

Dundee-Crown Driver Education Parent Involvement Program Manual



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Illinois Graduate Drivers Licensing Program

Permit Phase Drivers Age 15

- Parent/guardian consent required to obtain an instruction permit.
- Must be enrolled in an approved driver education course, and must pass vision and written exams.
- A nighttime driving restriction is in place Sunday-Thursday, 10 p.m.-6 a.m., and Friday-Saturday, 11 p.m.-6 a.m. (local curfews may differ from the nighttime driving restriction).
- Permit must be held for a minimum of nine months.
- Must practice driving a minimum of 50 hours, including 10 hours of nighttime driving, 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 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

- Limit of one court supervision for serious driving offenses. To obtain court supervision, driver must appear in person before the presiding court with a parent or legal guardian and must also attend traffic safety school.
- Conviction of a moving violation 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 will be ineligible to obtain a driver's license until age 18.

Initial Licensing Phase - Drivers Age 16-17

- Parent/guardian must certify that a minimum of 50 hours of practice driving, including 10 hours of nighttime driving, has been completed.
- Parent/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.
- A nighttime driving restriction is in place Sunday-Thursday, 10 p.m.-6 a.m., and Friday-Saturday, 11 p.m.-6 a.m. (local curfews may differ from the nighttime driving restriction).

- Must maintain a conviction-free driving record for six months prior to turning age 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 year of licensing, or until the driver is age 18, whichever occurs first, the number of passengers is limited to one person under age 20, unless the additional passenger(s) is a sibling, step-sibling, child, or step-child 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 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 offenses. To obtain court supervision, a driver must appear in person before the presiding court with a parent or legal guardian and must also attend traffic safety school.
- Conviction of any moving violation before age 18 generates a Secretary of State warning letter to the parent and teenager.
- Two moving violation convictions occurring within 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.
- Any moving violation conviction that occurs within the first year of licensure will result in a six-month extension of the passenger limitation, which allows no more than one unrelated passenger under age 20.
- Suspended drivers are required to attend a remedial education course, may be retested and must pay a \$70 reinstatement fee.

Full Licensing Phase - Drivers 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 for persons under age 19 is prohibited 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 offenses.
- Two moving violation convictions occurring within 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.

FOR TEENS:

Rules of the Road

Not all teens are irresponsible drivers. Many people think they are because teenagers make up only 6 percent of all Illinois drivers, yet they account for **16 percent of all deaths from car crashes**. But, being a teenager doesn't necessarily mean you're an irresponsible driver.

In fact, it's the lack of experience behind the wheel, not age that puts teens at a greater risk of being involved in or dying in a car crash.

So you need to know how to beat the odds. **The more you practice driving the better you'll be at handling different situations on the road.**

Here are more ways to steer clear of trouble:

- **Drive sober.** Alcohol and drugs are illegal, slow your reactions and distort reality – and at the same time they make you think you're an awesome driver. Bad combination!
- **Ride with sober drivers.** If you're riding with a driver who has been drinking or doing drugs, you're also in danger, because 31 percent of people who die in car crashes are passengers.
- **Always wear your safety belt.** Under the new law, you can get a ticket if anyone under 18 in your car isn't wearing a safety belt – and they can get a ticket, too. So buckle up for every trip.
- **Get to know your car.** Sun visors, door locks and parking brakes are there to make it easier and safer to drive. Use them.
- **Be a defensive driver, and stay alert.** Tailgating is a stupid reason to get in a crash. Try to keep four seconds of following distance between your car and the vehicle in front of you.
- **Focus on your driving.** Don't blast the music, talk on the phone, eat, study, or put on make-up while you're driving!
- **Don't load up your car with too many friends.** The new law says: only one other person in the front seat, and only as many passengers in the back seat as there are safety belts.
- **Don't get stressed out.** Pretend everyone else on the road is a close, personal friend.
- **Check your rearview mirror before and after you brake, every time.**
- **Follow traffic safety rules and don't drive faster than you can handle.** Watch your speed!
- **Never let friends drive your car.** If they crash, you could lose money, car privileges, a friendship – even your life.

FOR PARENTS:

50 hours in the car with my teenager

The graduated licensing law requires you to spend 50 hours in the car with your teen behind the wheel. Why? Because supervised practice over an extended period of time makes teens better, safer drivers.

Don't worry, you are not expected to replace the Driver Education teacher. Your job is to help your teen practice what he/she learns and encourage him or her to develop safe habits and skills. The In-Car Guidelines (starting on page 12), written with the help of the instructors, offers suggestions on what to practice and discuss during those required 50 hours. Keep in mind, 50 hours is a minimum state requirement. We believe that **50 hours** is only a benchmark but you the parent are the best judge of your child's progress.

Here are a few tips for supervising your teen's driving practice:

- **Plan routes that allow your teen to practice different skills.** Driving to and from the same grocery store every week will not adequately prepare your teen to be a skilled, licensed driver.
- **Take your teen out for driving practice under as many different conditions as possible.** Safe drivers are experienced in responding to changing weather, visibility, traffic volume and speed.
- **Take your teen to get a license only when you and your teen feel the time is right.** Even though they are eligible to get a license after three months of holding an instruction permit, many teens may not be ready for a license that quickly. ***You need to decide when your teen has demonstrated the skills and attitude to be able to drive without an adult.*** The checklist on (page 32) can help you keep track of which skills your teen has performed well and which need more practice.
- **Set a good example when you drive.** Your teen is much more likely to be a calm and courteous driver, wear a safety belt and obey the speed limit if you do it first.
- **Provide a safe motor vehicle for practice sessions.** If your car needs a tune-up, take your teen along for a lesson in car maintenance. Now is the time to talk about the costs of having a car and whether or not your teen needs to contribute.
- **Fill out a contract with your teen that makes all your rules and consequences very clear.** You can use the Teen-parent Contract on page 10. Be sure to enforce the rules, even when your teen protests. Offer your teen praise and rewards for responsible driving.
- **Work with your teen's Driver Education Instructor.** Ask for a copy of the Driver Education curriculum. Find out how your teen is performing in class and which skills he or she needs to work on.
- **Meet with your insurance agent.** Your agent should discuss the costs, responsibilities and safety issues of driving with you and your teen. Research shows that teens who pay for a portion of the

Questions and Answers about “Graduate to Safety”

Q. Does the law raise the driving age?

A. No. The new law does require a parent or guardian to sign an official certification (page 37), under penalties of perjury, that the teen has completed 50 hours behind the wheel in order to apply for a driver’s license.

