

Completing the Pre-Application Makes Office Visits Quicker

The pre-application in the new driver's license system will allow you to enter a significant portion of your driver's license, instruction permit or identification card application online reducing the time spent at the counter when completing the application transaction.

The new feature, also available on mobile devices, includes the list of required documents for each license type so you can have all the necessary documents ready when you visit a driver's license office. Please be sure to bring your confirmation page and the documents listed on the confirmation letter.

All customers are encouraged to complete the pre-application prior to taking a knowledge test or prior to visiting a driver's license office to apply for a first time, duplicate or renewal of a Minnesota driver's license or identification card. Starting your application online using this pre-application feature, no more than 30 days before visiting the driver's license office, reduces the need to complete a paper application.

... Page 3, addition to *Your License to Drive* ...

Bring Identification

You must present proper identification that verifies your first, middle, and last name, and your date of birth to take the knowledge and road tests. If the name on your identification documents do not match, you must also present proof of your legal name change(s). Acceptable proof consists of certified marriage certificates, certified divorce decrees or other certified court orders. Divorce decrees or other court orders must specify the name change. You must also present proper identification when you apply for an instruction permit, driver's license, or state identification card. Documents not in English must be accompanied by a qualified English translation (see page 4). Documents are subject to verification and may not be accepted if laminated or otherwise altered. Photocopies of identification documents are not acceptable. Fraudulent documents may be confiscated. If you are a temporary U.S. resident you may need to show additional proof of your lawful admission period, such as form I-20, DS-2019, I-797 or other official immigration document or receipt.

What you need to bring when applying for a license or ID: *Standard driver's license or ID*

- To apply for a standard driver's license, identification card, or permit, you may present a Minnesota driver's license, identification card, or permit that is current or expired for five years or less if it has a photo, or one year or less if it does not have a photo.
- If you do not have one of the items listed above, you must present two documents, including one document that contains your full name and the month, day and year of your birth. These documents may include a birth certificate, passport or a Social Security card.
- If the name on your driver's license, identification card or permit has changed or the names on your other documents do not match, you must also present proof of your legal name change(s).

Complete list of document requirements for a standard driver's license or ID

REAL ID

Applying for a REAL ID compliant card requires additional documentation compared to the requirements for a standard Minnesota driver's license. You must provide the following in person when applying:

- One document proving identity, date of birth and legal presence in the United States.
- If the name on your identity document is not the same as your current name, a name change document must be submitted.
- One document proving social security number.
- Two documents proving current residency in Minnesota.

Complete list of acceptable documents for REAL ID

Enhanced driver's license or ID

Applying for an EDL or EID requires additional requirements and documentation compared to a standard Minnesota license.

- Only an applicant who can provide proof of identity, full legal name, social security number, photographic identity, Minnesota residency and U.S. citizenship is eligible for a Minnesota EDL or EID.
- Two types of documents must be submitted to prove Minnesota residency. For example, an electric bill or phone bill and a tax return.
- An EDL/EID must list your Minnesota residence address.
- You must complete an Interview Questionnaire at the time of application.
- A \$15 fee is required in addition to the fee for a driver's license or ID card.

Complete list of document requirements for an EDL or EID

...Page 16, Your License to Drive / addition to Driver's License Fees ...

Fees listed are for both standard and REAL ID compliant driver's licenses, instruction permits and identification cards.

Enhanced driver's licenses, instruction permits and identification cards include an additional \$15.00 fee.

...Page 17, addition to Your License to Drive ...

Expedited (Fast Track) Services

Driver's license and identification card (in addition to regular fee) \$20.00 (Certain applications do not qualify for fast track services, these include but are not limited to enhanced driver's licenses and identification cards and any first time applications.)

Note: Driver's license or identification cards will be processed within three (3) business days. Customer should receive the card via UPS (United Parcel Service) within 10 business days.

