



ILLINOIS

GDL

PARENT-TEEN DRIVING GUIDE

GRADUATED DRIVER LICENSING PROGRAM

SECRETARY of STATE | ALEXI GIANNOULIAS



As Secretary of State, I am committed to protecting the well-being of novice, teen drivers by ensuring they receive the instruction, training and practice they need to navigate the roadways safely and responsibly.

This Parent-Teen Driving Guide has been designed as a tool to help parents observe and instruct their teen drivers during the instruction permit phase of licensing. Teens must log a minimum of 50 hours of practice driving, including 10 at night. The hours of practice driving can be completed with their parents or a responsible adult age 21 or older. It takes time and practice to learn how to be a good driver, and this guide is helpful to both parents and their teen drivers.

This guide also outlines the provisions of Illinois' Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) program, which increases driving privileges for safe and responsible drivers in various phases. 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 part of any successful GDL program. Working as a team, we can ensure that our newest, youngest drivers are well-prepared to enjoy a lifetime of safe and responsible driving.

Alexi Giannoulias
Secretary of State



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter 1 — Illinois' GDL Program

Questionnaires	3
GDL Phases	4

Chapter 2 — Preparing to Drive

50 Hours in the Car with My Parents?	6
50 Hours in the Car with My Teen?	6
Before You Turn the Key	7
Practice Commentary Driving	7

Chapter 3 — Learning the Skills to Drive

Skill 1: Starting and Stopping	8
Skill 2: Turning	9
Skill 3: Backing Up	10
Skill 4: Changing Directions	11
Skill 5: Parking	12
Skill 6: Establishing Right of Way	13
Skill 7: Changing Lanes	14
Skill 8: Managing Intersections	15
Skill 9: Following Other Vehicles	16
Skill 10: Defensive Driving	17
Skill 11: Assessing Highway Conditions and Passing	18
Skill 12: Handling Adverse Driving Conditions	19

Chapter 4 — Is Your Teen Ready to Drive?

Driving Practice Checklist	20
What To Do When Stopped by Law Enforcement	21
Frequently Asked Questions	22

Chapter 5 — Applying for a Driver's License

Completion of Driver Education Training	24
Applying for Your Driver's License	24
Cooperative Driver Testing Program	24
Parent-Teen Driving Contract	25
Affidavit/Consent for Minor to Drive	26
50-Hour Practice Driving Log	27

Chapter 1

Illinois' GDL Program

Illinois' Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) 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 for young people ages 15 to 20. About 20% of all licensed 16-year-olds are in a vehicle crash, and their chance of dying in a crash is roughly three to five times higher than drivers in their 30s, 40s, and 50s. Programs like Illinois' GDL have significantly lowered these numbers. In fact, Illinois has seen teen driving fatalities drop over 50% since the new GDL provisions took effect more than 15 years ago.

Young drivers often crash because they lack the experience and tend to take more risks. To address this issue, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and other traffic safety organizations recommend that states have a three-tier graduated driver licensing program. Illinois' GDL Program has become a national model for other states.

Illinois' GDL Program does not increase the minimum age for getting a license. A teen can get their license at age 16 if they successfully complete an approved Driver Education Program and the Instruction Permit Phase.

A person age 18 to 20 who does not take an approved Driver Education Course must successfully complete a six-hour Adult Driver Education Course to get their driver's license.

Parents and teens can test their knowledge of the GDL Program by answering the questions on the next page. (Answers on page 5.)



Parent Questionnaire:

1. Traffic crashes are the third leading cause of death for young people ages 15 to 20.
 True False
2. Safe drivers get lower insurance premiums, while high-risk drivers pay more for insurance.
 True False
3. Illinois' GDL Program requires parents to spend 50 hours of practice driving, including 10 hours at night, with their teens behind the wheel.
 True False
4. Parents or legal guardians can withdraw consent for their teen to drive at any time before the teen turns 18.
 True False
5. It is a crime to provide alcohol to anyone under age 21 or to allow underage consumption at your home.
 True False
6. During 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 not have any traffic convictions to graduate through the licensing phases of the GDL Program.
 True False
8. Drivers under age 18 have nighttime driving restrictions from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. on weekdays and from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. on weekends.
 True False
9. A driver under age 18 who gets a traffic ticket must appear before a judge with a parent or guardian to receive court supervision.
 True False
10. A parent or guardian of a driver under age 18 can access their teen's driving record online for free.
 True False

Teen Questionnaire:

1. Driving is considered a right rather than a privilege.
 True False
2. Cellphone use while driving is illegal for all drivers.
 True False
3. Drivers under age 18 have nighttime driving restrictions from 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. on weekdays and from midnight to 6 a.m. on weekends.
 True False
4. A teen driver can only have one traffic conviction per each licensing phase to move to the next phase.
 True False
5. A teen driver and all passengers must wear safety belts.
 True False
6. A teen caught driving without an instruction permit before or during the permit driving phase cannot get a driver's license until they are age 18.
 True False
7. For the first 12 months of licensing or until a teen turns 18, they can only have one unrelated passenger under age 20 in the vehicle.
 True False
8. Drivers under age 21 caught driving with any trace of alcohol or drugs in their system will lose their driver's license.
 True False
9. A conviction of two traffic violations in a 24-month period results in a minimum one-month driver's license suspension.
 True False
10. Speed is a factor in most teen driver crashes that result in death.
 True False

