

CHAPTER 2 — THE DRIVER EXAM

THE DRIVER EXAMINATION

The driver examination consists of a four-part test:

- A written test on traffic laws and rules for safe driving
- A vision test
- A road sign test
- A driving test (skills)

You should be prepared to take the driver exam if:

- You are applying for a new Missouri driver license.

Note: If you have a driver license from another state that is valid or has been expired for less than 184 days, and you are applying for the same type of license in Missouri, you only have to take the vision and road sign tests.

- Your Missouri driver license is expired for more than 6 months (184 days).
- The Director of Revenue asks you to take the exam, even if you have a current driver license.
- Your license was revoked:
 - because you have too many points on your driving record.
 - because of an Administrative Alcohol action (see Chapter 10).

Where to Take the Exam

The Missouri State Highway Patrol (MSHP) administers the driver examination. To find the testing center nearest you, contact the MSHP or the Department of Revenue. The phone numbers for the Department of Revenue and MSHP are at the back of this guide. You can also find these locations on the MSHP web site: www.msdp.dps.missouri.gov.

Verification of Your Name and Age

Before you can take the driver exam, you must prove your legal name and age. This identification must also be shown to the Department of Revenue when applying for a driver license or permit and any time you take the written or driving tests. (Refer to Chapter 1 for a list of acceptable documents for verification of name, date of birth, place of birth, social security number, and Missouri residential address.)

Written Test

Driver License (Class F)

If you are applying for a Class F (operator) license, you must take a 25 question multiple-choice written test. The questions will be on the laws and methods of driving covered in this Guide. The test is NOT an open book test. You will not be tested on the information on commercial vehicles in Chapter 15.

For-Hire License (Class E)

If you are applying for a Class E (for-hire) license, you must take a special written test. The questions will be on the laws and methods of driving covered in this Guide but will also include the information on commercial vehicles found in Chapter 15. The test is NOT an open book test.

Vision Test

You must take an acuity vision test and a peripheral (side) vision test when you apply for any new or renewal driver license or permit. The standard minimum acuity is at least 20/40 with either or both eyes. If you wear glasses or contact lenses, you may need them for the vision test. The standard

minimum peripheral reading is at least 55 degrees in each eye or 85 degrees in one eye. If you are unable to meet the vision standards as required, you may be denied a license, or restrictions may be placed on your license.

If you fail the standard vision test, the examiner will give you a vision exam form that your eye specialist or physician must fill out. If the physician prescribes glasses or contact lenses to correct your vision, you may have to wait for the glasses (or contact lenses) before the written and/or driving tests may be given. If both your natural and corrected acuity vision are worse than 20/160, or your peripheral combined is worse than 70 degrees, you cannot take the driving test and cannot have a driver license.

Road Sign Test

The road sign test will check your ability to recognize and understand traffic signs.

Driving Test

After you pass the written, vision, and road sign tests, you may then take the driving test. You will take the driving test with a driver license examiner of the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

The examiner will check your vehicle for the required equipment. The examiner will also check your vehicle for its safe operating condition. You cannot take the test if the vehicle is not properly equipped, or the examiner believes that giving the test will be dangerous.

You should take the test in a vehicle that is familiar to you. The vehicle must have:

- Current license plate(s) and a valid inspection sticker.
- Seat belts in proper working order.
- Doors in proper working order for the driver and examiner.
- A clean, safe seat for the examiner.
- Two sets of brakes (parking and a foot brake) in good working order.
- A horn in good working order.

You will drive, and the examiner will sit beside you. No one else may ride in the vehicle during the test. Avoid unnecessary conversation with the examiner, and focus on your driving. Remember the examiner's job is to test, not to teach. You must obey all Missouri traffic laws at all times.

THE EXAMINER WILL ASK YOU TO FIND AND USE THE VEHICLE'S CONTROLS, such as the accelerator, brakes, turn signals, windshield wipers, etc. You will be tested for:

- Finding the control without searching.
- Using the control correctly.

