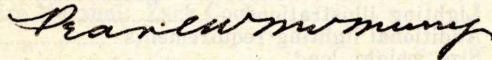
As you study the rules contained in this guide and equip yourself to become a competent lawful licensed driver, you will be impressed with their importance in bringing pleasant and safe driving to the highways of Iowa.

The value of this guide lies not only in the fact that it gives the latest word on the Iowa legislation governing the issuance and regulation of drivers' licenses but also in that this legislation represents the work and experience of a large number of experts equipped to prepare necessary laws and regulations.

Skilful, efficient driving—driving which does not result in crashes—depends on no quality which is inherent in either youth or age. Rather, it depends on a fortunate combination of such qualities as physical, mental and emotional soundness, adequate information, driving technique, sufficient experience, proper attitudes and good habits.

To reduce traffic accidents is one of the most positive duties of citizenship—it is a challenge

SOUND DRIVING PRACTICES ARE ESSENTIAL FOR A CLEAR RECORD.



Commissioner
Iowa Department of Public Safety

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Divisions and subdivisions of the department of public safety	5
Officials of highway safety patrol districts.....	6, 7
Drivers' license requirements.....	9
Drivers' license examination.....	11
Issuance of licenses.....	13
Suspension or revocation of licenses.....	17
Violation of license provisions.....	22
Obedience to and effect of traffic laws.....	24
Traffic signs, signals, and markings.....	24
What to do in case of an accident.....	27
Driving while intoxicated and reckless driving....	30
Speed restrictions.....	32
Driving on right side of roadway—overtaking and passing.....	33
Turning, and signals on stopping and starting.....	36
Starting parked vehicle.....	37
Uniform hand signals.....	38
Right of way.....	38
Pedestrians' rights and duties.....	40
Streetcars and safety zones.....	42
Special stops required.....	44
Stopping, standing, and parking.....	45
Miscellaneous rules.....	47
Equipment—safety standards.....	50
Lighting equipment.....	50
Other equipment.....	56
Penalties—misdemeanor and felony.....	60, 61
Parties, procedure upon arrest, reports in criminal cases.....	60
Chauffeurs—Special Truck Requirements:	
License exemptions and restrictions.....	62
Hours of operation.....	62
Clearance and identification lights.....	62
Lighting illustrations.....	63-66
Additional lighting requirements.....	67-70
Size, weight, load.....	71-79
Towing.....	80
Truck speed limits.....	81
School buses.....	82-85
Words and phrases defined.....	86-90
What every driver should know.....	91
Incidental information.....	91
Sample examination questions.....	93-99
Automobile serial numbers of counties.....	100

DIVISIONS OF THE IOWA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Office of Commissioner:

Commissioner: Pearl W. McMurry
 Administrative Assistant: Arthur K. Anderson
 Secretary: Hazel B. Drain
 Auditor: L. J. Munger

Highway Safety Patrol Division:

Chief: S. N. Jespersen
 Assistant Chief Examiner: Harry O. Brown

Safety Responsibility and Drivers' License Division:

Director: Milo W. Chalfant

Safety Education Division:

Acting Director: Frank Ulish

Police Radio Communications Division:

Director: Charles J. Nord

Motor Vehicle Registration Division:

Director: J. F. Carlson

Criminal Investigation Division:

Chief: R. W. Nebergall

Fire Protection Division:

Fire Marshal: Zack Cook

Dealers License Division:

Director: F. C. McCullough

OFFICIALS OF HIGHWAY SAFETY PATROL

S. N. JESPERSON, State Office Bldg.,
Des Moines, Ph. 3-3206.....Chief

DAVID G. HERRICK, Atlantic, Ph.
724J. Area Commander Districts
2-3-4Lieutenant

LYLE DAWSON, 122 W. 2nd, Spencer, Ph. 174-W,
Area Commander Districts 5-6-7.....Lieutenant

JAMES MACHHOLZ, Cedar Falls, Ph. 612-J,
Area Commander Districts 8-9-10.....Lieutenant

CLARENCE B. DAY, Cedar Rapids, Ph. 4-4283,
Area Commander Districts 11-12-13.....Lieutenant

HARRY O. BROWN, State Office Bldg.,
Des Moines, Ph. 2-3465, Asst. Chief
ExaminerLieutenant

TED R. MIKESCH, State Office Bldg.,
Des Moines, Ph. 3-3206, Adm. Asst.
and Supply Officer.....Sergeant

District No. 1—Sergeant Edgar C. Faber, Des
Moines, Iowa, Phone 3-0391

Boone	Madison	Marshall	Story
Dallas	Marion	Polk	Warren
Jasper			

District No. 2—Sergeant Donald French, Court
House, Osceola, Iowa, Phone 490

Appanoose	Decatur	Monroe	Union
Clark	Lucas	Ringgold	Wayne

District No. 3—Sergeant M. D. Calhoun, Court House,
Atlantic, Iowa, Phone 1065

Adair	Fremont	Page	Taylor
Adams	Mills	Pottawat-	
Cass	Montgomery	tamie	

District No. 4—Sergeant Albert Sterzing, Box 378,
Denison, Iowa, Phone 41

Audubon	Crawford	Guthrie	Monona
Carroll	Greene	Harrison	Shelby

District No. 5—Sergeant Howard Wilkins, Box 166,
Cherokee, Iowa, Phone 300

Buena Vista	Ida	Sac	Woodbury
Cherokee	Plymouth		

District No. 6—Sergeant Everett Kilts, Box 88,
Spencer, Iowa, Phone 49

Clay	Emmet	O'Brien	Palo Alto
Dickinson	Lyon	Osceola	Sioux

District No. 7—Sergeant Lloyd Meyer, Box 427,
Humboldt, Iowa, Phone 143

Calhoun	Humboldt	Pocahontas	Wright
Hamilton	Kossuth	Webster	

District No. 8—Sergeant Robert Reese, 1417½ S.
Federal, Mason City, Iowa, Phone 621

Cerro Gordo	Floyd	Howard	Winnebago
Chickasaw	Hancock	Mitchell	Worth

District No. 9—Sergeant John Schneider, Box 286,
Cedar Falls, Iowa, Phone 290

Black Hawk	Bremer	Franklin	Hardin
Butler	Grundy		

District No. 10—Sergeant Kermith Rhoades, Box 192,
Oelwein, Iowa, Phone 226

Allamakee	Delaware	Clayton	Fayette
Buchanan	Dubuque	Winnesiek	

District No. 11—Sergeant Jas. E. Clapp, 1201 Third
St. S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Phone 2-4910

Benton	Johnson	Poweshiek	Tama
Iowa	Linn		

District No. 12—Sergeant Leonard E. Sims, City
Hall, West Liberty, Iowa, Phone 54

Cedar	Jackson	Muscatine	Scott
Clinton	Jones		

District No. 13—Sergeant Chas. G. Cole, Court
House, Fairfield, Iowa, Phone 901

Davis	Louisa	Lee	Wapello
Des Moines	Jefferson	Mahaska	Washington
Henry	Keokuk	Van Buren	

DRIVER'S LICENSE REQUIREMENTS

A person drives a motor vehicle on the highways of the State of Iowa not as a matter of right, but as a privilege granted by the legislature. The legislature has set forth rules and regulations governing the licensing of drivers, and the manner in which a vehicle shall be operated if the operator is to continue to enjoy the privilege of operating a motor vehicle on the highways.

There are no provisions in the law whereby any person is permitted to drive a motor vehicle upon the highways without a license. This law particularly applies to those who are learning to drive. In order to afford ample protection for those who wish to learn to drive a motor vehicle, the legislature enacted a law providing for the issuance of an instruction permit. This permit is issued only after the applicant has passed a satisfactory law examination and vision test.

EVERY APPLICANT UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN YEARS MUST FURNISH THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF BOTH PARENTS BEFORE HE CAN OBTAIN AN INSTRUCTION PERMIT-OPERATOR'S OR CHAUFFEUR'S LICENSE. SPECIAL AFFIDAVIT FORMS ARE PROVIDED FOR SIGNATURE OF BOTH PARENTS. IF THE PARENTS WISH THEY MAY APPEAR BEFORE THE EXAMINER WITH THE APPLICANT AND GIVE THEIR WRITTEN CONSENT AT THE TIME THE APPLICATION IS ACCEPTED.

The minimum age requirement is 16 years for an operator's license and 17 years for a regular chauffeur's license, and persons 16 years of age may be licensed as chauffeurs to operate light delivery trucks, panel trucks, or pickups. No person who has a chauffeur's license is required to have an operator's license.

Any peace officer, sheriff, constable or state highway patrolman may stop a driver at any time and inspect his license.

If a person's name is changed by marriage or for any other reason, or if his address is changed, it need not be reported until again applying for a driver's license. This provision should not be confused, however, with section 321.41 of the 1950 Code, which states that the owner of a motor vehicle registered in his own name must notify the county treasurer within ten days of any change in name or address.

If a person has lost his license and wishes to continue to operate a motor vehicle, he must make application for a duplicate license. No person should drive a vehicle until after he has complied with this requirement.

321.141 Change of address or name. Whenever any person after making application for or obtaining the registration of a vehicle shall move from the address named in the application or shown upon a registration card such person shall within ten days thereafter notify the county treasurer of the county in which the registration of said vehicle is of record, in writing of his old and new addresses.

Whenever the name of any person who has made application for or obtained the registration of a vehicle is thereafter changed by marriage or otherwise such person shall within ten days notify the county treasurer of the county in which the registration of said vehicle is of record, of such former and new name.

321.174 Operators and chauffeurs licensed. No person, except those hereinafter expressly exempted shall drive any motor vehicle upon a highway in this state unless such person has a valid license as an operator or chauffeur issued by the department of public safety. No person shall operate a motor vehicle as a chauffeur unless he holds a valid chauffeur's license.

321.176 Persons exempt. The following persons are exempt from license hereunder:

1. Any person while operating a motor vehicle in the service of the army, navy, or marine corps of the United States.

2. Any person while operating a farm tractor or implement of husbandry to or from the home farm buildings to any adjacent or nearby farm land for the exclusive purpose of conducting farm operations.

3. A nonresident who is at least sixteen years of age and who has in his immediate possession a valid operator's license issued to him in his home state or country may operate a motor vehicle in this state only as an operator.

4. A nonresident who is at least eighteen years of age and who has in his immediate possession a valid chauffeur's license issued to him in his home state or country may operate a motor vehicle in this state either as an operator or chauffeur except any such person must be licensed as a chauffeur hereunder before accepting employment as a chauffeur from a resident of this state.

5. Any nonresident who is at least eighteen years of age, whose home state or country does not require the licensing of operators, may operate a motor vehicle as an operator only, for a period of not more than ninety days in any calendar year, if the motor

vehicle so operated is duly registered in the home state or country of such nonresident.

321.180 Instruction permits. Any person who, except for his lack of instructions in operating a motor vehicle, would otherwise be qualified to obtain an operator's license under this chapter, may apply for a temporary instruction permit, and upon applicant meeting the requirements of section 321.186, other than driving demonstration, the department shall issue such permit, entitling the applicant, while having such permit in his immediate possession, to drive a motor vehicle upon the highways for a period of sixty days, but, except when operating a motorcycle, such person must be accompanied by a licensed operator or chauffeur who is at least twenty-one (21) years of age, and who is actually occupying a seat beside the driver.

The department, upon receiving proper application, may in its discretion, issue a restricted instruction permit effective for a restricted period of not to exceed five months, if such applicant is at least fourteen years of age and is enrolled in a driver training program approved by the department. Such instruction permit shall entitle the permittee when he has such permit in his immediate possession to operate a motor vehicle only when an instructor approved by the department is occupying a seat beside the permittee. Each applicant applying for an instruction permit under an approved driver training program shall furnish a certificate of eligibility and such certificate shall be valid only when signed by an approved instructor.

321.190 Carried and exhibited. Every licensee shall have his operator's or chauffeur's license in his immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display the same, upon demand of a justice of peace, a peace officer, or a field deputy or examiner of the department. However, no person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if he produces in court, within a reasonable time an operator's or chauffeur's license theretofore issued to him and valid at the time of his arrest.

THE EXAMINATION

A person desiring to secure an Iowa driver's license must pass an examination given by an Iowa driver's examiner. He may take the examination as soon as he is eligible for an operator's license, and as soon as he feels that he has learned the rules and has had sufficient practice to pass the examination. Information relative to the examining points and dates may be obtained from any highway patrol officer, or at any sheriff's office or police department.

The purpose of the examination is to determine three things:

1. Is the applicant physically and mentally competent to operate a motor vehicle with safety?
2. Does he know the law of the road, and has he had sufficient experience to operate a motor vehicle with safety?
3. Is he willing to keep his vehicle properly equipped for safe driving?

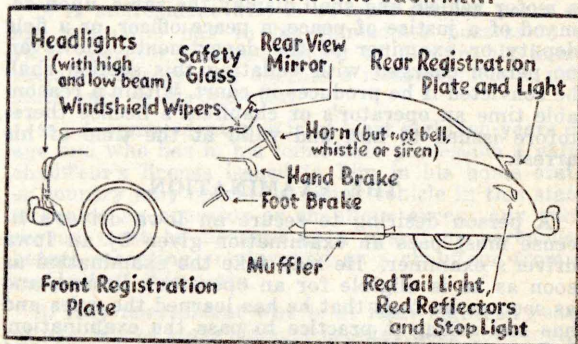
Under no circumstances will any person (except a nonresident) be given an examination unless accompanied by a licensed driver.

The examination consists of four parts: (1) vehicle inspection; (2) driving test; (3) written or oral test; (4) vision test. A person wishing to get an instruction permit will be required to pass parts 3 and 4; a person wishing to secure an operator's or chauffeur's license will be required to pass parts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The vehicle inspection will be made by the driver's examiner. The vehicle shall be roadworthy, shall be properly equipped with two headlights and a tail light in good working order, rear vision mirror, muffler, adequate foot and hand brakes, clear vision windshield of safety plate glass, windshield wiper, horn or signaling device, and shall have proper registration plates and registration certificate.

No person will be given a driving test until the vehicle which he presents for vehicle inspection meets the above requirements. An applicant whose vehicle fails to pass the vehicle inspection test will be permitted to have the vehicle repaired and he may return for another vehicle inspection the same day.

YOUR CAR MUST HAVE THIS EQUIPMENT



No applicant should attempt to take the driving test until he has had at least thirty hours of driving

experience under the direction of a competent instructor who is a licensed driver. A person who fails the driving test may request an instruction permit from the examiner. This will enable him to practice driving under proper supervision. (See section 321.180)

On the driving test the examiner will observe and pay particular attention to the following points:

1. Is applicant seated properly so as to be able to reach all control levers and also so as to have proper vision?
2. Does applicant start smoothly and make proper observation?
3. On right and left turns does applicant pull into proper lane and give correct signals in plenty of time to warn other drivers?
4. Does applicant obey signs and enter intersection cautiously?
5. Does applicant meander and look around while driving or does he stay in line, keep pace and pay attention?
6. In passing other cars does applicant cut in too soon or does he allow a sufficient clear distance?
7. Does applicant observe the speed regulations in the district in which he is driving?
8. In parking is applicant slow and uncertain or does he get into the space easily without bumping?
9. In backing does applicant use care and caution?
10. Is the applicant courteous to and have the proper attitude toward other drivers?

ISSUANCE OF LICENSES

321.177 Persons not to be licensed. The department shall not issue any license hereunder:

1. To any person, as an operator, who is under the age of sixteen years, except that the department may issue a restricted license as provided in section 321.194 or an instruction permit as provided in section 321.180 to any person who is at least fourteen years of age.
2. To any person, as a chauffeur, who is under the age of eighteen years, except that the department may issue to any person over the age of sixteen years a license to operate a light delivery truck, panel delivery truck or pickup.
3. To any person, as an operator or chauffeur, whose license or driving privilege has been suspended during such suspension or to any person whose license, or driving privilege, has been revoked, until the expiration of one year after such revocation.
4. To any person, as an operator or chauffeur, who is an habitual drunkard, or is addicted to the use of narcotic drugs.

5. To any person, as an operator or chauffeur, who has previously been adjudged to be afflicted with or suffering from any mental disability or disease and who has not at the time of application been restored to competency by the methods provided by law.

6. To any person, as an operator or chauffeur, who is required by this chapter to take an examination, unless such person shall have successfully passed such examination.

7. To any person when the commissioner has good cause to believe that such person by reason of physical or mental disability would not be able to operate a motor vehicle with safety upon the highways.

321.178 Chauffeur's age exception. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of section 321.177 the department is hereby authorized to issue to a person seventeen years of age a license to operate a motor vehicle as a chauffeur, upon application showing the information and signature required in section 321.184.

321.184 Application of minors. The application of any person under the age of eighteen years for an instruction permit, operator's license, or permit issued under section 321.194 shall be signed and verified before a person authorized to administer oaths by both the father and mother of the applicant, if both are living and have custody of him, or in the event neither parent is living then by the person or guardian having such custody or by an employer of such minor.

321.186 Examination of new or incompetent operators. The department may examine every new applicant for an operator's or chauffeur's license or any person holding a valid operator's or chauffeur's license when the department has reason to believe that such person may be physically or mentally incompetent to operate a motor vehicle, or whose driving record appears to the department to justify such an examination. Such examinations shall be held in every county within periods not to exceed fifteen days. It shall include a test of the applicant's eyesight, his ability to read and understand highway signs regulating, warning, and directing traffic, his knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, and shall include an actual demonstration of ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of a motor vehicle and such further physical and mental examinations as the department finds necessary to determine the applicant's fitness to operate a motor vehicle safely upon the highways.

321.188 Sheriff may issue temporary license. When a department uniformed examiner is not available, the county sheriff may in his discretion accept from a person holding a valid operator's license of this state or a valid chauffeur's license of another state, application to the department for a chauffeur's license accompanied by the regular fee therefor, and is hereby authorized to issue a license to operate a motor vehicle as a chauffeur, using forms provided by the department, to expire fifteen days from issuance. The entire fee and application shall be turned over to the department examiner on or before the date of expiration of such license and if the applicant does not appear within the calendar year for examination the license fee shall be considered an earned fee, but if upon examination the application is denied, the fee shall be returned to applicant by the department. No such license shall be issued to any person who has within the same calendar year been issued a license as herein provided or to any person previously denied any license by the department.

321.193 Restricted licenses. The department upon issuing an operator's or chauffeur's license shall have authority whenever good cause appears to impose restrictions suitable to the licensee's driving ability with respect to the type of vehicle or special mechanical control devices required on a motor vehicle which the licensee may operate or such other restrictions applicable to the licensee, including licenses issued under section 321.194, as the department may determine to be appropriate to assure the safe operation of a motor vehicle by the licensee.

The department may either issue a special restricted license or may set forth such restrictions upon the usual license form.

The department may upon receiving satisfactory evidence of any violation of the restrictions of such license suspend or revoke the same but the licensee shall be entitled to a hearing as upon a suspension or revocation under this chapter.