Graduated Driver Licensing Phases

Instruction Permit Phase — Drivers Age 15

- Parent or legal guardian consent required to get 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. to 6 a.m.; Fri.-Sat., 11 p.m. to 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 infractions, underage alcohol convictions or court supervisions during the nine-month permit phase.
- Number of passengers is limited to one in the front seat and the number of safety belts in the back seat.
- Cellphone or wireless use while driving, including a hands-free device, 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 get court supervision for a traffic violation, a driver must appear in court with a parent or 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.
- A person under age 18 who has any unresolved traffic citations may not be issued a driver's license until the citation is resolved.
- Driver's License Suspension for Nighttime Driving Restriction Violation — Persons under the age of 18 who violate the nighttime driving restriction may have their driving privileges suspended.

Initial Licensing Phase — Drivers Ages 16 to 17

- Parent or legal guardian must certify that a minimum of 50 hours of practice driving, including 10 hours at night, have been completed.
- Parent or legal guardian must accompany teen to provide written consent to get 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. to 6 a.m.; Fri.-Sat., 11 p.m. to 6 a.m. (local curfews may differ).
- Must maintain a conviction-free driving record for six months before turning 18. A traffic conviction during the Initial Licensing Phase may extend restrictions beyond age 18.
- 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.
- Cellphone or wireless use while driving, including a hands-free device, 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 get court supervision for a traffic violation, a driver must appear in court with a parent or 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 warning letter from the Secretary of State to the parent and teen.
- 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 will result 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.
- Driver's License Suspension for Nighttime Driving Restriction Violation — Persons under the age of 18 who violate the nighttime driving restriction may have their driving privileges suspended.

Full Licensing Phase — Drivers Ages 18 to 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.
- Cellphone or wireless use while driving, including a hands-free device, 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 will result 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. to 6 a.m.; Fri.-Sat., 11 p.m. to 6 a.m.)
4. False (Must remain traffic conviction-free to graduate to the next licensing level.)
5. True
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 you at a greater risk of being involved or killed in a vehicle crash. The more you practice, the better you will handle different situations on the road. The Instruction Permit Phase of a GDL requires you to spend 50 hours of driving, including 10 hours at night, with your parent or legal guardian or a responsible adult age 21 and 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 you to practice driving in various situations, at different locations and at varying times of the day. This experience will help you become more confident and improve your driving skills so you are prepared when it is time to get your driver's license.

Follow these tips for safe driving:

- Get to know your vehicle.
- 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 have more passengers in your vehicle 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 vehicle.
- Don't use your cellphone or text 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 are also wearing theirs. Don't text or talk on your cellphone.
- 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 teen 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.
- Make positive remarks frequently.

- Sit so your left hand can be placed on the steering wheel to help guide your teen 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 your teen through two or three practice trials, then allow your 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 25) with your teen.
- Take your teenager to get a driver’s license only when you and your teenager believe the time is right.

Before You Turn the Key

Choose a mid- to full-size vehicle with an automatic transmission for your teen to practice driving. Avoid small vehicles, if possible. Small vehicles do not afford as much protection as mid- to full-size vehicles 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, is too powerful or has large blind spots.

Before you begin a practice session:

- Check around the vehicle. Make sure the tires have sufficient air and all lights and signals are working.
- Check the owners manual for details on your vehicle’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 damage to 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. Your teen 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 that 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 your teen insists that your instructions are different from the teacher's, contact the driving instructor to be sure you are correct. Don't teach shortcuts or improper procedures.

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

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

Skill 1: Starting and Stopping

Objective: To smoothly control the vehicle 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 vehicle:

- 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 vehicle:

