

THE PARENT'S SUPERVISED DRIVING GUIDE

A Requirement for Teen Licensing



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A Message from the Registrar

The Massachusetts Department of Transportation's Registry of Motor Vehicles Division is dedicated to making the Commonwealth's transportation system the safest and most reliable in the nation. An important part of this mission is ensuring that Massachusetts licensed drivers understand the rules of the road and how to operate a motor vehicle safely. Safety Insurance, Safe Roads Alliance, and Travelers Marketing have made important contributions to this safety mission as well through *The Parent's Supervised Driving Guide*.



Obtaining a driver's license is a significant milestone in a young person's life. Driving is a privilege and an important responsibility. Parents share in this responsibility by ensuring that their teen drivers have supervised opportunities to develop good driving skills under all types of weather, traffic, and roadway conditions. The valuable lessons parents provide will stay with teen drivers over a lifetime of safe driving.

I hope that parents and teens will find this Guide to be a valuable resource to help develop sound driving skills. The Guide contains helpful information that benefits drivers of all ages. It's never too late to develop your awareness of possible dangers on the road or how you can improve your driving.

Safe Driving,

Rachel Kaprielian
Registrar
MassDOT /RMV Division
www.mass.gov/rmv

Credits

Special thanks to Kim Ayers, Colleen Kelley Carr, Lisa Kennedy Cox, James Hayward, Andrew Labonte, Stephanie Larason, George Murphy, Cynthia Paradise, Dan Strollo, and the team at Travelers Marketing for their work and support toward the creation and development of this Guide as well as to Photographer Tracy Aiguier, Illustrator Lou Eisenman, and Graphic Designer Elizabeth LaBelle.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank the following people and organizations for their support in developing this guide:

AAMVA (American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators)	
The AAA Foundation	NTSB (National Transportation Safety Board)
CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)	Safe Roads Alliance
Massachusetts Brain Injury Association	Safe States Alliance
NHTSA (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration)	SADD (Students Against Destructive Decisions)

A Message from the Sponsor

As a parent myself, I remember the different emotions I felt the first time my children ventured out on the Massachusetts roads on their own. Teaching your children how to drive is a multi-step process that will hopefully help them build confidence on the road and help you gain trust in their abilities. We are pleased to provide *The Parent's Supervised Driving Guide* to map out – for both parents and teens – the path to becoming a safe and successful driver.



While some of this information may seem obvious, studies show that utilizing a phased approach helps both driver and teacher understand driving milestones and the responsibilities and challenges of each phase; this guide emphasizes accomplishments, rather than a specific timeline, because everyone learns at a different pace.

Safety Insurance is proud to sponsor this official Guide, and hopes that it will make the driving experience a safer one for both you and your teen driver.

Safe Driving,

David F. Brussard

Chairman, President, and CEO of Safety Insurance

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Note from the Editor

It takes years of experience for people to become good drivers. We encourage you and your teen to continue teaching and learning well beyond the time that they become licensed.

Visit our Facebook page (www.facebook.com/TheParentsSupervisedDrivingGuide) for more information about safe driving practices.

Notes for Parents/Guardians:

About Supervising Teen Drivers



The goal of *The Parent's Supervised Driving Guide* is to help you teach your teen to be a safe and responsible driver. The Guide is designed to give you a simple, quick, easy-to-follow plan when teaching your teen to drive.

Some thoughts as you begin this exciting experience together...

Do everything you can to enjoy the learning process. Driving is a big step toward independence. Your teen is entering a new phase of life. You'll both remember this experience for years to come. Make it a good memory!

Do more to do better. Studies show that the risk of a crash diminishes with experience. The more time you can spend driving with your teen, the less likely it is that they'll crash when they begin driving alone. Driving in a variety of circumstances is equally important. While using this Guide you should drive on all types of roads. Make sure your teen gets lots of experience on each type, but do it in different conditions as well; at night, in rain, fog, snow, heavy and light traffic.

"Do as I do." Words aren't enough. Children imitate their parents'/guardians' behavior, so your driving should set a good example for your teen to emulate:

- Obey all traffic laws.
- Correct any unsafe driving habits (driving aggressively, rolling through stop signs, accelerating through yellow lights, speeding, etc.).
- Don't use your cell phone while driving, and NO TEXTING!

Tips for Teaching Your Teen:

- **Rule #1:** Seat belts MUST ALWAYS be worn by everyone.
- **Set goals:** Before each session, discuss the goals of the day's lesson.
- **Review:** Before each new lesson, review what was learned during the previous lesson.
- **Instructions:** Keep instructions simple and concise: 1) Say where to go; and 2) Say what action to take. For example: "Drive to the corner and turn right."
- **Give helpful feedback:** The feedback you give should be calm, precise and immediate. Be patient and alert at all times. Remember to give positive feedback when your teen succeeds!
- **Dealing with mistakes:** When your teen makes a mistake, which will happen often, do not criticize. Simply repeat the maneuver until it's done correctly. Tell your teen from the start that this will be the practice in order to avoid frustration.
- **Be consistent:** These lessons should agree with what is taught by your teen's driving instructor. If you teach something differently, your teen will be confused and learning will be more difficult. If these lessons are different from the instructor's, contact them to clarify the discrepancy.
- **Learning speed:** Remember that students learn at different rates. Make sure your teen has mastered each skill before you move on to the next lesson, even if that means repeating a lesson several times. Patience and practice will pay off.
- **Night driving:** Integrate night driving into as many lessons as possible.

Training vehicle: Make sure the vehicle you use for training is safe. Ideally, have the brakes inspected and make sure the tires have sufficient tread depth. It's generally recommended that you do not train in larger vehicles that do not have stability control.

Parental Pointers:

Leave your problems behind. While you are in the car, the focus should remain on the task of driving. Don't bring up touchy subjects that might distract you and your teen. Leave behind discussion of grades, homework, boyfriends/girlfriends, and anything else that might distract either of you.

Notes for Parents/Guardians:

Vehicle Control for Supervisors



Teaching a new driver can be stressful, but knowing you have some control can help. Professional drivers' education instructors are taught emergency responses to potential hazards that can crop up with an inexperienced driver behind the wheel. Here are some skills you can learn to help you maintain control from the passenger seat while teaching:

- **Emergency shifting:** In case your teen panics, in a quiet, large, level, empty area, practice shifting the transmission from drive to neutral.
- **Taking the wheel:** With an experienced driver in the driver's seat, in a quiet, large, level, empty area, practice steering the car with your left hand from the passenger seat.
- **Mirrors:** Adjust the mirror on the passenger sun visor so you can use it as a rearview mirror. If the right side mirror is properly adjusted, you can use it to monitor traffic to the rear from the passenger seat.
- **Awareness:** Before you give instructions to your teen, check the mirrors and the sides.
- **Emergency stopping:** Practice stopping the car with the parking brake (if your vehicle's parking brake is located between the seats). This can be dangerous even at low speeds and should only be used as a last resort.

Driving has changed: Chances are, cars are not the same as they were when you learned to drive. Technology has made cars safer. To teach effectively, you need to know about a few important recent changes in how cars work, how we drive and how driving is taught.

Anti-lock Brake System (ABS): Most newer cars offer ABS as either standard or optional equipment. ABS's are a dramatic safety improvement. ABS works by letting the tires rotate, rather than lock up, when the brake is engaged. This allows drivers to turn the car in an emergency stop. However, they also require some knowledge of how they work. ABS should be used with firm, continuous pressure. They shake and grind when applied, which often concerns users, but that's how they are designed and is normal. To find out if your car has ABS, check the instrument panel after you turn on the ignition, or read the owner's manual.

Note: When driving a car without ABS, the old rules still apply. Don't "slam" the brakes. Rather, press the brake pedal firmly. The intention is to stop quickly, but also to avoid locking the brakes and skidding. Skidding causes a loss of control and takes more distance to stop.

HAND POSITION



Arms holding the wheel at 9 and 3 o'clock are not as likely to be hit by the air bag.

Air bags: Most cars are now equipped with air bags in the steering wheel. Air bags are designed to work with seat belts, which must be worn for the air bags to be effective. Since air bags literally explode out of the wheel on impact, it's important to keep your hands and arms clear of that explosion to avoid injury. This development has changed the recommended steering wheel hand position and height.

- **Steering wheel hand position:** Most of us were taught to position our hands at 10 and 2 o'clock on the steering wheel. It's now suggested that you hold the wheel at 9 and 3 o'clock. This gives you better vehicle control and keeps your arms clear in case the air bag deploys.
- **Steering wheel height:** Again, to protect you if the air bag deploys, it's best to point the steering wheel toward your chest, as far down as is comfortable.