It is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 321.482 for any person to operate a motor vehicle in any manner in violation of the restrictions imposed in a restricted license issued to him.

321.194 Minors. A restricted license may be issued to any person between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, to be valid only in going to and from school over the most direct and accessible route or at any time when accompanied by a parent or guardian who is the holder of a valid operator's or chauffeur's license.

feur's license, and who is actually occupying a seat beside the driver.

321.196 Expiration of operator's license. The department shall extend every operator's license numbered five hundred thousand and no hundredths, (500,000) and above expiring July 5, 1948 for a period not to exceed the next birthday of the licensee and shall extend every operator's license numbered from one (1) to five hundred thousand and no hundredths (500,000) expiring July 5, 1948 to July 5, 1949 and, in addition thereto, for a period not to exceed the next birthday of the licensee; provided, however, all licenses numbered from one (1) to five hundred thousand and no hundredths (500,000) upon application for renewal shall pay, in addition to the regular license fee, an additional fifty percent (50%) thereof to cover the period from July 5, 1949 until their next birthday following July 5, 1949. Each operator's license issued after July 5, 1948 shall expire two years from the licensee's birthday anniversary occurring in the year of issuance. For the purpose of this section the birthday anniversary of a person born on February 29 shall be deemed to occur on March 1.

All applications for renewal of operators' licenses made after July 5, 1948 shall be made under the direct supervision of a uniformed member of the department and shall be approved by such uniformed member. The commissioner may, in his discretion, authorize the renewal of a valid license upon application without an examination provided that, a person holding such license has not more than three (3) convictions of moving traffic violations during the previous two (2) years and, provided that such person satisfactorily passes a vision test as prescribed by the department.

The commissioner shall be authorized to assign not to exceed ten percent (10%) of the total number of Iowa highway safety patrolmen authorized by law for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this section.

321.197 Expiration of chauffeur's licenses. Every chauffeur's license issued hereunder shall expire annually on the licensee's date of birth. Persons whose birthdays occur on February 29th shall be deemed to occur on March 1st, for the purpose of this section. Any chauffeur's license issued to be valid for the calendar year 1949, shall be extended to the next birthday of the licensee in the year 1950, and shall be renewed on or before that date upon payment of the license fees required by law. The department in its discretion may waive the examination of any such applicant previously licensed as

a chauffeur under this chapter, provided that such person satisfactorily passes a vision test as prescribed by the department. All applications for the renewal of a chauffeur's license made after January 1, 1950, shall be made under the direct supervision of a uniformed member of the department and shall be approved by such uniformed member.

321.198 Military service exception. The effective date of a valid operator's license and of a valid chauffeur's license to the extent that it permits the operation of a motor vehicle as an operator, issued under the laws of this state, held by any person at the time of entering the military service of the United States or of the state of Iowa subsequent to September 19, 1940, notwithstanding the expiration of such license according to its terms, is hereby extended without fee until six months following the discharge of such person from the military service, provided such discharge is honorable and such person is not suffering from such physical disabilities as to impair his competency as an operator and provided further that such licensee shall upon demand of any peace officer furnish satisfactory evidence of his military service. However, no person entitled to the benefits of this section, charged with operating a motor vehicle without an operator's license, shall be convicted if he produces in court, within a reasonable time, a valid operator's or chauffeur's license theretofore issued to him along with evidence of his military service as above mentioned.

The department is hereby authorized to renew any operator's license falling within the provisions and limitations of the preceding paragraph, without examination, upon application and payment of fee made within six months following discharge from the military service.

SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF DRIVERS' LICENSES

A driver's license gives a person the privilege of using Iowa's highways only so long as he does so safely. If he disobeys the motor vehicle laws of the state, or becomes physically incompetent to operate a motor vehicle with safety, his license may be taken away by the department of public safety. There are some reasons for which the law says a license must be taken away.

The department examines and determines the genuineness, regularity, and legality of every application for an operator's or a chauffeur's license, and rejects any such application if not satisfied of the genuineness, regularity or legality thereof.

321.199 Records. The department shall file every

PERMANENT RECORD				
of				
Write or at FULL Name John Richard Doe				
Right Thumb Print				
Street No. or Rural Rt. 3505 Elmo St.				
City or Town Des Moines, Iowa				
DATE OF BIRTH	SEX	COLOR OF EYES	HEIGHT FT. IN.	
DRIVER'S LICENSE RECORD		INFIRMITIES		
Year Issued	1941-43			
Number	1500500			
Renewal				
WARNINGS, ARRESTS, CONVICTIONS			ACCIDENT RECORD	
Date	Violation	Disposition	Date	Acc. No.
3-10-41	Stop Sign	Fine	9-1-41	276
7-4-41	Imp. Pass.	Fine		
9-1-41	Reck. Dri.	Fine		
SUSPENSIONS, REVOCATIONS, DENIALS			CROSS REFERENCES	
Charge	Beginning Date	Termination		
Recommendation of Court	9-15-41	3-15-42	Inv. File	

The above is an illustration of a permanent record envelope used in the driver's license department in which are placed the records of each driver who has been involved in an accident, has received a warning or a summons ticket for a traffic violation, or whose operating privilege has been suspended, revoked or denied. The disposition of those cases wherein the licensee was before the court is noted thereon. The permanent record system enables the department to get an instant picture of any driver's past record. The importance of keeping one's driving record clean is readily understandable.

application for a license received by it and shall maintain suitable indexes containing, in alphabetical order:

1. All applications denied and on each thereof note the reason for such denial.
2. All applications granted.
3. The name of every licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked by the department and after each such name note the reasons for such action.

321.200 Conviction and accident file. The department shall also file all accident reports and abstracts of court records of convictions received by it under the laws of this state and in connection therewith maintain convenient records or make suitable notations in order that an individual record of each licensee showing the convictions of such licensee and the traffic accidents in which he has been involved shall be readily ascertainable and available for the consideration of the department upon any application for renewal of license and at other suitable times.

321.201 Authority to cancel license. The department is hereby authorized to cancel any operator's or chauffeur's license upon determining that the licensee was not entitled to the issuance thereof hereunder or that said licensee failed to give the required or correct information in his application or committed any fraud in making such application.

321.202 Surrender of license. Upon such cancellation, the licensee must surrender the license so canceled to the department.

321.203 Suspending privileges of nonresidents. The privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the highways of this state given to a nonresident hereunder shall be subject to suspension or revocation by the department in like manner and for like cause as an operator's or chauffeur's license issued hereunder may be suspended or revoked.

321.204 Certification of conviction. The department is further authorized, upon receiving a record of the conviction in this state of a nonresident driver of a motor vehicle of any offense under the motor vehicle laws of this state, to forward a certified copy of such record to the motor vehicle administrator in the state wherein the person so convicted is a resident.

321.205 Conviction in another state. The department is authorized to suspend or revoke the license of any resident of this state upon receiving notice of the conviction of such person in another state of an offense therein which, if committed in this state, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the license of an operator or chauffeur.

321.206 Surrender of license—duty of court. Whenever any person is convicted of any offense for which this chapter makes mandatory the revocation of the operator's or chauffeur's license of such person by the department, the court in which such conviction is had shall require the surrender to it of all operator's and chauffeur's licenses then held by the person so convicted and the court shall thereupon forward the same together with a record of such conviction to the department.

321.207 Record forwarded. Every court having jurisdiction over offenses committed under this chapter, or any other law of this state or any city traffic ordinances, other than parking regulations, regulating the operation of motor vehicles on highways, shall forward to the department a record of the conviction of any person in said court for a violation of any said laws, and may recommend the suspension of the operator's or chauffeur's license of the person so convicted, and the department shall thereupon consider and act upon such recommendation in such manner as may seem to it best.

The judge of said court shall also immediately enter upon the reverse side of the operator's or chauffeur's license of the convicted person, the date of said conviction, the code section violated and add his signature, which shall remain on said license until renewal unless ordered removed after a subsequent acquittal on appeal.

321.208 "Conviction" defined. For the purpose of this chapter the term "conviction" shall mean a final conviction. Also for the purposes of this chapter a forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court, which forfeiture has not been vacated, shall be equivalent to a conviction.

321.209 Mandatory revocation. The department shall forthwith revoke the license of any operator or chauffeur, or driving privilege, upon receiving a record of such operator's or chauffeur's conviction of any of the following offenses, when such conviction has become final:

1. Manslaughter resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle.
2. Driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a narcotic drug.
3. Any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used.
4. Failure to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another.

5. Perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the department under this chapter or under any other law relating to the ownership or operation of motor vehicles.

6. Conviction, or forfeiture of bail not vacated, upon three charges of reckless driving committed within a period of twelve months.

321.210 Authority to suspend. The department is hereby authorized to suspend the license of an operator or chauffeur without preliminary hearing upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence that the licensee:

1. Has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of license is required upon conviction.
2. Is an habitually reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle.
3. Is an habitual violator of the traffic laws.
4. Is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle.
5. Has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of such license.
6. Has committed an offense in another state which if committed in this state would be grounds for suspension or revocation.

321.211 Notice and hearing. Upon suspending the license of any person as hereinbefore authorized the department shall immediately notify the licensee in writing and upon his request shall afford him an opportunity for a hearing before the commissioner or his duly authorized agent as early as practical within not to exceed twenty days after receipt of such request in the county wherein the licensee resides unless the department and the licensee agree that such hearing may be held in some other county. Upon such hearing the commissioner or his duly authorized agent may administer oaths and may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers and may require a re-examination of the licensee. Upon such hearing the department shall either rescind its order of suspension or, good cause appearing therefor, may extend the suspension of such license or revoke such license.

321.212 Period of suspension or revocation. The department shall not suspend a license for a period of more than one year, except that a license suspended because of incompetency to drive a motor vehicle shall be suspended until the department receives satisfactory evidence that the former holder thereof is competent to operate a motor vehicle and a refusal to reinstate shall constitute a denial of license within the provisions of section 321.215; upon revoking a license the department shall not in any

event grant application for a new license until the expiration of one year after such revocation.

321.213 Surrender of license. The department upon suspending or revoking a license shall require that such license be surrendered to and be retained by the department except that at the end of the period of suspension such license so surrendered shall be returned to the licensee.

321.214 No operation under foreign license. Any resident or nonresident whose operator's or chauffeur's license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state has been suspended or revoked as provided in this chapter shall not operate a motor vehicle in this state under a license, permit, or registration certificate issued by any other state or country or otherwise during such suspension or after such revocation until a new license is obtained when and as permitted under this chapter.

321.215. Appeal. Any person denied a license or whose license has been canceled, suspended, or revoked by the department except where such cancellation or revocation is mandatory under the provisions of this chapter shall have the right to file a petition within thirty days thereafter for a hearing in the matter in a court of record in the county wherein such person shall reside and such court is hereby vested with jurisdiction and it shall be its duty to set the matter for hearing upon thirty days written notice to the commissioner, and thereupon the court shall hear and determine the matter as an original proceeding upon a transcript of all the proceedings before the commissioner, and upon additional evidence and other pleadings as the court may require. The decision of the court shall be final.

VIOLATION OF LICENSE PROVISIONS

321.216 Unlawful use of license. It is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 321.482 unless other punishment is otherwise provided, for any person:

1. To display or cause or permit to be displayed or have in his possession any canceled, revoked, suspended, fictitious or fraudulently altered operator's or chauffeur's license.

2. To lend his operator's or chauffeur's license to any other person or knowingly permit the use thereof by another.

3. To display or represent as one's own any operator's or chauffeur's license not issued to him.

4. To fail or refuse to surrender to the department upon its lawful demand any operator's or chauffeur's license which has been suspended, revoked, or canceled.

5. To use a false or fictitious name in any application for an operator's or chauffeur's license or to knowingly make a false statement or to knowingly conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application.

6. To permit any unlawful use of an operator's or chauffeur's license issued to him.

321.217 Perjury. Any person who makes any false affidavit, or knowingly swears or affirms falsely to any matter or thing required by the terms of this chapter to be sworn to or affirmed, is guilty of perjury and upon conviction shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment as other persons committing perjury are punishable.

321.218 Driving while license denied, suspended, or revoked. Any person whose operator's or chauffeur's license, or driving privilege, has been denied, canceled, suspended or revoked as provided in this chapter, and who drives any motor vehicle upon the highways of this state while such license or privilege is denied, canceled, suspended, or revoked, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two days or more than thirty days. The sentence imposed under this section shall not be suspended by the court, notwithstanding the provisions of section 247.20 or any other provision of statute.

The department, upon receiving the record of the conviction of any person under this section upon a charge of driving a motor vehicle while the license of such person was suspended or revoked, shall extend the period of suspension or revocation for an additional like period, and the department shall not issue a new license during such additional period.

321.219 Permitting unauthorized minor to drive. No person shall cause or knowingly permit his child or ward under the age of eighteen years to drive a motor vehicle upon any highway when such minor is not authorized hereunder or in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

321.220 Permitting unauthorized person to drive. No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control to be driven upon any highway by any person who is not authorized hereunder or in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter.

321.221 Employing unlicensed chauffeur. No person shall employ as a chauffeur of a motor vehicle any person not then licensed as provided in this chapter.

321.222 Renting motor vehicle to another person. No person shall rent a motor vehicle to any

unless the latter person is then duly licensed hereunder or, in the case of a nonresident, then duly licensed under the laws of the state or country of his residence except a nonresident whose home state or country does not require that an operator be licensed.

321.223 License inspected. No person shall rent a motor vehicle to another until he has inspected the operator's or chauffeur's license of the person to whom the vehicle is to be rented and compared and verified the signature thereon with the signature of such person written in his presence.

OBEDIENCE TO AND EFFECT OF TRAFFIC LAWS

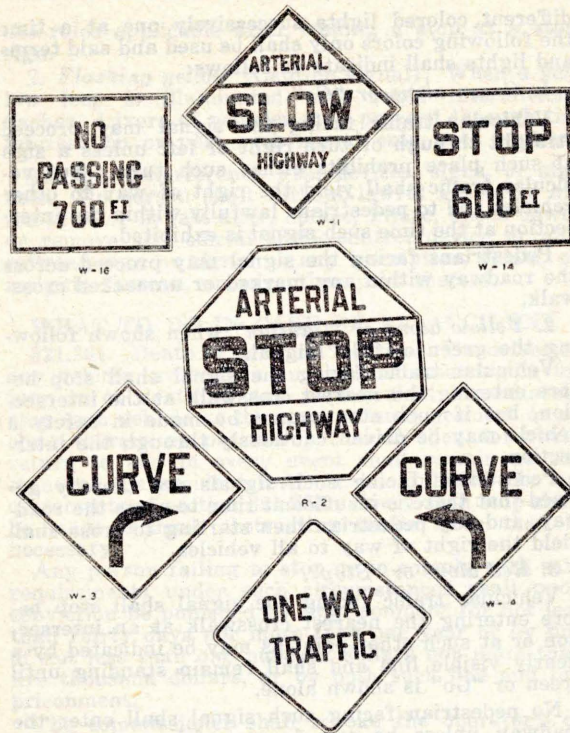
321.229 Obedience to police officers. No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any peace officer invested by law with authority to direct, control, or regulate traffic.

321.230 Public officers not exempt. The provisions of this chapter applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the highways shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned or operated by the United States, this state or any county, city, town, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, subject to such specific exceptions as are set forth in this chapter with reference to authorized emergency vehicles.

321.231 Emergency vehicles. The driver of any authorized emergency vehicle when responding to an emergency call upon approaching a red or stop signal or any stop sign shall slow down as necessary for safety but may proceed cautiously past such red or stop sign or signal. At other times drivers of authorized emergency shall stop in obedience to a stop sign or signal.

321.232 Special privilege restricted. No driver of any authorized emergency vehicle shall assume any special privilege under this chapter except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law.

321.234 Bicycles or animal-drawn vehicles. Every person riding a bicycle or an animal or driving any animal drawing a vehicle upon a roadway shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except those provisions of this chapter which by their nature can have no application.



TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS, AND MARKINGS

321.255 Local traffic-control devices. Local authorities in their respective jurisdiction shall place and maintain such traffic-control devices upon highways under their jurisdiction as they may deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of this chapter or local traffic ordinances or to regulate, warn, or guide traffic. All such traffic-control devices hereafter erected shall conform to the state manual and specifications.

321.256 Obedience to official traffic-control devices. No driver of a vehicle or motorman of a streetcar shall disobey the instructions of any official traffic-control device placed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, unless at the time otherwise directed by a police officer.

321.257 Traffic-control signal legend. Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting words "Go", "Caution" or "Stop" or exhibiting

different colored lights successively one at a time the following colors only shall be used and said terms and lights shall indicate as follows:

1. *Green alone or "Go"*.

Vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at such place prohibits either such turn. But vehicular traffic shall yield the right of way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection at the time such signal is exhibited.

Pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk.

2. *Yellow alone or "Caution"* when shown following the green or "Go" signal.

Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection, but if such stop cannot be made in safety a vehicle may be driven cautiously through the intersection.

Pedestrians facing such signals are thereby advised that there is insufficient time to cross the roadway, and any pedestrian then starting to cross shall yield the right of way to all vehicles.

3. *Red alone or "Stop"*.

Vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at such other point as may be indicated by a clearly visible line and shall remain standing until green or "Go" is shown alone.

No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.

4. *Red with green arrow*.

Vehicular traffic facing such signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow but shall not interfere with other traffic or endanger pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk.

No pedestrian facing such signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic.

The motorman of any streetcar shall obey all the above signals as applicable to vehicles.

321.258 Flashing signals. Whenever flashing red or yellow signals are used they shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

1. *Flashing red* (Stop signal). When a red lens is illuminated by rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked and the right to proceed shall be subject to

the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign.

2. *Flashing yellow* (Caution signal). When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

321.260 Interference with devices, signs, or signals. No person shall without lawful authority attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down, or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield, or insignia thereon, or any other part thereof.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN ACCIDENT

321.261 Death or personal injuries. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible but shall then forthwith return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of the accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of section 321.263. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

Any person failing to stop or to comply with said requirements under such circumstances shall upon conviction be punished by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year or by fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The commissioner shall revoke the operator's or chauffeur's license of the person so convicted.

321.262 Damage to vehicle. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible but shall forthwith return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of section 321.263. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary. Any person failing to stop or comply with said requirements under such circumstances shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in section 321.482.

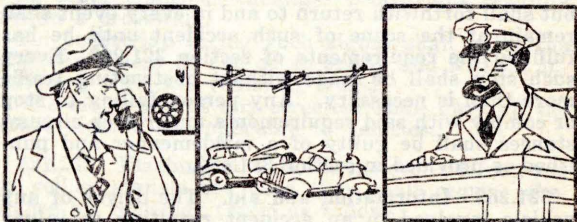
321.263 Information and aid. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall give his name, address, and the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall upon request and if available exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's li-

cense to the person struck or the driver or occupant of or person attending any vehicle collided with and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying, or the making of arrangements for the carrying, of such person to a physician, surgeon, or hospital for medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.