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

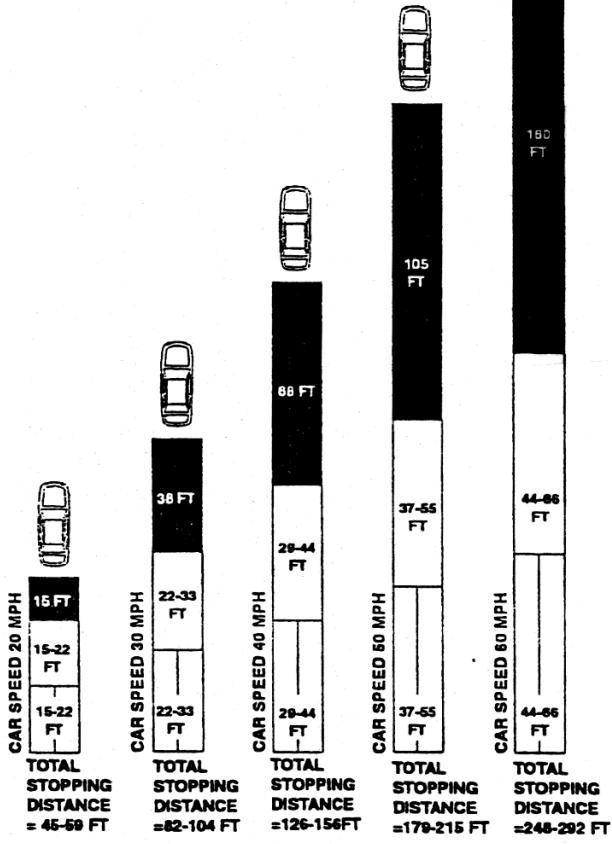
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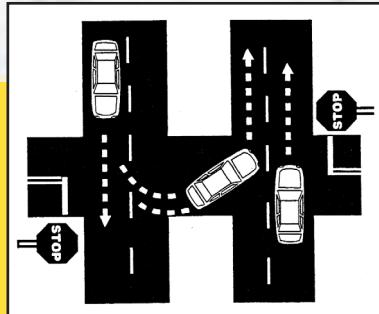
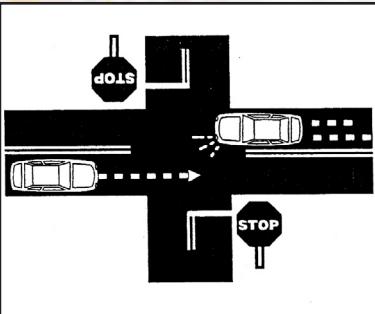
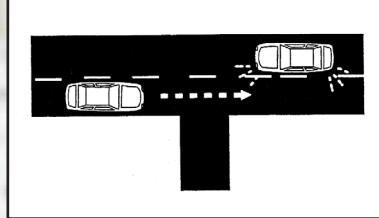
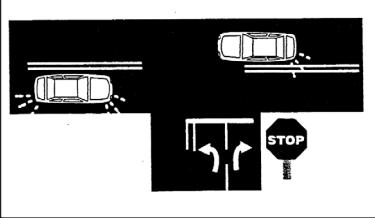
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Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

STOPPING DISTANCE AT DIFFERENT SPEEDS

- PERCEPTION DISTANCE
- RESPONSE DISTANCE
- BRAKING DISTANCE





Skill 2: Turning

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

Where to practice: Start this lesson in a quiet, open area, such as a parking lot, and 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 and 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 vehicles 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 vehicle 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 vehicle, fasten your safety belt and make sure the vehicle is in Park (P).

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

Skill 3: Backing Up

Objective: To move the vehicle 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.

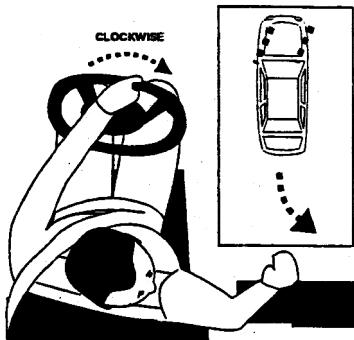
What to practice:

- Check for traffic, pedestrians, parked vehicles and low-stationary objects behind you.
- Turn your head to look out the rear window. Do not rely on your mirrors or back-up cameras.
- Release pressure on the brake just enough to let the vehicle creep backward slowly. The idling speed in a vehicle with automatic transmission is usually enough to move the vehicle 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 vehicle to go.
- Make small corrections to the steering wheel.
- Keep your foot in light contact with the brake while the vehicle 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.

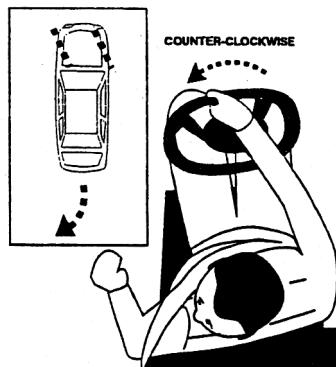
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Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____



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



When backing to the left, make sure you have room on the right side. The front of your vehicle 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.

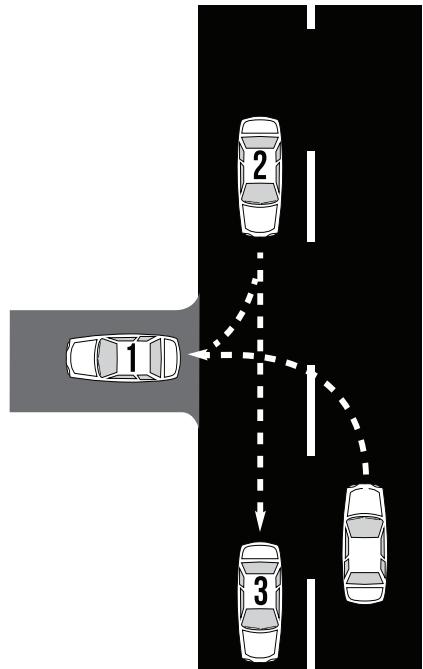
Where to practice: Use a variety of driveways and roadways on which turns are legal.

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:

- Three-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 three-point turn near the top of a hill, on a curve, near an intersection, or close to trees or fire hydrants.