Parental Pointers:

"Play-by-play driving" is a great communication tool. Coach your teen to describe their actions, thoughts, and observations out loud as they drive, the way a sports commentator describes the action. Throughout the learning process, ask them to verbalize what they see around them, including potential risks, and any steps they need to take to avoid those risks.

Notes for Parents/Guardians:

Distracted Driving and More



Distracted driving has become an epidemic, joining alcohol, speeding and not wearing seat belts as a leading cause of death and injury in crashes. Teens, who are still learning the complex skills of driving, are particularly susceptible to the distractions of cell phones while driving. Don't let you or your teens become another statistic. Here are the facts:

- Motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for U.S. teens. Mile for mile, teens are involved in three times as many fatal crashes as all other drivers. And one in three teens who text say they have done so while driving.
- In 2009, almost 5,500 people were killed and almost a half million were injured in accidents related to distracted driving. That's 16 percent of all fatal crashes and 20 percent of all crashes resulting in injury for that year. And almost one in five of those deaths involved reports of a cell phone.
- A Virginia Tech Transportation Institute study revealed that physically dialing a phone while driving increases the risk of a crash as much as 6 times. Texting is riskier still, increasing collision risk by 23 times.
- A University of Utah study found that the reaction time of a teen driving and talking on a cell phone is the same as that of a 70 year-old driver who's not using a phone.

To combat this growing epidemic, we suggest the following:

1. **Set a good example:** Kids observe and learn from their parents. Put your phone down while driving and only use it when you are safely pulled over. According to the Pew Research Center, 40 percent of teens 12 to 17 say they have been in a car when the driver used a cell phone in a way that put themselves and others in danger.
2. **Talk to your teen:** Discuss the risks and responsibilities of driving and the danger of dividing their attention between a phone call and the road. Show them the statistics related to distracted driving and urge them to talk to others; friends take care of friends.
3. **Establish ground rules:** Set up family rules about not texting on a handheld cell phone while behind the wheel. Enforce the limits set by the graduated licensing program.
4. **Sign a pledge:** Have your teen take action by agreeing to a family contract about wearing safety belts, not speeding, not driving after drinking and not using a cell phone behind the wheel. Agree on penalties for violating the pledge, including paying for tickets or loss of driving privileges.
5. **Other dangerous distractions:** Inexperienced drivers are particularly susceptible to distractions. Distracted driving is any activity that has the potential to distract someone from driving. It can be eating, drinking, listening to the radio or MP3 player, using the GPS, talking to passengers, or watching a video, just to name a few.

Parental Pointers:

Teens tend to look away from the road and become distracted for longer periods than older drivers. It's important to train them to never look away for longer than 2 seconds at a time. Test your teen on how long they look away when doing various tasks inside the vehicle, such as tuning the radio. Coach them repeatedly on the 2 second limit.

Skill One:

Before You Start the Engine



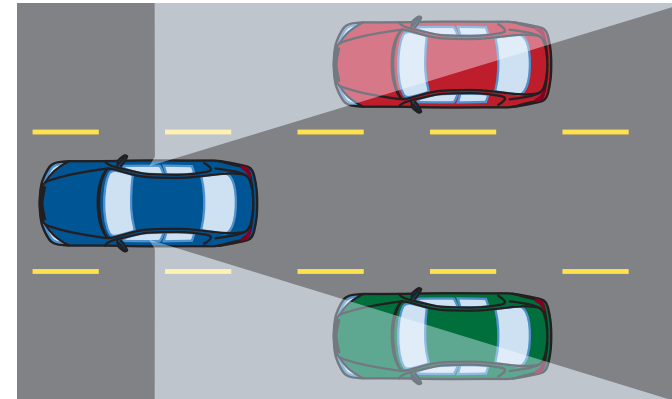
Goal: Teach your teen vehicle basics before actual driving begins.

Location: Parked. This is a non-driving lesson.

1. Walk around the outside of the car with your teen. Coach them to look for leaks and hazards such as broken glass, and to make sure it's clear behind the vehicle as well as in front of the vehicle.
2. Have your teen practice these basic skills until they don't need help:
 - Starting and stopping the engine
 - Naming and operating all dashboard controls
 - Checking oil level
 - Checking wiper fluid
 - Checking tire pressure
3. Teach correct mirror settings. The method below provides the best view of adjacent lanes, for maximum safety.
 - **Inside mirror:** Have your teen sit up straight in the driver's seat and adjust the inside mirror so that it frames the entire rear window. This is the main mirror for viewing what is behind the vehicle.
 - **Left side mirror:** Have your teen lean their head towards the left side window, and set the left mirror so that they can barely see the side of the car. When they sit up straight, the car should no longer be visible in the mirror.

- **Right side mirror:** Do the same to the right. Have your teen lean to the right over the car's center console, and set the right mirror so they can barely see the right side of the car.

CHECKING BLIND SPOTS



The most effective way to deal with blind spots is to briefly turn and look.

Additionally, teach your child how to look over their shoulder to check the “blind spot” on each side of the car that cannot be seen in the mirrors.

Seating Position: The proper seat position is important to safely control the vehicle. Your teen should sit with their back firmly against the seat. There should be at least 12 inches between the steering wheel and the driver's chest, with the air bag pointing at the chest. The top of the steering wheel should be no higher than the shoulders. Move the seat forward or back so that the driver's heel touches the floor and can pivot between the brake and accelerator. Shorter drivers may need a seat cushion or pedal extenders to sit safely 12 inches from the air bag. The head restraint should be at the center of the driver's head.

Parental Pointers:

In the past, drivers were often taught mirror settings that caused overlap between the rear and side mirrors, which was less safe. This is a great opportunity to update your own driving skills while teaching your teen!

Skill Two:

Moving, Steering, and Stopping

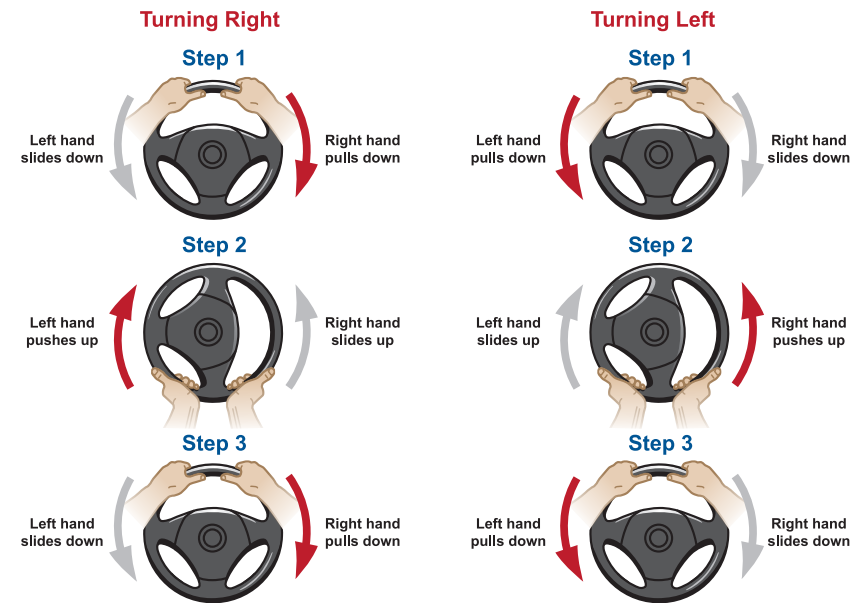


Goal: Teach your teen to consistently start, stop, and turn smoothly with full vehicle control.

Location: A large, level, mostly empty area.

1. Everyone in the vehicle **MUST** fasten their seatbelts!
2. Before starting, coach your teen to always signal and check mirrors and blind spots before changing the speed, position, or direction of the car. Remind them when needed.
3. Have your teen drive around the perimeter of the lot several times at a slow speed. Have them stop and start frequently, practicing smooth hand-to-hand steering, braking, and accelerating.
4. Pick several targets in the large, level, empty, practice area, and have your teen drive to them at specific speeds. For example, "Drive to the stop sign at 15 mph." Focus on steady speed and smooth starts and stops.
5. Once your teen is braking smoothly, practice "hard smooth stops" at slightly higher speeds (approximately 25–30 mph). **Hint:** Curling toes back just before braking results in smoother stops. It eases the pressure on the brake.

STEPS TOWARD TURNING



With hand-to-hand steering your hands do not cross each other.

6. Practice turning techniques:
 - Ease off the accelerator or use the brake to reduce speed before entering a curve, and use gentle acceleration to overcome inertia and pull the vehicle out of the curve.
 - Use smooth, continuous steering wheel movements when approaching a turn and when returning (sliding) the wheel through the hands until the vehicle is in the proper post-turn position.
 - Coach your teen to pick a target near the center of the intended travel path to use as a visual aid to aim at while steering through turns.