321.264 Striking unattended vehicle. The driver of any vehicle which collides with any vehicle which is unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of the name and address of the driver and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle or shall leave in a conspicuous place in the vehicle struck a written notice giving the name and address of the driver and of the owner of the vehicle doing the striking and a statement of the circumstances thereof.

321.265 Striking fixtures upon a highway. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to property legally upon or adjacent to a highway shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such fact and of his name and address and of the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall upon request and if available exhibit his operator's or chauffeur's license and shall make report of such accident when and as required in section 321.266.

321.266 Reporting accidents. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person shall immediately by the quickest means of communication give notice of such accident to the sheriff of the county in which said



**PROTECT YOURSELF
NOTIFY SHERIFF, POLICE, IOWA HIGHWAY PATROL
OR NEAREST PEACE OFFICER IMMEDIATELY AFTER
ACCIDENT—THEN SUBMIT WRITTEN REPORT**

accident occurred, or the nearest office of the Iowa Highway Safety Patrol, or to any other peace officer as near as practicable to the place where the accident occurred.

The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person, or total property damage to an apparent extent of fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more shall also, within twenty-four (24) hours after such accident, forward a written report of such accident to the department. Every law enforcement officer who, in the regular course of duty, investigates a motor vehicle accident of which report must be made as required in this section, either at the time of and at the scene of the accident or thereafter by interviewing participants or witnesses shall, within twenty-four (24) hours after completing such investigation, forward a written report of such accident to the department.

321.267 Supplemental reports. The department may require any driver of a vehicle involved in an accident of which report must be made as provided in section 321.266 to file supplemental reports whenever the original report is insufficient in the opinion of the department and may require witnesses of accidents to render reports to the department.

321.268 Driver unable to report. Whenever the driver of a vehicle is physically incapable of making a required accident report and there was another occupant in the vehicle at the time of the accident capable of making a report, such occupant shall make or cause to be made said report.

321.271 Reports confidential—without prejudice. All accident reports shall be in writing and the written report shall be without prejudice to the individual so reporting and shall be for the confidential use of the department, except that upon the request of any person involved in an accident, or the attorney for such person, the department shall disclose the identity of the person involved in the accident and his address. A written report filed with the department shall not be admissible in or used in evidence in any civil case arising out of the facts on which the report is based.

321.273 City may require reports. Any incorporated city, town, or other municipality may by ordinance require that the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident shall also file with a designated city department a report of such accident or a copy of any report herein required to be filed with the department. All such reports shall be for the confidential use of the city department and subject to the provisions of section 321.271.

30 DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

321.274 Accidents in first class cities. When the accident occurs within the corporate limits of any city of fifteen thousand or more population, the accident and all information in connection therewith, as required in this chapter, shall be reported at the office of the chief of police and when reported elsewhere shall not constitute a compliance with the provisions of this section.

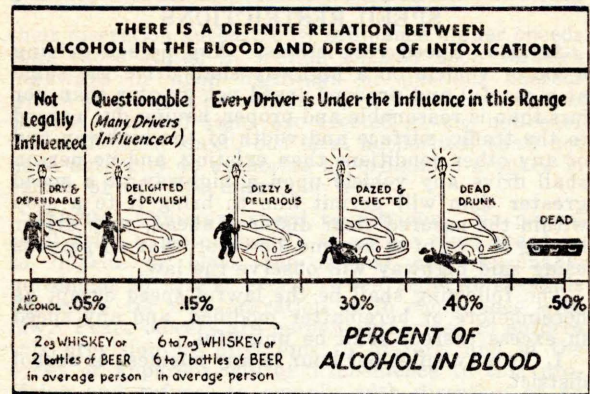
DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED AND RECKLESS DRIVING

321.281 Operating while intoxicated. Whoever while in an intoxicated condition or under influence of narcotic and or hypnotic drugs, or a combination of such drugs and alcohol, operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state, shall, upon conviction or a plea of guilty, be punished, for the first offense by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; for the second offense by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and for a third offense and each offense thereafter by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not to exceed three years.

This section shall not apply to a person operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of narcotic or hypnotic drugs if such drugs were prescribed for such person and have been taken under such prescription and in accordance with the directions of a reputable doctor of medicine, provided however there is no evidence of the consumption of alcohol and further provided said doctor of medicine has not directed such person to refrain from operating a motor vehicle.

The court in pronouncing sentence may provide as to the period during which a new license to operate a motor vehicle shall not be issued to the defendant, provided such period shall be not less than sixty days nor more than one year from the date of revocation; and the clerk of court shall forthwith certify to the department a true copy of the judgment sentencing the defendant under this section. The department may receive an application for and shall grant a new license at the expiration of the period provided in the judgment of the court notwithstanding the provisions of sections 321.177 and 321.212.

The court shall also in pronouncing sentence pro-



vide for the immediate surrender of the defendant's liquor permit issued under chapter 123, Code 1946, which chapter is identified as the "Iowa Liquor Control Act." The sentence shall further provide that a true copy of the judgment sentencing the defendant shall be forthwith certified by the clerk of court to the Iowa Liquor Control Commission. The Liquor Control Commission shall not thereafter issue the defendant a liquor permit until such time as the court or judge of the court having original jurisdiction of the defendant for good cause shown shall so certify to the Iowa Liquor Control Commission.

321.282 Violations. If any person who has been convicted or pleaded guilty to driving or operating a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state while in an intoxicated condition is found driving or operating any motor vehicle in violation of the provisions of sections 321.174 and 321.209 he shall, without regard to any other punishment provided by law, be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not to exceed thirty days.

321.283 Reckless driving. Any person who drives any vehicle in such manner as to indicate either a willful or a wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.

321.284 Punishment. Every person convicted of reckless driving shall be punished upon a conviction by imprisonment for a period of not more than thirty days, or by fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

SPEED RESTRICTIONS

321.285 Speed restrictions. Any person driving a motor vehicle on a highway shall drive the same at a careful and prudent speed not greater than nor less than is reasonable and proper, having due regard to the traffic, surface and width of the highway and of any other conditions then existing, and no person shall drive any vehicle upon a highway at a speed greater than will permit him to bring it to a stop within the assured clear distance ahead, such driver having the right to assume, however, that all persons using said highway will observe the law.

The following shall be the lawful speed except as hereinbefore or hereinafter modified, and any speed in excess thereof shall be unlawful.

1. Twenty miles per hour in any business or school district.
2. Twenty-five miles per hour in any residence district.
3. Forty miles per hour for any motor vehicle drawing another vehicle.
4. Forty-five miles per hour in any suburban district.

321.288 Control of vehicle. The person operating a motor vehicle or motorcycle shall have the same under control and shall reduce the speed to a reasonable and proper rate:

1. When approaching and passing a person walking in the traveled portion of the public highway.
2. When approaching and passing an animal which is being led, ridden, or driven upon a public highway.
3. When approaching and traversing a crossing or intersection of public highways, or a bridge, or a sharp turn, or a curve, or a steep descent, in a public highway.
4. When approaching and passing a fusee, flares, red reflector electric lanterns, red reflectors or red flags displayed in accordance with section three hundred twenty-one point four hundred forty-eight (321.448).

321.290 Special restrictions. Whenever the state highway commission shall determine upon the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that any speed limit hereinbefore set forth is greater than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist at any intersection or other place or upon any part of a highway, said commission shall determine and declare a reasonable and safe speed limit thereat which shall be effective when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected at such intersections or other place or part of the highway.

321.293 Local authorities may alter limits Local authorities in their respective jurisdiction may in

their discretion authorize by ordinance higher speeds than those stated in section 321.285 upon through highways or upon highways or portions thereof where stop signs have been erected at the entrances thereto provided signs are erected giving notice of the authorized speed, but local authorities shall not have authority to authorize by ordinance a speed in excess of fifty-five miles per hour.

321.294 Minimum speed regulations. No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede or block the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law. Peace officers are hereby authorized to enforce this provision by directions to drivers, and in the event of apparent willful disobedience to this provision and refusal to comply with direction of an officer in accordance herewith the continued slow operation by a driver shall be a misdemeanor, and be punished as provided in section 321.482.

DRIVING ON RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY—
OVERTAKING AND PASSING, ETC.

321.297 Traveling on right-hand side. The operator of a motor vehicle, in cities and towns, shall at all times travel on the right-hand side of the center of the street.

321.298 Meeting and turning to right. Persons on horseback, or in vehicles, including motor vehicles, meeting each other on the public highway, shall give one-half of the traveled way thereof by turning to the right.

321.299 Overtaking a vehicle. The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions, and special rules hereinafter stated:

The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle.

Except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

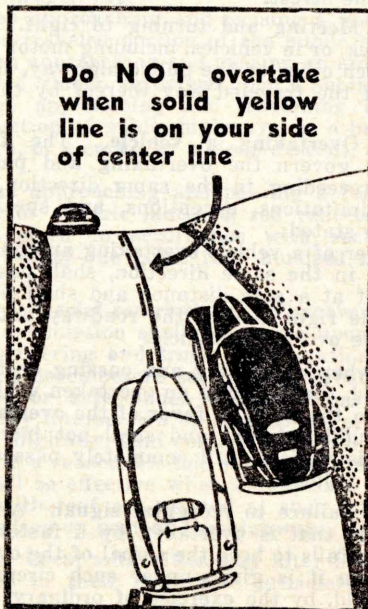
321.300 Failure to recognize signal. Any driver of a vehicle that is overtaken by a faster moving vehicle who fails to heed the signal of the overtaking vehicle when it is given under such circumstances that he could, by the exercise of ordinary care and

observation and precaution, hear such signal and who fails to yield that part of the traveled way as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided in section 321.482.

321.302 Overtaking on the right. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle which is making or about to make a left turn.

The driver of a vehicle may overtake and, allowing sufficient clearance, pass another vehicle proceeding in the same direction either upon the left or upon the right of a roadway with unobstructed pavement of sufficient width for four or more lines of moving traffic when such movement can be made in safety. No person shall drive off the pavement or upon the shoulder of the roadway in overtaking or passing on the right.

321.303 Limitations on overtaking on the left. No vehicle shall be driven to the left side the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe



operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

321.304 Prohibited passing. No vehicle shall, in overtaking and passing another vehicle or at any other time, be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

1. When approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view along the highway is obstructed for a distance of approximately seven hundred feet.

2. When approaching within one hundred feet of any narrow bridge, viaduct, or tunnel, when so signposted, or when approaching within one hundred feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing.

3. Where official signs are in place directing that traffic keep to the right or a distinctive center line or off-center line is marked, which distinctive line also directs traffic as declared in the sign manual adopted by the state highway commission.

321.305 One-way roadways and rotary traffic islands. Upon a roadway designed and signposted for one-way traffic a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated.

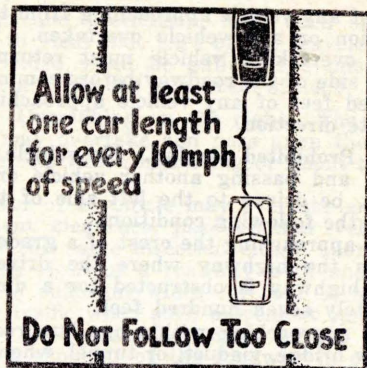
A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of such island.

321.306 Roadways laned for traffic. Whenever any roadway has been divided into three or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practical entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety.

Upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is signposted to give notice of such allocation.

Official signs may be erected directing slow-moving traffic to use a designated lane or allocating specified lanes to traffic moving in the same direction and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign.



321.307 Following too closely. The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

TURNING AND STARTING AND SIGNALS ON STOPPING AND TURNING

321.311 Turning at intersections. The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

Both the approach for a right turn and right turn shall be made as close as practical to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway.

Approach for a left turn shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to depart from the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered.

Approach for a left turn from a two-way street into a one-way street shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection. A left turn from a one-way street into a two-way street shall be made by passing to the right of the center line of the street being entered upon leaving the intersection.

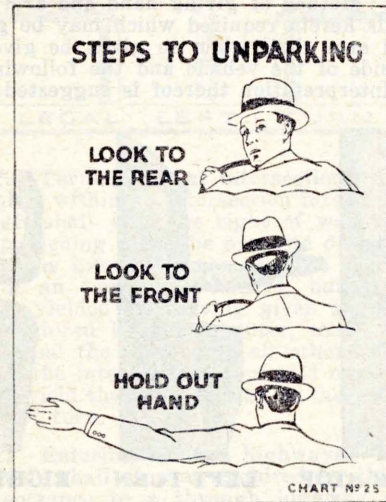
Local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may cause markers, buttons, or signs to be placed within or adjacent to intersections and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection, and when markers, buttons, or signs are so placed no driver of a vehicle

shall turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and required by such markers, buttons, or signs.

321.312 Turning on curve or crest of grade. No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to, or near the crest of a grade or hill, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within five hundred feet.

STARTING PARKED VEHICLE

321.313 Starting parked vehicle. No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.



321.314 When signal required. No person shall turn a vehicle from a direct course upon a highway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety and then only after giving a clearly audible signal by sounding the horn if any pedestrian may be affected by such movement or after giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided in the event any other vehicle may be affected by such movement.

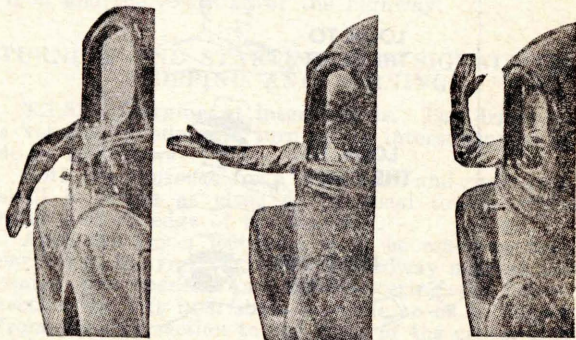
321.315 Signal continuous. A signal of intention to turn right or left shall be given continuously during not less than the last one hundred feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

321.316 Stopping. No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal.

321.317—Signals by hand and arm or signal device. The signals herein required may be given either by means of the hand and arm or other proper signal or signal device of a type approved by the department, provided, however, that no motor vehicle complying with the laws of the state shall be required to display an electrically operated directional signal lamp.

UNIFORM HAND SIGNALS

321.318 Method of giving hand and arm signals. All signals herein required which may be given by hand and arm shall when so given be given from the left side of the vehicle and the following manner and interpretation thereof is suggested:



SLOW OR STOP LEFT TURN RIGHT TURN

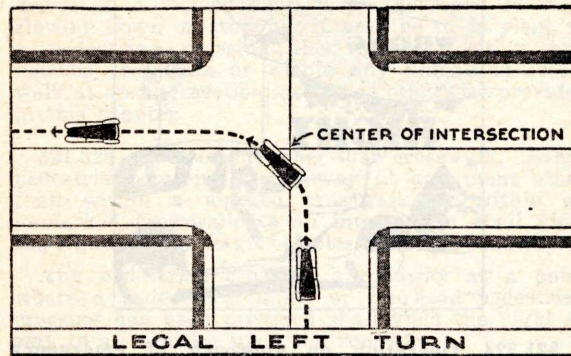
1. Left turn.—Hand and arm extended horizontally.
2. Right turn.—Hand and arm extended upward.
3. Stop or decrease of speed.—Hand and arm extended downward.

RIGHT OF WAY

321.319 Approaching or entering intersections. Where two vehicles are approaching on any public street or highway so that their paths will intersect and there is danger of collision, the vehicle approaching the other from the right shall have the right of way.

The foregoing rule is modified at through highways and otherwise as hereinafter stated in this chapter.

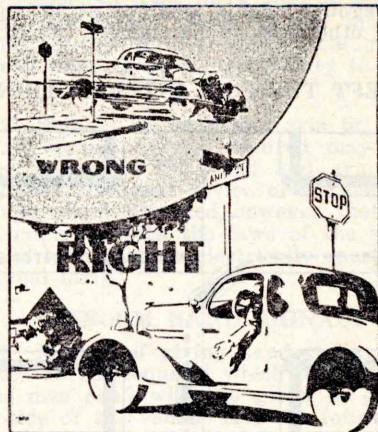
LEFT TURN AT INTERSECTION



321.320—Turning left at intersection. The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right of way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by this chapter, may make such left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield the right of way to the vehicle making the left turn.

321.321 Entering through highways. The driver of a vehicle shall stop as required by this chapter at the entrance to a through highway and shall yield the right of way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from said through highway or which are approaching so closely on said through highway as to constitute a hazard, but said driver having so yielded may proceed cautiously and with due care enter said through highway.

321.322 Entering stop intersection. The driver of a vehicle shall likewise stop in obedience to a stop sign as required herein at an intersection where a stop sign is erected at one or more entrances thereto although not a part of a through highway and shall proceed cautiously, yielding to vehicles not so obliged to stop which are within the intersection or approaching so closely as to constitute a hazard, but may then proceed.



321.324 Operation on approach of emergency vehicles. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle with any lamp or device displaying a red light or flashing red light from directly in front thereof, or when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the highway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

Upon the approach of an authorized emergency vehicle, as above stated, the motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

PEDESTRIANS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

321.325 Pedestrians subject to signals. Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections as heretofore declared in this chapter, but at all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in sections 321.327 to 321.331, inclusive.

321.326 Pedestrians on left. Pedestrians shall at all times when walking on or along a highway, walk on the left side of such highway.

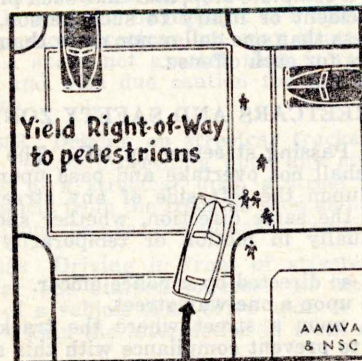
321.327 Pedestrians right of way. Where traffic-control signals are not in place or in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right of way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within any marked crosswalk or within any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

321.328 Crossing at other than crosswalk. Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

Where traffic-control signals are in operation at any place not an intersection pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

321.329 Duty of driver. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 321.328 every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise due care upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.



321.330 Use of crosswalks. Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right of crosswalks.

321.331 Pedestrians soliciting rides. No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any private vehicle.

Nothing in this section or this chapter shall be construed so as to prevent any pedestrian from standing on that portion of the highway or roadway, not ordinarily used for vehicular traffic, for the purpose of soliciting a ride from the driver of any vehicle.

321.332 White canes restricted to blind persons. For the purpose of guarding against accidents in traffic on the public thoroughfares, it shall be unlawful for any person except persons wholly or partially blind to carry or use on the streets, highways and public places of the state any white canes or walking sticks which are white in color or white tipped with red.