Q. Is there a chance that parents will cheat and sign the 50-Hour Certification without actually having put in the time?

A. Perhaps. But who are they cheating? If the teen is too inexperienced to judge the speed of an oncoming vehicle when making a left turn, the results could be tragic. A teen needs a responsible, caring adult to say, “We haven’t put in enough time. Let’s wait.” Investing 50 hours that could save a life is not asking too much of parents and guardians.

Q. Where is the best place to practice driving?

A. The In-Car Guidelines (page 12) gives suggestions about where to practice each skill. Start practicing in parking lots and in quiet neighborhoods. More important than where you practice is when you practice. Consider getting up early on a Saturday or Sunday morning when traffic is light.

Q. How long should practice sessions be?

A. Keep sessions short at first to minimize stress on both of you. Gradually increase the time as you become more comfortable in the car together.

Q. What are the common mistakes parents make during driving practice?

A. Too much talking, waiting too long to discuss problems, and having others in the car. These actions distract the driver.

Q. What are the most common mistakes that new teen drivers make?

A. They don’t slow down in complex situations; they tend to expect the best rather than the worst (no defensive driving); and they don’t look around often enough (poor roadway scanning techniques).

Q. We have two cars at home. Should we practice in the big one or the small one?

A. Why not both? Just make sure the teen understands and is comfortable with the location of the controls in each car before you start driving.

Q. Is it important that a teen receives practice driving on an expressway?

A. Yes, but he or she can start on slower roads and work up to highway driving. Teens should practice entering an expressway during non-peak hours before attempting to merge into rush-hour traffic. Check with your teen’s Driver Education instructor to determine when your teen is ready.

Q. Who gets a ticket if passengers aren’t wearing their safety belts?

A. A driver under age 18 is subject to a ticket if anyone under 18 in the vehicle is not wearing a safety belt. Also, all passengers under 18 are subject to a ticket if they are not wearing safety belts.

Q. What if a parent or guardian can't or won't drive with the teen?

A. The new law allows the parent or guardian to name another adult to monitor the teen's 50 hours behind the wheel. The adult must be at least 21 years old and have had a license for at least one year.

Q. What will I need to bring with me to obtain a license?

A. Bring the 50-Hour Certification form and three pieces of identification (such as your learner's permit, social security card and school ID).

The Secretary of State has recently issued stricter identification requirements. Each student will be given the requirements for identification at the conclusion of this course.

B. You should call or visit on-line the Illinois Secretary of State Driver Services facility to make sure it is open and available for a license road test. The vehicle you're using for the road test must contain all required safety equipment (see Rules of the Road book for a list of required equipment).

Q. How can we reduce our insurance costs with a teenage driver on our policy?

A. Keeping clean driving records and driving safe cars can help reduce the price of auto insurance. You also can raise your deductible limits and drop certain coverage, such as collision coverage for older cars with low cash values. Finally, check with your insurance agent to see if you can take advantage of multi-car, multi-policy and good student discounts.

Parent – Teen Practice Driving Contract

Teenagers can follow rules for responsible driving – but first they have to know what the rules are. Use the contract below to spell out your family’s driving rules and agreements, plus the consequences for breaking the rules.

For Example:

ISSUE: Paying for car, gas, insurance, etc.

Rule: *Teen pays 25% of car payment, maintenance, insurance and registration fees -- \$113.75 per month (this figure is only an example; your costs may be different)*

Agreement: *Car privileges will be suspended if no payment is made by the last day of the month. If you pay only half the amount due, you will get the car half as often.*

1. ISSUE: Curfew

Rule:

Agreement:

2. ISSUE: Using safety belts

Rule:

Agreement:

3. ISSUE: Paying for car, gas, insurance, etc.

Rule:

Agreement:

4. ISSUE: Crashes, tickets or violations, speeding

Rule:

Agreement:

5. ISSUE: Car phone, music, food in car

Rule:

Agreement:

6. ISSUE: Number of passengers in car

Rule:

Agreement:

7. ISSUE: Grades

Rule:

Agreement:

8. ISSUE: Using drugs or alcohol; riding with someone who is under the influence.

Rule:

Agreement:

9. ISSUE: Driving area limits

Rule:

Agreement:

10. ISSUE: (Fill in if you have additional issues)

Rule:

Agreement:

Signature of Teen Driver

Signature of parent(s) or Guardian(s)

Sober Driving Promise

TEEN DRIVER

I promise not to drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs, nor will I get in a car where the driver has had alcohol to drink or has used drugs. If I am ever in a situation where I need a ride home for my safety, I will call a cab, have a sober person drive me, or call you or another family member to come and get me.

X

Signature of Teen Driver

PARENT(S)/GUARDIAN(S)

I promise to pick you up if you ever call me for a ride. If I do not have a car, I will pay for a cab to bring you home. I further promise not to start a conversation about the incident at that time. I also agree to use safe driving practices, drive sober, and find alternate means home if I am ever in a situation where the driver is under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

X

Signature of Parent(s)/Guardian(s)

In-Car Guidelines

PARENTS

The following In-Car Guidelines are designed to help you supervise your teen's behind-the-wheel driving practice sessions.

Before you start:

- Read through the lesson. Discuss with your teen the route you'll take, the skills you'll work on, and the goals for the lesson.
- Ask your teen to explain how to perform the skills he or she will be practicing.
- Adjust the vanity mirror on the passenger sun visor so you can use it as a rearview mirror. Also adjust the right outside mirror for your use while your teen is driving.

While your teen is driving:

- Give simple and clear directions, such as "brake," "slow," and "cover" (lightly cover the brake with your foot, preparing to stop).
- Use a calm tone of voice.
- Watch your teen's arms – if they are not relaxed, the situation may be too hard for your teen to handle, or he or she may be getting fatigued.

If your teen does something incorrectly:

- Ask him or her to safely move the car off the road and discuss the mistake calmly.

After the practice session:

- Evaluate the session together.
- Give your teen a chance to point out his or her mistakes before you do.
- Praise your teen for what he or she did correctly and mention how to improve.
- Record your session in the 50-Hour Log.

Let the driver speak. Encourage your teen to talk about what he or she sees and plans to do while driving. This makes it much easier for you to know if your teen is observing and thinking ahead like a good driver.