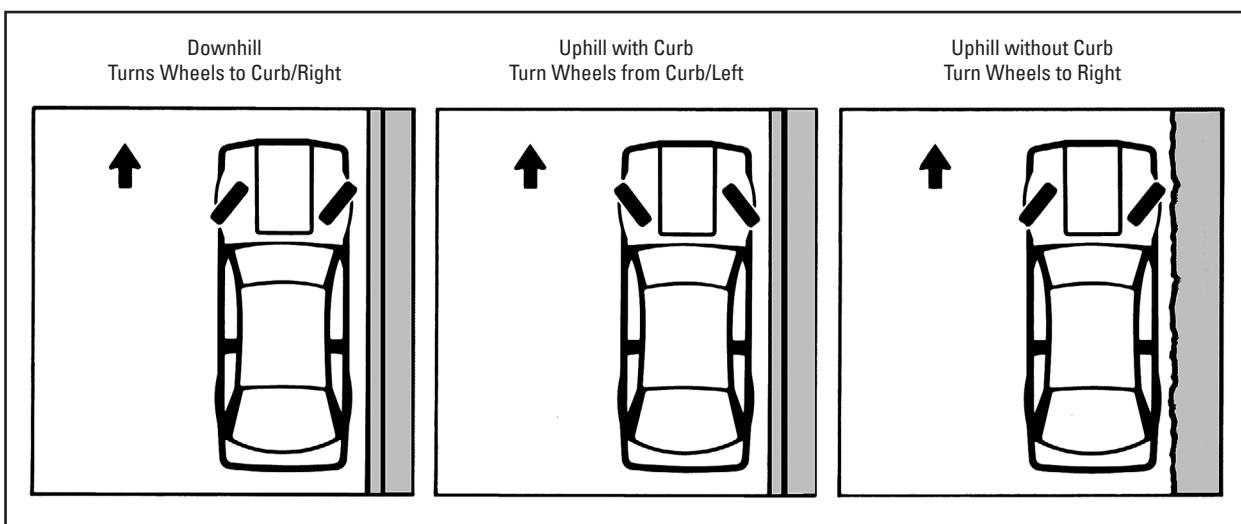
Before you start the vehicle, fasten your safety belt and make sure the vehicle is in Park (P).

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

Skill 5: Parking

Objective: To park the vehicle in a perpendicular, angle and/or parallel parking space smoothly and consistently and to get the vehicle 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 vehicles.



What to practice:

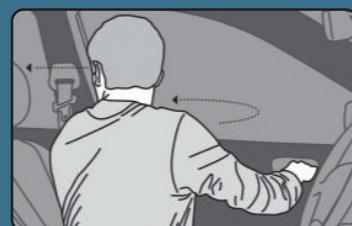
- Check for vehicles, pedestrians or other obstacles in your way.
- Use your turn signal and vehicle position to communicate to traffic behind you that you will be parking.
- Put the vehicle in a good position before turning into the parking space.
- Move at a slow, consistent speed.
- Stay in line with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

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

TIPS



- After parking and before opening vehicle doors, a motorist should first check for bicyclists. Drivers should consider reaching with their right hand to open the vehicle door as this gives them a better opportunity to check their surroundings for on-coming vehicles and bicyclists.
- Do not 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 entering an intersection with a flashing yellow arrow.
- 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 four-way stop. The first driver to stop should be the first to go. If more than one vehicle arrive at the same time, the one on the right has the right of way.
- When two vehicles 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).

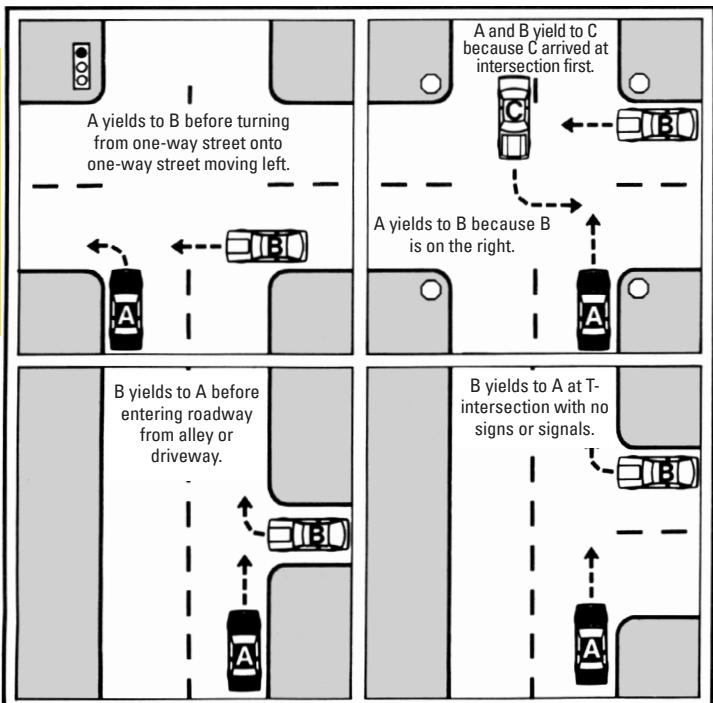
Also, yield in the following special situations:

- For pedestrians at a designated crosswalk.
- 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 a crash.
- 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 vehicle, fasten your safety belt and make sure the vehicle is in Park (P).

When you start the vehicle, step on the brake; turn the key to Start. After the vehicle 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 vehicle 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 vehicle, with the main view in the mirror extending down the side of the vehicle to the rear.