321.333 Duty of drivers. Any driver of a vehicle or operator of a motor-driven vehicle who approaches or comes in contact with a person wholly or partially blind carrying a cane or walking stick white in color or white tipped with red, shall immediately come to a complete stop, and take such precautions as may be necessary to avoid accident or injury to the person carrying a cane or walking stick white in color or white tipped with red.

321.334 Penalties. Any person who shall carry a cane or walking stick such as prescribed in section 321.332, contrary to the provisions thereof, or who shall fail to heed the approach of a person lawfully so carrying a cane or walking stick white in color or white tipped with red, or who shall fail to immediately come to a complete stop, and take such precautions against accident or injury to such person, shall be fined not less than one dollar nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

STREETCARS AND SAFETY ZONES

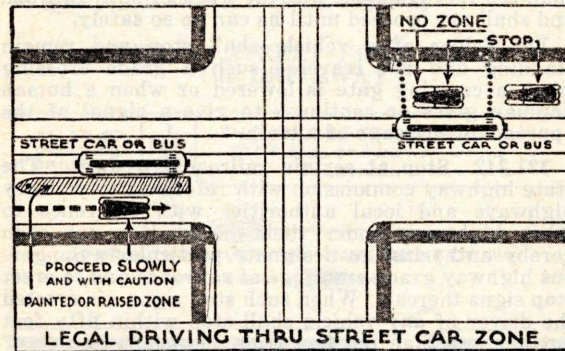
321.335 Passing streetcar on left. The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass upon the left nor drive upon the left side of any streetcar proceeding in the same direction, whether such streetcar is actually in motion or temporarily at rest, except:

1. When so directed by a police officer.
2. When upon a one-way street.
3. When upon a street where the tracks are so located as to prevent compliance with this section.

321.336 Caution when passing. The driver of any vehicle when permitted to overtake and pass upon the left of a streetcar which has stopped for the

purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall reduce speed and may proceed only upon exercising due caution for pedestrians and shall accord pedestrians the right of way when required by other sections of this chapter.

DRIVING THROUGH STREETCAR ZONE



321.337 Stopping at streetcars. The driver of a vehicle overtaking upon the right any streetcar stopped or about to stop for the purpose of receiving or discharging any passenger shall stop such vehicle at least five feet to the rear of the nearest running board or door of such streetcar and thereupon remain standing until all passengers have boarded such car or upon alighting have reached a place of safety, except that where a safety zone has been established a vehicle need not be brought to a stop before passing any such streetcar but may proceed past such car at a speed not greater than is reasonable and proper and with due caution for the safety of pedestrians.

321.338 Driving on streetcar tracks. The driver of any vehicle proceeding upon any streetcar track in front of a streetcar upon a street shall remove such vehicle from the track as soon as practical after signal from the operator of said streetcar.

321.339 Driving in front of streetcar. When a streetcar has started to cross an intersection, no driver of a vehicle shall drive upon or cross the car tracks within the intersection in front of the streetcar.

321.340 Driving through safety zone. No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.

SPECIAL STOPS REQUIRED

321.341 Obedience to signal of train. Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing and warning is given by automatic signal or crossing gates or a flagman or otherwise of the immediate approach of a train, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty feet but not less than ten feet from the nearest track of such railroad and shall not proceed until he can do so safely.

The driver of a vehicle shall stop and remain standing and not traverse such a grade crossing when a crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a train.

321.342 Stop at certain railroad crossings. The state highway commission with reference to primary highways and local authorities with reference to other highways under their jurisdiction are each hereby authorized to designate particularly dangerous highway grade crossings of railroads and to erect stop signs thereat. When such stop signs are erected the driver of any vehicle shall stop within fifty feet but not less than ten feet from the nearest track of such grade crossing and shall proceed only upon exercising due care.

321.345 Stop at through highways. The state highway commission with reference to primary highways, and local authorities with reference to other highways under their jurisdiction may designate through highways and erect stop signs at specified entrances thereto or may designate any intersection as a stop intersection and erect like signs at one or more entrances to such intersection.

Every said sign shall bear the word "Stop" in letters not less than six inches in height. Every stop sign shall be located as near as practical at the property line of the highway at the entrance to which the stop must be made, or at the nearest line of the crosswalk thereat, or, if none, at the nearest line of the roadway.

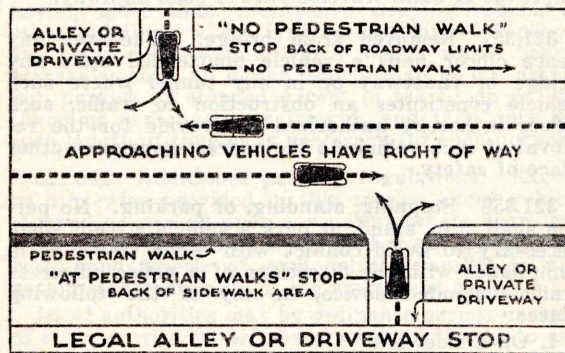
Every driver of a vehicle and every motor-man of a streetcar shall stop at such sign or at a clearly marked stop line before entering an intersection except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal.

321.353 Emerging from private roadway, alley, driveway or building. The driver of a vehicle emerging from a private roadway, alley, driveway, or building shall stop such vehicle immediately, prior to driving onto the sidewalk area and thereafter he shall proceed into the sidewalk area only when he can do so without danger to pedestrian traffic and

he shall yield the right of way to any vehicular traffic on the street into which his vehicle is entering.

The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private road or driveway shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving on said highway and shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said highway.

ENTERING STREET FROM ALLEY OR DRIVEWAY



STOPPING, STANDING, AND PARKING

321.354 Stopping on traveled way. Upon any highway outside of a business or residence district no person shall stop, park, or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the paved or improved or main traveled part of the highway when it is practical to stop, park, or so leave such vehicle off such part of said highway, but in every event a clear and unobstructed width of at least twenty feet of such part of the highway opposite such standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage of other vehicles and a clear view of such stopped vehicle be available from a distance of two hundred feet in each direction upon such highway; provided, however, school buses may stop on highway for receiving and discharging pupils and all other vehicles shall stop for school buses which are stopped to receive or discharge pupils, as provided in section three hundred twenty-one point three hundred seventy-two (321.372).

321.355 Disabled vehicle. Section 321.354 shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled while on the paved or improved or main trav-

eled portion of a highway in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving such disabled vehicle in such position.

321.356 Officers authorized to remove. Whenever any peace officer finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the foregoing provisions of sections 321.354 and 321.355 such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same, to a position off the paved or improved or main traveled part of such highway.

321.357 Removed from bridge. Whenever any peace officer finds a vehicle unattended upon any bridge or causeway or in any tunnel where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, such officer is hereby authorized to provide for the removal of such vehicle to the nearest garage or other place of safety.

321.358 Stopping, standing, or parking. No person shall stop, stand, or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-controlled device, in any of the following places:

1. On a sidewalk.
2. In front of a public or private driveway.
3. Within an intersection.
4. Within five feet of a fire hydrant.
5. On a crosswalk.
6. Within ten feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign, or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway.
7. Between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within ten feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the ends of a safety zone, unless any city or town indicates a different length by signs or markings.
8. Within fifty feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing, except when parked parallel with such rail and not exhibiting a red light.
9. Within twenty feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five feet of said entrance when properly signposted.
10. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when such stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic.
11. On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street.

12. Upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway outside of cities or towns or within a highway tunnel.

13. At any place where official signs prohibit stopping, or parking.

321.359 Moving other vehicle. No person shall move a vehicle not owned by such person into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful.

321.360 Theaters, hotels and auditoriums. A space of twenty-five feet is hereby reserved at the side of the street in front of any theater, auditorium, hotel having more than twenty-five sleeping rooms, or other buildings where large assemblages of people are being held, within which space, when clearly marked as such, no motor vehicle shall be left standing, parked, or stopped except in taking on or discharging passengers or freight, and then only for such length of time as is necessary for such purpose.

321.361 Additional parking regulations. Except as otherwise provided in this section every vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway where there are adjacent curbs shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of such vehicle parallel to and within eighteen inches of the right-hand curb.

Local authorities may by ordinance permit parking of vehicles with the left-hand wheels adjacent to and within eighteen inches of the left-hand curb of a one-way roadway.

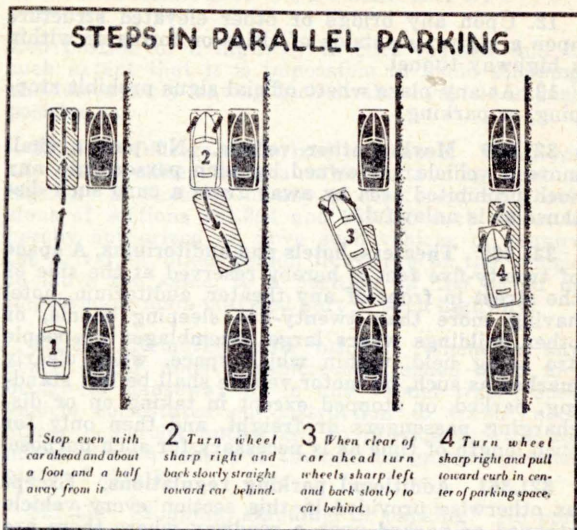
Local authorities may by ordinance permit angle or center parking on any roadway under their jurisdiction.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES

321.362 Unattended motor vehicle. No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, or when standing upon any perceptible grade without effectively setting the brake thereon and turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.

321.363 Obstruction to driver's view. No person shall drive a vehicle when it is loaded, or when there are in the front seat such number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or



to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

321.364 Control of vehicle—signals. The driver of a motor vehicle traveling through defiles or on approaching the crest of a hill or grade shall have such motor vehicle under control and on the right-hand side of the roadway and, upon approaching any curve where the view is obstructed within a distance of two hundred feet along the highway, shall give audible warning with the horn of such motor vehicle.

321.365 Coasting prohibited. The driver of any motor vehicle when traveling upon a downgrade shall not coast with the gears of such vehicle in neutral.

321.366 Disengaging clutch. The driver of a commercial motor vehicle when traveling upon a downgrade shall not coast with the clutch disengaged.

321.367 Following fire apparatus. The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five hundred feet or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

321.368 Crossing fire hose. No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire depart-

men when laid down on any street, private driveway, or streetcar track, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

321.369 Putting glass, etc., on highway. No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans, or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal, or vehicle upon such highway.

321.370 Removing injurious material. Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

321.371 Clearing up wrecks. Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.

321.372 Overtaking and passing school bus.

(1) The driver of any school bus used to transport children to and from a public school shall, when stopping to receive or discharge pupils, turn on the flashing stop warning signal lights at a distance of not less than three hundred (300) feet, nor more than five hundred (500) feet from the point where said pupils are to be received or discharged from the bus. At the point of receiving or discharging pupils the driver of the bus shall bring bus to a stop and extend the stop arm. After receiving or discharging pupils, the bus driver shall turn off the flashing stop warning lights, retract the stop arm and then proceed on the route. No school bus shall stop to load or unload pupils unless there is at least three hundred (300) feet of clear vision in each direction.

(2) All pupils shall be received and discharged from the right front entrance of every school bus and if said pupils must cross the highway, they shall be required to pass in front of the bus, look in both directions, and proceed to cross the highway only on signal from the bus driver.

(3) The driver of any vehicle when meeting a school bus on which the stop warning signal lights are flashing shall reduce the speed of said vehicle to not more than twenty (20) miles per hour, and shall bring said vehicle to a complete stop when school bus stops and stop signal arm is extended and said vehicle shall remain stopped until stop arm is retracted after which driver may proceed with due caution.

The driver of any vehicle overtaking a school bus

shall not pass a school bus when flashing stop warning signal lights are flashing and shall bring said vehicle to a complete stop not closer than fifteen (15) feet of the school bus when it is stopped and stop arm is extended, and shall remain stopped until the stop arm is retracted and school bus resumes motion, or until signalled by the driver to proceed.

This section shall not apply to "business" and "residence" districts but shall apply in suburban districts of cities and towns.

321.455 Projecting loads on passenger vehicles. No passenger-type vehicle shall be operated on any highway with any load carried thereon extending beyond the line of the fenders on the left side of such vehicle nor extending more than six inches beyond the line of the fenders on the right side thereof.

EQUIPMENT

No person can be classified as a safe driver unless the vehicle he operates is roadworthy, that is, in good mechanical condition. Many accidents on our highways are unavoidable, but records show that a large percent of accidents are caused by improperly equipped vehicles. It is recommended that every driver have his vehicle checked regularly by a competent garage man.

SAFETY STANDARDS

321.381 Scope and effect of regulations. It is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 321.482, for any person to drive or move or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved on any highway any vehicle or combination of vehicles which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person, or which does not contain those parts or is not at all times equipped with such lamps and other equipment in proper condition and adjustment as required in this chapter, or which is equipped in any manner in violation of this chapter.

321.382 Upgrade pulls—minimum speed. No motor vehicle or combination of vehicles, which cannot proceed up a three percent grade, on dry concrete pavement, at a minimum speed of twenty miles per hour, shall be operated, after January 1, 1938, upon the highways of this state.

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Proper lighting equipment plays an important part in the highway safety program. The following sections prescribe the necessary equipment:

321.384 When lighted lamps required.

1. Every vehicle upon a highway within this state at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of five hundred feet ahead shall display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as hereinafter respectively required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles as hereinafter stated.

2. Whenever requirement is hereinafter declared as to the distance from which certain lamps and devices shall render objects visible or within which such lamps or devices shall be visible, said provisions shall apply during the times stated in subsection 1 of this section upon a straight level unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions unless a different time or condition is expressly stated.

321.385 Head lamps on motor vehicles. Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle shall be equipped with at least two head lamps with at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, which head lamps shall comply with the requirements and limitations set forth in this chapter.

321.386 Head lamps on motorcycles. Every motorcycle shall be equipped with at least one and not more than two head lamps which shall comply with the requirements and limitations of this chapter.

321.387 Rear lamps and reflectors. Every motor vehicle and every vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles shall be equipped with a lighted rear lamp, exhibiting a red light plainly visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear.

321.388 Illuminating plates. Either such rear lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear. When the rear license plate is illuminated by an electric lamp other than the required rear lamp, said two lamps shall be turned on or off only by the same control switch at all times whenever head lamps are lighted.

321.389 Reflectors additional. Every new motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer hereafter sold and every commercial vehicle hereafter operated on a highway shall also carry at the rear, either as a part of the rear lamp or separately, a red reflector meeting the requirements of this chapter.

321.391 Approval of reflectors. No reflector as required by this chapter shall be used except of a type approved by the department and the department is hereby authorized to approve or disapprove types of reflectors submitted and to publish a list of such approved types by trade name or otherwise.

321.395 Lamps on parked vehicles. Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto, outside of a business district whether attended or unattended during the times mentioned in section 321.384, such vehicle shall be equipped with one or more lamps which shall exhibit a white light on the roadway side visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle and a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear, except that local authorities may provide by ordinance or resolution that no lights need be displayed upon any such vehicle when stopped or parked in accordance with local parking regulations upon a highway where there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of five hundred feet upon such highway. Any lighted head lamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

321.396 Exception. Section 321.395 shall not apply when an accident extinguishes said light and renders a vehicle incapable of use, and when the person in control of the vehicle erects, at the earliest opportunity after the accident, such proper light at or near the vehicle as will give warning of the presence of said vehicle.

321.397 Lamps on bicycles. Every bicycle shall be equipped with a lamp on the front exhibiting a white light, at the times specified in section 321.384 visible from a distance of at least three hundred feet to the front and with a lamp on the rear exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of three hundred feet to the rear; except that a red reflector meeting the requirements of this chapter may be used in lieu of a rear light.

321.398 Lamps on other vehicles and equipment. All vehicles, including animal-drawn vehicles and including those referred to in section 321.383 not hereinbefore specifically required to be equipped with lamps, shall at the times specified in section 321.384 be equipped with at least one lighted lamp or lantern exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle and with a lamp or lantern exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear.

321.402 Spot lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed one spot lamp and every

lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used upon approaching another vehicle that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam will be directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle nor more than one hundred feet ahead of the vehicle.

321.403 Auxiliary driving lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed three auxiliary driving lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than twelve inches nor more than forty-two inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands, and every such auxiliary driving lamp or lamps shall meet the requirements and limitations set forth in this chapter.

321.404 Signal lamps and signal devices. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a signal lamp or signal device which is so constructed and located on the vehicle as to give a signal of intention to stop, which shall be red or yellow in color, which signal shall be plainly visible and understandable in normal sunlight and at night from a distance of one hundred feet to the rear but shall not project a glaring or dazzling light.

321.405 Self-illumination. All mechanical signal devices shall be self-illuminated when in use at the times mentioned in section 321.384.

321.406 Cowl lamps. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.

321.410 High lights. There shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least three hundred fifty feet ahead for all conditions of loading. The maximum intensity of this uppermost distribution of light or composite beam one degree of arc or more above the horizontal level of the lamps when the vehicle is not loaded shall not exceed eight thousand apparent candlepower, and at no other point of the distribution of light or composite beam shall there be an intensity of more than seventy-five thousand apparent candlepower.

321.411 Low lights. There shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed that:

1. When a vehicle is not loaded, none of the high-intensity portion of the light which is directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side

of the vehicle shall, at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead, project higher than a level of ten inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. This requirement shall be deemed to avoid glare at all times regardless of road conditions and loading.

2. When the vehicle is not loaded, none of the high-intensity portion of the light which is directed to the right of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle shall, at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead, project higher than a level of five inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes.

3. In no event shall any of the high-intensity of such lowermost distribution of light or composite beam project higher than a level of forty-two inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five or more feet ahead.

321.412 Intermediate lights. Where one intermediate beam is provided, the beam on the left side of the road shall be in conformity with subsection 1 of section 321.411 except when arranged in accordance with the practice specified in section 321.414.

321.413 Mandatory requirements. All roadlighting beams shall be so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal a person or vehicle at a distance of at least one hundred feet ahead.

321.416 Duty to lower lights. Whenever the driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within five hundred feet, such driver shall use a distribution of light or composite beam so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver, and in no case shall the high-intensity portion which is projected to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle be aimed higher than the center of the lamp from which it comes at a distance of twenty-five feet, ahead, and in no case higher than a level of forty-two inches above the level upon which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five feet ahead.

321.418 Alternate road-lighting equipment. Any motor vehicle may be operated under the conditions specified in section 321.384 when equipped with two lighted lamps upon the front thereof capable of revealing persons and objects seventy-five feet ahead in lieu of lamps required in sections 321.409 to 321.414, inclusive, or section 321.417, provided, however, that at no time shall it be operated at a speed in excess of twenty miles per hour.

321.419 Number of driving lamps required or permitted. At all times specified in section 321.384 at least two lighted lamps, except where one only is per-

mitted, shall be displayed, one on each side at the front of every motor vehicle except when such vehicle is parked subject to the regulations governing lights on parked vehicles.