Common Student Errors

1. Does not put right foot on brake before, shifting to **Drive** gear.
2. Pulls away from the curb without checking and signaling.
3. Checks the blind spot too far to the rear rather than to the side.
4. Slows down when lane changing.
5. Lane changes too soon after passing another vehicle. Should see front end of vehicle passed in rearview mirror before returning to lane.
6. Over steers when lane changing.
7. Does not slow down enough or releases the brake too soon when car in front is turning.
8. Does not slow down sufficiently for right turn off of high-speed road. Releases brake too soon, ends up on wrong side of the street.
9. Misjudges traffic space for pulling into traffic. (left turns, right turns, and crossing intersection)
10. Over steers on turns and recovers late. May steer left before a right turn.
11. Holds key too long when starting the engine.
12. Drift on two-lane road – stares.
13. Enters turns too fast. Slow down before the turn and then accelerate out of the turn.
14. Stopping late- space cushion should be allowed. You should see tires of vehicle stopped ahead.
15. Following too closely. The four-second rule should be used for beginners.
16. When right turning on red after stop, fails to check all directions for traffic.
17. Does not get completely into turn bays of fifth lane.
18. Does not turn into closest lane as required by law.
19. Fails to react to information communicated from other drivers or traffic control devices.
Example: Fails to slow down when car in front has on brake lights.
20. Using the blue slip for a permit.
21. Drives too fast for conditions, such as wet pavement.
22. Does not change gears after backing.
23. When securing the car, puts the gear selector in reverse rather than park.
24. When angle parking or in a tight situation, expect a beginner to hit the gas instead of the brake. You can put the car in neutral or brake with your left foot.
25. Has a problem maintaining a steady rate of speed.
26. May put incorrect signal on for a turn.
27. See green light and accelerates expecting traffic to respond more quickly to green light than it does.
28. Make decision very slowly. Do not assume they will switch lanes for a vehicle stopped in their lane.
29. Does not know where horn, lights, and wipers are located.
30. May stop in the middle of a turn for no reason.

A Driver Education graduate should be able to:

1. Promote the goals of the highway transportation system.
2. Enter a car and start the engine in a manner that the automobile and its passengers are prepared for a safe trip.
3. Control the speed and direction of an automobile while performing basic car movements.
4. Respond properly to read signs, signals and pavement markings.
5. As a constant practice, detect potential hazards in traffic, predict what will likely happen in regard to each danger, and make wise decisions for action based on minimum risks.
6. Adjust speed and direction of an automobile to meet conditions on various types of highways.
7. Maintain proper distance from vehicles ahead and behind.
8. Maintain proper distance from vehicles on either side.
9. Use intersections in a safe, efficient and legal manner.
10. Maintain complete control of an automobile while parking and turning around.
11. Overtake and pass other vehicles safely and efficiently.
12. Cooperate with non-motorized traffic (bicycles, pedestrians, animals) so that traffic collisions will be prevented.
13. Take actions necessary to prevent collisions when visibility is poor.
14. Adjust driving to allow for reduced friction between the tire and the road and regain control when traction is lost.
15. Effectively control an automobile in emergency situations.
16. Take proper actions to avoid traffic collisions or lower the impact of unavoidable highway crashes.
17. Accept legal and moral responsibilities at the scene of highway collisions.
18. Correct, or reduce to a minimum, the effects of temporary or permanent physical defects or limitations.
19. Control and improve personal attitudes which cause individuals to drive in an unsafe manner.
20. Do everything possible to eliminate the intake of alcoholic beverages by persons who are using streets and highways.
21. Maintain motor vehicles in a safe operating condition.
22. Plan in advance for safe and efficient travel from one place to another on highway facilities.
23. Comply with laws, which apply to drivers and owners of motor vehicles.
24. Obey traffic laws and support police traffic services as well as support proper treatment of traffic cases in court.
25. Assist with improvement of highway safety program.
26. Properly use, whatever type of restraint system that is available in the vehicle they are driving or in as a passenger.

Pre-Start Checks – Every Time You Drive

Learning Outcomes: To establish a pre-driving routine of all the necessary checks and adjustments

Where to Practice

Any where the car is parked

What to Practice

- **Check around the car.** Make sure your tires have air. Ensure there are no bicycles, children, or other obstacles in your way.
- **Lock your doors**
- **Adjust your seat.** Your right foot should reach the pedal comfortably with your leg bent slightly. You should be able to keep the heel of your right foot on the floor and operate both the gas and brake pedal. Your steering wheel should be a minimum of 10 inches from your chest.
- **Adjust the head restraint.** Adjust it directly behind the middle of your head.
- **Adjust the mirrors.** After you adjust the seat, adjust the rearview mirror and outside driver side mirror so you can see cars approaching you from behind.
- **Fasten safety belt and shoulder straps.** The belt should fit snugly, low across your hips.
- **Check passenger safety.** Ask everyone to lock their doors and buckle their safety belts. You are responsible for their safety.
- **Check ventilation.** Adjust the heat, air conditioning or airflow before you start driving.



Emphasize:

The pre-start checks need to be remembered as safe driving procedures. They ultimately influence all of the driving actions yet to come.

For Example:

- If the mirrors are out of adjustment during a lane change this could lead to a collision
- If the seat belt is not properly adjusted this can lead to injury in a situation which could prevent injury
- If the seat is out of adjustment your ability to smoothly manipulate the pedals will be restricted

Lesson 1: Starts, Stops, and Turns

Recommended Practice Time
3 Hours

Learning Outcomes: To establish a pre-driving routine of all necessary checks and adjustments
To smoothly control a car when starting and stopping
To approach and leave curbs safely and correctly
To make accurate right and left turns from both stopping and moving positions
To safely and correctly check controlled & uncontrolled intersections
To be able to make turns using the “**Hand over Hand**” method

Lesson Overview:

It is recommended that you find a quiet residential neighborhood where you can make a sequence of turns without encountering many hazards. If this is still too demanding for your student driver then consider a quiet empty parking lot.

Where to Practice:

On a straight street: practice starting from a curb. Build speed slowly. Pick out fixed objects and see if you can stop even with them. It is recommended that your first few intersections be lightly traveled. Then move into a neighborhood where you can make four turns within a few blocks.

