

Utah DLD permit practice test 5

From the Utah Driver Handbook (AAMVA Model Non-Commercial). Free at permitpracticetestdmv.com/utah/

25 questions. Circle one answer for each. Answer key on the last page. Name: _____ Score: _____ / 25

1. In what year did Utah become the first state with a .05 BAC limit, according to the handbook?

- A. 2008
- B. 2016
- C. 2018
- D. 2022

2. Can a Utah driver be in violation while under the legal BAC limit?

- A. Only at night
- B. Only if under 18
- C. No
- D. Yes, if impaired to the degree that it is unsafe to operate a vehicle

3. For a first DUI conviction in Utah (driver 21 or older), how long is the license suspended?

- A. 120 days
- B. 30 days
- C. One year
- D. 90 days

4. What does Utah's Not-a-Drop Act provide for a driver under 21?

- A. Driving with any measurable alcohol means driving privileges denied for six months on a first offense
- B. A \$50 fine
- C. Driving with BAC under .05 is legal
- D. A warning only

5. A second Not-a-Drop offense within 10 years results in what?

- A. Loss of privileges for two years or until age 21, whichever is longer
- B. A fine only
- C. One year
- D. Six months

6. A 17-year-old in Utah is convicted of possessing alcohol. What happens to their license on a first offense?

- A. Suspended for one year
- B. Nothing
- C. Suspended for 90 days
- D. A warning letter

7. Under Utah's implied consent law, what tests may an officer ask you to submit to?

- A. None without a warrant
- B. Only a breath test
- C. Only a field sobriety test
- D. Breath, blood, urine, or oral fluids

8. An adult Utah driver refuses a chemical test for the first time. How long is the license revoked?

- A. 6 months
- B. 12 months
- C. 18 months
- D. 36 months

9. A Utah driver under 21 refuses a chemical test for the first time. What is the revocation?

- A. 18 months
- B. Six months
- C. One year
- D. Two years or until 21, whichever is longer

10. After a first DUI conviction, how long must a Utah driver 21 or older drive only vehicles with an ignition interlock device?

- A. 6 months
- B. 18 months
- C. 3 years
- D. 10 years

11. How long is the ignition interlock restriction for automobile homicide in Utah?

- A. 18 months
- B. 3 years
- C. 5 years
- D. 10 years

12. How often must an ignition interlock device be monitored in Utah?

- A. Once a year
- B. Every 30 days
- C. At least every 60 days
- D. Every 6 months

13. An interlock-restricted Utah driver tries to start the car with a BAC of 0.02. What happens?

- A. A \$10 fine
- B. Nothing
- C. The interlock requirement is extended by 60 days
- D. The license is restored

14. What is Utah's 'alcohol-restricted driver' status?

- A. A ban on buying alcohol
- B. A status of 2, 3, 5, 10 years or lifetime after an alcohol offense, during which driving with any measurable alcohol brings a one-year revocation
- C. A special license plate
- D. A lower BAC limit of .08

15. Do Utah's DUI laws apply to operating a motorboat?

- A. Yes, the same laws apply as for a motor vehicle
- B. No
- C. Only on Lake Powell
- D. Only for commercial boats

16. What may an officer do with your vehicle if you are arrested for DUI in Utah?

- A. Have it impounded
- B. Keep it permanently on a first offense
- C. Nothing
- D. Sell it immediately

17. What is an interdicted driver license in Utah?

- A. A suspended license
- B. A license for new residents
- C. A commercial license
- D. A license showing the holder cannot purchase alcohol in Utah restaurants, bars or liquor stores

18. At what blood alcohol content does the Utah handbook say vision is affected for all drivers?

- A. 0.02
- B. 0.05
- C. 0.08
- D. 0.10

19. Which types of drugs can impair your driving like alcohol, according to the Utah handbook?

- A. Only prescription drugs
- B. Only illegal drugs
- C. Only marijuana
- D. Illegal, over-the-counter and prescribed drugs

20. About what share of fatal traffic crashes involve alcohol and other impairing drugs?

- A. About 60%
- B. About 40%
- C. About 25%
- D. About 10%

21. When can Utah begin a DUI license suspension after an arrest?

- A. Immediately
- B. Only after a jury trial
- C. After one year
- D. On the 45th-60th day after arrest

22. When does impairment from alcohol begin, according to the Utah handbook?

- A. With the first drink
- B. At 0.08 BAC
- C. After the third drink
- D. Only after an hour

23. Under the Not-a-Drop Act, can a person under 21 who has never been licensed be affected?

- A. Yes, they will be denied or suspended even before getting a license
- B. No
- C. Only after age 18
- D. Only if they own a car

24. Under Utah law, may a driver over 18 talk on a phone while driving?

- A. Only on freeways
- B. Yes, after dialing the number by hand
- C. Yes, if voice commands are used to connect the call
- D. No, never

25. When may a Utah driver under 18 use a handheld wireless device while driving?

- A. Never, even in an emergency
- B. Only for a medical emergency, reporting a hazard or crime, or communicating with a parent or guardian
- C. At red lights
- D. Any time hands-free

