

ILLINOIS **GDL**
GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSING PROGRAM
Parent-Teen Driving Guide

JESSE WHITE • SECRETARY OF STATE

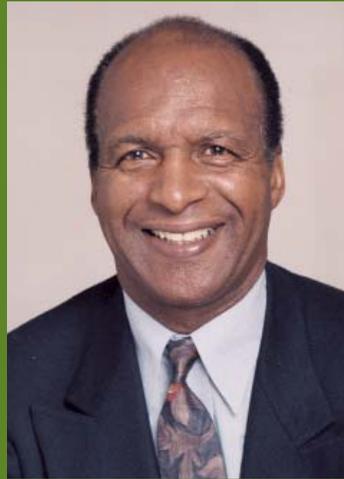


Illinois Department
of Transportation
Division of Traffic Safety



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It takes time and practice to learn how to be a good driver. This Parent-Teen Driving Guide is a tool to help parents observe and instruct their teen drivers during the instruction permit phase of licensing. Teens must log a minimum 50 hours of practice driving, including 10 hours at night, with their parents or responsible adult age 21 or over before obtaining a driver's license.



This booklet also outlines the new provisions of Illinois' Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) Program, which took effect January 1, 2008. In 2006, I brought together experts from across the state to review Illinois' GDL laws. The recommendations of the Teen Driver Safety Task Force made Illinois a national model regarding teen driver safety and have been lauded by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the National Transportation Safety Board and the National Safety Council. The Advocates for Highway and Auto Safety, based in Washington, D.C., has called our new GDL program the best in the country.

Illinois' GDL program increases driving privileges for safe and responsible drivers in stages, while identifying those drivers who display dangerous or reckless driving habits. Safe teen drivers will gradually see their driving restrictions ease as they move from one licensing phase to the next.

Parental involvement is a critical component of any successful GDL Program. Working together we can ensure that our newest, youngest drivers are well prepared to enjoy a lifetime of safe and responsible driving.

Jesse White

Jesse White
Secretary of State



The Illinois Secretary of State's office would like to thank the Illinois Department of Transportation Division of Traffic Safety, the Illinois High School and College Driver Education Association and the Illinois Congress of Parents and Teachers Association (PTA), whose partnership and assistance helped make this guide possible.

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Chapter 1

Graduated Driver Licensing Program

Illinois' Graduated Driver Licensing Program allows teen drivers to gain experience on the road and prove they are good drivers before they "graduate" to fewer restrictions and more driving privileges.

Traffic crashes are the leading cause of death among young people ages 15-20. In 2005, drivers ages 15-20 accounted for just 6 percent of the driving population nationally, yet accounted for 12.6 percent of all drivers involved in fatal crashes. According to a recent study conducted by the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety, comprehensive GDL programs like Illinois' could reduce fatal traffic crashes involving 16-year-old drivers by 38 percent.

National statistics also indicate that young drivers are much too frequently involved in motor vehicle crashes. Primary contributing factors include a lack of experience and a greater tendency to take risks. To address the high rate of involvement of young drivers in motor vehicle crashes, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration along with numerous other traffic safety organizations recommended that states implement a three-tier Graduated Driver Licensing Program.

Illinois' GDL Program does not increase the minimum age at which a teen can obtain a license. Provided the teen successfully completes a driver education program and the instruction permit phase, teens may still obtain a license at age 16.

Parent and teens may test their knowledge of the GDL Program by answering the questions on the following page. (Answers on page 5.)



Parent Questionnaire:

1. Traffic crashes are the third-leading cause of death among young people ages 15-20.
 True False
2. Safe drivers are rewarded with lower premiums and high-risk drivers pay a greater share of insurance costs.
 True False
3. Illinois' GDL Program requires parents to spend 50 hours of practice driving, including 10 hours at night, with their teenagers behind the wheel.
 True False
4. A parent/legal guardian may withdraw consent for their teen to drive at any time prior to the teen's 18th birthday.
 True False
5. It is a crime to provide alcohol to a person under age 21 or to allow underage consumption at your home.
 True False
6. For the first six months of licensing, or until the driver turns age 18, the number of passengers is limited to the number of safety belts in the vehicle.
 True False
7. Your teen must remain traffic conviction-free to graduate through the licensing phases of the GDL Program.
 True False
8. Drivers under age 18 are subject to nighttime driving restrictions of 10 p.m.-6 a.m. on weekdays and 11 p.m.-6 a.m. on weekends.
 True False
9. A driver under age 18 ticketed for a traffic violation must appear before a judge with a parent/guardian in order to receive court supervision.
 True False
10. A parent/guardian of a driver under age 18 may access the teen's driving record free online.
 True False

Teen Questionnaire:

1. Driving is considered a right rather than a privilege.
 True False
2. Cell phone use while driving is against the law for drivers under age 19.
 True False
3. Teenagers under age 18 are subject to nighttime driving restrictions of 11 p.m.-6 a.m. on weekdays and 12 p.m.-6 a.m. on weekends.
 True False
4. Every 15 minutes a teenager dies in an alcohol-related crash in the United States.
 True False
5. A teen driver is only allowed one traffic conviction per licensing phase in order to move to the next phase.
 True False
6. If a driver is under age 18, all passengers under age 19 must wear safety belts.
 True False
7. Any teen caught driving without an instruction permit prior to or during the permit driving phase will be ineligible to obtain a driver's license until age 18.
 True False
8. For the first 12 months of licensing, or until a teen driver turns 18, the number of unrelated passengers is limited to one person under age 20.
 True False
9. Drivers under age 21 caught driving with even a trace of alcohol in their systems will lose their driver's licenses.
 True False
10. A conviction of two traffic violations in a 24-month period results in a minimum one-month driver's license suspension.
 True False

Graduated Driver Licensing Phases

Permit Phase — Drivers Age 15

- Parent/legal guardian consent required to obtain an instruction permit.
- Must be enrolled in an approved driver education course, and must pass vision and written tests.
- Nighttime driving restrictions — Sun.-Thurs., 10 p.m.-6 a.m.; Fri.-Sat., 11 p.m.-6 a.m. (local curfews may differ).
- Permit must be held for a minimum of nine months.
- Must practice driving a minimum of 50 hours, including 10 hours at night, supervised by a parent or adult age 21 or older with a valid driver's license.
- Must not acquire any driving convictions during the nine-month permit phase.
- Number of passengers limited to one in the front seat and the number of safety belts in the back seat.
- All occupants under age 19 must wear safety belts.
- Cell phone use while driving is prohibited for drivers under age 19, except in the case of an emergency to contact a law enforcement agency, health care provider or emergency services agency.
- Permit is valid for up to two years.

Sanctions

- To obtain court supervision for a traffic violation, a driver must appear in court with a parent/legal guardian and also must attend traffic safety school. Limit one court supervision for serious driving offenses.
- A moving violation conviction results in a nine-month waiting period before applying for a driver's license.
- Not eligible for any hardship permit.
- Anyone caught driving without a permit is ineligible to obtain a driver's license until age 18.

Initial Licensing Phase — Drivers Ages 16-17

- Parent/legal guardian must certify that a minimum of 50 hours of practice driving, including 10 hours at night, has been completed.
- Parent/legal guardian must accompany teen to provide written consent to obtain a driver's license, OR complete and notarize an Affidavit/Consent for Minor to Drive form.
- Must have completed a state-approved driver education course.
- Nighttime driving restrictions — Sun.-Thurs., 10 p.m.-6 a.m.; Fri.-Sat., 11 p.m.-6 a.m. (local curfews may differ).
- Must maintain a conviction-free driving record for six months prior to turning 18 before moving to the Full Licensing Phase. A traffic conviction during the Initial Licensing Phase may extend restrictions beyond age 18.
- All occupants under age 19 must wear safety belts.
- For the first 12 months of licensing, or until the driver turns 18, whichever occurs first, the number of passengers is limited to one person under age 20, unless the passenger(s) is a sibling, stepsibling, child or stepchild of the driver. After this period, the number of passengers is limited to one in the front seat and the number of safety belts in the back seat.
- Cell phone use while driving is prohibited for drivers under age 19, except in the case of an emergency to contact a law enforcement agency, health care provider or emergency services agency.