Parental Pointers:

New drivers tend to use the brake too much, and the accelerator too little, to control speed. Coach your teen about easing up on the gas pedal as a way to reduce the car's speed.

Skill Three:

How Close Are You . . .

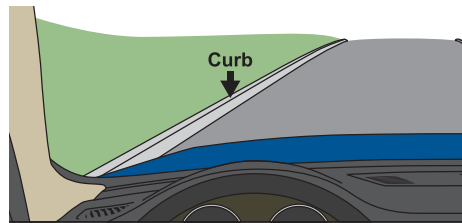


Goal: Teach your teen how to tell where their vehicle is in relation to other vehicles or objects.

Location: A large, level, mostly empty area with clearly painted pavement lines and curbs.

- Reference Points:** Explain to your teen that reference points are visual guides to help them judge the car's distance from curbs, lines, other objects, and vehicles.
- Driver side curb (or line):**
 - Choose a pavement curb (or line), and tell your teen that the goal is to pull the driver's side of the vehicle 6–12 inches away. Coach them to slowly pull up parallel to the line, getting gradually closer, and stopping when they think they are 6–12 inches away. Have them look at where the line intersects in the front window (see illustration).
 - Have your teen put the car in park and get out to check if the driver's side wheels are 6–12 inches from the line. If it's not the right

DRIVER SIDE CURB



Reference points will be different for everyone, depending on the vehicle and the height of the driver.

distance, have them do it again, checking the reference points.

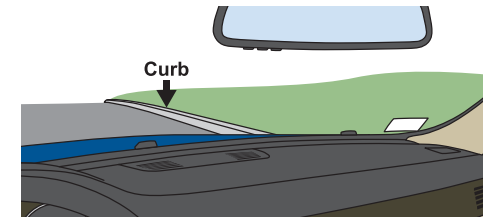
3. Passenger side curb (or line):

- Choose another line (or curb) parallel to the passenger side, again pulling up slowly to within 6–12 inches. Use the same gradual pull-up method, but for this side, coach your teen to stop when the line appears to intersect the center of the hood.
- Again, have your teen get out of the vehicle to check whether the tires are 6–12 inches from the line. Keep practicing and making adjustments, noticing the reference point, until they can do it consistently.

4. Front curb (or line):

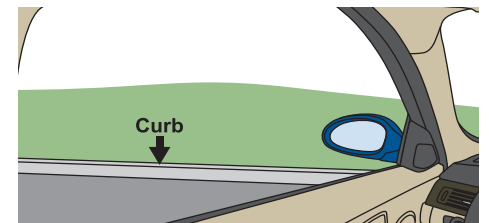
- Teach your teen to align the front bumper between 6–12 inches from a pavement line (or curb). Have them drive slowly straight toward the line. Coach them to stop when the line appears under the passenger side mirror.
- Have your teen get out of the vehicle to check whether the front bumper is 6–12 inches from the line. If not, have them adjust the reference point as needed, and keep practicing.

PASSENGER SIDE CURB



Reference points will be different for everyone, depending on the vehicle and the height of the driver.

FRONT CURB



Reference points will be different for everyone, depending on the vehicle and the height of the driver.

Parental Pointers:

It takes more than 15 minutes every day for 6 months to complete 50 hours of practice driving. For 100 hours, it's more than 30 minutes a day for 6 months. Studies show that the more time you drive together, the safer your teen will be when driving alone.

Skill Four:

Backing Up



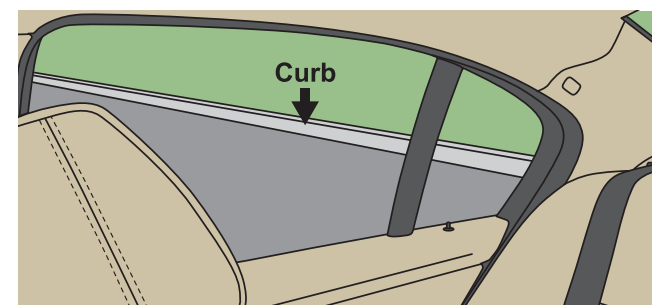
Goal: Teach your teen how to safely drive backwards in a straight line and while turning.

Location: A large, level, mostly empty area.

- Before moving the vehicle:
 - Coach your teen that they must turn around and look backwards through the rear window when backing up. Using mirrors or back-up cameras doesn't give a full view and is dangerous!
 - Have your teen shift their hips and turn around until they get a good view behind the vehicle. They should drape their right arm over the back of the seat. The left hand should grip the steering wheel near the top.
- Practice backing up in a straight line, having your teen follow these steps:
 - Check all areas behind the vehicle prior to and while backing up.
 - Grasp the steering wheel with the left hand and look over the right shoulder through the rear window.
 - First release the brake, then use the accelerator gently, and only when necessary, to control speed. Keep it slow!
- Once your teen can back up in a straight line consistently, have them practice backing up into a turn:
 - If turning to the left, grasp the steering wheel with the right hand, or with the left hand, if turning to the right. Remind your teen to turn the wheel in the direction they want the car to travel.

- Look in the direction the car is moving through the rear side windows.
- Back into the turn slowly, first releasing the brake, then using the accelerator if needed.

BACKING UP



The driver's view out of the back passenger window. Reference points will be different for everyone, depending on the vehicle and the height of the driver.

- Practice aligning the rear bumper close to a line or curb, using a reference point (see previous lesson):
 - Choose a line or curb for a target.
 - Have your teen back up toward the target, coaching them to stop when the line or curb appears near the middle of the rear right window when looking over his or her right shoulder.
 - Have your teen put the car in park and set the emergency brake.
 - Have your teen get out of the car to see whether the rear bumper is close to the target.
 - If adjustments are needed, have your teen try again, establishing a new reference point. Repeat as often as needed until your teen can consistently come within close proximity to the target.

Parental Pointers:

Emphasize that backing up must be done at slow, but consistent, speeds because it's harder to maintain control of the car when it's in reverse.

Skill Five:

Driving on a Quiet Street – Part 1



Goal: Teach your teen to move and stop a vehicle safely and with confidence on quiet roads.

Location: Start in a large, level, mostly empty area. Move to a quiet neighborhood street when indicated. Out of respect to our neighbors, please do not use official state road test courses for practice.

Before moving out onto the road, make sure that your teen has reviewed the driver's manual to be familiar with street signs, signals, pavement markings, and yield and speed laws.

Part 1: Lane Position and Intersections

1. Starting in a quiet, large, level, empty area, review the skills learned so far. Have your teen drive several laps around the lot, practicing smooth braking and accelerating, maintaining steady speeds, steering into right and left turns, and using reference points to align the car with pavement lines or curbs.
2. Coach your teen to use “play-by-play driving” (*see page 4*) throughout this lesson, if possible.
3. When you and your teen feel ready, move to a quiet street.
4. With your teen behind the wheel, first have them practice driving straight

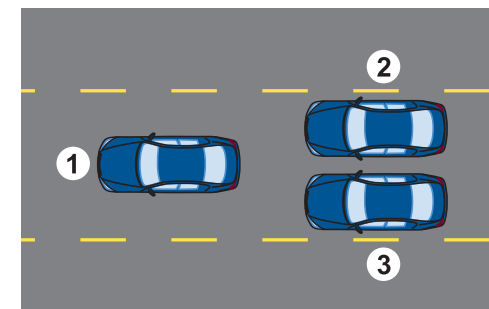
in three different lane positions. Do this for several miles, practicing each position at least 10 times:

- **Center position (1):** The most common position, with the vehicle centered within the lane. Coach your teen that they should stay in the center position under most circumstances.

- **Right position (2):** The vehicle positioned to the right side of the lane. This is best used when approaching a hill or curve.

- **Left position (3):** The vehicle positioned to the left side of the lane. This is usually done when making a left turn, to allow for a safety margin on the right side of the vehicle.

LANE POSITION



Most driving is done in lane position number one.

5. Coach your teen on these techniques to safely approach an intersection:
 - Search for vehicles, pedestrians, signs, and traffic signals.
 - Check the rear view mirror for any potential hazards behind the car.
 - If it's an intersection with traffic signals, identify who has the green light.
 - If turning, put on the turn signal 4 seconds before making the turn.
 - Select the best lane for the intended direction of travel.
 - Yield the right of way to pedestrians and other vehicles.

Parental Pointers:

Make sure your teen understands what to do if they encounter emergency vehicles. First, turn down the radio to listen for the direction of the emergency vehicle(s). Stay calm and pull over to the nearest curb, clear of intersections, and wait for the emergency vehicle(s) to pass.

Skill Five:

Driving on a Quiet Street – Part 2



Goal: Teach your teen to turn both right and left safely and with confidence on quiet roads.