Answer key: Utah practice test 5

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1. C: 2018

The handbook's history notes that in December 2018 Utah became the first state in the country to have a .05 BAC limit. (Driver License History, page 5)

2. D: Yes, if impaired to the degree that it is unsafe to operate a vehicle

Driving is a violation if you are impaired to the point that it is unsafe to drive, even under the legal limit. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Alcohol and the Law, page 62)

3. A: 120 days

A first DUI conviction for a driver 21+ brings a 120-day suspension; a second or subsequent offense brings two years. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Alcohol and the Law, page 62)

4. A: Driving with any measurable alcohol means driving privileges denied for six months on a first offense

Under Not-a-Drop, a person under 21 driving with any measurable alcohol has driving privileges denied for six months for a first offense. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: 21 and Under, page 62)

5. A: Loss of privileges for two years or until age 21, whichever is longer

A second or subsequent offense within 10 years means losing driving privileges for two years or until 21, whichever is longer. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: 21 and Under, page 62)

6. A: Suspended for one year

Ages 13-20 convicted of possessing or consuming alcohol (or being underage in a bar) have the license suspended one year on a first offense and two years after that. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: 21 and Under, page 62)

7. D: Breath, blood, urine, or oral fluids

Driving a vehicle or motorboat in Utah implies you will submit to a chemical test of breath, blood, urine or oral fluids when a peace officer asks. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Implied Consent Law, page 63)

8. C: 18 months

Refusal revokes the license for 18 months on a first offense and 36 months for later offenses. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Implied Consent Law, page 63)

9. D: Two years or until 21, whichever is longer

Under 21, a first refusal revokes the license for two years or until 21, whichever is longer. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Implied Consent Law, page 63)

10. B: 18 months

A first DUI brings an 18-month ignition interlock restriction, or three years if the driver was under 21 at arrest. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Ignition Interlock Restricted Driver, page 64)

11. D: 10 years

Felony DUI carries a three-year interlock restriction and automobile homicide a 10-year restriction. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Ignition Interlock Restricted Driver, page 64)

12. C: At least every 60 days

Interlock-restricted drivers must have the device monitored at least every 60 days; missing it or a 0.02+ start attempt extends the requirement 60 days. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Ignition Interlock Restricted Driver, page 64)

13. C: The interlock requirement is extended by 60 days

Attempting to start the vehicle with 0.02 or higher extends the interlock requirement by 60 days for each occurrence. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Ignition Interlock Restricted Driver, page 64)

14. B: A status of 2, 3, 5, 10 years or lifetime after an alcohol offense, during which driving with any measurable alcohol brings a one-year revocation

After an alcohol-related action, drivers are alcohol-restricted for 2, 3, 5, 10 years or life; driving with any measurable alcohol during that period revokes the license for one year. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Alcohol-Restricted Driver, page 63)

15. A: Yes, the same laws apply as for a motor vehicle

If you operate a motorboat under the influence, the same laws apply as for a motor vehicle. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Boating While Under the Influence, page 63)

16. A: Have it impounded

If a driver is arrested for DUI, the officer may have the vehicle or motorboat impounded; the owner pays towing, storage and administrative fees. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Impound of Vehicle, page 64)

17. D: A license showing the holder cannot purchase alcohol in Utah restaurants, bars or liquor stores

An interdicted license or ID identifies a person who cannot buy alcohol in Utah restaurants, bars or state liquor stores. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Interdicted Driver License or Identification Card, page 65)

18. A: 0.02

Vision is impacted at 0.02 BAC for all drivers, and vision is the most important sense for driving. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Effects of Alcohol and Drugs, page 61)

19. D: Illegal, over-the-counter and prescribed drugs

Illegal, over-the-counter and prescribed drugs can affect reflexes, judgment, vision and alertness like alcohol. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Impairing Drugs and Driving, page 61)

20. B: About 40%

Alcohol and other impairing drugs are involved in approximately 40% of traffic crashes in which someone is killed each year. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving, page 61)

21. D: On the 45th-60th day after arrest

Utah law allows the division to suspend the license beginning on the 45th-60th day after the arrest. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Alcohol and the Law, page 62)

22. A: With the first drink

Impairment starts with the first drink; even one drink can affect your ability to drive. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: Effects of Alcohol and Drugs, page 61)

23. A: Yes, they will be denied or suspended even before getting a license

An individual who has not yet been issued a license will be denied or suspended even though they don't have one. (Section 10: Alcohol/Drugs & Driving: 21 and Under, page 62)

24. C: Yes, if voice commands are used to connect the call

Drivers over 18 may talk on a handheld wireless device while driving as long as voice commands are used to connect the call; manually texting, dialing, browsing or video is prohibited. (Section 11: Distractions and Driving Challenges: Handheld Wireless Communication Device, page 69)

25. B: Only for a medical emergency, reporting a hazard or crime, or communicating with a parent or guardian

Drivers under 18 may use the device only in a medical emergency, to report a safety hazard or criminal activity, or to communicate with a parent or legal guardian. (Section 11: Distractions and Driving Challenges: Handheld Wireless Communication Device, page 69)