THE EXAMINER WILL ASK YOU TO START DRIVING. You will be tested for:

- Starting the vehicle.
- Releasing the parking brake.
- Looking to see if the way is clear.
- Giving the proper signal.
- Driving smoothly and at the correct speed.

THE EXAMINER WILL TELL YOU WHERE TO DRIVE, TURN, STOP, ETC.

After the examiner tells you what to do, you will have enough time to look for traffic and to drive as asked. You will be asked to do the following:

- 1. Start and stop the vehicle.** You will be tested for:
 - The smoothness and safety of your starts and stops.
 - Your reaction time.
 - Your control of the vehicle when stopping.
- 2. Park parallel to the curb,** in a space 25 feet long and 7 feet wide. You will be tested for:
 - The position of your vehicle before backing.
 - Whether or not you bump into the space markers.
 - Moving into the space smoothly and at the right speed.
 - Parking no more than 18" from the curb.
 - Parking near the center of the space.
 - Ability to park the vehicle within two minutes.
 - Turning the wheels in the correct direction for parking.
 - Checking traffic and signaling before you leave the parking space.
- 3. Backing.** You will be tested for:
 - Looking over your right shoulder to see through the rear glass.
 - Whether your vehicle backs in a straight line or weaves.
 - Staying in the proper lane of traffic.
 - Backing at the right speed.
- 4. Make at least two right and two left turns.** You will be tested for:
 - Driving in the correct lane for turning.
 - Giving the proper turn signal at the proper time.
 - Turning into the proper lane.
 - Making proper traffic checks.
 - Turning at the right speed.
 - Your control of the vehicle.
- 5. Park on a hill.** You will be tested for:
 - Your control of the vehicle.
 - Parking no more than 18" from the curb.
 - Leaving your vehicle in park or the correct gear.
 - Turning the front wheels in the correct direction for parking.
 - Setting the parking brake.
 - Checking traffic and signaling.
- 6. Enter and leave intersections.** You will be tested for:
 - Understanding and obeying the traffic signs and lights.
 - Your speed when approaching an intersection.
 - Your awareness of the traffic around you.
 - Driving in the correct lane.
 - Yielding the right-of-way without blocking traffic.
 - Making a full stop at the proper place at stop signs.
- 7. Understand and obey traffic signs and signals.** You will be tested for:
 - Noticing and obeying traffic signs and signals.

THE EXAMINER WILL WATCH FOR YOUR USE OF GOOD DRIVING

RULES. You will be tested for:

- The distance between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you.
- Your speed while driving.
- Driving in the proper lane and obeying lane markings.
- Your awareness of the traffic around you.
- Yielding the right-of-way when necessary.

Your Grade

Throughout the driving test, the examiner will subtract points for any driving errors you make. If you lose more than 30 points, you will fail the test. You will also fail the test if you:

- Are in a crash with another vehicle and it is your fault
- Hit a pedestrian
- Drive so dangerously you might have caused a traffic crash
- Violate a traffic law
- Refuse to drive as the examiner asks

When you pass the driving skills test, you will be given a form with your test results. Before you drive, you must apply and obtain a license at a license office. The test result form itself is not valid for driving.

Failing the Driving Test

If you fail the driving test, the examiner will suggest that you practice before retaking the test. You may take only one driving test per day.

If you fail the driving test three times, no further tests will be allowed without written authorization from the Department of Revenue. The driver examiner will give you a form that you must send to the department. After you send the form to the department, you will receive a letter from the department requiring additional behind-the-wheel driver training. You must send proof of the additional driver training before you will be allowed to take the driving test again.

Fraud

It is a crime to commit fraud. Anyone who makes a false unsworn statement or affidavit or who commits or assists another person in committing fraud or deception during any examination process for a Missouri license, permit, or nondriver license, is guilty of fraud. Fraud is a Class "A" misdemeanor that may result in the loss of your driving privilege for up to one year.