Location: A quiet block of single-lane roads, ideally without traffic signals at the intersections.

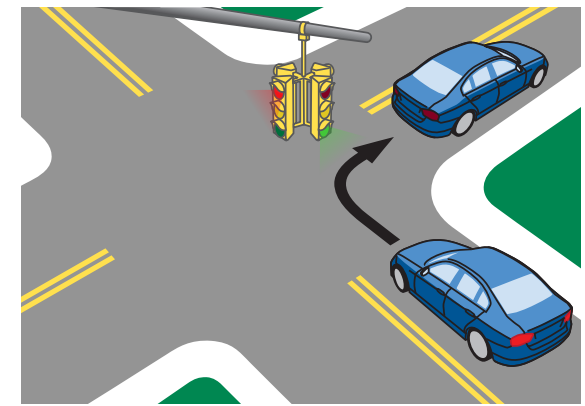
Part 2: Making Turns

- When your teen is comfortable with lane positions and intersections, it's time to practice turns. Start with right turns. Have your teen drive clockwise around the block 10–12 times:
 - Pick a line at the center of the intended travel path while steering through a turn. Make sure your teen does not fixate on one specific spot, but, instead, focuses on a broader path.
 - Focus on smooth braking into the turn and acceleration out of the turn, as previously practiced in the large, level, empty area.
 - Always check mirrors before turns, and signal 4 seconds before turning.
- When your teen is proficient at right turns, move on to left turns. Have your teen drive counterclockwise around the block 10–12 times, coaching them on these techniques for safe left turns:
 - Position the vehicle close to the yellow line in the middle of the road.
 - Stop with wheels pointed straight ahead before the stop line, crosswalk, or intersection.
 - Search the intersection in all directions for vehicles, pedestrians, signs,

and signals.

- Select a gap in traffic, and pull straight forward toward the middle of the intersection. Coach your teen to avoid hesitating.
- Use the yellow line on the street being turned onto as a target. Turn into the travel lane closest to the yellow line.
- When the turn is complete, let the steering wheel slide back through the hands.
- Pick a new target 15–20 seconds ahead in the center of the travel path and accelerate gradually.

MAKING TURNS



Have your teen drive around the block making right turns 10–12 times. When they are proficient, drive around the block 10–12 times making left turns.

- Be sure to practice with your teen in a variety of conditions, including at night and in inclement weather, as much as possible.

Parental Pointers:

Most drivers have a tendency to steer in the direction they look. If their eyes move to one side, the car may drift in that direction too. Remind your teen to focus on a path line in the middle of their travel, and not fixate on lane lines or other objects. The rest of the area should be scanned quickly, but frequently.

Skill Six:

Looking Ahead



Goal: Teach your teen to develop defensive driving techniques and higher-level visual and anticipatory driving skills before moving on to more complex driving situations. In order to avoid last-second reactions, and spot potential hazards, have your teen always look down the road. When they are looking far enough ahead, they will be able to spot hazards early and will be well prepared to react to them.

Location: Start on a quiet neighborhood street. Out of respect to our neighbors, please do not use official state road test courses for practice. Move onto a road with light traffic when your teen is ready.

1. Teach your teen the **IPDE system**, a simple system to help new drivers recognize, anticipate, and avoid risks before they turn into problems. IPDE stands for:

Identify: Identify potential risks, like oncoming vehicles, pedestrians, obstacles, or intersections.

Predict: Predict when and where there will be a conflict or problem.

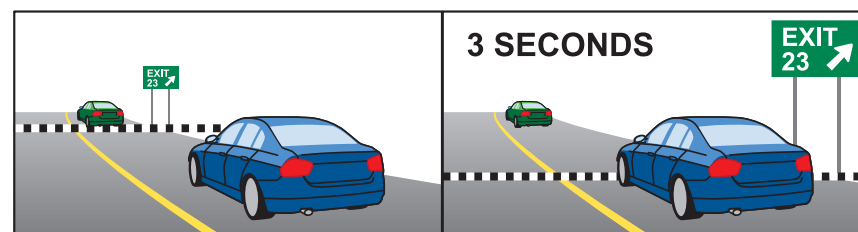
Decide: Decide on the best course of action.

Execute: Take that action.

Have your teen use play-by-play driving as they practice the **IPDE system**. As they drive, ask them to verbally describe their thoughts and actions to **identify** potential risks they see, **predict** problems these risks could cause, **decide** what to do to avoid a problem, and then **execute** the maneuver.

2. Teach your child the **stopping-distance rule**, for the safest distance to stop behind another vehicle:
 - When your vehicle stops, you should be far enough away from the car in front of you that you can see where its tires make contact with the ground. Any closer is too close.

THREE-SECOND RULE



Your front bumper should not pass before you've reached "three."

3. Teach your teen the **three-second rule** for the appropriate following distance when driving behind other vehicles. The **three-second rule** is an important safety measure designed to give drivers enough time to safely steer or brake to avoid problems that occur in front of them on the road.

How the **three-second rule** works:

- Start counting when the rear bumper of the vehicle in front of you passes an object.
- Count "one thousand ONE, one thousand TWO, one thousand THREE."
- Your front bumper should not pass that same object before you've reached "three."

Have your teen practice the three-second rule at least 10–12 times, counting out loud to check whether their following distance was appropriate.

Parental Pointers:

Rear-end collisions are the most common form of crash. Emphasize to your teen that increasing following distance behind other vehicles is the single best thing they can do to minimize the risk of a crash.

Skill Seven:

Turning Around

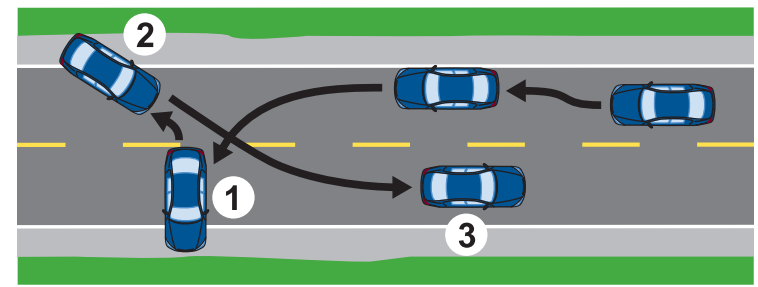


Goal: Teach your teen the best ways to turn a vehicle around in various circumstances.

Location: Start on a quiet neighborhood street with accessible driveways. Please be respectful of neighbors and private property. Move to a multi-lane road for U-turns, if legally allowed in your area.

- 1. Teach turning around safely:** Start by coaching your teen that the safest and easiest way to turn around is to drive around the block. Since that's not always possible, it's important to practice other ways to turn around.
- 2. Teach two-point turns:** A two-point turn involves backing into a driveway to reverse direction. On a quiet street, have your teen identify an available driveway on the same side of the street as your car, at a point where they can see oncoming traffic for at least 200 feet.
 - Pull just ahead of the driveway, making sure there is no traffic behind the car, and signal.
 - Make sure that the road is clear behind the car and the driveway, put the car in reverse, and then back into the driveway.
 - Shift back into drive and check the road for approaching traffic from both directions.
 - When it's clear, turn back on to the road.
- 3. Teach three-point turns:** This more challenging turn should only be done when there is no available driveway. Three-point turns block both

THREE-POINT TURNS



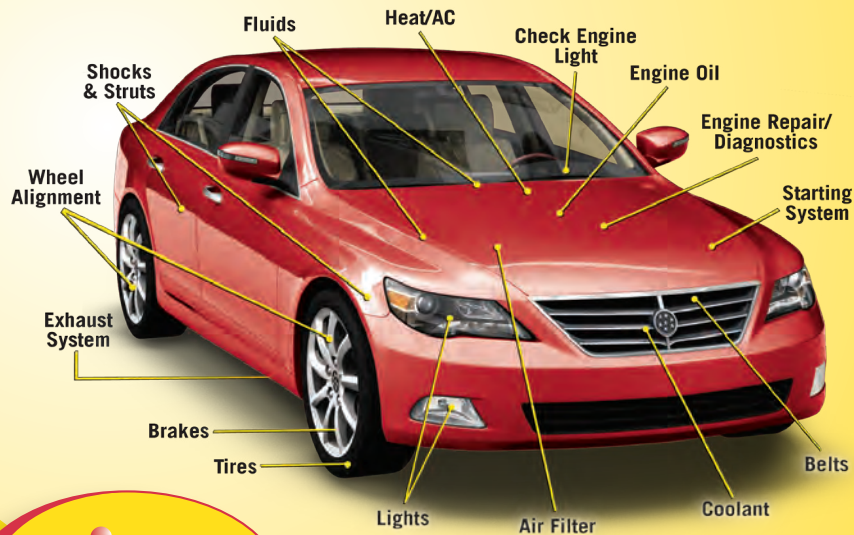
Practice two- and three-point turns at least 10 times each.

sides of a two-lane road, so coach your teen to make absolutely sure that the traffic is clear in both directions:

- Pull as far to the right as possible, to maximize room to maneuver.
 - Turn sharply across the road until the car is perpendicular, facing the curb.
 - Continue checking for traffic in both directions.
 - Put the car in reverse and back up, turning sharply in the other direction, into the original lane, but now facing in the other direction.
 - Shift into drive and pull forward into the correct lane, driving straight ahead.
- 4. Practice U-turns:** First explain that U-turns can be very dangerous, and should only be done where they are legal.
 - Begin the U-turn in the left lane, closest to the center line or median.
 - Be sure there is enough room to make the turn without hitting the curb or any parked cars.
 - Signal to indicate the direction of the turn, checking carefully for oncoming traffic.
 - Move forward, turning the wheel sharply to turn around.
 - Finish the U-turn in the opposite direction and accelerate to an appropriate speed.