Sanctions

- To obtain court supervision for a traffic violation, a driver must appear in court with a parent/legal guardian and also must attend traffic safety school. Limit one court supervision for serious driving offenses.
- A moving violation conviction before age 18 generates a Secretary of State warning letter to the parent and teenager.
- A moving violation conviction that occurs within the first year of licensing will result in a six-month extension of the passenger limitation, which allows only one unrelated passenger under age 20.
- Two moving violation convictions occurring within a 24-month period results in a minimum one-month driver's license suspension. Suspension length is determined by the seriousness of the offenses and the driver's prior driving history. An additional driver's license suspension will result for each subsequent moving violation following the initial suspension.
- Suspended drivers must attend a remedial education course, may be retested and must pay a \$70 reinstatement fee.

Full Licensing Phase — Drivers Ages 18-20

- No age-related restrictions apply except in cases where a driver fails to move from the Initial Licensing Phase to the Full Licensing Phase.
- Cell phone use while driving is prohibited for drivers under age 19, except in the case of an emergency to contact a law enforcement agency, health care provider or emergency services agency.

Sanctions

- Limit one court supervision for serious driving offenses.
- Two moving violation convictions occurring within a 24-month period results in a minimum one-month driver's license suspension. Suspension length is determined by the seriousness of the offenses and the driver's prior driving history. An additional driver's license suspension will result for each subsequent moving violation following the initial suspension.
- Suspended drivers are required to pay a \$70 reinstatement fee.

Answers (from page 3)

Parent Questionnaire:

1. False (Traffic crashes are the **leading** cause of death among young people ages 15-20.)
2. True
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. False (For the first 12 months, drivers under 18 are limited to one unrelated passenger under age 20).
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True

Teen Questionnaire:

1. False (Driving is a privilege not a right.)
2. True
3. False (Nighttime driving restrictions for drivers under age 18 are Sun.-Thurs., 10 p.m.-6 a.m.; Fri.-Sat., 11 p.m.-6 a.m.)
4. True
5. False (Must remain traffic conviction-free to graduate to the next licensing level.)
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. True
10. True

Chapter 2

Preparing to Drive

50 Hours in the Car With My Parents?!?

A lack of behind-the-wheel experience puts teens at a greater risk of being involved or killed in a vehicle crash. The more they practice, the better they will handle different situations on the road. The instruction permit phase of a GDL requires teens to spend 50 hours of driving, including 10 hours at night, with a parent/legal guardian or a responsible adult age 21 or older with a valid driver's license.

The 50 hours of driving practice may seem like a lot, but during the nine-month permit phase, this requirement will provide ample time for teen drivers to practice driving in a variety of situations, at different locations and at varying times of the day. This experience will help them become more confident and improve their driving skills so they are prepared when it's time to get a driver's license.

Follow these tips for safe driving:

- Get to know your car.
- Always wear your safety belt and make sure all passengers are wearing safety belts.
- Drive sober (the blood-alcohol concentration (BAC) limit for persons under 21 is .00).
- Ride with sober drivers.
- Drive defensively.
- Avoid distractions — focus on your driving.
- Obey all traffic rules, signs, signals and markings.
- Be alert and anticipate what other drivers might do.
- Be careful at all intersections — think ahead.
- Don't load up your car with more passengers than allowed by law.
- Don't get stressed out.
- Don't exceed the posted speed limit or drive faster than you can handle.
- Don't let friends drive your car.
- Don't use your cell phone while driving.

50 Hours in the Car With My Teen?!?

Teaching your teen how to drive takes patience and your full attention. If either of you is tired, angry, distracted or not feeling well, it's best to postpone the driving lesson. Practice when you are both alert and ready to pay attention to each other.

Follow these tips to make driving time with your teen positive and productive:

- Set a good example when you drive. Obey all traffic laws and drive courteously. Wear your safety belt and make sure all other passengers also are wearing theirs.
- Be enthusiastic. Most teens are excited about getting their driver's license. Don't make the learning experience seem like a chore.
- Provide a safe vehicle for practice sessions.
- Take your teenager for driving practice under various seasonal conditions and practice different skills.
- Be a careful and supportive teacher. Your new driver will make mistakes along the way. Keep the learning experience manageable and positive for your teen.
- Use positive reinforcement. When your teen is doing well, let him/her know. When he/she makes a mistake, use it as a chance to teach, not punish.

- Sit so your left hand can be placed on the steering wheel to help guide the new driver if necessary.
- Give directions well in advance. First direct where, then state the action to take (e.g., “At the second intersection turn left”). Check traffic conditions on all sides yourself.
- Avoid the use of terms with possible double meaning (e.g., say “that is correct” instead of “that is right”).
- For each new maneuver, guide the new driver through two or three practice trials, then allow the teen to practice without specific assistance or direction.
- Move to a safe place and park for lengthy discussions or performance reviews.
- Never place yourself or other drivers in dangerous situations. Do not attempt to practice a skill unless you and your teen are comfortable that it can be completed safely.
- Inform your teen what to do in case of an accident (i.e., call police, exchange insurance information).
- Discuss and sign the Parent-Teen Driving Contract (see page 23) with your teen.
- Take your teenager to get a driver’s license only when you and your teenager feel the time is right.

Before You Turn the Key

Choose a mid-size or full-size car with an automatic transmission for your teen to practice driving. Avoid small cars, if possible. Small cars do not afford as much protection in a crash. Sports cars and muscle cars may encourage speeding. New drivers should not be overwhelmed by their vehicle. Driving mistakes in areas such as steering and braking are only magnified in a vehicle that is too large, too powerful or has large blind spots.

Before you begin a practice session:

- Check around the car. Make sure the tires have sufficient air and all lights and signals are working.
- Check the owner’s manual for details on your car’s controls, their locations on the dashboard and operations.
- Check the ventilation before you start driving. Adjust the heating, cooling or airflow as necessary to make you comfortable.

All drivers in Illinois must carry liability insurance, which covers personal injury and property damages of other drivers if you are involved in an accident. Safe drivers are rewarded with lower premiums and high-risk drivers pay a greater share of insurance costs. If you are convicted of a traffic offense or involved in a traffic accident involving personal injury or death, that information will go on your Illinois driving record. Insurance companies may access your driving record, which may adversely affect your insurance premiums.

Practice Commentary Driving

Commentary driving is the practice of verbally calling out each step needed to complete a maneuver. Commentary driving may be awkward at first, but it is the most valuable tool you have for checking your teen’s progress. Read the traffic picture aloud. Describe anything that may affect your path of travel. For example, when approaching a red light say, “red light ahead, check mirrors, ease off accelerator, apply brake.” Take this guide along and use the lists of steps under each skill as a guide.

Your teen should practice commentary driving from the passenger seat before actual driving lessons begin. Also, have your teen begin to judge traffic signals and stopping distances as a passenger. He/she should call out points where it would be safe to stop if the light were to turn yellow and at what point it would be safer to proceed through the intersection. When driving, a parent can call out steps while demonstrating a skill. Student drivers should begin commentary as they become comfortable with a skill.

Chapter 3 Learning the Skills to Drive

Following are specific driving skills teens should practice with their parents in the vehicle. What you teach your teen driver should agree with what is taught by the driving instructor. If you teach something differently than the instructor, your teenager may be confused. If your teen insists that your instructions are different from the teacher's, contact the driving instructor to be sure you are correct. Do not teach shortcuts or improper procedures.

Before you start the car, fasten your safety belt and make sure the car is in Park (P).

When you start the car, as a safety precaution, step on the brake; turn the key to Start. After the car starts, check to see that all red warning lights are off.

Skill 1: Starting and Stopping

Objective: To smoothly control the car when starting and stopping.