Some examples of fraud could include cheating, or using or attempting to use any recording, photographic, or two-way communicating device during any testing process.

CHAPTER 3 — PAVEMENT MARKINGS, TRAFFIC SIGNS, LIGHTS, AND SIGNALS

PAVEMENT MARKINGS ON THE ROAD

Lines and symbols on the roadway indicate a number of things to drivers: where lanes are divided, where you may pass other vehicles, or change lanes, which lanes to use for turns, where pedestrian walkways are located, and where you must stop for signs and traffic signals.

MEANINGS OF PAVEMENT MARKINGS

LINES — **BROKEN LINES** may be crossed in a passing maneuver.
— **SOLID LINES** should not be crossed in a passing maneuver.

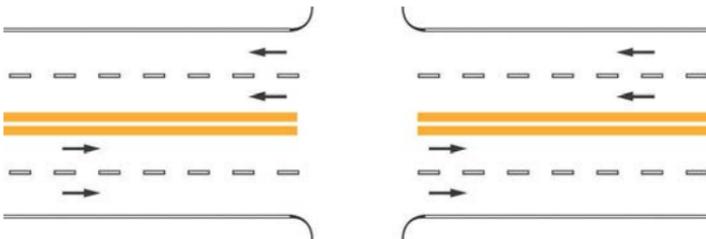
COLORS — **YELLOW** divides oncoming traffic.
— **WHITE** divides same-direction traffic.

DIRECTION OF TRAFFIC

If the line on the left of you is **YELLOW**, the traffic on the other side of the line is moving in the **OPPOSITE** direction.

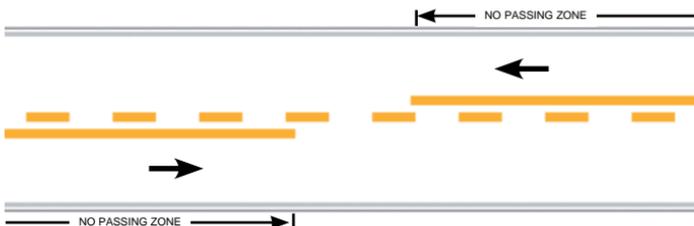
When the line on the left of you is **WHITE**, the traffic is moving in the **SAME** direction. A solid white line marks the right edge of many roads.

The center marking for roads with four lanes consists of **TWO SOLID YELLOW LINES**. The yellow lines tell you the traffic on the other side of the lines is moving in the opposite direction. You should never cross the two solid yellow lines to pass.



NO PASSING ZONES

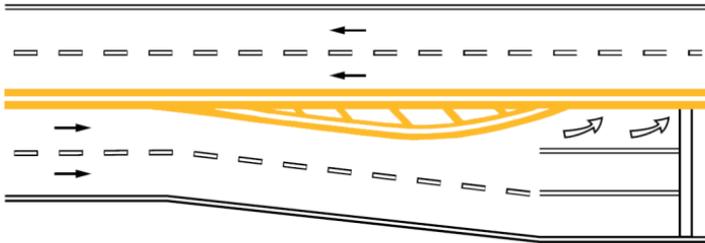
Two-lane roads may have “no passing zones” marked with a **SOLID YELLOW LINE**. No passing zones are on hills or curves where you cannot see far enough ahead to pass safely. You must complete passing before you enter the no passing zone.



When you see a solid yellow line on your side of the center line, do not try to pass. On any two-lane road, never pass if you cannot see the road is clear for the distance you need to make a pass, even if there is no marking on the roadway.

LEFT-TURN LANES

Some roads have marked left-turn lanes. Notice the solid yellow lines and the thick yellow stripes in the illustration below.