What to Practice:

Since 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 from a moving position. On each and every turn, you should:

- Decide who should yield the right-of-way (go first if there are other cars on the road)
- Use signals
- Check mirrors and blind spot
- Control speed
- Search the intersection and identify a gap in traffic
- Use hand-over-hand steering
- Placing hands at 10 & 2 or 9 & 3 on the steering wheel depending upon wheel & air bag configuration
- Chose path and follow it accurately

Emphasize:

Very important regarding turns:

The student driver must choose a target for their path of travel. In other words 1-2 seconds prior to a turn, the driver should look out of their respective side window and establish a 12 second visual lead if possible. As the turn develops, eventually, the driver's eyes return to a front window perspective. This is singularly the most important aspect of good lane control.

Very important regarding turns:

As instructors we stress checking your left & right blind spots prior to a move towards or away from the curb or any other lateral lane adjustment of 2 feet or more.

Lesson 2: Backing and Turnabouts

Recommended Practice Time
1 Hour

Learning Outcomes: To move the car precisely in a straight line where you want it to go – in reverse
To move the car precisely around a corner – in reverse
To learn where, when and how turnabouts can be made, and to make turnabouts efficiently, even in tight spots

Lesson Overview:

It is recommended that you find a quiet residential neighborhood where you can practice these maneuvers without encountering many hazards. Cul-De-Sacs, dead end streets work very well.

Where to Practice:

Find a lightly traveled neighborhood street where there are cul-de-sacs or dead ends

What to Practice:

Practice these skills on every turn:

- Evaluating the traffic flow to decide where and when to turn
- Using a turn signal
- Checking blind spots
- Continually checking traffic
- Choosing a path of travel and following it
- Controlling speed smoothly

Practice each of these turns in different locations:

3-point turns.

Part 1

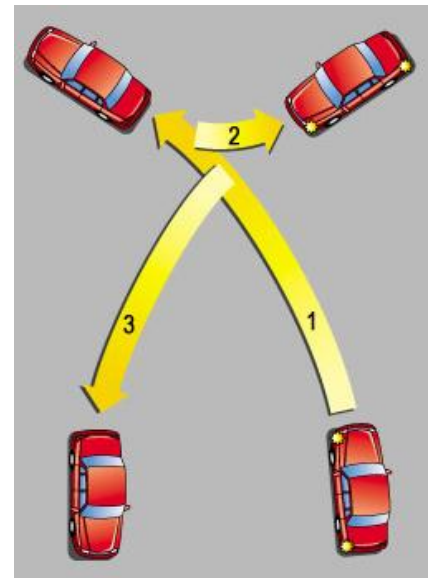
- Check traffic – signal right
- Pull to the right curb
- Check traffic ahead and to the rear
- Signal left – Turn sharply left crossing to position #2
- Stop while wheel straight

Part 2

- Check traffic again – shift to reverse- turn the wheel sharply right while backing to position #3
- Back only as far as is necessary to complete the maneuver

Part 3

- Check traffic again - shift to drive and move forward steering toward position #4
- U-turn in the middle of the block (where legal)



Lesson 2: Backing and Turnabouts *Continued*

Driveway turnabouts:

- 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

Emphasize:

Turnabout Points:

Is the road center higher than the sides or is it me? It's hard for new drivers to control their speed when making a 3-point turn on a road that is higher in the center. Advanced students should practice using the gas and brake pedals to smoothly control their speed on these challenging roads.

I thought I had plenty of room... You need more time and space to make turns in vans and other large vehicles because they have larger turning radiuses.

Can those cars see me? 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.

Backing Points:

Is this legal?

Make sure the maneuver you are about to make is legal. Backing onto a controlled access highway is a serious traffic offense.

Pretend your walking.

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 on to the next.

Reduce crashes in parking lots by backing into parking spaces.

(when permitted)

Make sure that you are looking

in the direction that you are backing until you're finished moving.



Lesson 3: Multi-Lane Roadways

Recommended Practice Time:
3 Hours

Lesson Outcome: To establish safe following distances from a stopped or moving position
To approach signal lights with appropriate pedal management skills
To develop appropriate space cushions depending upon conditions
To identify & respond to high risk critical cues
To practice the appropriate mirror check rules
To identify & interact defensively with automatic driving strategies
To identify & respond to changes in any of your 6 driving zones
To be able to lane change in several different traffic environments
To build & maintain specific time/space gap rules

Lesson Overview:

This lesson demands that proper procedure be practiced with appropriate repetition. Drivers need to be able to verbalize the procedure prior to executing the procedure. If this technique is utilized it will be a higher level of observable performance.

Where to Practice:

Any roadway that has 4 or more lanes. Much of the route will be straight line driving in order to practice such procedures as noted below. Recommended speeds 35-45 m.p.h.

What to Practice:

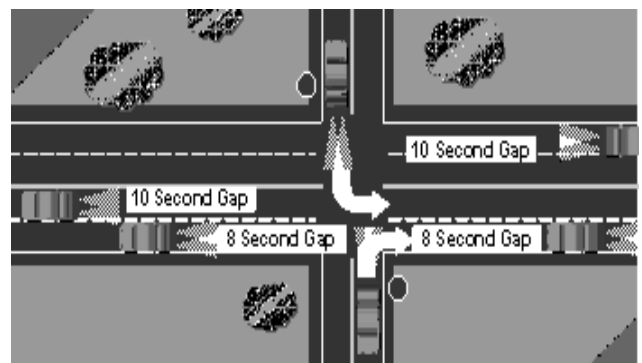
- Lane changes (left & right)
- Establish a 2 second start up rule & 4-6 following distance rules.
- Use the 10 – 5 – 2 signal light strategy.
 - Coast at 10 seconds from the light
 - Coast at 5 seconds if the light is still stale green
 - Decision point is 2 seconds from the light; if it is safe & clear accelerate through
- Establish mirror check rules & rear zone communication (flash brakes early, coast 10 seconds from stop point & brake for 5 seconds as you approach the stop point.
- Establish & maintain a 4 second space cushion to the sides
- Establish appropriate rules for choosing a gap when making a left turns & right turns
- Establish appropriate rules for choosing a gap when crossing multi-lane roads

Emphasize:

Practice verbalizing the appropriate procedures before actually performing them.

If you know the procedures mentally you will perform them fluidly in traffic.

Repeat these rules as often as you can. These rules are the foundation for the rest of the lessons!