321.420 Number of lamps lighted. Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with head lamps as herein required is also equipped with any auxiliary lamps or a spot lamp or any other lamp on the front thereof projecting a beam of an intensity greater than three hundred candlepower, not more than a total of four of any such lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when upon a highway.

321.421 Special restrictions on lamps. Any lighted lamp or illuminating device upon a motor vehicle other than head lamps, spot lamps, or auxiliary driving lamps which projects a beam of light of an intensity greater than three hundred candlepower shall be so directed that no part of the beam will strike the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five feet from the vehicle.

321.422 Red light in front. No person shall drive or move any vehicle or equipment upon any highway with any lamp or device thereon displaying or reflecting a red light visible from directly in front thereof. This section shall not apply to authorized emergency vehicles. No person shall display any color of light other than red on the rear of any vehicle, except that stop lights may be red, yellow, or amber.

321.423 Flashing lights. Flashing lights are prohibited on motor vehicles, except on authorized emergency vehicles or as a means for indicating a right or left turn, or intention of stopping.

321.424 Selling or using lamps or devices. No person shall have for sale, sell or offer for sale for use upon or as a part of the equipment of a motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer or use upon such vehicle any head lamp, auxiliary driving lamp, rear lamp, signal lamp or reflector which reflector is required hereunder, or parts of any of the foregoing, which tend to change the original design or performance, unless of a type which has been submitted to the commissioner and approved by him.

321.425 Selling or offering unsafe vehicles. No person shall have for sale, sell, or offer for sale any motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person or which does not contain those parts or is not at all times equipped with such lamps and brakes and other equipment in proper condition and adjustment as required in this chapter, or which is equipped in any manner in violation of this chapter.

321.428 Authority of commissioner.

1. The commissioner is hereby authorized to approve or disapprove lighting devices.

2. The commissioner is hereby required to approve or disapprove any lighting device, of a type on which approval is specifically required in this chapter, within a reasonable time after such device has been submitted.

3. The commissioner is further authorized to set up the procedure which shall be followed when any device is submitted for approval.

4. The commissioner upon approving any such lamp or device shall issue to the applicant a certificate of approval together with any instructions determined by him.

5. The commissioner shall publish lists of all such lamps and devices by name and type which comply with the requirements of this chapter, together with instructions as to the permissible candlepower rating of the bulbs which he has determined for use therein and such other instructions as to adjustment as the commissioner may deem necessary.

OTHER EQUIPMENT

The law sets forth several other specific requirements relative to equipment, including:

321.430 Brake requirements.

1. Every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, including two separate means of applying the brakes, each of which means shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two wheels. If these two separate means of applying the brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one part of the operating mechanism shall not leave the motor vehicle without brakes on at least two wheels.

2. Every motorcycle, and bicycle with motor attached, when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with at least one brake, which may be operated by hand or foot.

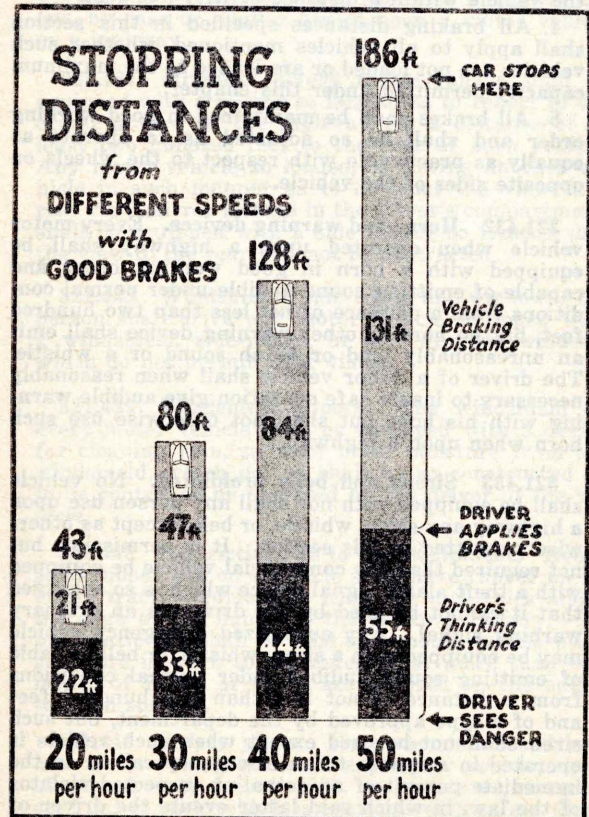
3. Every trailer or semitrailer of a gross weight of three thousand pounds or more, and every trailer coach intended for use for human habitation, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, and so designed as to be applied by the driver of the towing motor vehicle from its cab, and said brakes shall, after January 1, 1939, be so designed and connected that in case of an accidental breakaway of the towed vehicle the brakes shall be automatically applied. Every semitrailer of a gross weight of three

thousand pounds or more shall be equipped with a separate, auxiliary means of applying the brakes on the semitrailer from the cab of the towing vehicle.

4. Every new motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer hereafter sold in this state and operated upon the highways shall be equipped with service brakes upon all wheels of every such vehicle, except any motorcycle, and except that any trailer or semitrailer of less than three thousand pounds gross weight need not be equipped with brakes.

321.431 Performance ability.

1. The service brakes upon any motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles, when upon dry asphalt or concrete pavement surface free from loose material where the grade does not exceed one per-



cent, when traveling twenty miles an hour shall be adequate:

a. To stop such vehicle or vehicles having a gross weight of less than five thousand pounds within a distance of thirty feet.

b. To stop such vehicle or vehicles having a gross weight in excess of five thousand pounds within a distance of forty-five feet.

2. Under the above conditions the hand brake shall be adequate to hold such vehicle or vehicles stationary on any grade upon which operated.

3. Under the above conditions the service brakes upon a motor vehicle equipped with two-wheel brakes only, and when permitted hereunder, shall be adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of forty-five feet and the hand brake adequate to stop the vehicle within a distance of fifty-five feet.

4. All braking distances specified in this section shall apply to all vehicles mentioned, whether such vehicles are not loaded or are loaded to the maximum capacity permitted under this chapter.

5. All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.

321.432 Horns and warning devices. Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet, but no horn or other warning device shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound or a whistle. The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonably necessary to insure safe operation give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

321.433 Sirens and bells prohibited. No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a highway any siren, whistle, or bell, except as otherwise permitted in this section. It is permissible but not required that any commercial vehicle be equipped with a theft alarm signal device which is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal. Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle, or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type approved by the department, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of

such vehicle shall sound said siren when necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

321.434 Bicycle sirens or whistles. No bicycle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.

321.435 Loud signaling at night. Loud signaling devices shall not be used during the period from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise, unless absolutely necessary to avoid accidents.

321.436 Mufflers, prevention of noise. Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise and annoying smoke, and no person shall use a muffler cut-out, by-pass or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a highway.

321.437 Mirrors. Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle. Any motor vehicle so loaded, or towing another vehicle in such manner as to obstruct the view in a rear view mirror located in the driver's compartment, shall be equipped with a side mirror so located that the view to the rear will not be obstructed.

321.438 Windshields, side-wings and windows. No person shall drive any motor vehicle equipped with a windshield, side-wings, or side or rear windows which do not permit clear vision.

321.439 Windshield wipers. The windshield on every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle.

321.440 Restrictions as to tire equipment. Every solid rubber tire on a vehicle shall have rubber on its entire traction surface at least one inch thick above the edge of the flange of the entire periphery. No pneumatic tire shall be used on a motor vehicle when such tire is worn to the extent that more than two layers of fabric or cords are exposed on the entire traction surface.

321.444 Safety glass. No person shall sell any new motor vehicle nor shall any motor vehicle, manufactured since July 1, 1935, be registered, or operated unless such vehicle is equipped with safety glass

wherever glass is used in doors, windows, and windshields. Replacements of glass in doors, windows, or windshields shall be of safety glass.

PENALTIES

321.482 Penalties for misdemeanor. It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or to fail to perform any act required by any of the provisions of this chapter unless any such violation is by this chapter or other law of this state declared to be a felony. Chapter 232 shall have no application in the prosecution of offenses committed in violation of this chapter.

Every person convicted of a misdemeanor for a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter for which another penalty is not provided shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

321.483 Penalty for felony. Any person who is convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this chapter herein declared to constitute a felony, and for which another punishment is not otherwise provided, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years, or by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

PARTIES, PROCEDURE UPON ARREST, AND REPORTS IN CRIMINAL CASES

321.484 Offenses by owners. It is unlawful for the owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the driver of any vehicle to require or knowingly to permit the operation of such vehicle upon a highway in any manner contrary to law.

321.485 Notice to appear. Whenever a peace officer has reasonable cause to believe that a person has violated any provision of this chapter punishable as a misdemeanor, such officer may:

1. Immediately arrest such person and take him before a magistrate of the county in which the apparent violation occurred; or

2. Without arresting the person, either

- a. Prepare in triplicate a written summons to appear in court containing the name and address of such person, the operator or chauffeur license number if any, the registration number if any of his vehicle, the offense charged, and the time when and place where such person shall appear in court, which shall be within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been committed; or

- b. Prepare in triplicate a memorandum of the alleged traffic violation containing the name and address of such person, the registration number if any of the vehicle, the offense alleged to have been committed and such other information as may be prescribed by the commissioner.

321.486 Promise to appear. In lieu of bail the magistrate may release the arraigned person upon his written promise to appear in court for trial at time and place designated by such magistrate.

If the officer prepares either a summons or a memorandum as provided in section 321.485, the alleged offender shall be requested to sign the same in triplicate, and if he does sign may be released without arrest. In case a summons is issued, the signing shall constitute a written promise to appear as stated in said summons. The duplicate summons shall be presented to the person named therein. If memorandum is prepared, the original shall be retained by the officer, the duplicate sent to the department, and the triplicate presented to the person named therein.

321.487 Violation of promise to appear. Any person willfully violating a summons to appear in court given as provided in this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 321.482 regardless of the disposition of the charge upon which he was summoned.

An appearance in response to such summons may be made either in person or by counsel.

321.492 Peace officers' authority. Any peace officer is authorized to stop any vehicle to require exhibition of the driver's operator or chauffeur license, to serve a summons or memorandum of traffic violation, to inspect the condition of the vehicle, to inspect the vehicle with reference to size, weight, cargo, bills of lading or other manifest of employment, and safety equipment, or to inspect the registration certificate, the compensation certificate, travel order, or permit of such vehicle.

321.493 Liability for damages. In all cases where damage is done by any car by reason of negligence of the driver, and driven with the consent of the owner, the owner of the car shall be liable for such damage.

321.494 Guest statute. The owner or operator of a motor vehicle shall not be liable for any damages to any passenger or person riding in said motor vehicle as a guest or by invitation and not for hire unless damage is caused as a result of the driver

of said motor vehicle being under the influence of intoxicating liquor or because of the reckless operation by him of such motor vehicle.

CHAUFFEURS

The following sections of the Iowa motor vehicle law pertain particularly to information with which every person operating a motor vehicle as a chauffeur must be thoroughly conversant, in addition to those sections already set forth for the regular driver.

321.175 Chauffeurs exempted as operators. Any person holding a valid chauffeur's license hereunder need not procure an operator's license.

321.179 Special restrictions on chauffeurs. No person who is under the age of twenty-one years shall drive any motor vehicle while in use as a carrier of flammables or combustibles, or as a public or common carrier of persons, except a school bus.

(Note: School bus drivers, see section 321.375.)

HOURS OF OPERATION

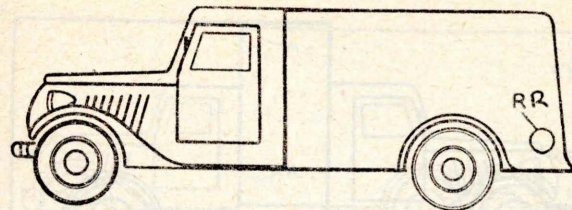
321.225 Maximum mechanical operation. No person shall operate a commercial vehicle for hire for more than a period of twelve hours out of any period of twenty-four hours upon the highways of this state without being relieved from duty for ten consecutive hours and where a driver puts in twelve hours of driving out of any period of twenty-four hours, though not consecutive he must be given at least eight hours off duty.

321.226 Maximum operation by employee. No person, firm, partnership, association, or corporation shall require or permit any employee or person to drive or operate any commercial motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state in violation of the provisions of section 321.225.

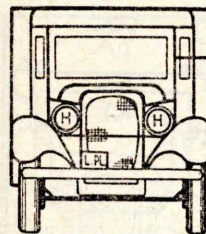
321.227 Violations. Any person, firm, partnership, association or corporation violating any of the provisions of sections 321.225 and 321.226 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, may be fined not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars.

CLEARANCE AND IDENTIFICATION LIGHTS

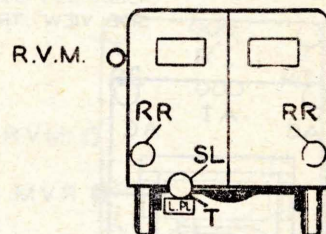
321.392 Clearance and identification lights. Every motor truck, and every trailer or semitrailer of over three thousand pounds gross weight, shall be equipped with the following lighting devices and reflectors in addition to other requirements of this chapter, and such devices shall be lighted at the times mentioned in section 321.384.



SIDE VIEW TRUCK



FRONT

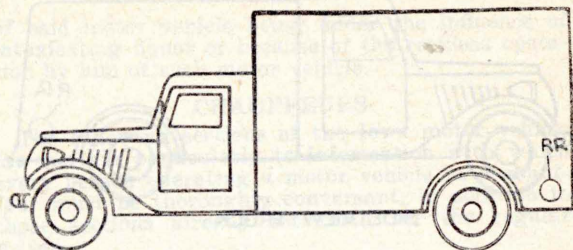


REAR

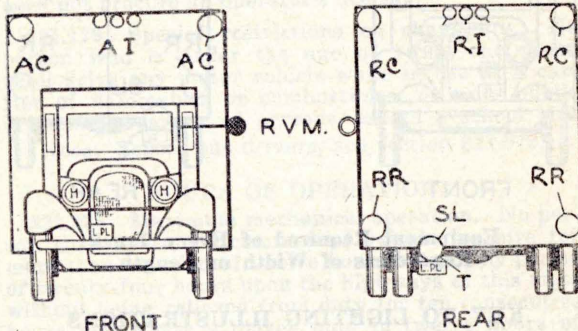
Equipment Required of Every Truck Regardless of Width or Length

KEY TO LIGHTING ILLUSTRATIONS

- AC Amber Clearance Lamps
- RC Red Clearance Lamps
- AI Amber Identification Lamps
- RI Red Identification Lamps
- AS Amber Side Lamps
- RS Red Side Lamps
- AR Amber Reflectors
- RR Red Reflectors
- H Head Lamps
- T Tail Lamps
- SL Stop Light
- R.V.M. Rear View Mirror



SIDE VIEW TRUCK



FRONT

REAR

Motor Trucks Eighty Inches or More in Width and Less than Thirty Feet in Over-all Length

1. Every motor truck, whatever its size, shall have the following:

On each side, one reflector, at or near the rear; and

On the rear, two reflectors, one at each side.

2. Every motor truck, eighty inches or more in width, shall have the following in addition to the requirements of subsection 1:

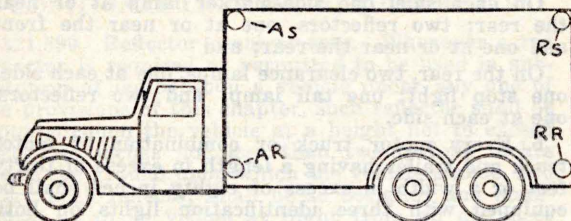
a. If thirty feet or less in over-all length—

On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side; and

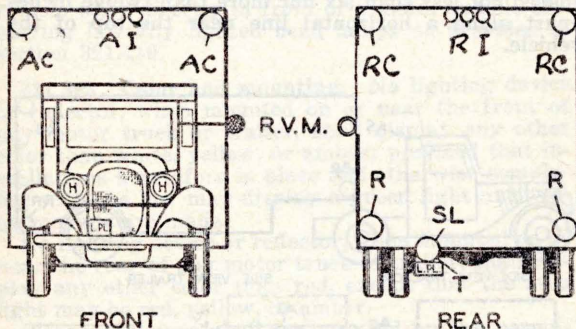
On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side.

b. If more than thirty feet in over-all length—

On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side;



SIDE VIEW TRUCK



FRONT

REAR

Motor Trucks Eighty Inches or More in Width and More than Thirty Feet in Over-all Length

On each side, two side-marker lamps, one at or near the front, and one at or near the rear, and an additional reflector at or near the front; and

On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side.

3. Every truck tractor or road tractor shall have the following:

On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side, if the tractor cab is as wide as, or wider than, the widest part of the vehicle or vehicles towed;

On each side, one side-marker lamp at or near the front; and

On the rear, one tail lamp.

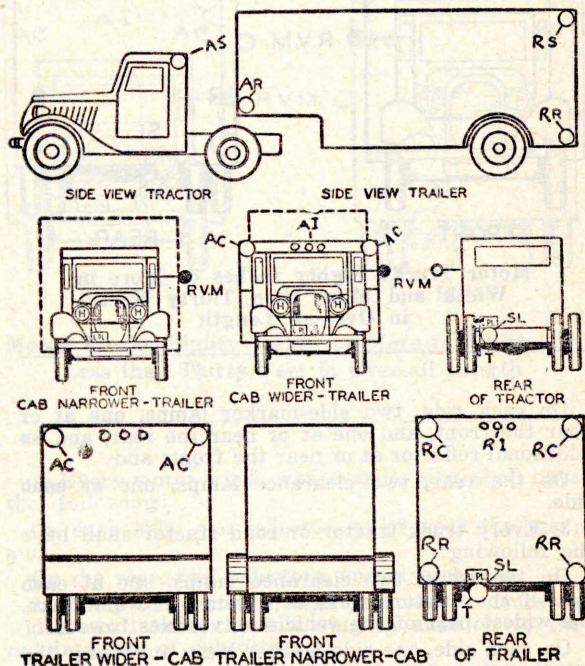
4. Every trailer or semitrailer having a gross weight in excess of three thousand pounds shall have the following:

On the front, two clearance lamps, one at each side, if the trailer is wider in its widest part than the cab of the vehicle towing it;

On each side, one side-marker lamp at or near the rear; two reflectors, one at or near the front and one at or near the rear; and

On the rear, two clearance lamps, one at each side; one stop light; one tail lamp; and two reflectors, one at each side.

5. Every motor truck or combination of motor truck and trailer having a length in excess of thirty feet or a width in excess of eighty inches shall be equipped with three identification lights on both front and rear. Each such group shall be evenly spaced not less than six nor more than twelve inches apart along a horizontal line near the top of the vehicle.