Where to practice: Have several sessions in a parking lot before practicing on the street.

What to practice:

When moving the car:

- Step on the brake.
- Release parking brake if on.
- Shift to Drive (D).
- Check mirrors and blind spots.
- Release foot brake.
- Re-check traffic; accelerate.

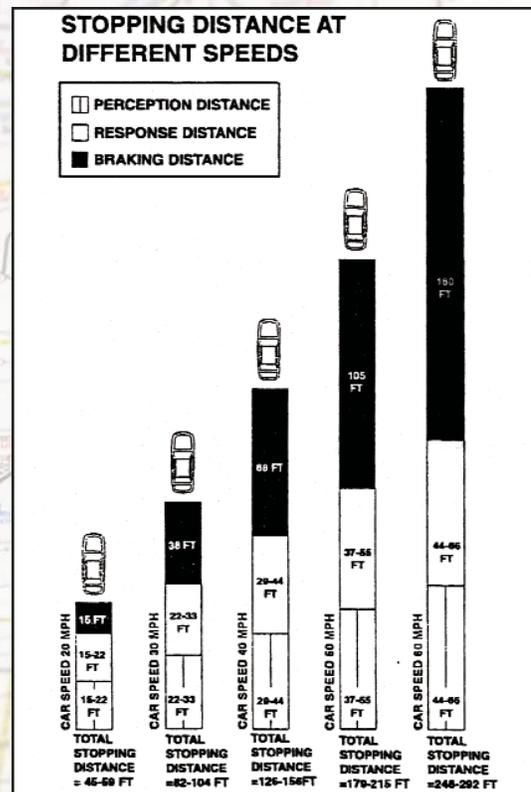
When stopping the car:

- Check mirrors before you stop.
- Brake smoothly until you stop.
- Don't take your foot off the brake until you put the transmission in Park (P) and set the parking brake.

Lesson Completed:

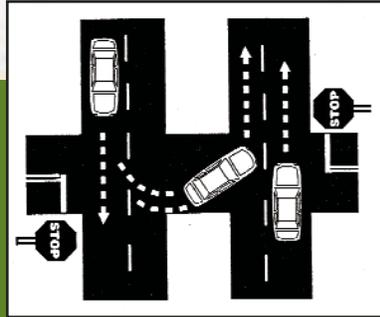
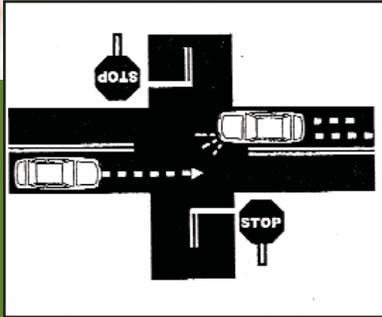
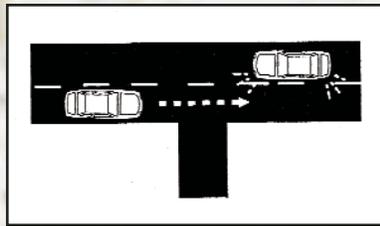
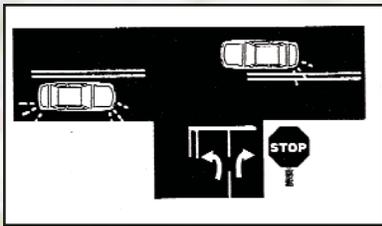
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Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____



TIPS

- Get used to the brakes of each car you drive in an open parking lot. Brake "sensitivity" may be different in your family car than the driver education car.



Skill 2: Turning

Objective: To make accurate left and right turns from both a stopped position and while moving.

Where to practice: Start this lesson in a quiet, open area such as a parking lot, then move into a neighborhood where you can make four turns within a few blocks. Finally, practice crossing multiple lanes of traffic, including shared left-turn lanes.

What to practice: Because left turns are easier to make than right turns (as long as there is no oncoming traffic), begin by making 10-12 left turns, then 10-12 right turns from a stopped position. Next, practice both turns while moving. On each turn:

- Decide who should yield the right-of-way (who should go first if there are other cars on the road).
- Use signals.
- Check mirrors and blind spots.
- Control speed (10-15 mph).
- Search the intersection and identify a gap in traffic.
- Use hand-over-hand steering.
- Choose a path and follow it accurately.

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

TIPS

- When driving in a city, apply the turn signal about four to five seconds before an intersection. New drivers tend to signal too early, which may confuse other drivers. Once you are sure there is a safe gap in traffic, accelerate and make your turn. Don't hesitate once you are in the middle of the intersection.
- Look ahead to where your car will be in 20 to 30 seconds. Looking "through" the turn you are going to make or the intersection you are going to cross will help you see potential problems and plan your responses.
- Where there are multiple left-turn lanes, you must turn into the lane corresponding to the same lane from which you turned.
- Don't make a habit of staring straight ahead. Good drivers frequently glance in every direction, watching for trouble.

Before you start the car, fasten your safety belt and make sure the car is in Park (P).

When you start the car, as a safety precaution, step on the brake; turn the key to Start. After the car starts, check to see that all red warning lights are off.

Skill 3: Backing Up

Objective: To move the car precisely where you want it to go – in reverse.

Where to practice: First practice off the street, in a driveway or in a parking lot. When you feel confident backing up, practice in street situations with little or no traffic.

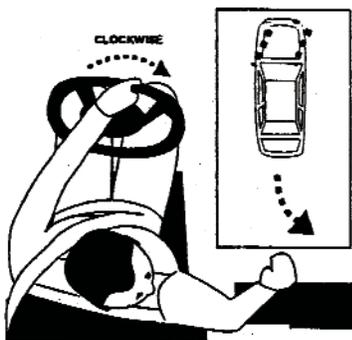
What to practice:

- Check for traffic, pedestrians, parked cars and low stationary objects behind you.
- Turn your head to look out the rear window. Don't rely on your mirrors.
- Release pressure on the brake just enough to let the car creep backward slowly. The idling speed in a car with automatic transmission is usually enough to move the car backward without giving it gas.
- Place your right arm at the back of the passenger seat and look through the rear window. Place your left hand at the top of the steering wheel (see illustration). When you want to change directions, move your hands in the direction you want the rear of the car to go.
- Make small corrections to the steering wheel.
- Keep your foot in light contact with the brake while the car is moving backward (ride the brake).
- Glance quickly to the front and sides to check traffic then continue looking through the rear window as you brake smoothly.

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____



When backing to the right, make sure you have room on the left side. The front of your car will swing wide to the left.



When backing to the left, make sure you have room on the right side. The front of your car will swing wide to the right.

TIPS

- Never back up faster than a walking pace. When you get close to an object, back up inch by inch.
- Never back up on an expressway. If you miss your exit, continue to the next exit.

Skill 4: Changing Directions

Objective: To learn where, when and how turns may be made and to make turns efficiently, even in tight spots.

Where to practice: Use a variety of driveways and roadways on which turns are legal.

What to Practice:

- Evaluate the traffic flow to decide where and when to turn.
- Apply the turn signal.
- Check blind spots.
- Continually check traffic.
- Choose a path of travel and follow it.
- Control speed smoothly.

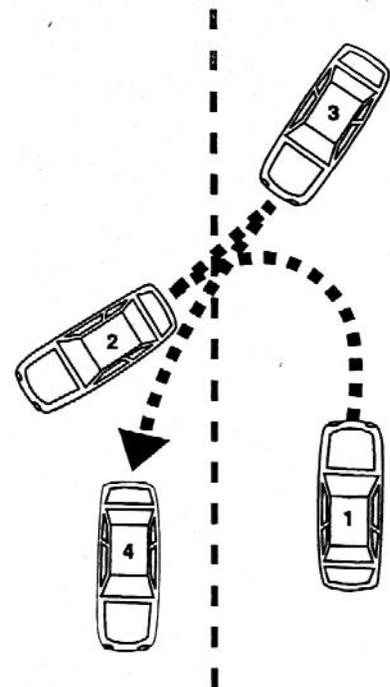
Practice each of these turns in different locations:

- 3-point turns (see illustration).
- Turn around by pulling into a driveway on the left side of the street.
- Turn around by pulling into a driveway on the right side of the street.
- Backing into a driveway on the right side of the street.
- U-turn in the middle of the block (where legal).