Lesson 4: City Driving & Maneuvers

Recommended Practice Time
3 Hours

Learning Outcomes: To demonstrate proper lane usage for one & two way streets
To respond appropriately to slow or stopped parked vehicles
To demonstrate the correct procedures for right-turn-on-red
To demonstrate the correct hill parking technique
To demonstrate the correct angle parking technique
To demonstrate the correct gap rules for protected & unprotected turns
To demonstrate the correct right-of-way principles at intersections

Lesson Overview:

Due to traffic congestions that are unique to a business district new drivers tend to focus straight ahead. Emphasize scanning constantly. Look for “clues” to find hard-to-see intersections. Street signs, crossing power lines, yellow curbing, bus stops, newspaper vending machines, mall all indicate upcoming intersection. Watch for pedestrians stepping off the curb. Most pedestrians involved in car crashes are hit as they first step into the street. You must be informed of the potential hazards and inform the driver if he or she is failing to react.

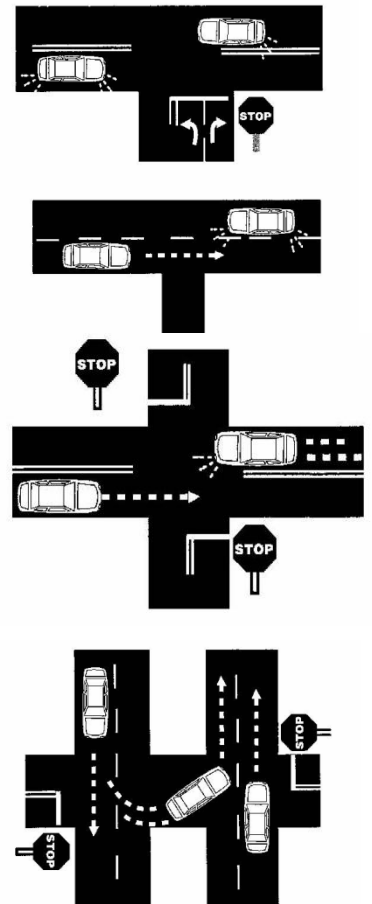
Where to Practice:

Locate a business district with both two way & one way streets. Practice angle parking & hill parking. Locate protected & unprotected intersections in order to practice right of way & correct gap selection.

What to Practice:

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

- When making a right turn on red after a stop
- At a stop sign or flashing red signal (after stopping)
- When turning left on red (after stopping) from a one-way street to 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 they arrive at the same time, the one on the right should be given the right-of-way.
- When 2 cars come to an uncontrolled intersection (no signs/signals) at the same time. The one on the right should be given the right-of-way.
- When making a left turn, yield to oncoming traffic
- When you have a MERGE sign, yield to through traffic
- Even if you have a green light, yield if there are still vehicles in the intersection
- Also yield when:
 - Emerging from an alley, building, private road or driveway (after stopping)
 - Police or Emergency vehicles are using sirens or flashing lights
 - An authorized road construction or maintenance vehicle is flashing yellow lights
 - A funeral procession enters an intersection with its lights on, even if you have a green light



If making a left turn into an off-street area, alley, driveway or intersection, oncoming traffic has the right-of-way.

Lesson 4: City Driving & Maneuvers *Continued*

Emphasize:

Quiz your student driver on the meaning of different street signs, traffic signals and pavement markings before you set 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 my 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?
- Are there any turn islands?
- Does the road change widths?

How do I look? Here's the right way to scan traffic at an intersection:

- Check left, front and right, preferably when you can see 4-6 seconds in each direction
- Just before entering the intersection, check left, front and right again

Lesson 5: Higher Speed Roadways

Recommended Practice Time
3 Hours

- Lesson Outcomes:**
- To demonstrate proper merging & diverging procedures
 - To safely interact with other merging vehicles
 - To identify highway conditions & change speed, position or path as necessary
 - To properly handle access, acceleration & deceleration ramps
 - To describe the physical effect called **“velocitation”**
 - To know the proper procedures involved in road shoulder usage
 - To correctly manage speed when faced with **“pack driver”**
 - To demonstrate the proper use of brake lights on higher speed roads

Lesson Overview:

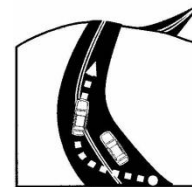
At this point in the term you should be confident in your student driver’s ability to handle the vehicle. If not continue practicing lessons #3 & #4. This lesson involves more speed between the ranges of 45-55 mph. Find a road that is lightly traveled when first attempting this lesson.

Where to Practice:

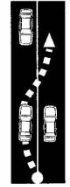
On different highways, with varying traffic conditions and different times. Choose both rural highways & limited access highways.

What to Practice:

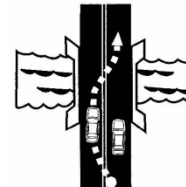
- Check traffic before entering the highway
- When entering a highway, find a gap in traffic and then accelerate to the pace of existing traffic.
- Adjust speed for:
 - Passing vehicles
 - Curves
 - Unpaved Roads
 - Animals
 - Hills
 - Roadside business areas
- React to highway signs, signals, and pavement markings
- Leave yourself a way out (drive defensively)
- Plan your exit in advance; get into the proper lane early
- Signal and tap your brake pedal to tell others you’re exiting



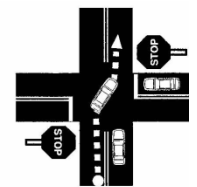
HILL OR WHERE VISIBILITY IS LIMITED FOR 1/3 OF A MILE



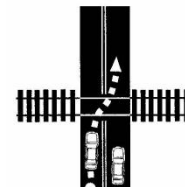
ONCOMING CAR OR WITH ANOTHER CAR ON THE SHOULDER



BRIDGE OR TUNNEL



INTERSECTION (DRIVEWAYS AND ALLEYS, TOO)



RAILROAD



CURVE

Don’t Panic! If you drift off the road and onto the shoulder, don’t slam on the brakes or jerk the steering wheel suddenly. Just let up off the gas, stay off the brakes, and gradually guide the wheels back on the road.

These passing maneuvers are NOT safe and many times are illegal.