ADDITIONAL LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

321.390 Reflector requirements. Whenever a red reflector is required or permitted to be used in substitution of lamps upon a vehicle under any one of the provisions of this chapter, such reflector shall be mounted upon the vehicle at a height not to exceed forty-two inches nor less than twenty-four inches above the ground upon which the vehicle stands, and every such reflector shall be so designed and maintained as to be visible at night from all distances within five hundred feet to fifty feet from such vehicle when directly in front of a motor vehicle displaying lawfully lighted head lamps as provided in section 321.410.

321.393 Color and mounting. No lighting device or reflector, when mounted on or near the front of any motor truck or trailer, shall display any other color than white, yellow, or amber; provided that installations heretofore in place and otherwise complying with the law may display a green light until replacements are made.

No lighting device or reflector, when mounted on or near the rear of any motor truck of trailer, shall display any other color than red, except that the stop light may be red, yellow, or amber.

Clearance lamps shall be mounted on the permanent structure of the vehicle in such manner as to indicate the extreme width of the vehicle or its load.

The provisions of this section shall not prohibit the use of a lighting device or reflector displaying a blue light when such lighting device or reflector is mounted on a motor truck or trailer owned by this state, or any political subdivision of this state, or any municipality therein, and such motor truck or trailer is equipped with a snow removal or sanding device and is being used for the express purpose of removing snow or sanding on any public street or highway.

Chapter 109, Acts of the 54th G. A. Motor Vehicle Blue Lights. A motor vehicle operated by a member of an organized volunteer fire department may be equipped with a lamp or device thereon displaying a flashing blue light visible from directly in front of such motor vehicle when such motor vehicle is duly authorized as hereinafter provided and while such motor vehicle is in actual use for fire or other emergency service.

No volunteer fireman shall be permitted to display a flashing blue light upon a motor vehicle as hereinbefore provided except while actually en route to the scene of a fire or other emergency requiring his services as a volunteer fireman and unless he shall be an active member of an organized volunteer fire depart-

ment and shall have been authorized in writing to so display a flashing blue light by the commissioner.

The commissioner is hereby empowered to authorize the display of a flashing blue light upon a privately owned light delivery truck, panel delivery truck, pickup, station wagon, or passenger type vehicle except a motorcycle or motor bicycle, owned or usually operated by a volunteer fireman, and to issue a certificate of authorization therefor, upon written request being made on forms provided by the department and showing necessity for such authorization. Such written request shall be accompanied by a statement in writing by the chief of the volunteer fire department of which the applicant is a member certifying that the applicant is an active member in good standing in said volunteer fire department and recommending that such authorization be granted. Such certificate of authorization issued by the commissioner shall be at all time carried with the certificate of registration of the vehicle to which it refers and shall expire at midnight on the thirty-first day of December in the year in which it was issued. The commissioner may at any time revoke such certificate of authorization upon a showing of abuse thereof or upon notification by the certifying fire chief that applicant has ceased to be an active member of the volunteer fire department.

The provisions of section 321.423 shall not apply to the use of a flashing blue light on a motor vehicle so authorized by the commissioner, but such flashing blue light shall not be used except when such motor vehicle is actually en route to the scene of a fire or other emergency requiring the services of a volunteer fireman.

321.394 Lamp or flag on projecting load. Whenever the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear four feet or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the times specified in section 321.384, a red light or lantern plainly visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the sides and rear. The red light or lantern required under this section shall be in addition to the red rear light required upon every vehicle. At any other time there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of such load a red flag or cloth not less than sixteen inches square.

321.447 Trucks to carry flares. No person shall operate any motor truck or truck tractor upon a highway outside of a business or residence district at any time from a half hour after sunset to a half hour before sunrise unless there shall be carried in such vehicle a sufficient number, not less than three,

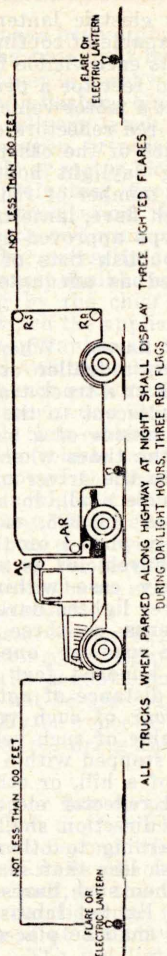
of flares, red reflector electric lanterns, red reflectors, or other signals capable of continuously producing three warning lights each visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet for a period of at least eight hours, except that a motor vehicle transporting flammables shall carry red reflectors or red reflector electric lanterns in place of the other signals above mentioned, and during daylight hours every truck shall carry a sufficient number of red flags, not less than three. Every such flare, lantern, signal, or reflector shall be of a type approved by the Commissioner and he shall publish lists of those devices which he has approved as adequate for the purposes of this section.

321.448 Display of flares. Whenever a motor truck, or truck tractor, a trailer or a semitrailer drawn by a motor truck or a truck tractor is stopped upon or immediately adjacent to the main traveled portion of a highway outside of a business or residence district, during the times when lighted lamps must be displayed, then the driver or other person in charge of such vehicle shall, in addition to the requirements of section 321.395, cause a lighted fusee to be immediately placed on the roadway at the traffic side of such vehicle; as soon thereafter as possible, and in any case within the burning period of the fusee, three lighted flares, or three red reflector electric lanterns or three red reflectors shall be placed on the roadway, one at a distance of not less than one hundred feet in advance of such vehicle, one at a distance of not less than one hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle, and the third upon the traffic side of such vehicle; provided that if such vehicle is stopped within three hundred feet of a curve, crest of a hill, or other obstruction to view, the flare, red reflector electric lantern or red reflectors, in that direction shall be so placed as to afford ample warning to other users of the highway, but in no case less than one hundred feet from such vehicle. When such flares are taken up, during the time when lighted lamps must be displayed, a lighted fusee shall be placed at the traffic side of such vehicle.

In the event such vehicle is used in the transportation of flammable liquids or gases, whether loaded or empty, no open burning flares or fusees shall be used and red reflector electric lanterns or red reflectors shall be used in lieu thereof.

During the times lighted lamps are not required, red flags shall be used in place of flares or red reflector electric lanterns or red reflectors, provided that if such parking continues into the period when lighted lamps are required, flares or red reflector

PLACING FLARES ON THE HIGHWAY



The above illustration shows clearly the prescribed manner of placing flares in Front, in the Rear, and at the Side of any truck that is stopped on the Highway, or immediately adjacent to the highway.

electric lanterns or red reflectors shall be placed as above provided.

Each of the red flags required under this section shall be not less than sixteen inches square.

321.449 Explosives. No person shall at any time operate a motor truck or truck tractor transporting explosives as a cargo or part of a cargo upon a highway unless it carries flares or electric lanterns as herein required, but such flares or electric lanterns must be capable of producing a red light and shall

be displayed upon the roadway when and as required in section 321.448.

321.450 Vehicles transporting explosives. Any person operating any vehicle transporting any explosive as a cargo or part of a cargo upon a highway shall at all times comply with the provisions of this section.

Said vehicle shall be marked or placarded on each side and the rear with the word "Explosives" in letters not less than eight inches high, or there shall be displayed on the rear of such vehicle a red flag not less than twenty-four inches square marked with the word "Danger" in white letters six inches high.

Every said vehicle shall be equipped with not less than two fire extinguishers, filled and ready for immediate use, and placed at a convenient point on the vehicle so used.

SIZE, WEIGHT AND LOAD

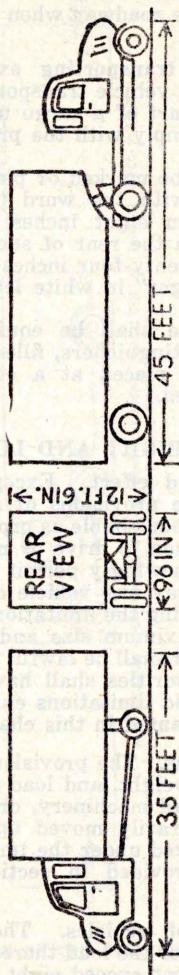
321.452 Scope and effect. Except for offenses punishable under the provisions of section 321.463, it is a misdemeanor, punishable as provided in section 321.482, for any person to drive or move or for the owner to cause or knowingly permit to be driven or moved on any highway any vehicle or vehicles of a size or weight exceeding the limitations stated in this chapter, and the maximum size and weight of vehicles herein specified shall be lawful throughout this state, and local authorities shall have no power or authority to alter said limitations except as express authority may be granted in this chapter.

321.453 Exceptions. The provisions of this chapter governing size, weight, and load shall not apply to fire apparatus, road machinery, or to implements of husbandry temporarily moved upon a highway, or to a vehicle operated under the terms of a special permit issued as provided in sections 321.467 to 321.470, inclusive.

321.454 Widths of vehicles. The total outside width of any vehicle or the load thereon, except loose hay or straw, shall not exceed eight feet.

321.456 Height of vehicles. No vehicle unladen or with load shall exceed a height of twelve feet six inches; provided, however, that a vehicle used exclusively for the transportation of motor vehicles may be of a total height, unladen or with load, of thirteen feet six inches. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to require the public authorities to provide sufficient vertical clearance to permit the operation of such vehicle upon the highways of this state.

ILLUSTRATING THE SIZE, WEIGHT AND LOAD OF A TRUCK



The above illustration shows the manner in which the body of a truck is measured, and likewise charts the extreme length, height and width of such vehicle permitted on the highways of this state.

Any damage to highways, highway structures or underpasses caused by the increase in height of any vehicle provided for by this section shall be borne by the operator or owner of such vehicle.

321.457 Maximum length. The maximum length of any motor vehicle or combination of vehicles, except fire fighting apparatus, shall be as follows:

(a) No single truck, unladen or with load, shall

have an over-all length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of thirty-five (35) feet.

(b) No single bus, unladen or with load, shall have an over-all length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of forty (40) feet, provided that a bus in excess of thirty-five feet (35) in over-all length shall not have less than three (3) axles.

(c) No combination of truck-tractor and semi-trailer, nor any other combination of vehicles coupled together, unladen or with load, shall have an over-all length, inclusive of front and rear bumpers, in excess of forty-five (45) feet.

321.458 Loading beyond front. The load upon any vehicle operated alone, or the load upon the front vehicle of a combination of vehicles, shall not extend more than three feet beyond the front wheels of such vehicle or the front bumper of such vehicle if it is equipped with such a bumper.

321.459 Dual axle requirements. No motor vehicle, trailer, or semitrailer having axles less than forty inches apart, center to center, shall be operated on the highways of this state.

321.460 Spilling loads on highway. No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any highway unless such vehicle is so constructed or loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking or otherwise escaping therefrom, except that sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction, or water or other substance may be sprinkled on a roadway in cleaning or maintaining such roadway.

321.463 Axle—maximum gross weight. An axle may be divided into two or more parts, provided, however, that all parts in the same vertical transverse plane shall be considered as one axle.

The gross weight on any one axle of a vehicle, or of a combination of vehicles, operated on the highways of this state, shall not exceed eighteen thousand pounds on an axle equipped with pneumatic tires, and shall not exceed fourteen thousand pounds on an axle equipped with solid rubber tires.

No vehicle or combination of vehicles shall be operated with a total gross weight in pounds in excess of the amount given in the following table corresponding to the distance in feet between the extreme axles of the said vehicle or combination of vehicles measured longitudinally to the nearest foot.

No group of axles of any vehicle, or any combination of vehicles, shall carry a load in pounds in excess of the value given in the following table corresponding to the distance in feet between the extreme axles of the group measured longitudinally to the nearest foot:

Distance in feet between the extremes of any group of axles or the extreme axles of the vehicle or combination.

Distance in feet	Maximum load in pounds
4	32,000
5	32,000
6	32,000
7	32,000
8	32,610
9	33,580
10	34,550
11	35,510
12	36,470
13	37,420
14	38,360
15	39,300
16	40,230
17	41,160
18	42,080
19	42,990
20	43,900
21	44,800
22	45,700
23	46,590
24	47,470
25	48,350
26	49,220
27	50,090
28	50,950
29	51,800
30	52,650
31	53,490
32	54,330
33	55,160
34	55,980
35	56,800
36	57,610
37	58,420
38	59,220
39	60,010
40	60,800

A tolerance above the maximum legal weight of any axle or vehicle or combination of vehicles may be allowed as follows:

Three percent on any axle, including tandem axles.

Eight percent of the gross weight on any particular group of axles.

Eight percent on the total gross weight of a vehicle or combination of vehicles.

The weight on any one axle of a vehicle which is transporting livestock may exceed the legal maximum weight given in this chapter providing that

the gross weight on any particular group of axles on such vehicle does not exceed gross weight allowable under this chapter for such group of axles.

Any person who operates any vehicle in violation of the provisions of this section, and any owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the operator of any vehicle who requires or knowingly permits the operation of any vehicle in violation of the provisions of this section shall upon conviction or a plea of guilty be punished in accordance with the following schedule:

AXLE AND TANDEM AXLE WEIGHT VIOLATIONS

Percentage of Overload	Amount of Fine Per Hundred Pounds
Over 3% to and including 8%	\$1.00
Over 8% to and including 10%	1.25
Over 10% to and including 12%	1.75
Over 12% to and including 14%	2.50
Over 14% to and including 16%	3.50
Over 16% to and including 18%	5.00
Over 18% to and including 20%	6.50
Over 20%	8.00

GROSS OR GROUP OF AXLES WEIGHT VIOLATIONS

Percentage of Overload	Amount of Fine Per Hundred Pounds
Over 8% to and including 10%	\$1.00
Over 10% to and including 12%	1.50
Over 12% to and including 14%	2.50
Over 14% to and including 16%	4.00
Over 16% to and including 18%	5.00
Over 18% to and including 20%	6.00
Over 20%	8.00

The penalties herein provided shall not be construed to be in lieu of any other penalties provided for violations of other provisions of this chapter.

Any person who issues or executes, or causes to be issued or executed, any bill of lading, manifest, or shipping document of any kind which states the false weight of the cargo set forth on such bill, manifest or document, to be less than the actual weight of such cargo, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

321.464 Investigation as to safety. The commissioner upon registering any vehicle under the laws of this state which vehicle is designed and used primarily for the transportation of property or for the transportation of ten or more persons, may require such information and may make such in-

vestigation or test as necessary to enable him to determine whether such vehicle may safely be operated upon the highways in compliance with all the provisions of this chapter. He shall register every such vehicle for a permissible gross weight not exceeding the limitations set forth in this chapter. Every such vehicle shall meet the following requirements:

1. It shall be equipped with brakes as required in sections 321.430 and 321.431.

2. Every motor vehicle to be operated outside of business and residence districts shall have motive power adequate to propel at a reasonable speed such vehicle and any load thereon or to be drawn thereby.

321.465 Weighing vehicles and removal of excess. Any peace officer having reason to believe that the weight of a vehicle and load is unlawful is authorized to require the driver to stop and submit to a weighing of the same either by means of portable or stationary scales and may require that such vehicle be driven to the nearest public scales.

Whenever an officer upon weighing a vehicle and load, as above provided, determines that the weight is unlawful, such officer may require the driver to stop the vehicle in a suitable place and remain standing until such portion of the load is removed as may be necessary to reduce the gross weight of such vehicle to such limit as permitted under this chapter. All material so unloaded shall be cared for by the owner or operator of such vehicle at the risk of such owner or operator.

Upon weighing a vehicle and load, as above provided, if such load is a sealed load, the weight officer shall issue a certificate setting forth the weights as determined by him and the seal number or numbers, if requested by the operator.

Any driver of a vehicle who fails or refuses to stop and submit the vehicle and load to a weighing, or who fails or refuses when directed by an officer upon a weighing of the vehicle to stop the vehicle and otherwise comply with the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in section 321.482.

321.466 Increased loading capacity—re-registration. An increased gross weight registration may be obtained for any vehicle by payment of the difference between the annual fee for the higher gross weight and the amount of the fee for the gross weight at which it is registered.

With respect to a vehicle held by a dealer for sale or trade, an increased gross weight registration may be obtained for any such vehicle on or after April 10 of each year upon change of ownership by payment

of one-twelfth of the difference between the annual fee for the higher gross weight and the amount of the fee for the gross weight at which it is registered, multiplied by the number of unexpired months of the year.

On or after July 1 of each year, the owner of a motor truck, truck tractor, road tractor, semitrailer or trailer may, if his operation thereof has not resulted in a conviction under this section or an action then pending against him for violation of the same, increase the gross load of any such vehicle to a higher gross weight classification by payment of one-twelfth of the difference between the annual fee for the higher gross weight and the amount of the fee for the gross weight at which it is registered, multiplied by the number of unexpired months of the year.

Upon conversion of a truck to a truck tractor or a truck tractor to a truck, an increased gross weight registration of the proper type may be obtained for any such vehicle by payment of one-twelfth of the difference between the annual fee for the higher gross weight and the amount of the annual fee for the gross weight at which it is registered, multiplied by the number of unexpired months of the year from the date of such conversion.

It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a motor truck, trailer, truck tractor, road tractor, semitrailer or combination thereof, on the public highways with a gross weight exceeding that for which it is registered by more than five percent of the gross weight for which it is registered, provided, however, that any vehicle or vehicle combination referred to herein, while carrying a load of raw farm products, soil fertilizers, including ground limestone, raw dairy products or livestock, live poultry, eggs, may be operated with a gross weight of twenty-five percent in excess of the gross weight for which it is registered.

321.467 Permits for excess size and weight. The state highway commission with respect to highways under its jurisdiction and local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction may, in their discretion, upon application in writing and good cause being shown therefor, issue a special permit in writing authorizing the applicant to operate or move for a distance not exceeding twenty-five miles a vehicle or combination of vehicles of a size or weight of vehicle or load exceeding the maximum specified in this chapter or otherwise not in conformity with the provisions of this chapter upon any highway under the jurisdiction of the party granting such permit and for the maintenance of which said party is responsible, provided, however, that the state

highway commission or such local authorities may in their discretion issue a special permit for the movement of construction machinery, equipment or material for a distance exceeding twenty-five miles if such machinery, equipment or material is to be moved to or from construction projects in this state or is manufactured or assembled within this state.

Provided further that, in an emergency, or very special or unusual cases, or as a means of cooperating with national defense officials, the state highway commission may grant permits for moving oversize or overweight vehicles or objects over the highways for a distance exceeding twenty-five miles if, in the judgment of the commission, such special, unusual, emergency or defense movement is essential.

In no event, however, is the gross weight on any axle to exceed the maximum axle load as prescribed in section 321.463 hereof.

The state highway commission as to primary roads, and the county board of supervisors as to secondary roads, may, in their discretion, grant permits for the operation of electric trolley buses, or trackless trolley buses, on such roads in any township adjacent to any city of over one hundred fifty thousand population, and which township has an unincorporated population and which township has an unincorporated population* of over seven thousand five hundred, all according to the latest available federal census.