Parental Pointers:

U-turns are illegal in many locations. Make sure you and your teen only practice legal U-turns. U-turns should never be made across a double yellow line or where a sign indicates that they are prohibited.



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Supervised Driving Log

Parents or Guardians are responsible for making certain that their teen has completed no less than 40 hours of supervised driving, or 30 hours of supervised driving if the applicant has successfully completed a driver skills development program in addition to the requirements of driver's education. The following log is a tool for your convenience that will help you keep track of time spent on the road. The log will also help to ensure that your teen has a diverse supervised driving experience. You want your teen to be as prepared as possible for their Junior Operator's License.

Massachusetts

Learner's Permit Restrictions

The holder of a Learner's Permit may operate a motor vehicle upon any way when accompanied by an operator who is duly licensed by his or her state of residence, is 21 years of age or over, has had at least one year of driving experience, and is occupying a seat beside the driver.

- A Permit holder who is under the age of 18 may not operate a motor vehicle between the hours of 12:00 a.m. (midnight) and 5:00 a.m. unless accompanied by a parent or legal guardian, who must be a licensed operator with at least one year of driving experience and whose license or right to operate is not revoked or suspended.
- A Massachusetts Learner's Permit may not be valid out of state – the holder of a Learner's Permit may not operate in another state if it is in violation of that state's law.
- The holder of a motorcycle Learner's Permit (Class M) may not carry passengers and may not operate after sunset or before sunrise.
- The holder of a Learner's Permit must be in physical possession of the Permit when operating a motor vehicle.

Made Possible by



Date	Driving Time	Day/ Night	Driving Environment (ex. rural, highway)	Weather	Skills Practiced
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Reminder: Mobile Phone Usage by Operators Under 18

Operators under the age of 18 cannot use any mobile electronic device for any reason while operating a motor vehicle. The only exception is for reporting an emergency.

Violation Penalties:

- **1st offense** - \$100 fine, 60-day license suspension, and a required attitudinal retraining course
- **2nd offense** - \$250 fine, 180-day license suspension
- **3rd or subsequent offense** - \$500 fine, one-year license suspension

Date	Driving Time	Day/ Night	Driving Environment (ex. rural, highway)	Weather	Skills Practiced
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I, _____, certify that my teen and I have completed all of the lessons in *The Parent's Supervised Driving Guide* as well as reviewed both the introductory sections and the "Beyond the Basics" sections at the end of the Guide.

Teen First and Last Name

Date

Parent/Guardian First and Last Name

Parent/Guardian Signature

Date

Class D Driver's License Requirements:

If you are between the ages of 16½ and 18 you must have possessed a learner's permit for at least six (6) months and will only be issued a "Junior Operator's License" (JOL), upon passing a road test, and only if:

- You have successfully completed a driver education and training program approved by the Registrar which includes 30 hours of live classroom instruction, twelve (12) hours of behind-the-wheel training, six (6) hours in-car as an observer of another student driver, and a two (2) hour class attended by your parent or guardian on the content of driver education;
- You have completed at least an additional 40 hours of supervised behind-the-wheel driving (30 hours if you complete a driver skills development program) as shown by a certified statement provided by your parent or guardian;
- You have had a learner's permit for at least six (6) months; and
- You have had a "clean driving record" for a minimum of six (6) consecutive months immediately preceding the date you took your road test.

One Split Second:

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Association of Massachusetts*

24-minute video includes:

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- High-risk driving behaviors
- Buckling-up: How important is it?
- Preventing brain injuries
- Compelling stories from survivors
- Footage of car crash sites

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The award-winning KEYS program is the only outside program recommended by the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles to fulfill Module 14 of the driver's education curriculum.

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Contact us at (508) 475-0032 or at keys@biama.org

Skill Eight:

Parking – Part 1

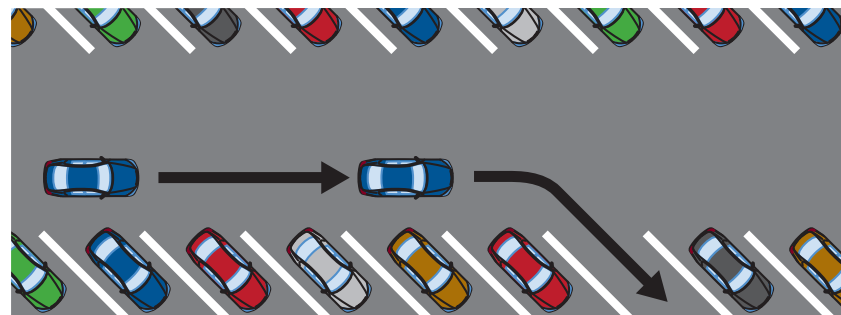
Goal: Teach your teen to master angle parking.

Location: Start in large, level, mostly empty areas. You will need angled spots.

Part 1: Angle Parking

1. **Review:** Before your teen starts parking practice, review Skill 3, “How Close Are You . . .” and Skill 4, “Backing Up.”
2. **Angle parking:** The gentler turn makes this the easiest type of parking for new drivers. **Hint:** Choosing a parking spot on the left side of the car can provide more room to maneuver and a better view of traffic when backing out.
 - Signal to indicate intent to turn into a parking space.
 - Move forward until the steering wheel is aligned with the first pavement line marking the space.
 - Look at the middle of the parking space and turn the wheel sharply at a slow, controlled speed.
 - Steer toward the center of the space, straightening the wheel upon entry.
 - Stop when the front bumper is 6 inches from the curb or end of the space.
 - After you’ve parked, set the parking brake and put the gear in park for automatic transmissions (for manual transmissions put the car either

in first or reverse). Shut off the ignition and remove the key. Check for traffic prior to getting out. Lock the doors.

ANGLE PARKING

Turn when the front of your vehicle reaches the edge of the space. Stay alert for cars backing out to leave their space.

3. Exiting an angle parking space:

- With a foot on the brake, shift into reverse, which will signal other drivers of your intent to back up.
- Turn around to look for oncoming traffic.
- Back up straight until the driver’s seat is even with the bumper of the next vehicle on the turning side.
- Begin turning the steering wheel in the direction the rear of the car needs to go.
- Monitor the front bumper on the opposite side from the direction the car is turning.
- When the front bumper clears the back of the vehicle parked on the non-turning side, stop, shift into drive, and pull forward.

Parental Pointers:

Plan to spend lots of time on parking practice – it’s a difficult skill to learn. Many crashes happen in parking lots, and mastering parking skills is an important way to help avoid collisions. Have your teen practice entering and exiting angle and perpendicular parking spots 15–20 times each.

Skill Eight:

Parking – Part 2



Goal: Teach your teen to master perpendicular parking.

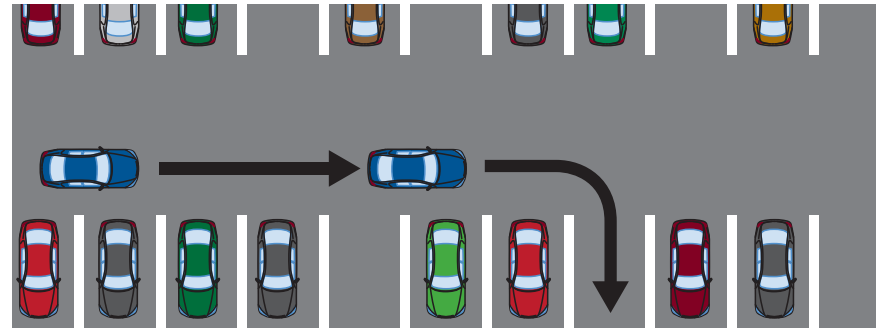
Location: Start in large, level, mostly empty areas. You will need perpendicular spots.