Lesson 5: Higher Speed Roadways *Continued*

Emphasize:

- Eye contact tells drivers and pedestrians they see each other
- Lane position shows which way a driver may move or turn
- Speed communicates if a driver is planning to stop, to turn, or it can indicate aggressiveness
- Turn signals should be used 5 seconds before making a change of direction
- Headlights must be used at all times when you're using wipers in some states. But, it's advisable to use headlights always. Flashing headlights from another driver is usually a warning of danger.
- Brake lights should be tapped several times to warn traffic behind you to slow or stop.
- Leave yourself an out even before you communicate
- Horn should be tapped, not blasted, to alert other drivers

You can tell a lot about what other drivers will do – and how far away from them you want to stay – by asking yourself:

- What type and color car are they driving?
- Are they young or old?
- Is their driving out of control? Watch for drivers weaving in traffic, straying out of their lane, etc.
- Are they obeying the rules of the road?
- Are they driving a vehicle with out-of-state plates? They could be unfamiliar with the area.
- Has their turn signal been left on? They are not paying careful attention to their driving.
- Are they tailgating in others blind spots? Watch Out!
- Are they using their lights and horn to communicate? See if they are signaling you.
- Are they paying attention or are they distracted – phone, conversation?

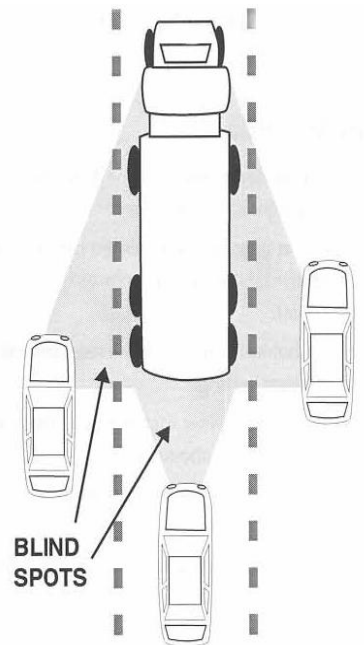
You can tell a lot about a vehicle by looking at it:

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

Dealing with merging traffic:

Use this merging technique when blending with merging vehicles:

- If a merging vehicle is moving across your field of view; they will merge in front of you.
- If a merging vehicle is dropping back in your field of view; they will merge behind you.
- If a merging vehicle is stationary in your field of view; you now have a conflict!
- These strategies require minor speed adjustments.



Remember. If you're driving near a truck and you can't see the driver in his side view mirror, he can't see you either.

Lesson 6: Limited Access Roadways

Recommended Practice Time
3 Hours

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Lesson Outcomes: | To safely adjust to a high speed environment through the management of space & time To demonstrate proper passing procedures on multi-lane limited access roads To observe & recognize signs, signals, and roadway markings To demonstrate a 12 second visual lead To demonstrate appropriate space cushion rules To understand special limited access problem areas, such as construction, toll plaza's, road debris, vehicle breakdowns and adverse weather conditions |
|-------------------------|---|

Lesson Overview:

This lesson **demand**s excellent control & communication capabilities both inside & outside of the vehicle. **Do not attempt** this lesson during rush hour periods until your student driver has several limited access experiences.

Where to Practice:

Any limited access environment. When merging or diverging choose ramps that are long & straight while providing good sight lines.

What to Practice:

- Building speeds quickly to merge with other vehicles.
- Use full extent of the ramps in order to communicate to others where your merge point will be.
- Practice appropriate pedal usage for reduced speed ramps.

Expressway Driving: Common Speed Issues

The nature of urban expressways is such that a speed control strategy called common speeds needs to be utilized. This is how it works: It involves taking traffic sampling of 10 vehicles that are passing you. You divide those vehicles into 2 categories respectively called **Walk-bys and Fly-bys**. The walk-bys are within 10 mph of you and you can tell this because as they pass they literally seem as though they are walking by you. Fly-bys on the other hand are 10 plus mph faster than you and as they pass they make it look like you are stopped, as they pass.

Sampling ratios: add up the number of walk-bys that passed you in that sample of 10 and compare that to the number of fly-bys that passed.

The ratios should be interpreted as follows:

- 10 fly-bys – 0 walk-bys mean add 8 mph to your speed
- 9 fly-bys – 1 walk-by add 6 mph to your speed
- 8 fly-bys – 2 walk-bys add 4 mph to your speed
- 7 fly-bys – 3 walk-bys add 2 mph to your speed
- 6 fly-bys – 4 walk-bys your speed is fine
- 5 fly-bys – 5 walk-bys your speed is good

This is an effective technique used to scientifically choose the safest speed based on regular traffic sampling strategies. The theory is being safe while moderately illegal is better than being unsafe while legal.

Lesson 6: Limited Access Roadways *Continued*

Emphasize:

- Proper lane change procedure
- Chose best lane in order to be able to see & be seen at all times
- Observation & recognition of signs
- Proper merging/diverging & lane usage
- Using good 12 second visual leads
- Use 6 second following distance rules
- Communicate all speed reductions early
- Test traction early & often in adverse conditions
- For special problems:
 - Adjust speed
 - Protect space
 - Protect time

Lesson 7: Night Driving

Recommended Practice Time
3 Hours

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Learning Outcomes: | To safely adjust speed in conditions of reduced visibility To operate the controls in the car without looking at them To choose a lane that is appropriate for defensive purposes To experience environments where headlight span & spray is both adequate & at other times inadequate To identify & interpret critical clues to conflict To practice appropriate low beam & high beam light usage To understand the concept of overdriving headlights |
|---------------------------|--|

Lesson Overview:

Statistically this is the most dangerous time for a teen to drive. The death rate is several times higher compared to the daytime rate. Since your student will be doing much of their driving at night this is the lesson that must be mastered. Your main objective is to practice & use the special strategies for night driving that will compensate for reduced visibility.

Where to Practice:

Plan a route that can be practiced during the day in order to familiarize yourself with the safety demands of the lesson. Next drive the same route at night and make some comparisons regarding the additional difficulties posed by reduced visibility. Try to include residential, multi-lane, city and limited access roadways.

What to Practice:

- Appropriate gap rules for turns
- Lane changing left & right
- Space cushion adjustments
- IPDE applications
- Proper lane usage rules for one-way & two-way streets
- Adjusting speed & space for reduced visibility situations
- **Commentary Driving** various portions of the route

Emphasize:

Eye Movements: Three Techniques

- Regularly scan ahead to the limits of your headlight range
- Periodically scan beyond your headlight range & evaluate traffic conditions & roadway features
- When necessary shift your eyes to near points to help in tracking

Commentary Driving:

Gradually, as the student becomes proficient in the manipulative skills and visual habits, he/she should be able to progress to multi-lane traffic and more difficult intersections. Be aware of the traffic situation occurring ahead. Cue the student when necessary. Occasionally, have the student verbally tell you what is seen ahead. We refer to this as commentary driving (thinking out loud). Before you begin commentary driving make sure the student has been introduced to this concept by the driver education instructor.