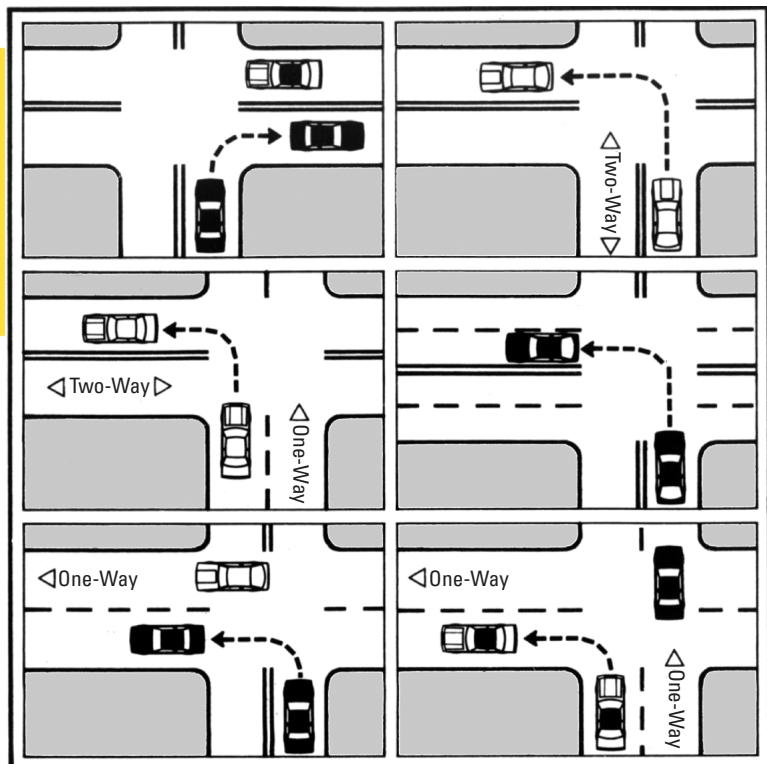
Lesson Completed:

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 vehicles 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.
- Do not 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.

TIPS

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

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

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

When you start the vehicle, step on the brake; turn the key to Start. After the vehicle 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 vehicle 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 three-second following distance behind the vehicle 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-three," 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 vehicle allows the driver behind you to pass.
- Leaving room in front of your vehicle 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	Three-Second Rule Distance
25 mph	37 feet	111 feet back
35 mph	52 feet	156 feet back
45 mph	66 feet	198 feet back
55 mph	81 feet	243 feet back
65 mph	96 feet	288 feet back
70 mph	103 feet	309 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, motor-cycles, 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 their driving out of control? Is the driver weaving in and out of traffic, straying out of their lane, etc.?
- Is the driver obeying the rules of the road?
- Has the driver left their turn signal on? They are not paying careful attention to their driving.
- Is the driver tailgating or driving in others' blind spots?
- Is the driver using their lights and horn to communicate?
- Is the driver distracted using a cellphone, 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 or start and have larger blind spots.
- City buses or taxis may expect the right of way when pulling away from a curb.
- Vehicles 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 vehicle's signal lights aren't working.
- Watch behind you. Check the rearview mirror before and after braking.

TIPS

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

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

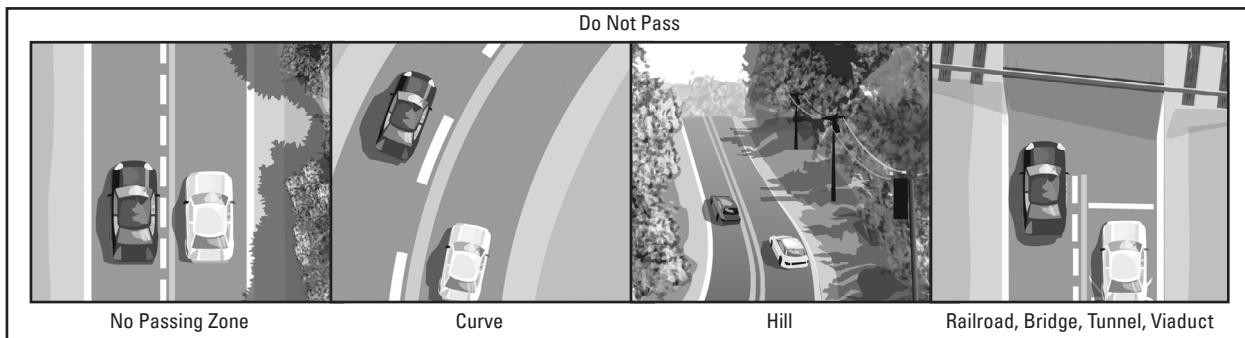
Before you start the vehicle, fasten your safety belt and make sure the vehicle is in Park (P).

When you start the vehicle, step on the brake; turn the key to Start. After the vehicle 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. Don't 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.
- Don't 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 entire 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 vehicle 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 vehicle 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, do not drive.

Lesson Completed:

Parent's Initials: _____ Date: _____

Teen's Initials: _____ Date: _____

TIPS

- If a winter storm is coming, prepare your vehicle 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 and 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 and 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 and Yielding

- 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 and 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.





