



INCREASING

GPI

COMPLIANCE THROUGH
EDUCATION



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Welcome!

We are pleased to present Increasing Compliance of GDL Laws through Education and Outreach, a new SADD resource that uses peer-to-peer based prevention strategies to engage students, parents, law enforcement, and schools about the importance of following Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) laws.

THE PROBLEM

According to the CDC, motor vehicle crashes are a leading cause of death for individuals 15-20 years of age¹. Teen drivers ages 16 to 19 have a higher rate of fatal crashes than other age groups of drivers. The main factors influencing these young, novice drivers includes their level of immaturity, lack of skills, and lack of experience². These young adults make mistakes and can be easily distracted from the driving task at-hand, especially if their friends are in the vehicle. In a study analyzed by NHTSA, teen drivers were more than twice as likely to engage in one or more potentially risky behaviors when driving with one teenage peer than when driving alone. GDL laws are designed to keep teens safe by encouraging practice and skill development, and minimizing high risk driving times.

PROJECT HISTORY

GDL systems only work if they are being used by parents and teens and enforced by police. SADD and NHTSA entered into an agreement in X to increase GDL compliance by developing ways students, parents, law enforcement and communities could work together. Activities were conducted in Alameda County California, Sumner County Tennessee, and Sublette County Wyoming.

SADD STUDENTS AND ADVISORS

This toolkit contains materials and resources for you to educate your peers and parents about GDL. There are also separate sections for law enforcement, judges and school administration so that you can work independently with each group to increase compliance of the GDL law in your state and save lives!

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

This toolkit contains information on GDL for you to review. It provides tips and activities for you to use while teaching your teen to drive in all phases of GDL. It provides suggestions on how to enhance the GDL law in your own state by ensuring that your family has rules to keep your teen driver safe even if your state law falls short. It includes a model parent-teen contract, a parent-to-parent contract, and some tips on how to be the best role model behind the wheel.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

This toolkit provides suggestions on ways to work with SADD students in your community to educate parents and teens on the importance and benefits of GDL. It also provides resources to use in training law enforcement personnel and judges so they understand the GDL law in your state.

This toolkit includes resources you can use to integrate information on GDL into activities already taking place on your campus. This way you can make sure that students, parents, coaches and school resource officers have the information and resources they need to keep teens safe driving to and from school and school activities.

¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). WISQARS (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System). US Department of Health and Human Services; September 2019. Available at <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/index.html>. Accessed 2-3 October 2019.

²Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS). Fatality Facts 2017: Teenagers. Highway Loss Data Institute; December 2018. Available at <https://www.iihs.org/topics/fatality-statistics/detail/teenagersexternal> icon. Accessed 3-5 October 2019.

INCREASING

GDL

COMPLIANCE THROUGH
EDUCATION

For Parents and Guardians



From the President



DEAR PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

I'm sure you remember the joy you felt as you brought your child home for the first time. You would do anything to keep the children in your life safe and protected. As your little bundle of joy becomes a more complicated teenager, your worries and frustrations have changed. While there are many things that can harm your teen, the leading cause of death and injury continues to be motor vehicle crashes. A lack of experience combined with other risk factors make the first few years of driving the most dangerous in your youth's life.

SADD and experts in transportation safety have teamed up to work with states to enact Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) laws. These laws are designed to slowly expose your teen to additional risk factors that make driving more dangerous, while giving them time to become more accustomed to the tasks of driving.



Your state has GDL laws, but do you know what the law includes? Do you know the hours in which your teen driver may operate a motor vehicle? We continue to hear that parents and guardians aren't aware of these laws and lack a clear understanding of why these factors matter.

Our hope is that this toolkit provides you with a deeper understanding of these laws, and why they matter to you and your family. There are resources to help you start the conversation with your teen and keep that conversation going, as we know that the longer adults are involved in setting driving expectations, the less likely a teen is to be in a crash. You are responsible for your teen driver, and we are here to help you both stay safe.