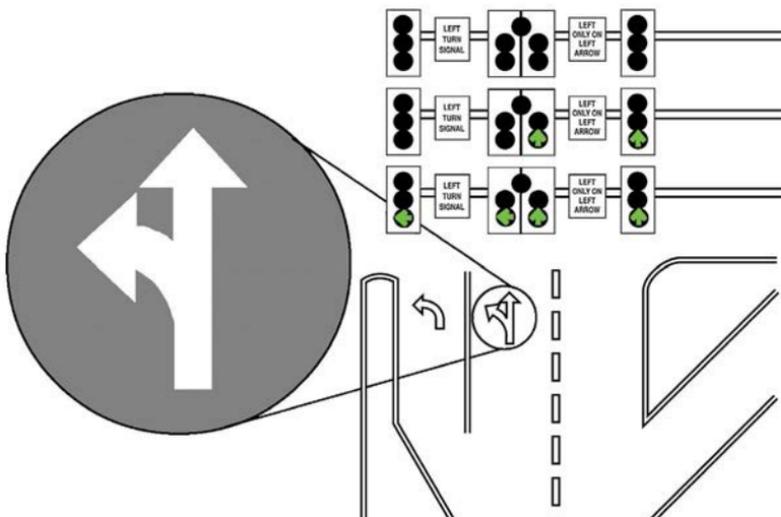


CROSSWALKS AND STOP LINES

When required to stop because of a sign or signal, you must stop before your vehicle reaches the stop line or, if there is one, the crosswalk. Crosswalks define the area where pedestrians are to cross the roadway. You must yield to pedestrians in or about to enter a crosswalk. Not all crosswalks are marked. Be alert for pedestrians when crossing intersections that do not have defined crosswalks.

DUAL USE LANES

Dual use lanes have both a turn arrow and a straight arrow. When both arrows appear on the electric traffic signal, you may either turn or go straight. But if you want to turn, and only the straight arrow is showing, you must wait for the turn arrow.



REVERSIBLE EXPRESS LANES

Some travel lanes are designed to carry traffic in one direction at certain times and in the opposite direction at other times. These lanes are usually marked by double-dashed yellow lines. Before you start driving in them, check to see which lanes you can use at that time. There may be signs posted by the side of the road or overhead. Sometimes special lights are used. A green arrow means you can use the lane beneath it; a red "X" means you may not.

SHARED CENTER LANES

Vehicles moving in both directions may use these center lanes for making left turns (or U-turns when they are permitted). On the pavement, left-turn arrows for traffic in one direction alternate with left-turn arrows for traffic coming from the other direction. These lanes are marked on each side by a solid yellow and dashed yellow lines. Turn from this lane as soon as your path is clear.

NO LANE MARKINGS

When there are no signs or markings to control the use of lanes, there are rules that indicate which lane is to be used. These rules cover general driving, passing, and turning.

General Driving — In general, never back a vehicle in any travel lane. Drivers do not expect a vehicle to be backing towards them and may not realize it until it is too late. If you miss your turn or exit, do not back up. Go on to where you can safely turn around. Do not stop in travel lanes for any reason (confusion, breakdown, or letting out a passenger). Keep moving until you can safely pull off the road.

On a road with three or more lanes traveling in the same direction, stay in the right lane except to pass. If there is a considerable amount of traffic entering the right travel lane, then use the center travel lane.

Passing — On multi-lane roads, the left-most lane is intended to be used to pass slower vehicles. If you pass on the right, the other driver may have difficulty seeing you and might suddenly change lanes in front of you. Never pass on the shoulder. Other drivers will not expect you to be there and may pull off the road without looking.

TRAFFIC OFFICERS

You must obey traffic officers at all times. If you see a traffic officer giving directions, do what he or she says and ignore any traffic signs or signals. For example, if the officer signals for you to stop at a green light, you must stop.

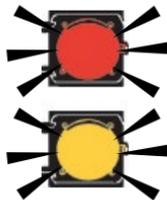
TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Traffic signals are lights that tell you when or where to stop and go.

FLASHING SIGNAL - ALL DIRECTIONS

Flashing traffic signals may occur during emergencies, night time/low traffic volume periods and special events. Flashing traffic signals have the following meanings:

- A flashing red light means the same thing as a stop sign.
- A flashing yellow light tells you to slow down and proceed with caution.



TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS

Traffic controls include traffic signals, traffic signs and pavement markings. Traffic control also can be provided by law enforcement, highway personnel or school crossing guards. You must obey directions from these persons.



A **RED LIGHT** tells you to stop at the stop line, crosswalk or before the intersection. Unless you are making a right turn, you must wait for the signal to turn green before you proceed. After making a complete stop, you may turn right on a red light if the way is clear of pedestrians and traffic. However, you must not turn right on a red light when there is a “NO RIGHT TURN ON RED” sign posted.



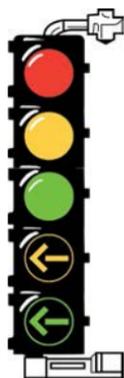
A **STEADY YELLOW LIGHT** tells you the traffic signal is changing from green to red. Stop for a steady yellow light unless you are within the intersection or are so close that you cannot safely stop before entering the intersection.



A **GREEN LIGHT** tells you that you can go through the intersection. However, you must first yield the right-of-way to traffic and pedestrians who are still in the intersection.

Left Turn Signals: When turning left at a green light, there are three types of left-turn signal phases:

1. **Permissive** — Vehicles are given a circular green or a flashing yellow arrow and required to wait for an adequate gap in the opposing traffic prior to making their turn.
2. **Protected** — Vehicles may turn only when they receive a green arrow while opposing vehicles are stopped by a red light. This type of control is commonly signed “left turn signal.”
3. **Protected/Permissive** — Vehicles are given a protected phase (green arrow), or a permissive (circular green or flashing yellow arrow) phase, when drivers must choose an adequate gap in opposing traffic. This type of control, when used with a circular green, is commonly signed “left turn yield on green”.



A **STEADY YELLOW ARROW** appears after a green arrow. It tells you the green arrow will be changing to a circular green light, a flashing yellow arrow or a red light. You must be ready to yield the right-of-way to oncoming traffic or to stop.



A **FLASHING YELLOW ARROW** tells you that you are allowed to drive in the direction the arrow is pointing but are required to wait for an adequate gap in the opposing traffic prior to making your turn.



A **GREEN ARROW** tells you that you can drive in the direction the arrow is pointing. You must be in the proper lane and the way must be clear of all traffic and pedestrians.

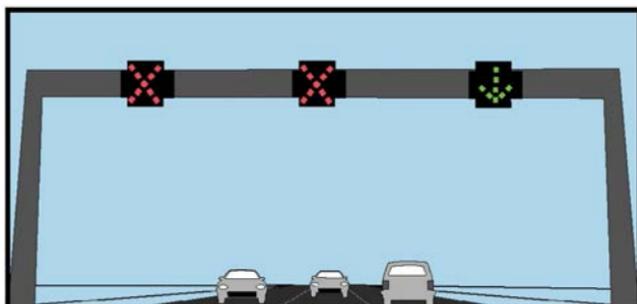
Dark signals, or traffic signals that aren't working operate as a 4-way stop.

LANE USE CONTROL SIGNALS

Lane use control signals tell you which lanes you may drive in on a roadway. You will see these signals directly over the lane they control.

Red "X" — Do not drive in this lane.

Green Arrow — You may use this lane.



If you are driving in a green arrow lane and the arrow turns to a red "X," do not panic. The oncoming traffic will not receive a green arrow for that lane until you have had time to change lanes.

TRAFFIC SIGNS

Traffic signs tell you about traffic rules, hazards, where you are, how to get where you are going and where services are located. The shape and color of these signs give clues to the type of information they provide.