Part 2: Perpendicular Parking

1. **Review:** Before your teen starts parking practice, review Skill 3, “How Close Are You?” and Skill 4, “Backing Up.”
2. **Perpendicular parking:** The steps are the same as angle parking, but the sharper turn into perpendicular spaces may require more practice. As with angle parking, coach your teen to signal, then move the car into position with the driver’s seat aligned with the first pavement line. Then have them turn the wheel sharply and drive slowly into the space, using the center of the space as a steering target. Remind them to use the front reference point to stop the car 6 inches from the curb or end of the space.
3. **Exiting a perpendicular parking space:**
 - With a foot on the brake, shift into reverse, which will signal that you will be backing up.
 - Turn around to look for oncoming traffic.
 - Back up straight until the windshield is aligned with the bumper of the next vehicle.

- Quickly turn the wheel in the direction that the rear of the car needs to go.
- Glance forward to make sure the front bumper is clear of the car on the other side.
- When the front bumper clears the other vehicle, stop, shift into drive, and pull forward to complete the exit.

PERPENDICULAR PARKING



Turn when your outside mirror reaches the edge of the space. Always finish with your wheels straight and your car centered in the space.

Additional note: When possible, it’s generally considered safer to pull through, or back into open spaces so that you will drive forward when exiting a parking spot. This gives you better vision, and reduces the chance of crashes when you are pulling out of a perpendicular parking space. When pulling through, be sure to check that you are clear and that another driver is not pulling in from the other direction. Backing into a perpendicular space requires practice, but is well worth it in developing vehicle handling skills.

Parental Pointers:

Backing up carelessly is the greatest cause of parking lot crashes. Move slowly and make sure to look in all directions continuously while backing up. Always keep a watchful eye out for pedestrians.

Skill Eight:

Parking – Part 3



Goal: Teach your teen to master parallel parking.

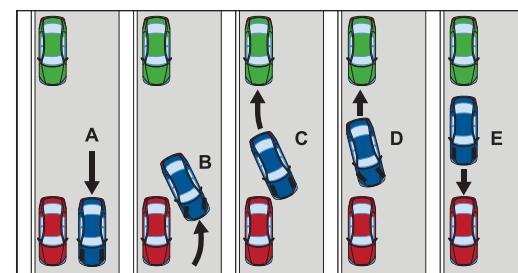
Location: A street with marked parallel parking spaces at a time when traffic is light.

Part 3: Parallel Parking

1. **Assess existing skill level:** Be prepared to be patient. Parallel parking is usually a difficult maneuver for new drivers. Many drivers never learn to do it well, especially in areas where it's not common. Because of the difficulty of learning parallel parking, and because there are several different teaching methods, **this skill is sometimes best taught by a professional driving instructor.** Assess your own parallel parking skills and your teen's abilities before beginning.
2. **Parallel parking:**
 - Select an available space on the passenger's side of the car.
 - Signal when approaching the space, and check mirrors for traffic behind the vehicle.
 - Move forward past the space until lined up directly parallel to the car parked in front, 2–5 feet away. Being too close or too far away will make parking more difficult.
 - With a foot on the brake, shift to reverse and turn around to check for traffic and make sure the travel path is clear.
 - Release the brake, start backing up slowly, and start to make an "S" turn, turning first right and then left.

- Glance both forward and backward repeatedly to check the space around the car while turning.
- Once the rear of the car is mostly in the space, start turning in the other direction to straighten out.

PARALLEL PARKING



In the beginning you could start by practicing with cones.

- Adjust the vehicle's position as needed to center it in the space.
 - Check to see if the wheels are 6–12 inches from the curb. If not, pull out and try again.
 - Always check for passing vehicles and cyclists before you open your door.
3. **Exiting a parallel parking space:**
 - With a foot on the brake, shift to reverse, turn around, and back as close as possible to the vehicle behind you.
 - Check for traffic, signal, and shift into drive.
 - Make sure the travel path is clear, then move slowly forward while steering rapidly out of the space.
 4. **Parallel parking on a hill:** Make sure the vehicle is in park and that the parking brake is properly engaged. To prevent the vehicle from rolling into traffic, instruct your teen to turn the front wheels as follows:
 - Towards the curb when parking downhill
 - Away from the curb when parking uphill
 - If there is no curb, have your teen point the wheel so that the car would roll away from traffic if it moved.

Parental Pointers:

When practicing parallel parking, your teen will probably hit the curb several times. Tell them not to worry – even the best parallel parkers do this often. Coach them to pull out of the space and try again, adjusting their turning angle as needed.

Skill Nine:

Multi-Lane Roads – Part 1



Goal: Teach your teen to drive safely and with confidence on busier, more complex, multi-lane roads.

Location: A busier multi-lane road. Choose a time with limited traffic, such as a weekend morning.

Part 1: Skill Review and Safe Lane Changes

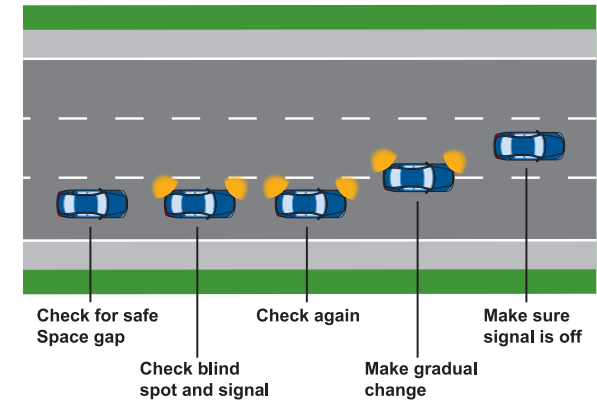
- Time to review:** By now your teen should be comfortable driving on quiet roads. Before starting multi-lane road practice, it's important to review some key information from previous lessons. The following skills are crucial to safe driving on busier, more complicated roads.

 - **Mirror position, monitoring, and blind spots** (Skills 1 and 2): Clearly seeing the adjacent traffic is especially important on multi-lane roads. Remind your teen to check the mirror positions when entering the car, and constantly monitor the traffic around them.
 - **Stopping distance** (Skill 6): Remind your teen that when stopping their vehicle behind another one, they should be far enough back to see where the other car's tires meet the road.
 - **Following distance** (Skill 6): Review the **three-second rule** with your teen, emphasizing that increasing following distance is the single best way to reduce crash risk. This gives the driver visibility, time, and space to avoid crashes.

- Safe lane changing:** First, coach your teen not to change lanes unnecessarily. Studies show that while it may not look like it, most travel lanes flow at around the same rate. Changing lanes in an effort to save time doesn't actually save time, but it does increase crash risk.

Ask your teen to list valid reasons to change lanes. Good answers include: to make a turn, to avoid an obstacle, to exit the road, to park, or to pass another vehicle.

MULTI-LANE ROADS



When changing lanes, always recheck traffic with a glance over the shoulder at the blind spot.

Have your teen practice these lane change steps 15–20 times:

- Check traffic to the rear and the sides for an appropriate gap.
- Signal to indicate intention to change lanes.
- Recheck traffic, including a glance over the shoulder at the mirror blind spot area.
- Maintain speed or accelerate slightly before and during the lane change.
- Gradually move into the new lane.
- Adjust following distance, using the three-second rule.

Parental Pointers:

Motorcycles, bicyclists, and pedestrians are more difficult to see than cars because they are smaller and drivers tend to focus on looking for cars. Traffic, weather, and road conditions require cyclists to react differently than car drivers. It can be difficult for young drivers to judge and predict their actions. Always give them a wide berth.

Skill Nine:

Multi-Lane Roads – Part 2



Goal: Teach your teen to drive safely and with confidence on busier, more complex, multi-lane roads.

Location: A busier multi-lane road. Choose a time with limited traffic, such as a weekend morning.

Part 2: Turns and Passing

- Right turns on multi-lane roads:** Start with right turns, which are fairly simple. Right turns are always made from the right lane of the current road to the first open lane of the new road. Look for signs and signals that indicate whether “right on red” is allowed. Practice right turns 10–12 times before moving on to left turns.
- Left turns on multi-lane roads:** Left turns should almost always begin and end in the closest lane to the right of the yellow line. The yellow line in the lane being turned into should be your teen’s target. There are 3 types of left turns:

Protected Left Turns — with a designated left turn lane and left turn signal.

Semi-Protected Left Turns — made from a center or shared turn lane.

Unprotected Left Turns — made from an active travel lane.

Protected left turns should be made from the designated lane when the left turn signal displays a green arrow, using the yellow line in the lane being turned into as the steering target.