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____



TIPS

- Because large vehicles have a larger turning radius, allow more time and space to make turns in vans and other large vehicles.
- Never make a 3-point turn near the top of a hill, on a curve, near an intersection or close to trees or fire hydrants.

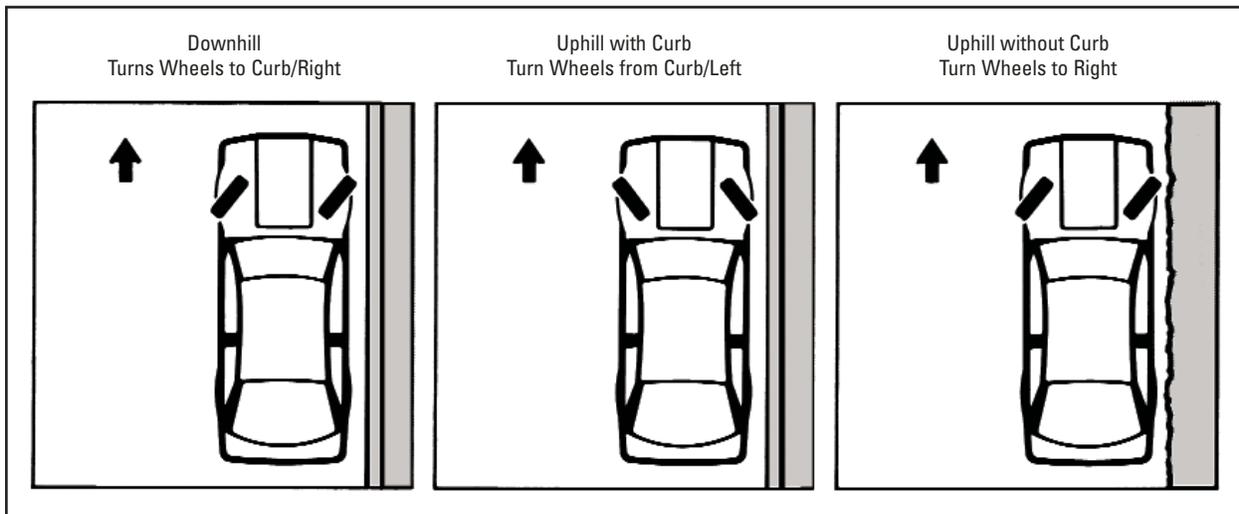
Before you start the car, fasten your safety belt and make sure the car is in Park (P).

When you start the car, as a safety precaution, step on the brake; turn the key to Start. After the car starts, check to see that all red warning lights are off.

Skill 5: Parking

Objective: To park the car in a perpendicular, angle and/or parallel parking space smoothly and consistently, and to get the car out of the parking space in the same way.

Where to practice: Start by practicing away from other vehicles in large parking lots with perpendicular spaces. Then move on to angle and parallel parking. Finally, practice each type of parking next to other cars.



What to practice:

- Check for cars, pedestrians or other obstacles in your way.
- Use your turn signal and vehicle position to communicate to traffic behind you that you will be parking.
- Put the car in a good position before turning into the parking space.
- Move at a slow, consistent speed.
- Stay in line with your target destination.
- Maintain a safe distance from other parked cars.
- Straighten out your car and tires.
- Set the parking brake when parking on an incline.

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

TIPS

- Before opening your door to get out, look in your mirrors and check your blind spot. Exit from the curb side whenever possible.
- Don't park in spaces reserved for persons with disabilities — a violation carries a minimum \$250 fine.

Skill 6: Establishing Right-of-Way

Objective: To determine which driver must yield the right-of-way in different situations.

Where to practice: Begin on roads with light traffic. After demonstrating the ability to “read” traffic and yield properly, practice on highways and in heavy traffic.

What to practice:

Practice yielding the right-of-way in these situations:

- When making a right turn on red (after stopping).
- At a stop sign or flashing red signal (after stopping).
- When turning left on red (after stopping) from a one-way street onto another one-way street.
- When there is more than one driver at a 4-way stop. The first driver to stop should be the first to go. If more than one car arrive at the same time, the one on the right has the right-of-way.
- When two cars come to an uncontrolled intersection (no signs/signals) at the same time. The one on the right has the right-of-way.
- When making a left turn, yield to oncoming traffic.
- When there is a MERGE sign, yield to through traffic.
- Even if you have a green light, yield if there are still vehicles in the intersection.
- When emerging from an alley, building, private road or driveway (after stopping).

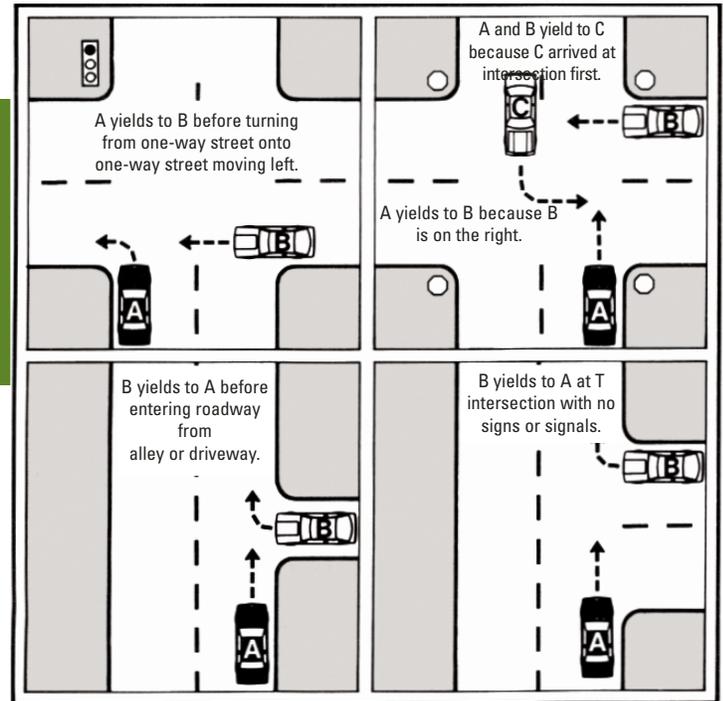
Also, yield in the following special situations:

- For police or emergency vehicles with sirens or flashing lights. The law requires you to pull to the right side of the road and stop until the vehicle passes.
- When approaching a stopped school bus with its stop arm extended. Passing a stopped school bus with its stop arm extended carries a three-month driver’s license suspension and a minimum \$150 fine.
- For authorized road construction or maintenance vehicles with flashing yellow lights.
- When a funeral procession enters an intersection, even if you have a green light.

Lesson Completed:

Parent’s Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen’s Initials: _____ Date: _____



TIPS

- If another driver isn’t following the right-of-way rules, give the driver the right-of-way to avoid an accident.
- If you are making a left turn, oncoming traffic has the right-of-way.
- When a light turns green, only proceed when the intersection is clear.
- When the same lane is used for both entering and exiting a highway, let the vehicle entering the highway go first.

Before you start the car, fasten your safety belt and make sure the car is in Park (P).

When you start the car, as a safety precaution, step on the brake; turn the key to Start. After the car starts, check to see that all red warning lights are off.

Skill 7: Changing Lanes

Objective: To safely enter and leave lanes of moving traffic.

Where to practice: Start by pulling away from and parking next to curbs. Then change lanes on residential streets, rural two- and four-lane roads, city streets, open highways with two to six lanes and limited access highways.