Proper Action When Stopped by Law Enforcement

If you're stopped by police, follow these guidelines:

- Pull over safely.
 - Slow down and pull over to the right-hand shoulder of the road.
 - If there's no shoulder or it's too narrow, find the next safest location to pull over.
 - Don't slam on the brakes or stop in traffic.
 - Steer clear of stopping on bridges, curves, next to guardrails, concrete walls, medians or areas where other vehicles can't pass easily.
 - Try not to stop too close to the solid white line, as this could put you in danger of oncoming traffic.
- Stay in your vehicle and keep both hands visible on the steering wheel until the officer tells you what to do next or the traffic stop is complete.
- Be prepared for the officer to approach from either side of your vehicle.
- Don't get out of your vehicle unless the officer asks you to. Exiting your vehicle can be perceived as aggressive behavior and a threat to the officer's safety.
- Provide required documents. When asked, give the officer your driver's license, registration and proof of insurance. If they are in your glove box or on your cellphone, let the officer know and then follow their instructions before reaching for them.
- If the police vehicle is unmarked or you can't clearly identify the driver as law enforcement, turn your hazard lights on and drive slowly below the speed limit. You can either:
 - Pull over at a well-lit, busy location, or
 - Drive to the nearest police station and try to attract the attention of a uniformed officer, or
 - Call 9-1-1.
- If you are stopped at night, it's okay to turn on your vehicle's interior light.

- Be aware that you may have committed a minor traffic violation without knowing it. Your vehicle may have a problem you're not aware of, or it may look like one used in a serious crime. Officers usually wait until they have your driver's license, vehicle registration and insurance card to explain why they stopped you.

If you receive a ticket or are arrested, follow these guidelines:

- Don't argue about the stop or the reason for the ticket with the officer. If you believe the ticket is unfair or you didn't commit an offense, you can address it in traffic court later.
- Sign the ticket if issued. Signing doesn't mean you admit guilt; it just acknowledges you received the ticket.
- Cooperate with the officer. If you're suspected of impaired driving, refusing to submit to breath, urine, blood or performance tests can result in the loss of your driving privileges.
- Don't resist arrest if you're arrested.

You deserve to be treated with respect by law enforcement officers. If you believe an officer has acted inappropriately during a traffic stop or encounter, report their behavior to their superiors as soon as you can. Officers must provide their names and badge numbers if you ask. You can file a written complaint with the agency's internal affairs division or civilian complaint board. Police officers are legally required to document all traffic stops, which includes obtaining your name and address for data collection.

Frequently Asked Questions

Has the GDL Program been effective in Illinois?
Traffic crashes are the leading cause of death among young people ages 15-20. Drivers ages 15-20 account for approximately 13% of all drivers involved in fatal crashes, yet this group accounts for just 6.4% of the driving population. Studies estimate that GDL programs can reduce teen crash fatalities from 12% to 38%. In Illinois, teen driving fatalities have dropped by nearly 51% since the new GDL provisions took effect in January 2008.

Does Illinois' GDL Program raise the minimum age at which an individual can obtain a driver's license?

No. Age 16 remains the age at which a person who has successfully completed a Driver Education Program can 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 vehicle driven by a teen?

Passenger restrictions reduce the likelihood of a young, inexperienced driver being distracted by a vehicle full of teens. According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, for teenage drivers, the presence of one passenger nearly 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. Illinois' GDL law requires a passenger limitation time of 12 months, or until the driver turns 18, whichever occurs first.

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

If a driver violates 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 nighttime driving restrictions.

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

The driver may be ticketed for any passenger not wearing a safety belt. The driver and all passengers are required to wear safety belts.

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

During the Initial and Full Licensing Phases prior to age 21, a moving violation conviction before age 18 generates a warning letter to the parent or legal guardian and teenager. A moving violation conviction within the first year of licensing will result in a six-month extension of the passenger limitation. Two moving violation convictions within a 24-month period will result 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 Instruction Permit Phase or Initial Licensing Phase?

During the Instruction 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 or 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, they can't move to the next phase of the program until they are conviction-free for a full six months or until age 21, whichever occurs first.

If my driving privileges are suspended or revoked before I turn age 18, can I get 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 (RDP), 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, who is convicted of street racing will lose their license for at least 12 months.

How do I withdraw my consent for my teenager to drive?

To withdraw consent for a driver under age 18, the parent or guardian who signed the application giving their teen permission to get a driver's license must send a notarized letter to the Secretary of State indicating their wishes to withdraw consent for the minor to hold an Illinois driver's license.

How do I have my teenager's driver's license reinstated after withdrawing my consent to drive?

To reinstate a minor's driving privileges, the parent or legal guardian who withdrew consent must send a notarized letter to the Secretary of State indicating their wishes to have the teen's driving privileges reinstated. The minor driver must visit a DMV facility and retake the vision, written and driving exams, and pay the appropriate fee be reissued an Illinois driver's license.

How do I know if my teen is ready to get a driver's license?

When your teen drives well enough to pass the driving test, ask yourself the questions below. You may have overlooked some practice or knowledge they need:

- Have we talked about alcohol, drugs and driving?
- Does my teen know what to do if they are riding with a friend who has been drinking?
- Does my teen know what to do if they are stopped by law enforcement?
- Have we practiced driving in heavy city traffic?
- Have we practiced on one-way streets and at intersections with three-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 vehicle by themselves?
- Does my teenager know I can cancel their license at any time for any reason?

Do I need to take the Adult Driver Education Course to get my driver's license?