Remember too that the law is the only the bare minimum. You have a right and a responsibility to enforce even stricter expectations on your teen if you choose to do so. You should limit the number of hours they drive unsupervised at night. You can set a rule that they are to have no passengers. If they do have a passenger, they should be clear of the expected behavior and that they exhibit should never distract the driver.

We want to thank the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) for their support of this program, as well as the National Sheriffs' Association, who also provided technical assistance in creating this resource. That pressure to keep your newborn safe has only slightly shifted now that they're a teen. Your commitment takes on a new role as they begin to drive. The GDL laws are here to help and so are we at SADD. We wish you and your teen safe travels ahead!

All the best,

Rick Birt
President & CEO
SADD, Inc.

Graduated Driver Licensing for Parents and Guardians

Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) systems allow teen drivers to safely gain driving experience, during lower risk times and situations before they obtain full driving privileges. Most state systems include the following three stages:

- A learner stage or learner's permit with supervised driving requirements.
- An intermediate stage or permit with limits on unsupervised driving at night and other teen passengers.
- A full license without restrictions.

Do GDL Laws Work?

GDL laws are an effective way to reduce teen crashes and fatalities. The law creates a system that encourages more driving and practice times and allows teens to gain that experience in lower-risk settings like during the day and without other teen passengers. In fact, the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS) estimates that teenage crash deaths decreased 53 percent when the first three-stage GDL system was put into place, from 5,819 in 1996 to 2,734 in 2017.

While GDL laws have proven effective, they can be difficult to enforce. Imagine the challenges police face determining a teen's age from their vehicle. That's why your oversight is so important. Set driving ground rules with your teen and explain the consequences for breaking them. Use a contract like the SADD Contract for Life and a Teen Driving Contract to enforce the rules. (see the resource section of the toolkit for materials.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF FATAL TEEN CRASHES

Speeding. Speed is a factor in just over a quarter of teens' fatal crashes.

Driver error. Teens are more likely than adults to have a fatal crash caused by driver error.

Single-vehicle crashes. Typically, these are high-speed crashes in which the teenage driver simply loses control of the vehicle.