...Page 40, Sharing the Road / change to wording of Passing Parked Emergency/Service Vehicles

When an emergency vehicle that has its emergency lights flashing, is stopped on or next to a road that has two lanes in the same direction, the Move Over Law requires that you move to the lane farthest away from the vehicle, if possible to do so safely. Emergency vehicles include; tow trucks, ambulances, fire trucks and police cars. If you are unable to move a lane away, or on a street or highway that only has one lane in your direction of travel, reduce speed and pass with caution.

The same procedure applies when approaching and passing parked vehicles such as service patrol vehicles, road maintenance vehicles, utility company vehicles, or construction vehicles that are stopped with warning lights activated.

...Page 41, Sharing the Road / additional information

Careless and Reckless Driving

Careless driving is defined as driving or stopping a motor vehicle in a way that endangers the lives and safety of people or property. Reckless driving is defined as driving a motor vehicle while aware of and consciously disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the driving may result in harm to another or another's property, including racing or contest driving. Racing is defined as willful comparison or contest of relative speeds by operating one or more vehicles, regardless of whether the speed is greater than the speed limit. If you are charged with careless or reckless driving, you will be tried in court for a misdemeanor.

What to Do and Expect when Stopped by Law Enforcement

Being stopped by a law enforcement official can be a stressful experience, but knowing what to do during the stop will help ensure your safety, the safety of other motorists, and the safety of the officer.

When you see emergency lights behind you:

- Stay calm.
- Activate your turn signal.
- As soon as safely possible, pull onto the right shoulder; or if on a multilane road and closer to the left shoulder, move to the left shoulder if there is a full lane to park.
- Avoid stopping on an overpass, bridge, or curved part of a roadway.
- If the stop is made after dark, turn on the vehicle's interior light.
- Keep all doors shut, and remain in the vehicle unless directed by the officer to exit.
- Keep your hands on the steering wheel so they are easily observable.
- Give the officer your full attention.
- Do not make sudden moves or search for your driver's license or vehicle documents, wait for the officer to give you instructions.
- If you have a weapon or firearm in the vehicle, inform the officer upon first contact.

The officer may ask to see your driver's license, vehicle registration, and proof of insurance. If the documents are out of reach, tell the officer where they are before you reach for them.

When the officer completes their interaction with you they may issue a warning or a traffic ticket which may include a fine. If you disagree with the officer's decision to issue a traffic ticket, do not prolong the contact by arguing with the officer. If you wish to contest the ticket, you will have the opportunity to explain your point of view of what happened in court.

Failure to follow or refusal to comply with any lawful order or direction of a law enforcement official is a violation of the law and can result in being arrested. Do not resist if taken into custody by law enforcement.

The enforcement of traffic laws is an effective tool in changing unsafe driving behavior and reducing crashes. If you receive a warning or a ticket for a traffic violation, its purpose is to deter illegal and/or unsafe behavior. Good communication from all involved parties can make a traffic stop a safe experience for all involved.

Fleeing a Police Officer

It is against the law to use a motor vehicle to flee a police officer on official duty. Anyone who violates this law is guilty of a felony and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than three years and one day, a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both.

If someone is killed or injured, the driver fleeing the law enforcement officer may be sentenced as follows:

- If a death results while fleeing a law enforcement officer, the driver may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years, fined not more than \$20,000, or both.
- If great bodily harm results while fleeing a law enforcement officer, the driver may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than seven years, fined not more than \$14,000, or both.
- If substantial bodily harm results, the driver may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years, fined not more than \$10,000, or both.

...Page 54, Signs, Signals, and Pavement Markings / addition to Regulatory Signs ...



Horse-Drawn Vehicle

Be alert for slow-moving, horse-drawn vehicles on the roadway.
Reduce your speed and pass slowly.

...Page 81, Driving Conditions / addition ...

FIRE

If you notice smoke rising from beneath the hood of your vehicle, pull off the road, turn off the ignition, and exit the vehicle immediately. Do not use water to put out the fire — this will actually spread the blaze.