In Illinois, you must complete a six-hour Adult Driver Education Course to get an Illinois driver's license if all three of the following points are true:

- You are 18, 19 or 20 years old; **and**
- You are applying for an Illinois driver's license for the first time; **and**
- You have never taken any driver education course in high school or through a commercial driving school.

Chapter 5

Applying for a

Driver's License

Completion of Driver Education Training

After you successfully complete the classroom and behind-the-wheel portions of driver education through your local high school or commercial teen driving school, the Secretary of State's office will get notified and will add a notation to your driving record.

A student under age 18 who drops out of high school can still have this completion noted on their driver's license record only if:

- The instructor has written proof of enrollment in a GED or alternative program; **or**
- They have a GED; **or**
- Before dropping out, the student passed at least eight courses in the last two semesters; **or**
- They have written consent from their parents or legal guardian and the regional superintendent.

The local superintendent or chief school administrator can waive these conditions if they are in the best interest of the student or dropout.

To check if the certificate of completion has been added to your driving record, visit <https://www.ILSOS.gov/deccheck/> or call the State Board of Education at 217-782-4321 (TTY).

Applying for Your Driver's License

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

- Bring your instruction permit and acceptable forms of identification (review inside back cover) to a DMV Service facility at the time of application. The Secretary of State's office must have received notification of your driver education completion, and the notation must be on your driving record before you can get your license.
- Present a form from your parent or legal guardian that certifies you have at least of 50 hours of behind-the-wheel practice, including 10 hours at night, and are sufficiently prepared to drive safely.

Cooperative Driver Testing Program

High school students who successfully complete an accredited Driver Education Course of classroom and behind-the-wheel instruction with a combined grade of A or B may not have to take a driving test at a facility when applying 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. Students also must pass a driving 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.



ALEXI GIANNOULIAS • 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.



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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
DRIVER SERVICES DEPARTMENT

FIELD SERVICES
2701 S. DIRKSEN PKWY.
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62723
217-782-7044
ilsos.gov

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
SEAL HERE**



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

ALEXI GIANNOULIAS • Secretary of State

Dear Parent/Guardian:

As Secretary of State, I want to take every reasonable step possible to make our roads safer and to save more lives. Unfortunately, too many young, novice drivers are killed or injured in motor vehicle crashes. Such crashes are the leading cause of death for people ages 15-20. State law requiring 50 hours of practice driving, 10 of which must be done at night, will help give young people more experience behind the wheel, in a variety of situations, helping them to become better drivers.

Please note that the 50 hours are in addition to any time spent behind-the-wheel with a driving instructor. All 50 hours must be spent with someone age 21 or older who has been licensed for a minimum of one year.

The following chart may be used to record the 50 hours of behind-the-wheel practice time, including 10 hours of nighttime driving, that your teenager must complete before obtaining a driver's license. This chart is designed solely for your convenience as a means to ensure your teen has completed the required 50 hours of practice driving.

Alexi Giannouli

Alexi Giannoulias
Secretary of State

* Total time spent practicing must equal a **MINIMUM OF 50 HOURS**.

Springfield, Illinois 62756

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Signature of Parent, Guardian or Other Responsible Adult

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Signature of Parent, Guardian or Other Responsible Adult

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ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

PHOTOCOPIES ARE NOT ACCEPTED • Documents marked with (*) are accepted for REAL ID.

All acceptable documents presented must be within acceptable timeframe, must be valid (current and unexpired) unless otherwise noted. One document may satisfy more than one Group. To ensure you have all the documents required for a REAL ID, visit <https://realid.ilsos.gov/checklist.html>.

Group A — Written Signature

- Canceled Check (dated within 90 days of application)*
- Consular Card (current* or expired less than 2 years)
- Cooperative Driver Testing Program Certificate*
- Court Order*
- Credit Card/Debit Card (major brand)*
- Driver's License/ID Card (current) issued by an agency of the U.S. government*
- Foreign Passport (current* or expired less than 2 years)
- Illinois Driver's License (current or expired less than 1 year)*
- Illinois ID Card (current or expired less than 1 year)*
- Medicare Card*
- Mortgage or Installment Loan Documents*
- Out-of-State Driver's License/ID Card (current)*
- Social Security Card*
- Temporary DL/CLP/ID Card*
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Forms — I-551 (Permanent Resident Card); I-766 (Employment Authorization Card); I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) with Valid Passport*
- U.S. Military Driver's License/ID Card*
- U.S. Military Service Record (e.g., DD214)*
- U.S. Passport (current* or expired less than 2 years)

Acceptable major brand credit cards (for signature verification only) include American Express, Diners Club, Discover, Mastercard and Visa.