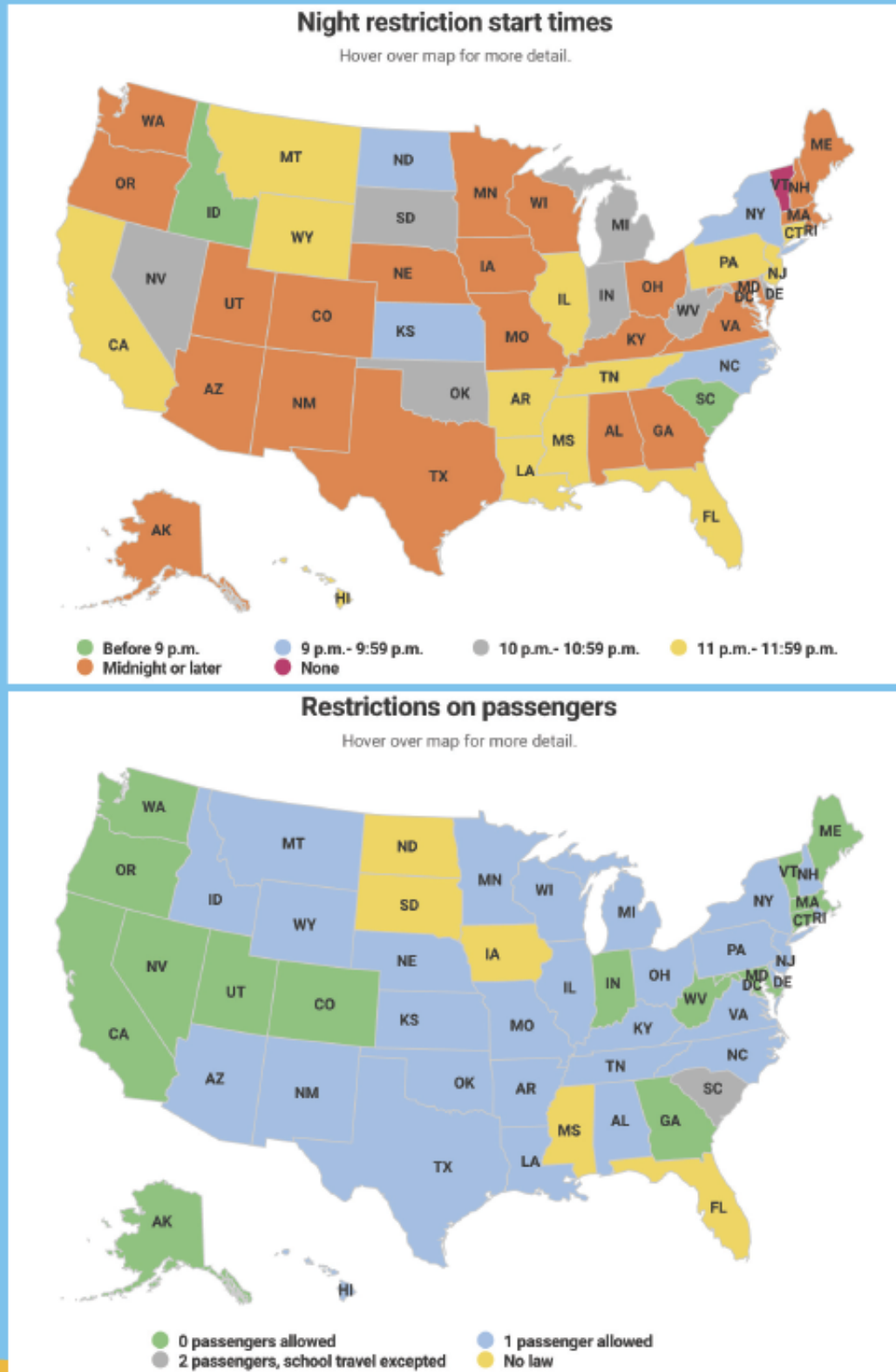
Passengers. Just over half of teen passenger deaths occur in crashes with teen drivers. Studies have shown that the presence of passengers increases crash risk among teenage drivers but decreases crash risk among older drivers.

Night driving. Per mile driven, teens are 4 times more likely to have a fatal crash at night compared to during the day. Based on the 2017 National Household Travel Survey, teenagers' rate of fatal nighttime crash involvements is about 3 times as high as the rate for adults age 30-59.

Sources NHTSA and IIHS

HOW DOES MY LAW MEASURE UP?

Every state's law is unique, and it is important to know the specifics of your law. One of the best places to find information is your state DMV website. The maps below provide a snapshot of night and passenger restrictions across the country for your review. A summary of every state law is also provided in the resource section of this toolkit.



Find interactive maps here: www.iihs.org/topics/teenagers#graduated-licensing

MY GDL LAW SEEMS TO FALL SHORT. WHAT CAN I DO?

There are some things you should know and do as parents/guardians regardless of what your GDL law says.

- 1. Be a good role model.** Always wear your seat belt. Don't talk and drive or text when driving. Obey the speed limit and never drink and drive or use drugs and drive. Remember, your teen learns by watching how you drive.
- 2. Practice makes perfect.** We know it can be difficult to find the time but more practice results in a better, safer driver. There are lots of resources available to you to help you plan and monitor your child's supervised driving. We've provided some links in the resource section as well.
- 3. Keep in mind that the GDL law is a starting point.** The legislative process is messy and there were many concessions made to get your GDL law passed. The law in your State probably isn't as strong as it could be.
- 4. Create your own rules to keep your teens safe.** No matter what your GDL says you can set guidelines and rules to keep your teen safe. Here are some ideas to consider.
 - a. Set strict limits on passengers.** Regardless of what your state's GDL law says, don't allow your new teen driver to transport any teen passengers for at least six months. This includes siblings. Make sure your teen knows that they aren't allowed in another motor vehicle with a new teen driver either. Make this non-negotiable.
 - b. Talk with their friends' parents/guardians, coaches and employers.** Make sure everyone knows your rules and the reasons behind them. That way your teen isn't put in a position of breaking your rules or being cool by driving a friend home from practice, work or a social activity.
 - c. Devise a plan.** Come up with a strategy your teen can use if they are asked to get in a motor vehicle with a teen driver or drive a friend home.
 - d. Make sure your teens aren't driving at night for at least six months.** Allow daytime driving and then gradually increase night driving after they've practiced with you for a year.
- 5. Keep them off high-speed roads.** Allow them to drive on familiar routes with low volume and speed limits at first. Gradually add in more difficult roads and allow driving during more difficult conditions (like rush hour) after you've practiced a lot together.
 - a. Keep them off the road in bad weather.** It is important to practice with them in bad weather but only allow unsupervised driving in good conditions.