Such permit shall require that the person or company operating such buses shall, for the use of such highways, quarterly report and pay to the state highway commission for the benefit of the primary road fund, and to the county board of supervisors for the benefit of the secondary road fund of said county, an amount equal to two and three-fourths per cent of the total gross revenue derived from the operation of such trackless trolley buses on such roads in such township, divided according to the mileage of roads so used.

321.468 Application. The application for any such permit shall specifically describe the vehicle or vehicles and load to be operated or moved and the particular highways for which permit to operate is requested, and whether such permit is requested for a single trip or for continuous operation.

321.469 Issuance. The state highway commission or local authority is authorized to issue or withhold such permit at its discretion; or, if such permit is issued, to limit the number of trips, or to establish seasonal or other time limitations, within which the vehicles described may be operated on the highways

*According to enrolled Act.

indicated, or otherwise to limit or prescribe conditions of operation of such vehicle or vehicles, when necessary to assure against undue damage to the road foundations, surfaces, or structures, and may require such undertaking or other security as may be deemed necessary to compensate for any injury to any roadway or road structure.

321.470 Carried in vehicle. Every such permit shall be carried in the vehicle or combination of vehicles to which it refers and shall be open to inspection by any peace officer or authorized agent of any authority granting such permit, and no person shall violate any of the terms or conditions of such special permit.

321.471 Local authorities may restrict. Local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction may by ordinance or resolution prohibit the operation of vehicles upon any such highway or impose restrictions as to the weight of vehicles to be operated upon any such highway, for a total period of not to exceed ninety days in any one calendar year, whenever any said highway by reason of deterioration, rain, snow, or other climatic conditions will be seriously damaged or destroyed unless the use of vehicles thereon is prohibited or the permissible weights thereof reduced.

321.472—Signs posted. The local authority enacting any such ordinance or resolution shall erect or cause to be erected and maintained signs designating the provisions of the ordinance or resolution at each end of that portion of any highway affected thereby, and the ordinance or resolution shall not be effective unless and until such signs are erected and maintained.

321.473 Limiting trucks. Local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction may also, by ordinance or resolution, prohibit the operation of trucks or other commercial vehicles, or may impose limitations as to the weight thereof, on designated highways, which prohibitions and limitations shall be designated by appropriate signs placed on such highways.

321.474 Highway commission may restrict. The state highway commission shall likewise have authority as hereinabove granted to local authorities to determine by resolution and to impose restrictions as to the weight of vehicles operated upon any highway under the jurisdiction of said commission and such restrictions shall be effective when signs giving notice thereof are erected upon the highway or portion of any highway affected by such resolution.

321.476 Weighing vehicles by highway commission. Authority is hereby given to the state highway commission to stop any motor vehicle or trailer on the highways for the purposes of weighing and inspection, to weigh and inspect the same and to enforce the provisions of the motor vehicle laws relating to the size, weight, and load of motor vehicles and trailers.

Authority is also hereby granted to subject to weighing and inspection vehicles which have moved from a highway onto private property under circumstances which indicate that the load of the vehicle, if any, is substantially the same as the load which the vehicle carried before moving onto the private property.

321.477 Employees as peace officers. The state highway commission may designate by resolution certain of its employees upon each of whom there is hereby conferred the authority of a peace officer to control and direct traffic and weigh vehicles and to make arrests for violations of the motor vehicle laws relating to the size, weight, and load of motor vehicles and trailers.

Any person who prevents or in any manner obstructs an officer attempting to carry out the provisions of section 321.476 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in section 321.482.

TOWING

321.308 Towed vehicles—distance requirements. The driver of any motor truck, or of a motor vehicle drawing another vehicle, when traveling upon a roadway, outside of a business or residence district shall not follow within three hundred feet of another motor truck, or of a motor vehicle drawing another vehicle. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to prevent overtaking and passing nor shall the same apply upon any lane specially designated for use by motor trucks.

321.309 Towing—convoys—drawbars. No person shall pull or tow by motor vehicle another motor vehicle over any highway outside the limits of any incorporated city or town, except in case of temporary movement for repair or other emergency, unless such person has complied with the provisions of sections 321.57 and 321.58. Provided, however, if such person is a nonresident of the state of Iowa and has complied with the laws of the state of his residence governing licensing and registration as a transporter of motor vehicles he shall not be required to pay the fee provided in section 321.58 but only to submit proof of his status as a bona fide manu-

facturer or transporter as may reasonably be required by the department.

Every person pulling or towing by motor vehicle another motor vehicle in convoy or caravan shall maintain a distance of at least five hundred feet between the units of said convoy or caravan.

The drawbar or towing arm between a motor vehicle pulling or towing another motor vehicle shall be of a type approved by the commissioner.

321.310 Four-wheel trailers behind trucks prohibited. No truck shall after January 1, 1939, pull or tow any four-wheeled trailer, and no semitrailer shall pull or tow any additional trailer over any of the highways of this state, except in case of temporary movement for repair or emergency, and then only to the nearest town or city where the necessary repairs may be made.

This section shall not be applicable to a truck operating under an "A" registration commonly known as a pickup truck or light delivery truck hauling less than two thousand pounds on said truck nor to a farm tractor pulling or towing a four-wheeled trailer.

321.461 Trailers and towed vehicles. When one vehicle is towing another the drawbar or other connection shall not exceed fifteen feet from one vehicle to the other except the connection between any two vehicles transporting poles, pipes, machinery or other objects of structural nature which cannot readily be dismembered.

321.462 Drawbars and safety chains. When one vehicle is towing or pulling another vehicle the drawbar or other connection shall be sufficient strength to pull all weight towed thereby and shall be fastened to the frame of the towing vehicle in such manner as to prevent sideway, and in addition to such principal connection there shall be a safety chain which shall be so fastened as to be capable of holding the towed vehicle should the principal connection for any reason fail.

The connection between a truck tractor and a semitrailer with a gross weight of three thousand pounds or more shall be of a type approved by the commissioner, and the commissioner is hereby given authority to approve or disapprove such type of connection submitted to him.

TRUCK SPEED LIMITS

321.286 Truck speed limits. It shall be unlawful for the driver of a freight-carrying vehicle, with a gross weight of over five thousand pounds, to drive the same at a speed exceeding the following:

1. Fifty miles per hour for any freight-carrying vehicle which is equipped with pneumatic tires.

2. Twenty miles per hour for any freight-carrying vehicle equipped with solid rubber tires, if the weight of the vehicle and load is less than six tons, and twelve miles per hour for any freight-carrying vehicle equipped with solid rubber tires, if the weight of the vehicle and load is more than six tons.

321-287 Bus speed limits. No passenger-carrying motor vehicle used as a common carrier, except school busses, shall be driven upon the highways at a greater rate of speed than fifty-five miles per hour during the day time or at a greater rate of speed than fifty miles per hour during the night time. "Night time" means from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise, except at any other hour or any time when due to weather or other conditions there is not sufficient light to make persons and vehicles clearly discernible at a distance of more than five hundred feet. No school bus shall be operated in violation of section 321.377.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR SCHOOL BUS CHAUFFEURS

321.343 Certain vehicles must stop. The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or of any school bus carrying any school child, or of any vehicle carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a railroad, shall stop such vehicle within fifty feet but not less than ten feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train, and for signals indicating the approach of a train, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely.

No stop need be made at any such crossing where a police officer or a traffic-control signal directs traffic to proceed.

This section shall not apply at street railway grade crossings within a business or residence district.

321.373 Required construction. Every school bus except private passenger vehicles used as school buses shall be construed and equipped to meet the following standards:

1. All structural parts of the school bus body shall be all steel, or of other metal with a strength equivalent to all steel, as certified by bus body manufacturers. Suitable insulation materials shall be used. The bus body shall be of sufficient strength

to support the entire weight of a fully loaded bus on its top or side if overturned.

2. The body shall be painted national school bus chrome.

3. There shall be but one compartment with seats arranged on each side of the bus body with an aisle at least twelve (12) inches wide between said seats. The aisle shall not be blocked by placing seats or other obstructions therein, nor shall any seat or obstruction be permitted at any time across the emergency exit.

4. A service door at least twenty-four (24) inches wide and forty-eight (48) inches high, the lower and upper panels of which shall be composed of safety glass, shall be placed on the front right side, opposite the driver.

5. The front door or doors shall be under the control of, and operated by the driver.

6. There shall be an emergency door in the center of the rear end of the body, at least twenty-four (24) inches wide and forty-eight (48) inches high provided with an easily operated safety catch not controlled from the driver's seat, but protected from accidental release. The emergency door in pusher and transit type school busses shall be located as provided in the "standards of construction" established for such vehicles.

7. There shall be ample windows on each side.

8. There shall be ample roof ventilators.

9. It shall be equipped with an approved fresh air, hot water or combustion type heater of sufficient capacity to adequately heat the bus.

10. There shall be a comfortable seat for each child.

11. The fuel tank shall be located, filled, drained and vented outside the bus body.

12. Bumpers on both front and rear shall be fastened directly to the chassis.

13. Each bus shall carry the words "School Bus" in black letters at least eight (8) inches high on front of the bus above the windshield and rear of bus above the windows or emergency door.

14. Each school bus shall be equipped with a stop signal arm at least twenty (20) inches long mounted on the left side of bus. The sign shall have the word "stop" printed on both sides in black letters at least five (5) inches high on national school bus chrome background.

15. All school buses shall be equipped with four (4) flashing stop warning signal lights with a visible lens area of not less than twenty-eight (28) square inches and of sufficient intensity to be visible at least five hundred (500) feet in bright sunlight. The light in front shall display an amber light. The lights on the rear shall display a red light. The

two (2) amber flashing stop warning lights shall be mounted on the front of the bus body with the center line of the lamps not less than two (2) feet to the right or left of the center line of the bus and above the top line of the windshield. The two (2) red flashing stop warning lights shall be mounted on the rear of the bus body with the center line of the lamps not less than two (2) feet to the right or left of the center line of the bus above the top line of the rear windows or emergency door. The top of the flashing stop warning lights shall be kept below the top line of the bus roof. The lights shall be actuated manually with a switch mounted on the steering column.

16. A vehicle designed as a passenger car and any other vehicle designed to haul eight (8) pupils or less when being used as a school bus shall be equipped with a sign bearing the words "School Bus" in at least six (6) inch black letters on national school bus chrome background and shall meet only such other requirements of this section and of established standards for construction as are deemed necessary by the superintendent of public instruction.

17. Vehicles owned by private parties, used as school buses, must reverse or cover the words "School Bus" when vehicle is not in use as a school bus and flashing stop warning signals shall be used only as provided in section 321.372.

321.374 Approval and inspection of school buses. No vehicle shall be put into service as a school bus until it is given an original inspection to determine if it meets all legal and established uniform standards of construction for the protection of the health and safety of children to be transported. Vehicles which are approved shall be issued a seal of approval by the superintendent of public instruction. All vehicles used as school buses shall be given a safety inspection at least once a year. Buses passing the inspection shall be issued an inspection seal of approval by the superintendent of public instruction. The seal of original inspection and the annual seal of inspection shall be affixed to the lower right hand corner of the windshield.

321.375 Drivers. The drivers of school buses must: be at least sixteen years of age, be physically and mentally competent, not possess personal or moral habits which would be detrimental to the best interests of safety and welfare of the children transported, have an annual physical examination and meet all established requirements for physical fitness.

Use of alcoholic beverages or immoral conduct on the part of the driver shall automatically cancel his contract and his re-employment for the balance of the year is hereby prohibited.

321.376 License and permit. The driver of every school bus shall have a regular or special chauffeur's license issued by the department of public safety, and in addition thereto, must hold a school bus driver's permit issued by the department of public instruction.

Notwithstanding the provision of subsection two (2) of section three hundred twenty-one point one hundred seventy-seven (321.177), the department of public safety is hereby authorized to issue a special chauffeur's license to a person sixteen years of age to operate a school bus on request of local school board and recommendation of the state superintendent of public instruction.

321.377 Speed. No motor vehicle in use as a school bus shall be operated at a speed in excess of thirty-five miles per hour. Any violation of this section, by a driver, shall be deemed sufficient cause for canceling his contract.

321.378 Applicability. The provisions of sections 321.372 to 321.380, inclusive, shall apply to any and all types of school districts where children are transported to and from public schools.

321.379 Violations. No school board, individual or organization shall purchase, construct, or contract for use, to transport pupils to or from school, any school bus which does not comply with the minimum requirements of section 321.373 and any individual, or any member or officer of such board or organization who authorizes the purchase, construction, or contract for any such bus not complying with these minimum requirements shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable as provided in section 321.482.

321.380 Enforcement. It shall be the duty of all peace officers and of the highway safety patrol to enforce the provisions of sections 321.372 to 321.379, inclusive.

WORDS AND PHRASES DEFINED

321.1 Definitions of words and phrases. The following words and phrases when used in this chapter shall, for the purpose of this chapter, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them.

1. "Vehicle" means every device in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

2. "Motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled but not including vehicles known as trackless trolleys which are propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails. The term "car" or "automobile" shall be synonymous with the term "motor vehicle."

3. "Motorcycle" means every motor vehicle having a saddle or seat for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground including a motor scooter and a bicycle with motor attached, but excluding a tractor.

4. "Motor truck" means every motor vehicle designed primarily for carrying livestock, merchandise, freight of any kind, or over seven persons as passengers.

5. "Light delivery truck, panel delivery truck or pickup" means any motor vehicle designed to carry merchandise or freight of any kind, not to exceed two thousand pounds.

6. "Truck tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn.

9. "Trailer" means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle.

10. "Semitrailer" means every vehicle without motive power designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle.

Wherever the word "trailer" is used in this chapter, same shall be construed to also include "semitrailer."

A "semitrailer" shall be considered in this chapter separately from its power unit.

11. "Trailer coach" means either a trailer or semitrailer designed for carrying persons.

12. "Specially constructed vehicle" means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder

not originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model, or type by a generally recognized manufacturer of vehicles and not materially altered from its original construction.

13. "Reconstructed vehicle" means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder materially altered from its original construction by the removal, addition, or substitution of essential parts, new or used.

15. "Foreign vehicle" means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder brought into this state from another state, territory, or country other than in the ordinary course of business by or through a manufacturer or dealer and not registered in this state.

17. "Special mobile equipment" means every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including road construction or maintenance machinery and ditch-digging apparatus. The foregoing enumeration shall be deemed partial and shall not operate to exclude other such vehicles which are within the general terms of this paragraph; provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to include portable mills or cornshellers mounted upon a motor vehicle or semitrailer.

18. "Pneumatic tire" means every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load.

19. "Solid tire" means every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load.

23. "Combination" or "combination of vehicles" shall be construed to mean a group consisting of two or more motor vehicles, or a group consisting of a motor vehicle and one or more trailers, semitrailers or vehicles, which are coupled or fastened together for the purpose of being moved on the highways as a unit.

24. "Gross weight" shall mean the empty weight of a vehicle plus the maximum load to be carried thereon. The maximum load to be carried by a passenger-carrying vehicle shall be determined by multiplying one hundred fifty pounds by the number of passenger seats carried by such vehicle.

25. "Combined gross weight" shall mean the gross weight of a motor vehicle plus the gross weight of a trailer or semitrailer to be drawn thereby.

26. "Authorized emergency vehicle" means vehicles of the fire department, police vehicles, ambulances and emergency vehicles owned by the United States, this state or any subdivision of this state, or any municipality therein, and such privately owned ambulances, rescue or disaster vehicles as are designated or authorized by the commissioner.

27. "School bus" means every vehicle operated for the transportation of children to or from school, except privately owned vehicles, not operated for compensation, or used exclusively in the transportation of the children in the immediate family of the driver.

30. "Streetcar" means a car other than a railroad train for transporting persons or property and operated upon rails principally within a municipality.

31. "Explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities, or packing that on ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, or by detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructible effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb.

32. "Flammable liquid" means any liquid which has a flash point of seventy degrees F. or less, as determined by a tagliabue or equivalent closed cup test device.

33. "Commissioner" means the commissioner of public safety of the state.

34. "Department" means the motor vehicle department under the commissioner of public safety.

36. "Owner" means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this chapter.

37. "Nonresident" means every person who is not a resident of this state.

42. "Operator" means every person, other than a chauffeur, who is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle upon a highway.

43. "Chauffeur" means any person who operates a motor vehicle in the transportation of persons or freight, including school buses, and who receives any compensation for such service in wages, commission or otherwise, paid directly or indirectly, or who as owner or employee operates a motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire or freight for hire, commission or resale, including drivers of ambulances, passenger cars, trucks, light delivery, and similar conveyances except when such operation by the owner or operator is occasional and merely incidental

to his principal business. Subject to the provisions of section 321.179, a farmer or his hired help shall not be deemed a chauffeur, when operating a truck owned by him, and used exclusively in connection with the transportation of his own products or property.

44. "Driver" means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a vehicle.

45. "Peace officer" means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of traffic regulations in addition to its meaning in section 748.3.

46. "Local authorities" mean every county, municipal, and other local board or body having authority to adopt local police regulations under the constitution and laws of this state.

47. "Pedestrian" means any person afoot.

48. "Street or highway" means the entire width between property lines of every way or place of whatever nature when any part thereof is open to the use of the public, as a matter of right, for purposes of vehicular traffic.

49. "Private road or driveway" means every way or place in private ownership and used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner but not by other persons.

50. "Roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel.

51. "Sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines intended for the use of pedestrians.

52. "Laned highway" means a highway the roadway of which is divided into three or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic.

53. "Through (or thru) highway" means every highway or portion thereof at the entrances to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same and when stop signs are erected as provided in this chapter or such entrances are controlled by a police officer or traffic-control signal. The term "arterial" shall be synonymous with "through" or "thru" when applied to highways of this state.

54. "Intersection" means the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles, or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict.

55. "Crosswalk" means that portion of a roadway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at intersections, or,

Any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

56. "Safety zone" means the area or space officially set apart within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone.

57. "Business district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway when fifty percent or more of the frontage thereon for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by buildings in use for business.

58. "Residence district" means the territory within a city or town contiguous to and including a highway, not comprising a business, suburban or school district, where forty percent or more of the frontage on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is occupied by dwellings or by dwellings and buildings in use for business.

59. "School district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway for a distance of two hundred feet in either direction from a schoolhouse in a city or town.

60. "Suburban district" means all other parts of a city or town not included in the business, school or residence districts.

61. The linear measure of the plot of ground upon which the building is located abutting upon the highway shall be deemed "frontage occupied by the building", and the phrase "frontage on such highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more" shall mean the total frontage on both sides of the highway for such distance.

62. "Official traffic control devices" means all signs, signals, markings, and devices not inconsistent with this chapter placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning, or guiding traffic.

63. "Official traffic control signal" means any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

64. "Railroad sign or signal" means any sign, signal, or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train.

65. "Traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, streetcars, and other conveyances

either singly or together while using any highway for purposes of travel.

66. "Right of way" means the privilege of the immediate use of the highway.

67. "Alley" means a thoroughfare laid out, established and platted as such, by constituted authority.