Group B — Date of Birth

- Adoption Records
- Birth Certificate*
- Certified Grade/High School/College/University Transcript
- Citizenship Certificate (N560/N561)*
- Consular Card (current or expired less than 2 years)
- Consular Report of Birth Abroad*
- Court Order (Change of birth date)
- Illinois Driver's License (current or expired less than 1 year)
- Illinois ID Card (current or expired less than 1 year)
- Naturalization Certificate (N550/N570)*
- REAL ID Driver's License/ID Card (current or expired less than 1 year)
- Social Security Award Letter (primary beneficiary only)
- U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) Forms — I-551 (Permanent Resident Card); I-571 (Refugee Travel Document); I-766 (Employment Authorization Card); I-797A (Notice of Action Status Change); I-94 (Arrival/Departure Record) with Valid Passport*
- U.S. Military Driver's License/ID Card (current or expired less than one year)
- U.S. Military Service Record (e.g., DD214)
- U.S. Passport or Passport Card (current* or expired less than 2 years)
- U.S. Visa

Group B documents must include your full name and complete date of birth and must be verifiable. To be verifiable, it must be possible to contact the regulatory authority to confirm the document's authenticity. Documents marked with an [*] are also accepted to prove legal presence.

Birth Certificates must be original or certified by a Board of Health or Bureau of Vital Statistics within the U.S. or by the U.S. State Department, U.S. territories or Canada. A certified copy is a document produced by the issuing jurisdiction with an embossed seal or an original stamped impression. Foreign passports and birth certificates are accepted as proof if accompanied by any other item in Group B.

Group C — Social Security Number

- Illinois Driver's License Record (verified)
- Illinois ID Card Record (verified)
- Non-SSA-1099 Form*
- Pay stub or printed electronic deposit receipt showing your name and SSN*
- Social Security Award Letter (primary beneficiary only)
- Social Security Card (issued by SSA)*
- SSA-1099 Form*
- U.S. Military Driver's License/ID Card
- U.S. Military Service Record (e.g., DD214)
- W-2*

Group C documents must contain your name and full Social Security number. If using an Illinois driver's license or ID record, your Social Security number must have been previously verified with the SSA.

An applicant applying for a Visa/Non-Visa Driver's License is not required to present documents from Group C. Instead, the applicant must sign a declaration on the Visa/Non-Visa application that the applicant is, at the time of application, ineligible to obtain a Social Security number.

Group D — Residency

- Official Electronic Statement (dated within 90 days of application)
- Bank Statement (dated within 90 days of application)*
- Canceled Check (dated within 90 days of application)*
- Certified Grade/High School/College/University Transcript*
- Consular Card (current or expired less than 2 years)
- Credit Card Statement (dated within 90 days of application) Visa, Mastercard, American Express, Discover or Diners Club*
- Credit Report (issued by Experian, Equifax or TransUnion, dated within 12 months of application)*
- Deed/TITLE, Mortgage, Rental/Lease agreement*
- Insurance Policy (homeowner's or renter's)*
- Letter on Official School Letterhead (dated within 90 days prior to application)*
- Medical Claim or Statement of Benefits (from private insurance company or public government agency, dated within 90 days of application)*
- Official mail received from a State, County, City or Village or a Federal Government agency (must include your first and last name and complete current address) may include — Homestead Exemption Receipt; Jury Duty Notice (issued within 90 days of application); Selective Service Card; Social Security Annual Statement; Social Security Disability Insurance Statement; Supplemental Security Income Benefits Statement; Voter Registration Card*
- Pay Stub or Electronic Deposit Receipt*
- Pension or Retirement Statement*
- Phone Book, produced by a phone book publisher*
- Report Card from Grade/High School or College/University*
- Tuition invoice/official mail from college or university (dated within 12 months of application)*
- Utility Bill (electric, water, refuse, telephone land/cell, cable or gas, issued within 90 days of application)*

Group D documents must contain your full name and residence address. Documents in Groups A, B or C that contain full name and residence address may also be used for Group D. Two residency documents are required for REAL ID.

After review of all identification presented, Secretary of State management has the right to accept or refuse any document.

Both lists — acceptable and unacceptable — are subject to change.

***Documents marked with (*) are accepted for REAL ID.**

Only Consular Cards from Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Mexico are accepted as those countries issue cards in compliance with the Consular Identification Document Act.

Unacceptable Documents

• Business Card	• Fishing License	• Illinois FOID Card	• Traffic Ticket
• Club/Fraternity Membership Card	• HFS Card (Healthcare and Family Services)	• Instruction Permit/Receipt	• Unlicensed Financial Institution
• College or University ID Card	• Handwritten ID/Employment Card	• Insurance Card	• Loan Papers
• Commercially produced (non-State or unofficial) ID Card	• Hunting License	• International Driving Permit	• Vehicle Registration
• DHS Card or documents (Department of Human Services)	• Illinois Concealed Carry Card	• Library Card	
		• Personal Mail	

What you will need at the driver service facility when obtaining:

ORIGINAL PERMIT

AGE 15

- Proof of date of birth
- Proof of residency
- Instructor signed application or official letter on school letterhead

AGE 18 to 20

- Proof of date of birth
- Social Security card
- Proof of residency

LOST PERMIT

AGE 15 to 20

- Proof of date of birth
- Social Security card
- Proof of residency

ORIGINAL LICENSE

AGE 16 to 20

- Proof of date of birth
- Social Security card
- Proof of residency
- Instructor signed drive test waiver if given by instructor
- 50 hour practice log sheet
- Parent or guardian with valid identification

Please refer to the Acceptable ID Documents chart for acceptable items

For additional questions, please call:

(800) 252-8980

Toll Free IL resident

(888) 261-7864

TTY for Vehicles Department

(217) 785-3000

External State of IL inquiry



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