DID YOU KNOW?

In most states you need more than 150 hours to be a licensed manicurist but 50 or less to be a licensed driver?

How does your state measure up and how many practice hours are you logging you're your teen driver?

DID YOU KNOW?

The risk of your teen driver having a fatal crash increases with each teen passenger in the vehicle? According to the AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety, the risk of a 16- and 17-year-old driver having a fatal crash quadrupled with three or passengers in the vehicle under 21. The risk doubles with two passengers under 21 and the likelihood increases by 44% with just one passenger.

Resources

Here is what you will find in the following pages:

1. SADD Contract for Life
2. Teen Driving Contract
3. Sample Presentation
4. State Resources (click on your state name below to access these tools specific to your state)
 - State GDL Law Snapshot
 - GDL Visor Card
 - State GDL Information Links
 - Penalties for GDL law violations by state

Alabama	Kentucky	North Dakota
Alaska	Louisiana	Ohio
Arizona	Maine	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Maryland	Oregon
California	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Michigan	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Carolina
District of Columbia	Mississippi	South Dakota
Delaware	Missouri	Tennessee
Florida	Montana	Texas
Georgia	Nebraska	Utah
Hawaii	Nevada	Vermont
Idaho	New Hampshire	Virginia
Illinois	New Jersey	Washington
Indiana	New Mexico	West Virginia
Iowa	New York	Wisconsin
Kansas	North Carolina	Wyoming



CONTRACT FOR LIFE

A Foundation for Trust and Caring

This contract is designed to facilitate communication between young people and their parents about potentially destructive decisions related to alcohol, drugs, peer pressure and behavior. The issues facing young people today are often too difficult to address alone. SADD believes that effective parent-child communication is critically important in helping young adults to make healthy decisions.

Young Person/Teen

I recognize that there are many potentially destructive decisions I face every day and commit to you that I will do everything in my power to avoid making decisions that will jeopardize my health, my safety and overall well-being, or your trust in me. I understand the dangers associated with the use of alcohol and drugs, and the destructive behaviors often associated with impairment.

By signing below, I pledge my best effort to remain alcohol and drug free, I agree that I will never drive under the influence of either, or accept a ride from someone who is impaired, and I will always wear a seatbelt.

Finally, I agree to call you if I am ever in a situation that threatens my safety and to communicate regularly about issues of importance to us both.

Young Person/Teen

Parent or Caring Adult

I am committed to you and to your health and safety. By signing below, I pledge to do everything in my power to understand and communicate with you about the many difficult and potentially destructive decisions you face.

Further, I agree to provide for you safe, sober transportation home if you are ever in a situation that threatens your safety and to defer discussion about that situation until a time when we can both discuss the issues in a calm and caring manner.

I also pledge to you that I will not drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs, I will always seek safe, sober transportation home, and I will always remember to wear a seat belt.