What to practice:

- Check mirror(s) to make sure there is enough space between you and the traffic behind you.
- Apply your turn signal. When changing lanes to the left, check your left blind spots; when changing lanes to the right, check your right blind spots. Check for blind spots out the side windows rather than out the rear window.
- Change lanes smoothly and try to maintain constant space.
- Cancel your turn signal once the lane change is complete.

Position your mirrors so you can see well when changing lanes.

- Rearview mirror: Center the view out of the rear window, including as much of the roadway behind the car as possible. The bottom of the mirror should be level with the bottom of the rear window.
- Outside mirror: Arrange the view to include a small portion of the side of the car, with the main view in the mirror extending down the side of the car to the rear.

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

TIPS

- Always change lanes one at a time. Shooting across several lanes at once is dangerous.
- Make sure space between cars ahead and behind in your intended lane is large enough before checking your blind spots.
- Keep the wheel straight while you check your blind spots. Anxious student drivers sometimes pull the wheel to the side as they turn to check their blind spots. Parents: Get ready to grab the wheel in case this happens.
- Don't change lanes unless absolutely necessary.
- The faster you are driving, the less you need to turn the wheel to change lanes.

Skill 8: Managing Intersections

Objective: To “read” traffic correctly and move confidently through intersections.

Where to practice: Begin in an area that is not congested, such as a quiet neighborhood. As you gain experience, attempt more complex roadways such as rural highways and city intersections.

What to practice: The parent can quiz the student on the different meanings of street signs, traffic signals and pavement markings before setting out. While driving, answer the following questions out loud about each intersection as you approach it. Talk about what adjustments you should make based on your answers, and then make those adjustments.

- Am I traveling uphill or downhill?
- Is an intersection marked by signs or signals?
- Are oncoming drivers controlled by signs or signals?
- Where is my greatest danger coming from?
- Are there pedestrians?
- Are there any environmental factors?
- What lane should I be in?
- How many lanes are there?
- Are there any turn islands?
- Does the width of the road change?

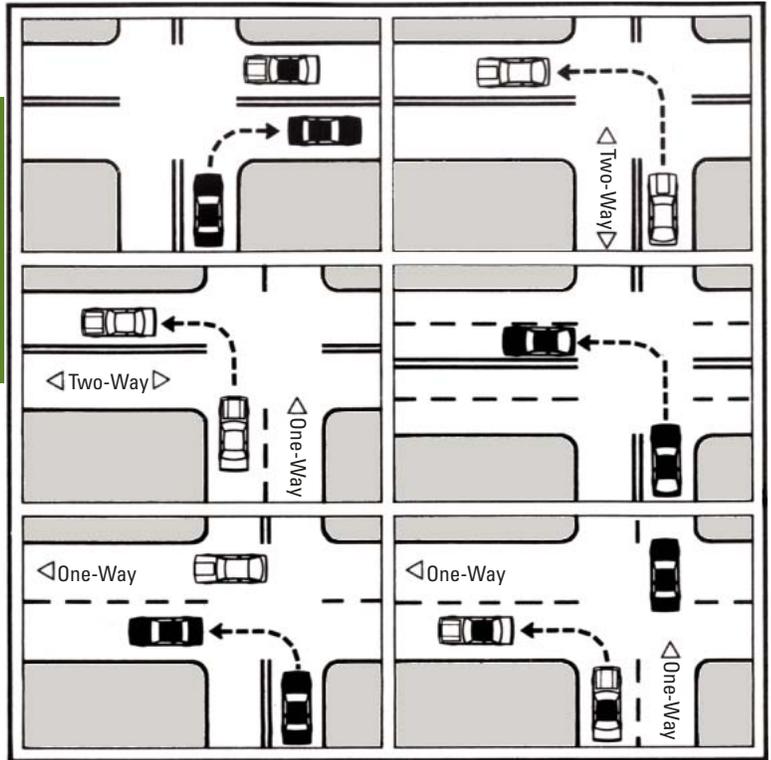
Scan traffic at an intersection:

- Check the rearview mirror before and after every turn.
- Check left, then front, then right, preferably when you can see four to six seconds in each direction.
- Just before entering the intersection, check left, then front, then right again.
- New drivers tend to focus straight ahead. Emphasize scanning constantly. Look for “clues” to find hard-to-see residential intersections. Street signs, crossing power lines, yellow curbing, bus stops and newspaper vending machines all may indicate upcoming intersections, especially in residential areas.

Lesson Completed:

Parent’s Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen’s Initials: _____ Date: _____



TIPS

- When waiting at an intersection to make a left turn, keep your wheels facing straight ahead. If your car is rear-ended, you won't be pushed into oncoming traffic.
- Watch for pedestrians. Most pedestrians involved in car crashes are hit as they first step into the street.

Before you start the car, fasten your safety belt and make sure the car is in Park (P).

When you start the car, as a safety precaution, step on the brake; turn the key to Start. After the car starts, check to see that all red warning lights are off.

Skill 9: Following Other Vehicles

Objective: To keep a following distance of at least four to six seconds behind the car in front of you.

Where to practice: Use residential roads, rural two- and four-lane roads, city streets and open highways with two to six lanes of traffic.

What to practice: Practice keeping a four-second following distance behind the car in front of you at speeds below 30 mph. At speeds of more than 30 mph keep at least a six-second following distance. When road and/or weather conditions are bad, increase your distance to a six- to eight-second count.

To check your following distance in front:

- Select a fixed object on the road ahead, such as a sign, tree or overpass.
- When the vehicle ahead of you passes the object, begin counting “one-thousand-one, one-thousand-two, etc.”
- If you reach the object before you finish saying “one-thousand-four,” you are following too closely.

Monitor the distance of the driver behind you:

- Check your rearview mirror frequently for tailgaters.
- Leaving room in front of your car allows the driver behind you to pass.
- Leaving room in front of your car allows you to brake slowly and avoid being rear-ended by the driver behind you.

Vehicle Speed	Approximate Feet Vehicle Will Travel in One Second	Four-Second Rule Distance
25 mph	37 feet	148 feet back
35 mph	52 feet	208 feet back
45 mph	66 feet	264 feet back
55 mph	81 feet	324 feet back

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

TIPS

- Slow down when the driver in front of you slows down to maintain your four- to six-second following distance.
- Increase your following distance when following trucks, buses, motorcycles, driver education vehicles, emergency vehicles or vehicles with out-of-state license plates.



Skill 10: Defensive Driving

Objective: To avoid danger by recognizing danger signs early and to communicate with other drivers.

Where to practice: Begin on simple roads with little traffic. As you perform better, increase the complexity of the roads and traffic conditions you choose.

What to practice:

Assessing other drivers to determine your strategy and distance:

- What is the type of vehicle? Does the vehicle have out-of-state license plates? The driver may not be familiar with the area.
- Is the driver young, old?
- Is his/her driving out of control? Is the driver weaving in and out of traffic, straying out of his/her lane, etc.?
- Is the driver obeying the rules of the road?
- Has the driver left his/her turn signal on? He/she is not paying careful attention to his/her driving.
- Is the driver tailgating or driving in others' blind spots?
- Is the driver using his/her lights and horn to communicate?
- Is the driver distracted using a cell phone, talking with other passengers, eating, etc.?

Assess the vehicles around you:

- Buses and trucks require more room to maneuver, especially when turning corners. They are slow to stop/start and have larger blind spots.
- City buses/taxis may expect the right-of-way when pulling away from a curb.
- Cars covered with dirt or snow may have trouble seeing well.

Communicate with other drivers:

- Use eye contact to tell drivers and pedestrians you see them.
- Use lane position to show which way you may move or turn.
- Use speed to communicate your plan to stop or turn. Speed also may indicate aggressiveness of another driver.
- Use turn signals five seconds before making a change of direction.
- Use headlights when using windshield wipers (during rain, snow) and during low-light conditions (fog, dusk, dawn) — it's state law.
- Tap brake lights several times to warn traffic behind you to slow or stop.
- Tap (not blast) horn to alert other drivers.
- Use hand signals if your car's signal lights aren't working.
- Watch behind you. Check the rearview mirror before and after braking.