SIGN COLORS

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------|
|  | Red = Stop, Yield, or Prohibited |  | Yellow-Orange = Road Signs |
|  | Yellow = Warning |  | Orange = Construction |
|  | Black = Regulatory |  | Green = Direction and Distance |
|  | White = Regulatory |  | Blue = Motorist Services |
|  | Brown = Public Recreation & Cultural Interests | | |

SIGN SHAPES



Octagon = Stop



Round = Railroad



Triangle = Yield



Crossbuck = Railroad



Vertical
Rectangle = Regulatory



Pennant = No
Passing Zone



Horizontal
Rectangle = Guide



Diamond = Warning



Pentagon = School



Horizontal
Rectangle = Parks
and Recreation

WARNING SIGNS

These signs are yellow with black lettering or symbols and usually diamond shaped. These signs warn you to slow down and be prepared to stop if necessary because a special situation or a hazard is ahead. Some common warning signs are shown below.

TRAFFIC CONTROL



Bicycle Crossing

Yield to bicycle riders on any bike trail which crosses a road.



Signal Ahead

There is a traffic light signal ahead on the road you are on. Be prepared to stop.



Pedestrian Crossing
Yield to pedestrians walking in the crosswalk. Slow Down.



School Crossing
Slow down. Watch for children crossing the road.
Note: This sign is being transitioned to neon green. This transition will take effect within the next 10 years.

TRAFFIC FLOW



Speed Advisory-Highway Ramp
The highway entry/exit ramp has a speed advisory.



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



Begin Divided Roadway
The road will soon become two-way traffic divided by a median or barrier.



End Divided Roadway
Two-way traffic will no longer be divided by a median or barrier.



Merge

Traffic from another road will be entering the road. Be prepared for vehicles to move into your lane.



Lane Ends/Merge Left

Two lanes of traffic will soon become one lane of traffic. If you are in the right lane you must merge left, yielding to traffic driving in the left lane.

URNS AND CURVES IN THE ROAD



Curve Sign

A curve sign is used to warn of a curve where the recommended speed is less than the posted speed limit for the highway.



Right Angle Turn

A turn sign is used to warn of a sharp turn or turn where the recommended maximum speed is 30 mph or less.



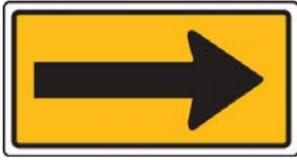
Reverse Turn

A reverse turn sign is used to warn of two turns in opposite directions. The second turn may be sharper than the first. Recommended maximum speed is 30 mph or less.



Speed Advisory

Curve and turn signs have an advisory speed plate that shows the recommended speed for the curve or turn. Although you may feel comfortable driving at a higher speed in fair weather, you should never do so in rain, snow or icy conditions.



Large Arrow

May be seen on the outside of a turn. Slow down for sharp change of direction of travel.



Chevron

May be used instead of the large arrow sign to outline the edge of a curving road or to supplement the large arrow sign.

SPECIAL ROAD/TRAFFIC CONDITIONS



Object Marker

Are used to notify drivers of objects in the roadway or very close to the edge of the roadway. This sign emphasizes the need to not stray outside of the marked travel lane.



Soft Shoulder

The shoulder on the side of the road ahead is soft. Do not drive off the pavement.



Slow Moving Vehicle

A reflective orange triangle on the rear of a vehicle means it is traveling less than 25 mph. You may see this sign on construction equipment or farm vehicles.



Slippery When Wet

The road ahead becomes unusually slippery in wet weather. Drive carefully in these conditions.

ROAD INTERSECTIONS



Side Road Railroad Crossing
A warning of a railway crossing very close to the intersection. Use caution when crossing tracks.



Intersection
Another road crosses the road. Watch carefully for traffic crossing your path.



Side Road Ahead
Another road enters the road from the direction shown on the sign.



T Intersection Ahead
The road you are traveling does not continue. You must turn either right or left.

Roundabout Ahead
A roundabout intersection is ahead. Slow down as required by the speed restriction sign and follow the road rules for roundabouts.



ROUNDABOUT

REGULATORY SIGNS

Many regulatory signs are square or rectangular-shaped and are white, with black or red letters or symbols. They give you information about rules for traffic direction, lane use, turning, speed, parking, and other special situations.