For Semi-Protected and Unprotected Left Turns, coach your teen on these steps:

- Make sure the vehicle is in the correct lane to make a left turn.
- Signal the turn and begin slowing down at least 100 feet from the intersection.
- Move carefully into the intersection. Don’t turn the wheel until you’re ready to make the turn.
- Yield to any vehicles, bicycles, or pedestrians.
- When there is sufficient space with no oncoming traffic, move ahead into the turn.
- Choose a steering path line in the middle of the closest lane to the right of the yellow line.

TURNING ON MULTI-LANE ROADS



Don’t turn the wheel until you’re ready to make the turn.

- Safe passing procedures:** Discourage your teen from passing other cars unnecessarily.
 - Position your vehicle more than 3 seconds behind the vehicle to be passed.
 - Check mirrors and blind spots for oncoming traffic.
 - Check the passing lane ahead to make sure there’s plenty of space before you try to pass.
 - Signal intent to pass and accelerate quickly to match the speed of traffic flow.
 - While passing, monitor the space in front of and behind your vehicle and check the rearview mirror for the front of the car being passed.
 - When you see the front of the passed car in the rearview mirror and your vehicle is well clear, signal intent, gently and slowly move back to the original lane, cancel the signal, and maintain speed.

Parental Pointers:

Left turns are one of the hardest maneuvers for teens to master. Be patient. New drivers often have difficulty judging the speed and distances of multiple lanes of oncoming traffic. Practice judging oncoming vehicles’ distance from your vehicle by counting out loud the time it takes for them to reach your car from a designated point.

Skill Ten:

City Driving – Part 1



Goal: Teach your teen to drive safely and confidently in the complex environment of city driving. *Note: City driving takes hundreds of hours, if not several years, to master.*

Location: Busy urban streets. Start at times when traffic is light, moving on to heavier traffic times.

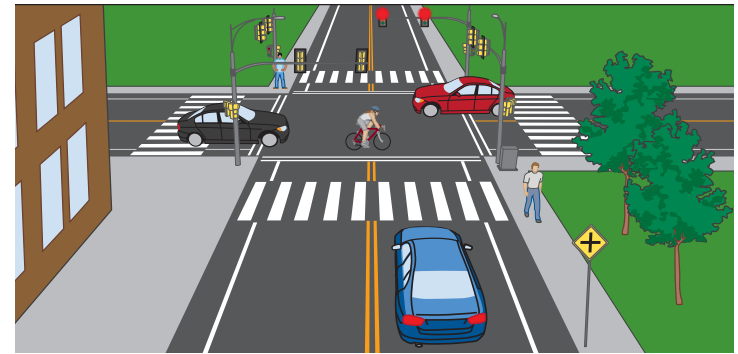
Part 1: Skills and Hazards

1. **Review key driving skills:** The busy, crowded environment of city driving is challenging for new drivers.
 - **Decision making: The most important skill for drivers is the ability to make good decisions.** City driving forces drivers to make lots of decisions quickly. The 3 things they need to drive safely in the city are:
 - **Visibility** – to see potential problems in all directions
 - **Space** – to maneuver around obstacles and avoid hazards
 - **Time** – to anticipate risks and make adjustments to speed or position

As you practice, have your teen focus on making decisions that will maximize visibility and space around his or her vehicle, increasing the available reaction time.

- **Looking ahead** (see Skill 6): Congested city driving leaves very little room for error. Identifying and anticipating potential problems is crucial.
- **Covering the brake:** Coach your teen that when they spot a hazard, they should “cover” the brake by taking their foot off the accelerator and

CITY DRIVING



Looking ahead, identifying and anticipating potential problems is crucial for safe driving.

holding it over the brake, to be prepared to slow down or stop suddenly. Make sure they don't “ride” the brake. Riding the brake confuses other drivers and puts unnecessary wear on the brakes.

2. **Identify city driving hazards:** As you begin city driving practice, have your teen drive through several blocks to identify and name common hazards on busy congested streets. Have your teen describe how they will safely deal with each hazard they identify. Such hazards may include:
 - Parked cars, cars entering or exiting parking spaces, and car doors opening
 - Delivery trucks stopping suddenly, with drivers racing to and from the trucks
 - Buses making frequent stops, loading and unloading passengers
 - Blind alleys, with cars or cyclists darting out
 - Pedestrians and cyclists moving unpredictably, crossing streets illegally, etc.
 - Limited visibility and intersections spaced at shorter intervals
 - Aggressive drivers competing for lane space and parking spots
 - Stop-and-go traffic flow

Parental Pointers:

Keep reminding your teen that constant awareness and looking ahead are the keys to learning to drive safely on city streets. Emphasize the idea that a green light means, “Scan the intersection first, THEN go.”

Skill Ten:

City Driving – Part 2



Goal: Teach your teen to drive safely and confidently in the complex environment of city driving. *Note: This is not a goal that will be achieved in a single session. Spend as much time as possible with your teen practicing safe city driving skills.*

Location: Busy urban streets. Start at times when traffic is light, moving on to heavier traffic times.

Part 2: Obstacles and Distractions

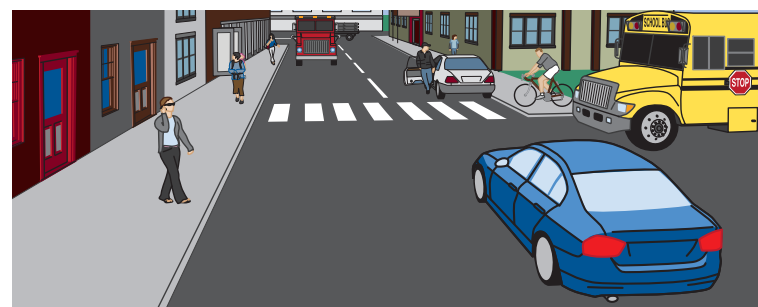
1. **Focus on lane position to avoid obstacles:** City driving involves many circumstances in which travel lanes are shared, congested, and partially or fully blocked. During practice sessions on busy city roads, have your teen identify these steps to safely avoid obstacles:
 - Identify right-lane obstacles, such as stopped buses, parked cars, delivery trucks, and cyclists.
 - Identify left-lane obstacles, such as vehicles waiting to make a left turn, or cars traveling in the opposite direction drifting over the center line.
 - Identify the least congested travel lane. **Hint:** On a 3-lane road, this is usually the center lane.
 - Position the vehicle in the lane at the greatest distance possible from any obstacles.

It can be tempting to **pass vehicles** on congested streets, when obstacles or traffic volume slow traffic. However, this can be dangerous, due to closely spaced

intersections, irregular traffic flow, cars entering and exiting parking spots, etc. Coach your teen to avoid passing on busy city streets.

2. **Deadly distractions:** What happens inside the car can be just as dangerous as what happens outside. **Engaging in distracting activities while driving can be deadly, especially for young drivers.** Ask your teen to list dangerous driving distractions. Their answers should include:
 - Talking or texting (these are the MOST DANGEROUS distractions!)
 - Changing radio stations, CDs, or tapes, or dialing a phone
 - Passengers, pets, or objects moving in the car
 - Eating, drinking, or smoking
 - Searching for an item
 - Intense or emotional conversations
 - Putting on makeup or looking in the mirror

CITY DRIVING



Remind your teen to stay alert, scan their surroundings, and not fixate on any one thing.

Coach your teen to avoid distracting activities whenever possible, but **ESPECIALLY** in busy, congested environments. Remind them to focus on keeping as much space as possible around the vehicle at all times.

Parental Pointers:

More is better! City driving skills take a long time to acquire. Spend as much time and drive in as many circumstances (night, inclement weather) as you are able. Plan trips to less familiar places where you might not normally travel.

Skill Eleven:

Highway Driving – Part 1



Goal: Teach your teen highway basics, and how to safely enter and exit a highway.

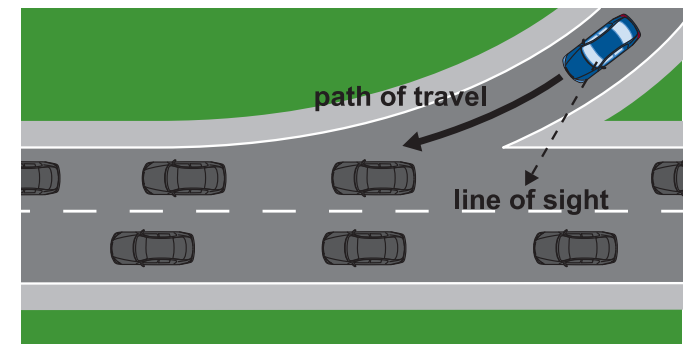
Location: Start on a multi-lane highway with easily accessible exits, at a time when traffic is light, such as a weekend morning. Move on to practice at heavier traffic times when your teen is ready.