Lesson 8: Review Lesson

Recommended Practice Time
3 Hours

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Learning Outcomes: | To safely adjust speed in conditions of reduced visibility To operate the controls in the car without looking at them To choose a lane that is appropriate for defensive purposes To identify & interpret critical clues to conflict To decide how to best manage time & space while minimizing risk To demonstrate correct lane usage when turning to & from one and two way streets To properly approach & position the vehicle in intersections for left & right turns To correctly execute parking maneuvers from lessons 2 & 4 To correctly execute backing maneuvers To properly manage situations where merging is involved |
|---------------------------|---|

Lesson Overview:

This lesson is designed to demonstrate areas of strengths or weakness that will require follow-up practice. The driver should be able to perform these maneuvers/exercises with a minimum amount of assistance. If significant help is necessary for any maneuver/exercise this should point you in the correct directions regarding further practice. This is the warm up for the final road test.

Where to Practice:

Locate a business district with both two way & one way streets. Practice angle parking & hill parking. Locate protected & unprotected intersections in order to practice right of way & correct gap selection. Any roadway that has 4 or more lanes. Much of the route will be straight line driving in order to practice such procedures as noted below. Recommended speeds 35-45 m.p.h.

What 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.

- When making a right turn on red after a stop
- At a stop sign or flashing red signal (after stopping)
- When turning left on red (after stopping) from a one-way street to 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 they arrive at the same time, the one on the right should be given the right-of-way
- When 2 cars come to an uncontrolled intersection (no signs/signals) at the same time. The one on the right should be given the right-of-way
- When making a left turn, yield to oncoming traffic.
- When you have MERGE sign, yield to through traffic
- Even if you have a green light, yield if there are still vehicles in the intersection
- Also yield when:
 - Emerging from an alley, building, private road or driveway (after stopping)
 - Police or emergency vehicles are using sirens or flashing lights
 - An authorized road construction or maintenance vehicle is flashing yellow lights
 - A funeral procession enters an intersection with its lights on, even if you have a green light
- Check traffic before entering the highway
- When entering a highway, find a gap in traffic and then accelerate to the pace of existing traffic

Lesson 8: Review Lesson *Continued*

- Adjust speed for:
 - Passing vehicles
 - Curves
 - Unpaved roads
 - Animals
 - Hills
 - Roadside business areas
- React to highway signs, signals, and pavement markings
- Leave yourself a way out (drive defensively)
- Plan your exit in advance; get into the proper lane early
- Signal and tap your brake pedal to tell others you're exiting

Emphasize:

Quiz your student driver on the meaning of different street signs, traffic signals and pavement markings before you set 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. Practice verbalizing the appropriate procedures before actually performing them. If you know the procedures mentally you will perform them fluidly in traffic.

Lesson 9: Test Preparation

Recommended Practice Time
3 Hours

Lesson Outcomes: To be able to drive safely, smoothly, legally and efficiently over the route
To assess areas of skill, perception, or practice that requires further work

Lesson Overview:

This lesson is designed to mirror the final road test as closely as possible. This would be another opportunity to practice commentary driving which offers the parent or supervisor insights into the driver's defensive driving mindset. If you feel that a given situation is becoming too risky do not hesitate to prompt the driver regarding an appropriate response.

Where to Practice:

Locate a business district with both two way & one way streets. Practice angle parking & hill parking. Locate protected & unprotected intersections in order to practice right of way & correct gap selection. Any roadway that has 4 or more lanes. Much of the route will be straight line driving in order to practice such procedures as noted below. Recommended speeds 35-45 m.p.h

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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.

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- Even if you have a green light, yield if there are still vehicles in the intersection
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 - Police or emergency vehicles are using sirens or flashing lights
 - An authorized road construction or maintenance vehicle is flashing yellow lights
 - A funeral procession enters an intersection with its lights on, even if you have a green light
- Check traffic before entering the highway
- When entering a highway, find a gap in traffic and then accelerate to the pace of existing traffic
- Adjust speed for:
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 - Curves
 - Unpaved roads
 - Animals
 - Hills
 - Roadside business areas
- React to highway signs, signals, and pavement markings
- Leave yourself a way out (drive defensively)
- Plan your exit in advance; get into the proper lane early
- Signal and tap your brake pedal to tell others you're exiting

Lesson 9: Testing Preparation *Continued*

Emphasize:

To the student; (although you are in the car) they are in complete control for the situations that may unfold on the route. They should realize that their capabilities are now to the point where they are driving independently without your help. If your help is required this would be an indication that they student is not ready yet.

Lesson 10: Adverse Conditions

Recommended Practice Time
1 Hour

Lesson Outcomes: To learn how to react to difficult and unexpected situations on the road

Lesson Overview:

In bright sun, at night, and in rain, fog, and snow.

Where to Practice:

It is highly desirable to practice Skid Control in reduced traction situations such as rain or snow. If possible find an empty parking lot and at a low speed perform a figure 8 maneuver. Gradually add speed in small increments 1 or 2 mph at a time until you sense an impending skid. Attempt to steer your way out of the skid but yet continue with that basic figure 8 pathway.

ABS exercise: In that same empty parking lot situation consider using your ABS braking system. Try a couple of low speed lane changes while the ABS system is engaged. Most drivers forget to steer when this system is engaged. Without ABS familiarity it's doubtful that the system will optimally function.

When visibility is reduced:

- Decrease your speed
- Use the defroster in your vehicle (both front & rear)
- Leave more space all around your car for maneuvering
- Use your lights

AT NIGHT (See Lesson #7) – Use high beams when legal

IN GLARE – Use your visor, wear good quality sunglasses

IN FOG – Slow down, use low beams

IN RAIN – Slow down, use wipers, leave a space cushion

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 an anti-lock braking system
- Avoid locking the wheels

IN RAIN – Reduce speed

IN SNOW – (If possible find an empty lot to practice using ABS brakes while steering to simulate skid control recovery) – Remember increase following distances

IN ICE – Whenever possible, don't drive

Lesson 10: Adverse Conditions *Continued*

Emphasize:

Wear good sun glasses. Bright lights can reflect into your eyes in heavy fog, rain or snow. See if your rearview mirror has a dimming feature.

To pump or not to pump. Find out if your car has anti-lock brakes. Learn how to brake in cars with them and without them – there's a big difference.