Some regulatory signs have a red circle with a red slash over a symbol. These indicate you cannot do something, for example, no left turn or no U-turn.

Other common types of regulatory signs are:



No Left Turn



No Right Turn



No U-Turn



No Trucks



No Bicycles

STOP SIGN

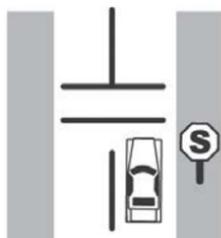
A stop sign is red with white letters and has eight sides. When you see a stop sign, you must come to a full stop.



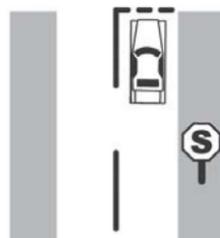
You must wait until crossing vehicles and pedestrians have cleared the intersection. You must stop at the stop line if one is present even if it is located past the stop sign. If there is no stop line, pull up and stop near the edge of the intersection, look both ways, and then proceed when it is safe.



a. Stop before the stop line.
OR...



b. Stop before the crosswalk.
OR...



c. If there is no stop line or crosswalk, stop before entering the intersection.

YIELD SIGN

A yield sign is triangular. It is red and white with red letters. It means you must slow down and yield the right-of-way to traffic in the intersection you are crossing or roadway you are entering.



WRONG WAY SIGN

You made a wrong turn and have entered a lane of oncoming traffic. As quickly and safely as possible, pull off the road, turn around and go back.



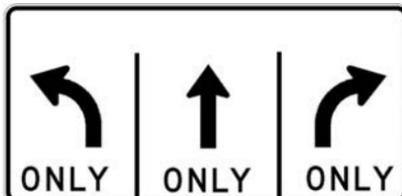
DO NOT ENTER SIGN

When you see this sign at roadway openings, do not enter this road.



LANE CONTROL SIGNS

These signs use an arrow symbol to tell you which direction you can go from each lane. The signs are along the road or hanging over the road.



SPEED LIMIT SIGNS

Speed limit signs indicate the maximum speed allowed by law, and do not mean that all parts of the road can be safely driven at those speeds under all conditions.

The speed limit is the maximum allowable speed in ideal conditions. Adjust your speed for hills, curves, slippery roadways, limited sight distance, pedestrians, bicyclists, and slow-moving vehicles. These conditions may make the posted speed limit unsafe. By law, when conditions demand it, you must slow down. Interstate highways also have minimum speed limits. If this minimum speed is too fast for you, then you should use another route. You may not drive slower than 40 mph on interstate highways under normal roadway conditions.



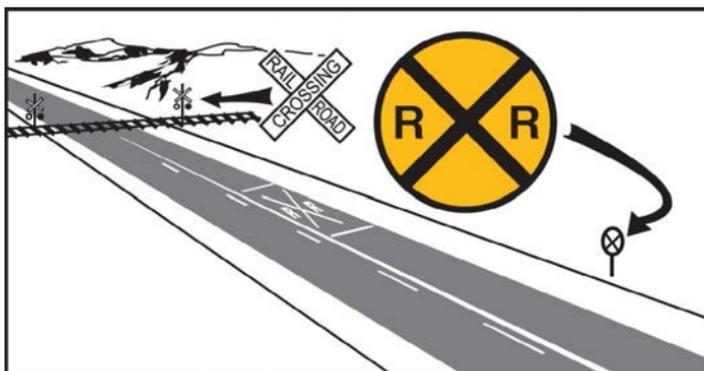
Use the following guide unless posted speed limits direct otherwise.

| ROADWAY | MAXIMUM SPEED |
|---|---------------|
| Rural interstates and freeways | 70 |
| Rural expressways | 65 |
| Interstate highways, freeways or expressways within urbanized areas | 60 |
| All other roads and highways not located in an urbanized area | 60 |
| Lettered roads | 55 |

The speed limit in any city, town, or village is 25 mph, unless posted otherwise. The Missouri Highway and Transportation Commission has the authority to set speed limits higher or lower than the uniform maximum speed limits for safety reasons or to expedite the flow of traffic. There are 13 interstates in Missouri. The speed limit is posted 60 mph when these interstates are near or within the following five Missouri cities: St. Louis, Kansas City, Columbia, St. Joseph, and Springfield.