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

TIPS

- Be aware at crosswalks and around parked cars to make sure pedestrians, bicyclists and animals don't dart out in front of you.
- Check in both directions even if you are crossing a one-way street.
- Don't assume a vehicle with its turn signal on is going to turn until the driver starts executing the turn.

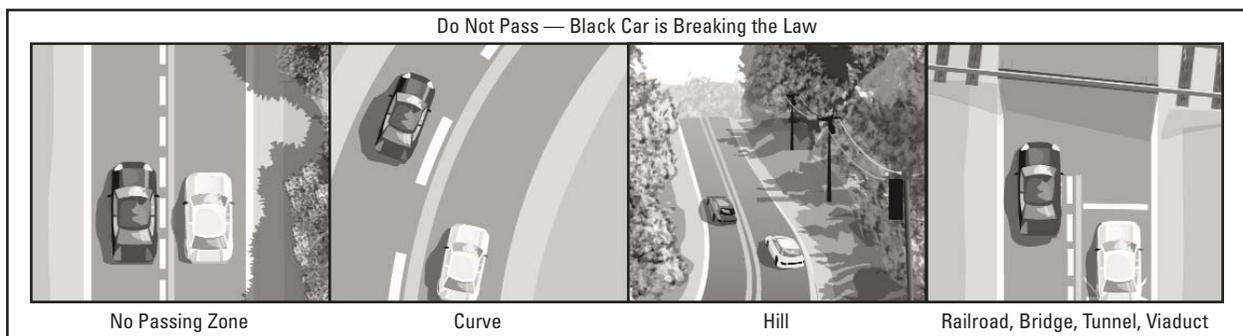
Before you start the car, fasten your safety belt and make sure the car is in Park (P).

When you start the car, as a safety precaution, step on the brake; turn the key to Start. After the car starts, check to see that all red warning lights are off.

Skill 11: Assessing Highway Conditions and Passing

Objective: To identify highway conditions and change speed, position or path as necessary.

Where to practice: On different highways with various traffic conditions and at various times of day.



What to practice:

- Check traffic before entering a highway.
- When entering a highway, find a gap in traffic then accelerate to the pace of existing traffic.
- React to highway signs, signals and pavement markings.
- Leave yourself a way out (drive defensively).
- Plan your exit well in advance; get into the proper lane early.
- Use your turn signal and tap your brake to tell others you are exiting.
- Use extreme caution when passing on a two-lane highway. Do not pass on a hill or curve or in a no-passing zone. Make sure you can clearly see ahead to determine if there is oncoming traffic before passing.
- Do not speed up when being passed. Move a little to the right and be prepared to slow down if the passing driver suddenly views a problem ahead while passing.

Adjust speed for:

- Passing vehicles
- Curves
- Unpaved roads
- Animals
- Hills
- Roadside business areas

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

TIPS

- Parents — It is much safer to practice passing on a multi-lane highway (two lanes going the same direction) before passing on a two-lane highway.
- If there is a vehicle immediately in front of the vehicle you want to pass, DO NOT pass.
- Make sure you see the vehicle you just passed in your rearview mirror before you move back into the original lane.



Skill 12: Handling Adverse Driving Conditions

Objective: To learn how to react to difficult and unexpected situations on the road.

Where to practice: In bright sun, at night and in rain, fog and snow.

What to practice:

When visibility is reduced:

- Decrease your speed.
- Use the defroster.
- Leave more space all around your car for maneuvering.

Using your lights:

- At night, use the high-beam headlights when legal.
- In glare, use a visor or wear sunglasses.
- In fog, slow down, use only your low-beam headlights.
- In rain, slow down, use the wipers, use your headlights, and leave a space cushion between you and other drivers.

When traction is reduced:

- Increase space around your car for maneuvering.
- Increase your following distance.
- Don't brake and steer at the same time unless you have anti-lock brakes.

Avoid locking wheels:

- In rain, reduce speed.
- In snow, increase following distance.
- In ice, whenever possible, don't drive.

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

TIPS

- If a winter storm is coming, prepare your car with necessary safety items. Don't drive unless absolutely necessary!
- If you drift off the road and onto the shoulder, don't slam on the brakes or jerk the steering wheel suddenly. Instead, let up on the gas, stay off the brake, and gradually guide the wheels back on the road.

Chapter 4

Is Your Teen Ready to Drive?

Driving Practice Checklist

Starting Vehicle

- Checks seat adjustment and mirror.
- Fastens safety belt.
- Checks traffic in all directions by turning head.
- Uses rearview mirrors.
- Starts smoothly, uses good posture and uses signals.
- Finds and correctly uses all control devices in vehicle.
- Does not allow conversation to interfere with safe operation of vehicle.

Steering

- Holds steering wheel with hands approximately at 9 and 3 o'clock positions.
- Keeps elbow, hand and arm inside vehicle.
- Uses hand-over-hand technique to return wheel to straight-ahead position.
- Maintains an even course; does not wander within driving lane.

Lane Observance/Parking

- Stays in proper lane at all times.
- Allows sufficient space between vehicle and other vehicles.
- Provides sufficient space when returning to driving lane after passing.
- Yields right-of-way when right-of-way belongs to other driver.
- Stops more than 5 feet from bumper of vehicle ahead at intersection.
- Positions vehicle within 12 inches of curb or edge of roadway when parallel parking.

Speed

- Drives at reasonable speed for conditions and traffic flow.
- Obeys school speed limits in posted zones.
- Adjusts speed prior to making a turn.

Turn Signals/Lane Changes/Braking

- Gives proper signal, left or right, in adequate amount of time (100 feet-urban; 200 feet-rural) prior to turning.
- Cancels signal upon completion of turn or lane change.
- Turns into proper lane.
- Does not scrape curb or median when turning.

Stop Signs/Traffic Lights/Yield

- Stops before marked stop line, marked or unmarked crosswalk, or before entering the intersection if there are no crosswalks or stop lines.
- Stops 10 feet before proper stopping point.
- Stops vehicle motion completely when required.
- Obeys traffic signal including arrows.
- Waits until signal turns green before moving when at a red traffic signal.
- Reduces speed when approaching a flashing yellow light.
- Reduces speed enough to see traffic conditions and is prepared for evasive action, if necessary.

Backing

- Turns head to right to watch the rear when backing.
- Looks to rear at all times while backing, except the last 5 feet.
- Backs in a fairly straight line without stopping for any corrections.
- Does not exceed approximately 5 mph.
- Does not scrape or hit curb and stays within appropriate lane lines.

Interstate Driving/Railroad Crossings

- Adjusts to proper speed on entrance ramp.
- Adjusts speed as necessary for smooth merge onto interstate.
- Does not drive on shoulder of interstate while merging on or off.
- Makes proper signal when changing lanes.
- Stops vehicle prior to railroad crossing arms.
- Looks and listens in both directions for trains.
- Proceeds across tracks when safe to do so.



Frequently Asked Questions

Have GDL programs been effective in other states, and is it necessary in Illinois?

Traffic crashes are the leading cause of death among young people ages 15-20. In 2005, drivers ages 15-20 accounted for 12.6 percent of all drivers involved in fatal crashes, yet this group accounts for just 6 percent of the driving population nationally. Recent studies show that a comprehensive GDL program can reduce teen fatal crashes. A study released by the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety estimates that Illinois' new GDL laws could reduce fatal crashes involving drivers age 16 by 38 percent.

Do the new provisions of Illinois' GDL Program raise the minimum age at which an individual may obtain a driver's license?

No. Age 16 remains the age at which a person who has successfully completed a driver education program may apply for a driver's license. The graduated system establishes additional requirements during the instruction permit phase, with the goal of producing better-skilled 16-year-old drivers.

Why do GDL laws limit the number of passengers in a car driven by a teen?