Parent/Caring Adult

TEEN DRIVING CONTRACT

Condition	Agreement	Consequence
Seat Belt Using a seat belt reduces your risk of driving in a crash by nearly half. Wear your seat belt in every seat in the motor vehicle, even the back seat		
Teen Passengers Just one teen passenger increases the risk of a fatal crash for a teen driver by 40 percent.		
Night Driving About four out of 10 fatal teen crashes happen at night.		
Speeding Speeding gives you less time react to danger and makes it more difficult to stop the vehicle.		
Underage Drinking & Driving. Underage drinking is the cause of about one out of every four fatal teen crashes.		
Cell Phones The risk of having a crash increases about 400 percent if you are talking and driving.		
Distractions – Eating and drinking, texting, using social media and listening to loud music all take your focus from the road and can cause a crash.		



SAMPLE PRESENTATION

Enforcing Our GDL Law

Student Name



Hello! My name is X. Thank for giving me the opportunity to speak with you about the GDL law in our state.

SAMPLE PRESENTATION

Graduated Drivers Licensing (GDL) Stages

1. **Learner's Permit**
2. **Intermediate License** (passenger and nighttime restrictions)
3. **Full License**



The goal of GDL laws are to introduce young drivers slowly to the correct ways to drive responsibly.

There are three stages

Learner's Permit
Intermediate License
Full License

SAMPLE PRESENTATION

What Can You Do As Parents?

- ✓ Start the Discussion by Setting Expectations with Teens and Other Adults. Repeat Often!
- ✓ Choose Safety Over Convenience EVERY TIME!
- ✓ Always Role Model Good Driving Attitudes and Behaviors. Remember That You are #1 Influencer!
- ✓ Follow the Graduated Driver Licensing Laws—they are in place to keep your kids safe!
- ✓ Remember Driving is a Privilege. Are They Making Good Decisions and Ready for the Responsibility?



Networking With Other Parents, Commit to Following Laws of GDL

We need to change the culture—start talking to your friends and family—remember don't assume someone will make the same decisions you would behind the wheel with your child (remember Hunter).

We understand it is a relief to think you won't have to drive your child/teen around all the time because now they have a license, BUT this is not the time to put younger siblings, friends, etc. in the car with this newly licensed driver.—give them one more year—this is the highest crash risk period.

Role Model, Role Model, Role Model...# 1 influencer...it is never too late to make better decisions behind the wheel. Remember you are their coach behind the wheel.

If they aren't ready—don't put them behind the wheel.

SAMPLE PRESENTATION

Insert Specific Requirements of State Law



Insert Specific Restrictions of State Law



SAMPLE PRESENTATION

Insert Penalties and Fines for Breaking Law



GDL Best Practices

	Best Practices	Wyoming
A minimum age for a learner's permit	16	15
A mandatory waiting period before a driver can apply for an intermediate license	At least six months	10 days
A requirement for supervised driving before testing for an intermediate license	50 to 100 hours by a supervising licensed driver, that is at least 21 years of age and who has been fully licensed for at least one year.	50 hours including 10 hours of nighttime driving.
Minimum age for an intermediate license	17	16
Restrictions on nighttime driving	Cannot drive after 8 p.m.	Cannot drive between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.
A limit on the number of teenaged passengers allowed in the car	Ban on all teen passengers	Only 1 passenger under the age of 18 years who is not a member of your immediate family.
Minimum age for a full license	18	17 years or 16 % with driver education class



SAMPLE PRESENTATION

What Can We Do If Our Law Doesn't Measure Up?

- The GDL law is just a starting point
- Create your own rules and best practices to keep your teen driver safe.
 - Set strict limits on teen passengers.
 - Talk about the importance of seat belts on a daily basis. Remind them to buckle up.
 - Talk with the parents of their friends, coaches, advisors and employers.



(Create your own rules to keep your teens safe. No matter what your GDL says you can set guidelines and rules to keep your teen safe. Here are some ideas to consider.

- a. Set strict limits on passengers. Regardless of what your GDL law says, don't allow your new teen driver transport any teen passengers for at least six months. This includes siblings. Make sure your teen knows that they aren't allowed in the car with a new teen driver either. Make this non-negotiable.
- b. Nationally, more than 50 percent of all teens killed in car crashes aren't wearing their seat belts. Talk to your teen every day about buckling up.
- c. Talk with their friends' parents, coaches and employers. Make sure everyone knows your rules and the reasons behind them. That way your teen isn't put in a position of breaking your rules or being cool by driving a friend home from practice, work or a social activity.
- d. Devise a plan. Come up with a strategy your teen can use if they are asked to get in a car with a teen driver or drive a friend home.