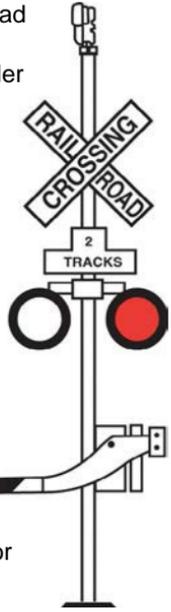
RAILROAD CROSSING SIGN

Many railroad crossings have signs or signals to warn drivers. The round advance warning sign tells you that you are nearing a railroad crossing. Never try to beat a train across the tracks. Never start to cross the tracks until there is room for your vehicle on the other side of the tracks. It is not wise to shift gears when crossing railroad tracks, just in case your vehicle might stall.



You may also see a pavement marking before a crossing. Like the round advance warning sign, pavement markings tell you that you are nearing a railroad crossing.

A white, X-shaped sign or “crossbuck” is located at the railroad crossing. This sign has the same meaning as a “yield” sign; therefore, you must yield to trains at crossings. The sign under the crossbuck tells you how many tracks cross the road. At some crossings, along with the crossbuck sign, you will see side-by-side red lights that flash alternately. At some crossings there is also a crossing gate (some with a bell) that will lower when a train is coming. At both of these signal-equipped crossings, you must stop and you cannot cross the tracks until the train has passed.



When you see any of these signs, SLOW DOWN, look for a train, and be ready to stop. You must STOP if the red lights are flashing or the gate is down. You must stop within 15 to 50 feet before the railroad tracks. DO NOT try to go around the gate.

The red lights may continue to flash after the train has gone by. If there are two or more tracks, look for a second train before you cross.

WORK ZONE SIGNS

Work zone signs are fluorescent orange and indicate some type of work is being performed on or along side the roadway. Be extremely careful when you see these signs. There may be other traffic control devices or flag persons to help direct you safely through the work zone.

If you are caught speeding or passing in a construction zone or work zone on Missouri state roadways, you could be fined a minimum of \$250 for the first offense and a minimum of \$300 for a second or subsequent offense in addition to any other fine authorized by law according to State Statute 304.582.



GUIDE SIGNS

These signs are square or rectangular, and are green or brown with white lettering. They show direction and distance to various locations such as cities, airports, and state lines, or to special areas such as national parks, historical areas, and museums.

SERVICE SIGNS

These signs are square or rectangular, and are blue with white letters or symbols. They show the location of various services, such as rest areas, gas stations, campgrounds, and hospitals.



ROUTE SIGNS

The shape of route signs indicates the type of roadway: interstate, United States, state, or county. When planning a trip, use a highway map to determine your route. During the trip, follow the route signs. This will help you so you will not get lost.

North-south routes are identified by odd numbers. East-west roads are identified by even numbers. Interstate highways that loop around cities are identified by three-digit even numbers. Roadways that direct traffic into a city's road system (called "spurs") are identified by three-digit odd numbers.

Understanding exit numbers is easy when you know interstates traveling west/east are numbered starting from the west and going east. This means exit numbers start at zero and increase as you drive east. Likewise, if you come from the east, the numbers will decrease to the west. Interstates that travel north/south have their exits numbered beginning at the south point and increasing north. If you enter the state from the north and drive south, then the exit numbers decrease.

EMERGENCY REFERENCE MARKERS

Emergency reference markers are mile markers placed along the outside shoulder to mark the edge of the roadway and convey information to drivers about their location on the interstate for navigation and emergency situations. The reference markers are located every two-tenths of a mile, so motorists will always be in sight of a sign. They tell the direction of travel and route number.