What's this button for? Get familiar with your wipers and defrosters in advance of needing to use them; these can help a lot in bad weather and road conditions.

Listen to the weather! If there's a winter storm warning – prepare your car with necessary safety items. And, don't drive unless absolutely necessary.

Parents Checklist

Parents: Check off skills your teen has performed several times successfully and confidently. Experts believe that once these skills have been practiced at least 20 times, your teen may be ready to get a license – it’s a decision the two of you need to make together. Keep track of the skills practiced by filling in one of the squares.



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Practicing advanced skills can be very dangerous for new drivers. Before practicing these skills, demonstrate the maneuver and make sure your teen is comfortable. If you decide not to practice a certain skill at this time; please discuss the potential dangers with your teen.

Basic Skills

Pre-driving checks and adjustments

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Starting, moving and stopping smoothly

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Making accurate left turns

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Making accurate right turns

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Yielding the right-of-way

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Backing up

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Following safely behind other vehicles

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Changing lanes (light traffic)

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Maneuvering through normal intersections

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Communicating with other drivers

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Adjusting speed and position

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Passing on multi-lane highways

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Driving in bright sun

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Intermediate Skills

Three-point turns

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Turning around by pulling into a driveway

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Turning around by backing into a driveway

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

U-turns

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Perpendicular parking

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Angle parking

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Advanced Skills

Parallel parking

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Changing lanes (heavy traffic)

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Maneuvering through busy intersections

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Passing on two-lane highways

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Driving at night

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Driving in rain or snow

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Driving in fog

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Parent's Role in Practicing Driving

Parental assistance serves to complement the practice driving portion of Driver Education. Parents need to encourage students to drive at home while taking the course in school and after its completion. The parents' role is one of reinforcing skills introduced by the Driver Education teacher; new skills should not be introduced. **(For every hour of driving time at school, the student should have a minimum of three hours of driving time at home. We all feel that much more time is required for your child to become a competent driver.)**

Before driving, the student should become familiar with operation of the controls and safety devices. Students should also be required to study the car owner's manual in advance. We recommend that their first lesson take place in the driveway or a parking lot. At the beginning of the practice session, the student should start the car, move it forward a short distance, and then stop a few times so that there has been an opportunity to adjust to the particular car. The student should also be able to follow any command given.

Making left and right turns on side streets can be practiced first, followed by various kinds of turning situations. Good braking control, hand over hand steering and following the contour of the curb should be emphasized. Lateral judgment can be developed by pulling within six inches of the curb. Students should begin to feel what the car is doing and know when the wheels are straight or turned. The students should also know how much to turn the steering wheel to straighten the wheels.

In addition, students should begin to get acquainted with the community in which they live. When giving your student directions use street names and introduce north, south, east and west in addition to left and right. Knowing where you are going and how to get there is very important.

Stress Visual Habits

To insure good perceptive driving, stress visual habits behind the wheel. If the eyes keep moving the driver can make the correct responses to clues and hazards, which are vital to the safe operation of a motor vehicle. The use of the rearview mirror should also be emphasized using quick glances before signaling and whenever the student is entering a new flow of traffic, changing speeds, approaching a traffic light, and/or stop sign.

Road Feel and Steering

Steering control, lane position and speed control can be taught by using lightly traveled roads. Good visual habits are essential to the development of all three skills. Allow practice time for adjustment speed control to road and traffic conditions, vehicle limitations, and driver proficiency. As your student improves, you may start to introduce a lot of turns, especially left turns *without* the green left arrow, and right turns on a red light. This will help develop the student's visual and judgmental skills.

Gradually, as the student becomes proficient in the manipulative skills and visual habits, he/she should be able to progress to multi-lane traffic and more difficult intersections. **Be aware of the traffic situation occurring ahead. Cue the student when necessary.** Occasionally, have the student verbally tell you what is seen ahead. We refer to this as **commentary driving** (thinking out loud). Before you begin commentary – driving make sure the student has been introduced to this concept by the Driver Education instructor.

If a hazardous situation should develop which the student is not prepared to handle, then it is best to pull over to the side of the road and wait for the situation to clear up. Your child will be able to sense if you are comfortable with the situation. Anyone can react after something happens but a good driver must learn to **Anticipate and react long before the situation occurs.**

Passenger Driving

Students can improve their perceptual and decision making skills “**thinking like a driver**” when they are passengers in a car. This can be done by letting students verbalize what they are seeing and what they would do about the situations as they occur. They could also do this without verbalizing although you will not be aware of the students thinking processes.

Examples

Is the green car going to pull out of the parking space?
Should I pull into traffic after the red car or is there more room behind the next truck?
Can I make a left turn immediately after the blue minivan?
I need to change lanes before the turn onto Kings Rd.

Students can also practice their visual habits by using mirrors, signals, and shoulder checks. They can observe other drivers’ tendencies and practice predicting other drivers’ actions. Students can experience heavy traffic situations, expressway driving, adverse weather conditions, night driving, high-speed traffic, or confusing intersections before they “really” drive in those conditions. It is difficult to improve perception and decision making skills when students have to concentrate on physical skill, (which is the easy part of living), while lacking confidence. “**Passenger driving**” will allow students to concentrate on these perceptual and judgmental skills of driving.

Controlled Practice

Students should begin practicing and continue to return to quiet residential areas to concentrate on perceptual and decision-making skills. Busier and/or faster traffic areas are more confusing. Inexperienced drivers tend to skip over good eye habits just to survive. **Remember, they are inexperienced drivers and most situations are new to them.**

Helpful Hints For Practice Sessions

Before each practice session...

- Adjust the vanity mirror on the passenger sun visor as a rearview mirror. Also adjust the right outside mirror for your use when the student is driving
- If you have a car with a center emergency brake you will have a brake when you need one. All you need to do is push the button and pull the brake up **gradually**.
- Discuss the practice-driving route with your student driver.

During each practice session...

- Cue the student with clear simple commands as brake, slow, center, cover the brake.
- Use a calm voice tone. What student’s arm...If they are not relaxed, the situation may be too hard for the student to handle or fatigue may be setting in.
- If **mistakes** occur pull the car off the road and discuss the situation calmly

After the practice session...

- Parent and student should **cooperatively** evaluate the session.
- Remember to mention positive aspects of the drive and emphasize areas for improvement.

The Driver Education Department at Dundee-Crown would like to thank Lake Park High School Drivers Education department for allowing us the use of their parent manual as a reference for this guide.