68. "Used motor vehicle" or "second-hand motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of this state, which has been previously registered or for which a certificate of title has been issued in this or any other state.

WHAT EVERY DRIVER SHOULD KNOW

The relation of vision to driving.

How general health and disabilities affect driving.

The proper position at the wheel.

How to read and interpret the gauges.

The proper steps in starting the motor.

The proper steps in starting the car.

The smoothest method of steering.

How to control attention and anticipate traffic conditions.

The meaning of regulatory and warning signs.

The importance of operating a roadworthy machine.

That road courtesy is displayed by yielding the right of way.

The meaning of "right of way."

The proper use of signals.

The importance of driving in the proper lanes.

The proper approach to an intersection.

How to adapt speeds to hills and curves.

The proper ways to cope with adverse weather conditions, darkness, and road surfaces.

The best method of backing.

How to start on an upgrade.

The proper use of the brake.

Methods of checking the cooling system.

The proper lubrication.

How proper care of the car prevents trouble.

INCIDENTAL INFORMATION FOR DRIVERS AND CHAUFFEURS

1. Examinations will be held under the direction of the Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety, and will be given by uniformed members of the Department.

2. ALL APPLICANTS WHO ARE NOT LICENSED AS OPERATORS ARE REQUIRED TO HAVE SOME PERSON WHO HOLDS A VALID OPERATOR'S LICENSE DRIVE THE MOTOR VEHICLE IN WHICH THEY EXPECT TO TAKE THEIR DRIVING TEST TO THE POINT OF EXAMINATION. Any person who holds a license in his possession issued outside of the State of Iowa and

whose license is valid in every respect is not required to have an Iowa licensed driver to drive his car to the point of examination. No applicant under the age of 18 years will be issued a license unless accompanied by both parents to the place of examination, or unless the applicant submits the parent's signature affidavit filed out on the form provided by this office or the examiners. The affidavit must be made out in the presence of a notary public or justice of the peace.

LICENSES OF PARENTS OR GUARDIANS MAY BE SUSPENDED FOR GIVING INCORRECT INFORMATION AS TO THE AGE OF THEIR CHILD OR WARD.

3. No examination will be given in any motor vehicle whether owned by the applicant or not, unless said vehicle is equipped with adequate brakes, lights, muffler, horn, rear vision mirror, registration plates, and registration certificate and is in good roadworthy condition. Any person appearing for an examination in a motor vehicle, which displays registration plates not issued by the State of Iowa will be required to obtain Iowa registration plates before a driver's license is issued, if such vehicle is subject to registration in the State of Iowa. All applicants afflicted with physical impairments that may have an effect on the operation of their motor vehicles may be required to install satisfactory mechanical devices on the motor vehicle they operate before being granted a license to drive.

4. The examination will consist of a practical test to determine the applicant's ability to operate a motor vehicle safely and properly, and a written test to determine his knowledge of the Iowa Motor Vehicle laws and rules and regulations of the highways, and a vision test to determine whether the applicant has adequate vision. Applicant shall be able to read and understand highway regulatory, warning, and direction signs. The driver's examiner will not attempt to confuse driver's license applicants by giving improper directions when giving the actual driving test.

5. Applicants failing to pass the driving or law test examination will not be permitted a second examination on that same day.

6. An Instruction Permit will be issued by examiners to any person wishing to learn to drive after the applicant has passed required vision and written examinations, including those who fail the actual driving test. Instruction permit holders will be required to wait at least two weeks from the date of the issuance of the instruction permit before appearing for the actual driving test.

7. Examination hours are 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily, except Sundays, holidays, and Saturday after-

noons where the courthouse or other places where examinations are given are closed to the public.

8. The chauffeur's examination consists of the general questions of the law of the road and also special chauffeur's questions pertaining to truck laws. Chauffeurs taking driving tests in a passenger car, taxicab, or motorcycle and scooter delivery, may drive that type of car only as a chauffeur. This restriction will not be placed on the license if the applicant passes his driving test while operating a motor vehicle registered as a truck.

Note: Examinations will be held at the courthouse or city hall in county seats and for information concerning the exact location of the examiner's office in cities or towns other than the county seat we refer you to the Police Department of your city.

The questions used in the written test are based upon Chapter 321, Code of 1950. A copy of the Motor Vehicle Laws and Safety Regulations, from which the questions are taken, may be secured at any sheriff's office, police station, or by writing to the Commissioner of The Department of Public Safety, State House, Des Moines, Iowa.

Under no circumstances will any examinations be given on the following dates: New Year's Day; Memorial Day; July 4; Labor Day; Armistice Day; Thanksgiving Day; and Christmas.

SAMPLE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

Following is a list of questions which you may expect to find in the written examination when you apply for either an operator's or chauffeur's license. In order to supply the correct answers to the questions you must be familiar with the information contained in the Iowa Driver's Guide. No reference is made to the correct answers, but you are referred to the page number of the Driver's Guide for general information concerning the question asked.

Operators

Must an applicant apply for, and obtain an instruction permit before learning how to drive? Pages 9 and 11.

Is a person under the age of 16 years eligible to obtain a regular operator's license? Page 13.

May an applicant who is under the age of 17 years obtain a chauffeur's license? Pages 13 and 84.

May any person operate a motor vehicle upon the public highway while his license is under suspension or revocation? Page 22.

Is a license issued to any person who is an habitual drunkard or addicted to the use of narcotic drugs? Page 13.

Can a license be issued to any person who is afflicted with any mental disability or disease? Page 14.

May a license be issued to any person when the Commissioner has good reason to believe the person is mentally or physically unable to operate a motor vehicle on our highways in a safe manner? Page 14.

Are there any circumstances under which persons may be exempted from obtaining a license? Page 10.

Who is entitled to apply for a license to drive to and from school? Page 15.

Is a driver's license issued to a person as a privilege, or a citizen's right? Page 9.

May the Department refuse to grant a license? Pages 13, 17, and 21.

Are there any conditions under which a license can be cancelled? Page 17.

Are there any conditions under which a license of a resident of Iowa may be suspended or revoked, if he is convicted of a violation of the motor vehicle laws in some other state? Page 20.

Are there any reasons for which, if a conviction becomes final, an operator's or chauffeur's license may be revoked? Page 22.

Are there any reasons for which an operator's or chauffeur's license may be suspended? Pages 15, 20.

If a license is placed under suspension, may a person ask for a hearing? Page 21.

For what maximum length of time may a license be suspended? Page 21.

A period of revocation is for what length of time? Page 21. (But see pages 22 and 31.)

What is the penalty for driving while your license is under suspension, revocation, or has been denied? Page 23.

Are drivers of vehicles or motormen of streetcars required to observe traffic control devices? Page 25.

Many automatically controlled traffic devices use three words in controlling the movement of traffic; what are they? Page 25.

What three colors are used in automatically controlled traffic devices. Page 26.

Are pedestrians required to observe automatically controlled traffic devices? Page 40.

What are you required to do when approaching a traffic signal device while it is flashing a red light? Page 26.

What are you required to do when you approach an automatically controlled traffic device flashing a yellow or amber light? Page 27.

What is a driver required to do when involved in an accident which results in personal injury or death? Page 27.

What are the requirements as to the report of an

accident where only property damage results? Page 27.

Does the law require drivers of vehicles involved in accidents to exchange their names, addresses and registration numbers, as well as driver's or chauffeur's license numbers without being required to do so by Peace Officers? Page 27.

In case of an accident where a driver strikes another vehicle which is unattended, what is the driver who caused the accident required to do? Page 28.

Does the law require an official report from the driver of any vehicle involved in an accident? Pages 28 and 29.

To whom do you report an accident if it occurs within the corporate limits of any city of the first class? Page 29.

If occurring elsewhere, to whom must it be reported? Page 28.

What is the penalty if convicted for the offense of operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated on a:

A. First conviction? Page 30.

B. Second conviction? Page 30.

C. Third conviction? Page 30.

What is the definition of reckless driving? Page 31.

What is the minimum and maximum penalty for a conviction of reckless driving? Page 31.

What minimum and maximum penalty is provided for under the definition of misdemeanor? Page 60.

What is the minimum and maximum penalty provided for persons convicted of an offense defined as a felony? Page 60.

What is meant by the term "speed restriction"? Page 32.

What are the lawful speed limits in a:

A. Business district? Page 32.

B. School district? Page 32.

C. Residential district? Page 32.

What is the maximum speed limit for any motor vehicle drawing another vehicle? Page 32.

What is the maximum speed on the open highway? Page 32.

Are there any circumstances under which a person may be convicted for operating his motor vehicle at too slow a speed on our highways? Page 33.

Under what four conditions does the law require you to reduce your speed to a reasonable and proper rate? Page 32.

What does the law state that motorists shall do when meeting another vehicle upon the highway? Page 33.

What are the rules that apply when one vehicle is passing another? Pages 33, 34 and 35.

Under what conditions is a person prohibited from passing another vehicle? Page 35.

What are the rules governing right and left turns at intersections? Page 36.

What are the three rules to observe when starting a vehicle from a standing or parked position at the curb? Page 37.

At what minimum distance must a hand signal be given continuously before making a turn to the right or left? Page 38.

When two vehicles are approaching an intersection so that their paths intersect and there is danger of a collision, which vehicle shall have the right of way? Pages 38, 39, 44.

What are the stop sign requirements? Pages 25, 26, and 39.

What does the law require you to do upon the approach of an emergency vehicle? Page 40.

What is the rule in using the streets upon which streetcars are operating? Pages 42 and 43.

What is the rule in overtaking a school bus which has stopped to unload or load passengers? Pages 45, 49 and 50.

What requirements does the law set out as to the stopping and parking of your car on a highway outside of a business or residential district? Page 45.

There are at least 13 rules governing the parking of your automobile; can you name them? Pages 46 and 47.

How much space is reserved in front of hotels, theatres, auditoriums, and other public buildings wherein the law will not permit a vehicle to be parked? Page 47.

In what position must your car be parked to the curb to comply with the statute? Page 47.

What is the exception? Page 47.

Does the law permit a vehicle to be parked and unattended while the motor is running? Page 47.

What does the law require you to do when parking your car on a grade or a hill? Page 47.

What is the maximum number of persons that may occupy the front seat of a vehicle? Page 47.

Does the law permit one to disengage his clutch in order to coast down a hill? Page 48.

What does the law state as to following a fire apparatus in response to a fire alarm? Page 48.

What does the law prescribe as being the proper time for headlights to be lighted on a vehicle? Page 50.

What is the minimum number of headlights one may have installed on the front of a vehicle? Page 51.

What lighting equipment does the law require as equipment on the rear of every motor vehicle? Page 51.

What lights are required on a vehicle which is parked or stopped on the roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto? Page 52.

Are animal drawn vehicles required to display lights if on the highway after sundown? Page 52.

Are you required to dim your lights when meeting an approaching vehicle? Page 54.

Does the law permit the use of a red light on the front of a vehicle? Page 55.

What does the law state as to brake equipment and its performance ability? Pages 56, 57 and 58.

Does the law require every motor vehicle to be equipped with a horn, or warning device, mirror, windshield wiper and safety glass? Pages 58 and 59.

Does the law require that an operator must have his license in his possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle on the public highways? Page 11.

Does the law require a signal lamp or device on every vehicle so constructed and located as to give warning of the driver's intention to stop? Page 53.

What two colors of lights may be shown by a stop light? Page 53.

May a passenger vehicle be loaded so that the load extends beyond the line of the fenders on the left-hand side? Page 50.

How many inches beyond the running board or fender may the load extend on the right-hand side of a passenger vehicle? Page 50.

Chauffeurs

If a person is licensed as a chauffeur, is he also required to obtain an operator's license? Page 62.

May a chauffeur under the age of twenty-one operate a motor vehicle or truck which transports flammables or combustibles, or a common carrier of persons? Page 62.

Can a license be issued to any person over the age of 16 years to operate a panel delivery truck or pickup? Page 13.

What reflector equipment is required on every truck, regardless of the width or length? Page 64.

(See illustration on page 63.)
What additional equipment is required if a truck is 80 inches or more in width, and if 30 feet or less in over-all length? Page 64. (See illustration on page 64.)

Is additional equipment required if the vehicle is more than 30 feet in over-all length? Pages 64 and 65. (See illustration on page 65.)

What lighting equipment is required on every truck tractor? Page 65.

What lighting equipment is required on every trailer or semitrailer? Page 65. (See illustration on page 66.)

What minimum and maximum distance from the ground must a reflector be placed on a vehicle? Page 67.

What color of reflector or lights may be installed on the front of a motor truck or trailer? Page 67.

What color may be mounted on the rear of a motor truck or trailer? Page 67.

Can clearance lamps be mounted on any removable part of a truck, body or cab? Page 67.

Are clearance lamps to be mounted so as to show the extreme width of the vehicle load? Page 67.

If any part of the motor vehicle extends four feet or more beyond the bed of the body, does the law provide for additional lighting or warning equipment? Page 68.

At what times does the law require the operator of a truck to carry kerosene flares or other types as may be required by law? Page 68.

At what minimum distance from the front and rear of a truck must a flare be placed when being used as a warning device? Page 69. (See illustration on page 70.)

Does the law require that one flare be placed directly along the side of a vehicle which is parked or stopped? Page 69.

What cargo when transported on the highway requires that the truck be equipped with at least two fire extinguishers? Page 71.

If for any reason a motor truck stops immediately upon or adjacent to the highway, what does the law require the operator to do before flares are properly placed? Page 69.

If a truck is stopped within 300 feet of a curve or crest of a hill, how should the flares be placed? Page 69.

What type of flare is to be used with trucks transporting flammable liquids, gases or explosives? Page 70.

What type of warning signal is required during daylight hours? Page 69.

What maximum width truck is allowed to operate upon highways? Page 71.

What maximum height vehicle is permitted to operate upon the highways? Page 71.

With the exception of fire fighting apparatus, what maximum length vehicle is permitted to operate on the highway? Single unit? Combination of vehicles? Pages 71 and 72.

How far beyond the front wheels of a vehicle may the load extend? Page 73.

How many inches of space are required between the center of the axles when the truck is equipped with dual axles? Page 73.

What does the law require as to drawbars and safety chains where one vehicle is towing or pulling another vehicle? Page 81.

What is the maximum load in tons permitted to rest on any one axle if equipped with pneumatic tires? If equipped with solid rubber? Page 73.

Is any Peace Officer authorized to stop and weigh a truck if he has reason to believe the load carried is of an unlawful weight? Page 80.

Whose permission must the owner or operator of a vehicle obtain before moving a vehicle over our highways, which is over-length, over-width, over-height or overweight? Page 77.

How many feet of space must there be between trucks or combinations of vehicles when they are traveling on highways and going in the same direction? What is the exception? Page 81.

Can a truck pull or tow any additional four-wheel trailer? Pages 80 and 81.

What is the maximum speed limit of a truck where the gross weight is over 5,000 pounds? Pages 81 and 82.

School Bus Chauffeurs

Does the law require the operator of a school bus carrying school children to stop before crossing a railroad track? Page 82.

There are at least 17 regulations concerning school bus equipment. What are they? Pages 82 to 84.

At what minimum age may an operator be licensed as a chauffeur to transport school children to and from school only? Page 84.

Under what conditions must school bus drivers be hired? Page 85.

Who must give school bus chauffeurs written permission to operate a school bus? Page 85.

What is the maximum speed permitted drivers of school buses? Page 85.

See pages 86 to 91 for definitions of words and phrases used.

AUTOMOBILE SERIAL NUMBERS OF IOWA COUNTIES

Nonresident plates are purchased from the motor vehicle registration division of the department of public safety. Resident plates are purchased from the county treasurer of the county in which the owner of the vehicle resides.

No.	County	County Seat	No.	County	County Seat
00	Nonresident	State House	50	Jasper	Newton
1	Adair	Greenfield	51	Jefferson	Fairfield
2	Adams	Corning	52	Johnson	Iowa City
3	Allamakee	Waukon	53	Jones	Anamosa
4	Appanoose	Centerville	54	Keokuk	Sigourney
5	Audubon	Audubon	55	Kossuth	Algona
6	Benton	Vinton	56	Lee	Fort Madison
7	Black Hawk	Waterloo	57	Linn	Cedar Rapids
8	Boone	Boone	58	Louisa	Wapello
9	Bremer	Waverly	59	Lucas	Chariton
10	Buchanan	Independence	60	Lyon	Rock Rapids
11	Buena Vista	Storm Lake	61	Madison	Winterset
12	Butler	Allison	62	Mahaska	Oskaloosa
13	Calhoun	Rockwell City	63	Marion	Knoxville
14	Carroll	Carroll	64	Marshall	Marshalltown
15	Cass	Atlantic	65	Mills	Glenwood
16	Cedar	Tipton	66	Mitchell	Osage
17	Cerro Gordo	Mason City	67	Monona	Onawa
18	Cherokee	Cherokee	68	Monroe	Albia
19	Chickasaw	New Hampton	69	Montgomery	Red Oak
20	Clarke	Osceola	70	Muscatine	Muscatine
21	Clay	Spencer	71	O'Brien	Primghar
22	Clayton	Elkader	72	Osceola	Sibley
23	Clinton	Clinton	73	Page	Clarinda
24	Crawford	Denison	74	Palo Alto	Emmetsburg
25	Dallas	Adel	75	Plymouth	Le Mars
26	Davis	Bloomfield	76	Pocahontas	Pocahontas
27	Decatur	Leon	77	Polk	Des Moines
28	Delaware	Manchester	78	Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs
29	Des Moines	Burlington	79	Poweshiek	Montezuma
30	Dickinson	Spirit Lake	80	Ringgold	Mount Ayr
31	Dubuque	Dubuque	81	Sac	Sac City
32	Emmet	Estherville	82	Scott	Davenport
33	Fayette	West Union	83	Shelby	Harlan
34	Floyd	Charles City	84	Sioux	Orange City
35	Franklin	Hampton	85	Story	Nevada
36	Fremont	Sidney	86	Tama	Toledo
37	Greene	Jefferson	87	Taylor	Bedford
38	Grundy	Grundy Center	88	Union	Creston
39	Guthrie	Guthrie Center	89	Van Buren	Keosauqua
40	Hamilton	Webster City	90	Wapello	Ottumwa
41	Hancock	Garner	91	Warren	Indianola
42	Hardin	Eldora	92	Washington	Washington
43	Harrison	Logan	93	Wayne	Corydon
44	Henry	Mount Pleasant	94	Webster	Fort Dodge
45	Howard	Cresco	95	Winnebago	Forest City
46	Humboldt	Dakota City	96	Winneshiek	Decorah
47	Ida	Ida Grove	97	Woodbury	Sioux City
48	Iowa	Marengo	98	Worth	Northwood
49	Jackson	Maquoketa	99	Wright	Clarion

When you have finished with this book please present it to some other person who wishes to take the driver's examination or hand it to the examiner when you apply for your license.

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