A SNAPSHOT OF GDL IN WYOMING

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

	Stage 1: Permit Phase	Stage 2: Intermediate License	Stage 3: Full License
Age	Restricted Permit: 14* Regular Permit: 15	16	16 1/2
Proof of School Enrollment or Completion			
Skills Requirement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Written knowledge test Vision test 		
Previous Permit & License Requirements		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learner's permit for at least 10 days 50 hours of practice driving, including 10 at night Driver education course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed permit and intermediate license phases.

TERMS & CONDITIONS

	Stage 1: Level One Learner's Permit	Stage 2: Restricted License	Stage 3: Full License
Supervision Requirement	May only drive with a licensed driver age 18 or older supervising and sitting in the front seat.	May drive unsupervised with restrictions.	May drive unsupervised with restrictions.
Passenger Restriction		Prohibited from driving with more than one non-family member passenger under 18, unless an adult with a valid license is seated next to them.	
Night Driving Restriction	Restricted Permit: Cannot drive between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.	Cannot drive between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.	
Seat Belt Requirement	All passengers in vehicle must use seat belts.		
Cell Phone Restriction	STATE: Prohibited from reading or sending a text message while operating a vehicle. CITY/TOWN: Cell phone use may be prohibited within city limits.		
Underage Drinking and Driving	Zero tolerance for all occupants 21 and under.		
Other	Restricted Permit: Cannot drive beyond a 50-mile radius of domicile.		

*Disclaimer: The list of violations is not inclusive and there are other Wyoming Law violations that can affect driving permits and driving privileges upon judgement of or conviction for the specific violation. Violation of ANY restriction can result in a suspended or revoked license.

WYOMING GDL VISOR CARD

Wyoming's Graduated Driver Licensing (GDL) Law

Restricted Learner's Permit: Age 14-15

Regular Learner's Permit: Age 15-16

Intermediate License: Age 16, have had a learner's permit for at least 10 days and have completed 50 hours of practice driving

Full License: Age 16 1/2, if they have held an intermediate permit for six months and have taken a certified driver education course



Seat Belts

All Drivers:
All occupants must wear seat belts.



Required Supervision

Regular Learner's Permit:
May only drive with a licensed driver age 18 or older supervising and sitting in the front seat.



Passengers

Intermediate License:
Prohibited from driving with more than one non-family member passenger under 18, unless an adult with a valid license is seated next to them.



Distance Restriction

Restricted Learner's Permit:
Cannot drive beyond a 50-mile radius of domicile.



Nighttime Driving

Restricted Learner's Permit:
Cannot drive between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.
Intermediate License:
Cannot drive between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.



Cell Phones

All Drivers:
STATE: Prohibited from reading or sending a text message while operating a vehicle.
CITY/TOWN: Cell phone use may be prohibited within city limits.



***Disclaimer:** The list of violations is not inclusive and there are other Wyoming Law violations that can affect driving permits and driving privileges upon judgement of or conviction for the specific violation. Violation of ANY restriction can result in a suspended or revoked license.

WYOMING GDL VIOLATION PENALTIES

S31-7-110

Violations of intermediate permit restrictions (including passenger or nighttime restrictions, moving violations): Permit suspension for 30 days.

The permit and driving privilege will be suspended:

- Upon conviction of a moving violation;
- For driving outside the approved hours of 5 a.m. through 8 p.m.;
- For driving beyond the 50-mile radius of domicile; and/or
- Upon conviction of violating the restrictions of the license

Sources: NCSL 2011. State Websites 2019.

MORE INFORMATION ON WYOMING GDL

Wyoming Department of Transportation

www.dot.state.wy.us/home/driver_license_records/driver-license/learner-permits.html