Passenger restrictions reduce the likelihood of a young, inexperienced driver being distracted by a car full of teens. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, for teenage drivers, the presence of one passenger almost doubles the fatal crash risk compared with driving alone. With two or more passengers, the fatal crash risk is five times as high as driving alone. The new law extends the passenger limitation time to 12 months, or until the license holder turns 18, whichever occurs first.

What happens if a new driver is caught violating the passenger limitation rule?

If a driver is in violation of the passenger limitation rule, the driver, as well as all passengers in the vehicle, may be ticketed.

Won't the earlier driving restriction times on nights and weekends prevent me from getting a job or going to after-school activities?

Exemptions in the law allow new drivers to drive to and from employment or school-sanctioned

activities outside the restriction times.

Will I lose my driver's license if I am convicted of violating the nighttime driving restrictions?

Your driver's license will be suspended if you are convicted of violating the new nighttime driving restrictions.

If my teenager is driving, who can be ticketed if passengers are not wearing safety belts?

If the driver is under age 18, he/she may be ticketed for any passenger under age 19 who is not wearing a safety belt. In addition, any front-seat passenger age 16 or 17 who is not wearing a safety belt may be ticketed. It is at the discretion of the law enforcement officer whether to cite back-seat passengers age 16 or 17 who are not wearing safety belts.

If I get a traffic ticket while I have my graduated driver license will I lose my license?

During the initial and full licensing phases prior to age 21, a moving violation conviction occurring before age 18 generates a warning letter to the parent/legal and teenager. A moving violation conviction occurring within the first year of licensing will result in a six-month extension of the passenger limitation. Two moving violation convictions occurring within a 24-month period results in a minimum one-month driver's license suspension. Any person under age 21 who receives court supervision for possession, consumption, purchase or receipt of alcohol will receive a three-month driver's license suspension. A conviction for possession, consumption, purchase or receipt of alcohol will result in a one-year driver's license suspension.

What happens if I get a traffic ticket during the permit phase or initial licensing phase of the GDL program?

During the permit phase, a moving violation conviction results in a nine-month waiting period before applying for a driver's license. If the conviction is received by the Secretary of State's office after the driver has moved to the initial licensing phase, the driver will be remanded back to the permit phase. A letter will be sent to the driver and the parent/guardian indicating the change in driving status.

Drivers in the initial licensing phase (usually drivers ages 16 and 17), must remain conviction free for the final six months before moving to the next phase. If a new driver receives a conviction during this six-month period, he/she will not be able to move to the next phase of the program until he/she is conviction-free for a full six months or until age 21, whichever occurs first.

My driving privileges have been suspended or revoked and I am under age 18. Am I eligible for a driving permit?

A driver under age 18 who has a suspended or revoked driver's license in Illinois may be eligible for a Restricted Driving Permit, depending on the circumstances of the suspension or revocation. For more information, call the Secretary of State Administrative Hearings Department at 217-782-7065.

What happens if a new driver is caught street racing?

Any driver, regardless of age, convicted of street racing results in a minimum 12-month driver's license revocation.

What are the proper procedures to withdraw/reinstate my consent to drive for my child who is under age 18.

To withdraw consent to drive for a driver under age 18, the parent/guardian who signed the application giving the driver permission to obtain a driver's license must send a notarized letter to the Secretary of State indicating that they wish to withdraw consent for the minor to hold an Illinois driver's license.

To reinstate a minor's driving privileges after

consent to drive has been withdrawn, the parent/guardian who withdrew consent must send a notarized letter to the Secretary of State indicating that they wish to have the child's driving privileges reinstated in the State of Illinois. The minor driver must visit a Secretary of State Driver Services facility and retake the vision, written and driving exams, and pay the appropriate fee in order to be reissued an Illinois driver's license.

How do I know if my teen is ready for a license?

When your teenager drives well enough to pass the driving test for a license, ask yourself the questions below. You may have overlooked some practice or knowledge your youngster needs:

- Have we discussed alcohol, drugs and driving?
- Does my teen know what to do if he/she is riding with a friend who has been drinking?
- Have we practiced in heavy city traffic?
- Have we practiced on one-way streets and at intersections with 3-way signals?
- Have we practiced using a left-turn center lane?
- Have we practiced on small country roads, on gravel roads with potholes and on hills?
- Have we practiced in bad weather?
- Have we practiced at night?
- Have we practiced entering, exiting and driving on a freeway?
- Have we discussed what to do if an emergency occurs?
- Have we discussed what to do if an accident occurs?
- Do you feel that your teen can do all the above in a car by himself/herself?
- Does my teenager know I can cancel his/her license at any time, for any reason?

Chapter 5

Applying for a Driver's License

Completion of Driver Education Training

When you have completed the behind-the-wheel portion of driver education and your training was administered by your local high school, the Illinois State Board of Education will notify the Office of Secretary of State that you have completed training. The Secretary of State will indicate this notification of completion on your driver's license record if you have received a passing grade in at least eight courses during the previous two semesters. Any student under age 18 who drops out of high school cannot have the notation indicating completion placed on his/her driver's license record unless 1) the instructor has written verification of enrollment in a GED or alternative program, 2) the student has a GED, 3) the student, prior to dropping out, received passing grades in at least eight courses in the previous two semesters, or 4) the student has written consent from his/her parent/legal guardian and the regional superintendent. The local superintendent or chief school administrator may waive conditions deemed in the best interest of the student or dropout. Successful completion of driver education may be verified by accessing the Illinois State Board of Education's Web site at www.isbe.state.il.us/students.

Applying for Your Driver's License

To apply for your driver's license before reaching age 18, you must:

- Bring your instruction permit and acceptable forms of identification (see page 24) to a Driver Services facility at the time of application. Notification of your completion date must have been received from the Board of Education or the Secretary of State and appear on your driver's license record.
- Present written certification from your parent/legal guardian or, if there is no parent/legal guardian that you have a minimum of 50 hours of behind-the-wheel practice time, including 10 hours at night, and are sufficiently prepared and able to safely operate a motor vehicle. A Affidavit/Consent to Drive form (page 27) will be mailed after you are issued an instruction permit.

An applicant applying for a driver's license or ID card for the first time in Illinois must present one document from each of Group A, B, C and D on page 24.

Cooperative Driver Testing Program

High school students who successfully complete an accredited driver education course of classroom and behind-the-wheel instruction with a grade of A or B may not be required to take a duplicate road test at the time they apply for a driver's license. The course must include a minimum of 30 hours of classroom training and six hours of behind-the-wheel training. Each student also must pass a road test that meets minimum standards established by the Secretary of State's office, either during the driver education course or at the time of application for the driver's license. The program is voluntary, but school districts are encouraged to participate by contacting the Secretary of State's office.

First-time Illinois Driver's License/ID Card Applicant

An applicant applying for a driver's license or ID card for the first time in the state of Illinois must present one document from each of Group A, B, C and D.

Temporary Visitor Driver's License applicants are not required to present documents from Group C. Instead, they shall submit a letter on Social Security Administration letterhead, issued within 90 days prior to the date of application, verifying ineligibility for a Social Security number.

Duplicate/Corrected Driver's License/ID Card Applicant

An applicant applying for either a duplicate or corrected driver's license or ID card must present one form of identification from Group A and at least one form from either Group B, C or D. An applicant who requests a change in name, date of birth, Social Security number or gender must provide acceptable identification to create a link pertaining to the change between the previous information and the new information.

Temporary Visitor Driver's License applicants are not required to present documents from Group C. Instead, they shall submit a letter on Social Security Administration letterhead, issued within 90 days prior to the date of application, verifying ineligibility for a Social Security number.

Illinois Driver's License/ID Card Renewal Applicant

An applicant renewing a current Illinois driver's license or ID card need only present a current valid driver's license or ID card. If the applicant does not have a current driver's license or ID card, he/she must present one form of identification from Group A and at least one form from either Group B, C or D.

Temporary Visitor Driver's License renewal applicants must submit all ID documentation required for a first-time Temporary Visitor Driver's License applicant.

ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

PHOTOCOPIES ARE NOT ACCEPTED

Group A Written Signature	Group B Date of Birth	Group C Social Security Number	Group D Residency/Personal Data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cancelled Check (within 90 days) CDTP Certification Form Court Order Credit Card (major brand@) Driver Education Certificate (Blue Slip) Government Driver's License Government ID Card Illinois Driver's License (current) Illinois ID Card (current) Medicare Card with suffix A, J, H, M or T Military Service Record (DD214) Mortgage or Installment Loan Documents Out-of-State Driver's License/ID Card (current) Passport (valid U.S. or foreign) Social Security Card U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — I-551 (Alien Registration Card) — I-688 (Temporary Resident Card) — I-688A (Employment Authorization Card) — I-688B (Employment Authorization Card) — I-766 (Employment Authorization Card) — I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) with Valid Passport U.S. Military Driver's License U.S. Military ID Card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption Records Birth Certificate (must be original or certified by a Board of Health or Bureau of Vital Statistics within the United States or by the U.S. State Department, U.S. Territories or Canada.) Court Order (Change of birth date) Official Grade School/High School Transcript Illinois Driver's License (current) Illinois ID Card (current) Military Service Record (DD214) Naturalization Certificate Passport (valid with complete date of birth) Social Security Award Letter (primary beneficiary only) U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Forms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — I-551 (Alien Registration Card) — I-571 (Refugee Travel Document) — I-688 (Temporary Resident Card) — I-688A (Employment Authorization Card) — I-688B (Employment Authorization Card) — I-766 (Employment Authorization Card) — I-797 (Notice of Action Status Change) — I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) with Valid Passport U.S. Military Driver's License U.S. Military ID Card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illinois Driver's License Record Illinois ID Card Record Military Service Record (DD214) Social Security Award Letter (primary beneficiary only) Social Security Card (issued by Social Security Administration) U.S. Military Driver's License U.S. Military ID Card 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of residency may be, but are not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Lease Agreement — Utility Bill — Vehicle Registration Card — Voter Registration Card
<p>Current forms of identification with an Illinois street address which do not appear on the list of unacceptable identification may also be used to verify residency. Documents listed in Groups A, B or C and other forms of identification not listed as unacceptable may be used to verify personal data.</p> <p>For a name change, the identification must be a document that provides a link to the established driver's license/ID file.</p> <p>After review of all identification presented, Secretary of State facility management has the right to accept or refuse any document.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group B documents must contain the applicant's full name and date of birth and must be verifiable. To be verifiable, it must be possible to contact the regulatory authority to confirm authenticity of the document. @Acceptable major credit cards are American Express, Diners Club, Discover, Master Card & Visa. A certified copy is a document produced by the issuing jurisdiction, which has an embossed seal or an original stamped impression. Foreign birth certificates are accepted as "proof" if accompanied by any other item listed in Group B.
<p>Unacceptable Identification Documents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bond Receipt or Bond Card Business Card Check Cashing Card Club/Fraternal Membership Card College or University Identification Card Commercially produced (non-State or unofficial) ID Card Firearms Owner ID Fishing License Handwritten ID/Employment Card Hunting License IDPA (Public Aid) Card Instruction Permit/Receipt Insurance and/or Bail Bond Card Library Card Temporary Driver's License Traffic Citation (Arrest Ticket) Verification by family member other than Father, Mother or Legal Guardian Verification by non-family member other than High School Driver Education Instructor or Secretary of State Personnel Video Club Membership Card Wallet ID Unlicensed Financial Institution Loan Papers 			



JESSE WHITE • ILLINOIS SECRETARY OF STATE

PARENT-TEEN DRIVING CONTRACT

As a condition of obtaining my driver's license, and as witnessed by my parent(s) or legal guardian(s), I hereby agree to the following rules. Failure to abide by any of these rules may result in the loss of my driving privileges for a period of time to be determined by my parent(s) or legal guardian(s):

- I will obey all traffic laws and drive with caution and patience, observing the rules of the road as I have been taught. These laws include but are not limited to speeding and improper passing of a school bus.
- I will safely move over to the side of the road when encountering an oncoming emergency vehicle.
- I will always wear my safety belt while driving, as required by law. I also will make sure my passengers wear their safety belts.
- For the first 12 months I have my license, I understand that the law allows me to have only one passenger in my vehicle under age 20 unless the additional passenger is a sibling, stepsibling, child or stepchild of mine.
- Unless my parents say otherwise, my parents and I are the only people allowed to drive my vehicle. There are absolutely no exceptions to this rule.
- I will never drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and I will never accept a ride from anyone who is under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
- I will not make or receive cell phone calls or text messages while driving.
- I will observe the nighttime driving restrictions of 11 p.m. to 6 a.m., Friday and Saturday, and 10 p.m. to 6 a.m., Sunday through Thursday. I am responsible for calculating the time it will take me to drive home and plan my evening accordingly.
- I will not be a distracted driver. I will not play music at an excessive level, change dials on the radio or CD player, or eat food and drink beverages while I am driving my vehicle.
- I will always be a courteous driver. I will not become impatient or angry and will not fall victim to road rage.
- I will not throw anything out of my vehicle, as this is both illegal and dangerous to other drivers.
- I will take every possible step to make sure my vehicle is in good operating condition. These steps include but are not limited to checking the tires, brakes, mirrors and headlights before operating the vehicle. It also includes ensuring that the front and rear license plates are properly displayed and that the vehicle registration renewal sticker is properly adhered to the rear license plate.
- If stopped by a law enforcement officer I will conduct myself in a respectful manner. I will present to the officer my driver's license and insurance card. I will keep my hands on the steering wheel and remain in the vehicle unless otherwise directed by the officer.
- If I am stopped by law enforcement or issued a traffic ticket I will notify my parent(s) or guardian(s) immediately.

If I violate any of the rules in this contract, I understand and accept that my parent(s) have the authority to take away the car keys for a period of time to be determined by them. (For example: One week for the first rule violation, two weeks for the second rule violation, etc). I understand that my parent(s) have the legal authority to take away my driving privileges up until the time I turn age 18 by contacting the Secretary of State's office.

Driver Signature

Date

Parent/Legal Guardian Signature

Parent/Legal Guardian Signature

Important Note: This contract is not a requirement for a teen to obtain a driver's license. It is not an official document of the Office of the Secretary of State and it is not a legal document accepted or used by the office. Rather, the contract is a recommendation from the 2006-2007 Illinois Teen Driver Safety Task Force as a way to encourage safe and responsible driving. It is an issue solely between the parent(s) and teen driver.



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
 DRIVER SERVICES DEPARTMENT

FIELD SERVICES
 2701 S. DIRKSEN PKWY.
 SPRINGFIELD, IL 62723
 217-782-7044
 www.cyberdriveillinois.com

AFFIDAVIT / CONSENT FOR MINOR TO DRIVE

I, _____, Driver's License/ID Number _____,
Name

Telephone Number _____

State and affirm that I am legally responsible for the below mentioned minor:

_____, Driver's License/IP Number _____,
Name Date of Birth

and that my relationship to the above-mentioned minor is:

Parent/Legal Guardian, Other Responsible Adult

If other responsible adult, explain relationship: _____

I hereby certify and give my written consent to the Secretary of State for the issuance of a driver's license to the minor named on this affidavit. I certify that the above-mentioned minor has had 50 hours of behind-the-wheel practice time, including 10 hours of night-time driving and that the minor is sufficiently prepared and able to safely operate a motor vehicle.

Under penalties as provided by law pursuant to Section 1-109 of the Code of Civil Procedure (735 ILCS 5/1-109), the undersigned certified that the statements set forth in this instrument are true and correct, except as to matters therein stated to be on information and belief, and as to such matters the undersigned certified as aforesaid that he/she verily believes the same to be true.

Signature: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, 20____.

Notary Public

My commission expires _____

**PLACE NOTARY
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