Part 1: Basics, Merging, and Exiting

- Before your teen gets behind the wheel on the highway, spend some time on highways with you as the driver and your teen as the passenger. Emphasize the importance of looking ahead to anticipate potential problems, and explain key highway features, such as:
 - The different kinds of interchanges
 - The meanings of highway signs and signals
 - The meanings of different lane lines and markings
- Explain the three segments of on-ramps, and how they're used:
 - Entrance area:** This stretch allows the driver time to search the highway and evaluate how much space they have to enter and what speed is needed.
 - Acceleration area:** Here, the driver brings the vehicle up to the speed of highway traffic flow.
 - Merge area:** The driver uses this space to merge into the traffic flow.
- Teach the steps for merging onto a highway:
 - Check for on-ramp speed signs.

- At the entrance area, make quick glances at the highway, scanning for vehicles and entry gaps.
- In the acceleration area, signal to show intent to enter the highway and adjust speed to match the traffic flow.
- In the merge area, enter the flow of traffic, checking mirrors and blind spots.
- Turn off the turn signal and begin looking ahead to anticipate problems or upcoming lane changes.
- Do not completely stop in the entrance area unless absolutely necessary.

HIGHWAY DRIVING



There is plenty of time to merge. If a gap doesn't present itself immediately, adjust your speed in order to find one.

- Teach the steps for exiting a highway:
 - Identify the exit well ahead of time.
 - Scan traffic for problems when approaching the exit, but don't slow down on the highway.
 - Start to signal 4–6 seconds before reaching the ramp.
 - Upon entering the ramp, tap the brakes and begin rapidly reducing speed.
 - Slow down to the posted exit ramp speed limit before reaching the curve.

Parental Pointers:

Practice merging and exiting 10–12 times each, or more if needed for your teen to feel comfortable. Keep coaching your teen that constant awareness and looking ahead are the keys to learning to drive safely.

Skill Eleven:

Highway Driving – Part 2



Goal: Teach your teen to maneuver safely in complex highway driving environments at higher speeds.

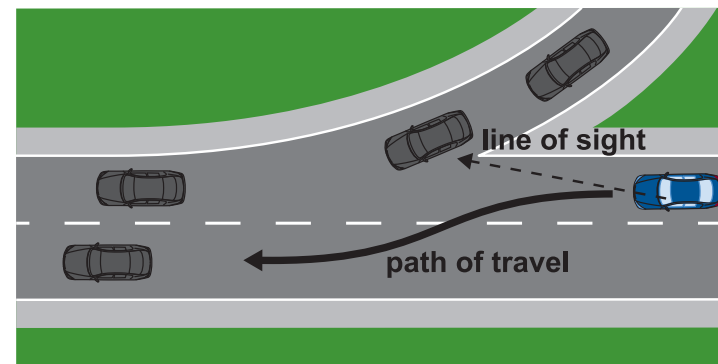
Location: Start on a multi-lane highway with easily accessible exits, at a time when traffic is light, such as a weekend morning. Move on to practice at heavier traffic times when your teen is ready.

Part 2: Highway Driving Skills

1. Once on the highway, coach your teen on steering technique. At fast highway speeds, excessive steering can be dangerous and lead to loss of control. Remind your teen to steer gently on highways.
2. In the high-speed, complex highway environment, lane-changing skills are very important. Have your teen spend several miles practicing the lane-changing and passing skills previously learned in Skill Nine, “Multi-Lane Roads,” until they are comfortable performing them at highway speeds. Remind your teen to:
 - Watch for merging vehicles, and move one lane left to make space for them when needed.
 - Change lanes one at a time only!
 - Watch mirrors for tailgaters, and move to another lane to let them pass.

3. Review the three-second rule for following distance, learned in Skill 6, “Looking Ahead.” Additionally, coach your teen to use a four-second rule for these highway driving circumstances:
 - Merging on to a highway
 - Changing lanes
 - Exiting a highway
4. Coach your teen to adjust travel speed and vehicle position based on weather and road conditions. Once your teen is comfortable with and proficient at highway driving in good conditions, spend some practice time on highways under more challenging conditions, such as rain. Coach them to always use appropriate caution, as conditions can change quickly.

HIGHWAY DRIVING



For the first several lane changes you may need to talk your teen through the decision-making process. Double-check all mirrors to make sure that the lane is clear.

5. Consider planning some short day trips with your teen to a destination 2–3 hours away. Have them drive there and back. Find an event or place that you will both enjoy, and have fun.

Parental Pointers:

Early in the training process parental instruction tends to focus on vehicle handling. As your teen’s skills improve, try to focus on “higher order” instruction, such as scanning ahead, hazard detection, and anticipating the other driver’s behavior.

Beyond the Basics:

Continuing Education



Learning doesn't stop when your teen has received their license. It's important to continue teaching and building upon the skills they have learned. As you continue the supervision process, think about these three areas of focus:

1. Spend as much time as possible driving with your teen.
2. Drive in a wide variety of conditions (weather, time of day, different traffic volumes, etc.).
3. Focus on "higher level" learning: scanning ahead, recognizing hazards, and learning to anticipate the behavior of other drivers.

Now that your teen has become proficient in the basic operational skills of driving, it is essential that you ensure he or she be exposed to a wide variety of driving circumstances and conditions. Make a point of finding circumstances to drive with them that they have not yet experienced, and do it for all types of roads: quiet neighborhood streets, multi-lane roads, and highways. Drive with them at different times of the day, in poor weather, and with varying levels of traffic. It's much better that they experience these conditions with you, rather than alone or with other teens.

Much of what has been discussed to this point has related specifically to the basic skills your teens will need to be safe drivers. Now, your goal is to ensure your teen is thinking intelligently and making the right decisions as a driver. Sometimes after teens become proficient with the basic skills, parents/guardians will often "step back," becoming less involved in the teen's supervision. But

there's still a lot to learn; the teen's education is not complete.

Be clear with your teen that the training process is ongoing and that you will continue to provide input into his or her development so that you both stay in the learning/teaching mode.

Experience builds confidence for teen drivers. However, sometimes this can mean overconfidence: driving too fast, following too closely, and braking abruptly are all actions triggered by a combination of overconfidence and underexperience. Parents and guardians need to stay vigilant and correct these driving behaviors when they occur.

Even the best new drivers are likely to make mistakes. These mistakes are great teachable moments for

"higher order" instructions. So instead of saying, "Stop sooner," advise your teen to try to focus on looking ahead and anticipating events, with an emphasis on good judgment, good decision making, and hazard perception. The shift from a basic comment to a more advanced focus is perhaps the most essential element of educating your teen at this point in the learning process.

As your teen drives, talk to them about specific hazard areas, possible areas of conflict, and blind spots where trouble may hide. Teens tend not to be as good at anticipating these trouble areas as experienced drivers. A good exercise is to have your teen describe the blind spots and possible areas of conflicts he or she sees. It will let you know that he or she is thinking, anticipating, and driving intelligently.

Parental Pointers:

Even after your teen is licensed, use your time driving with them to instill habits of good judgment, accurate hazard anticipation, and making smart decisions.

Make sure your teen drives on all kinds of roads, in all kinds of conditions, at different times of the day, in poor weather, and with varying levels of traffic.

Beyond the Basics:

Practice in Other Conditions



For new drivers it can be challenging to drive in new and unfamiliar conditions such as inclement weather, different times of day and varying traffic volume. It's best that you are with your teen, to supervise him or her, before he or she experiences these situations on his or her own.

Night driving: A driver's reaction depends on vision, which is limited at night, making it more difficult to make judgments and see pedestrians, bicyclists, and other obstacles. Glare from oncoming headlights makes it difficult to see. Looking toward the right side of the road helps to reduce glare. Headlights should be turned on before the sun goes down to make the car more visible. High beams should only be used when other drivers won't see them. To compensate for reduced visibility, drive more slowly and at a greater following distance. Flipping the rearview mirror will help to reduce headlight glare.

Wet/slippery roads: Turn on the wipers when the windshield becomes wet. Turn on the low-beam headlights; this helps others see you. Drive 5 to 10 mph slower than normal and increase your following distance to 5 or 6 seconds. Be more cautious, and slow down on curves and when approaching intersections.

Turn the defroster on to keep windows from fogging over. If you must make adjustments while driving, make sure the road ahead is clear far ahead before looking down at the dashboard, and look away for only a second or two.

Hydroplaning: Hydroplaning occurs as a result of water on the road deeper than the tire tread. This layer of water reduces friction with the tires and can result

in the loss of control. If you can see deeper water in the road, reflections on the pavement, or the car ahead leaves no tracks on the water, these are indications your car could hydroplane. Slow down.

Fog: Use low-beam lights, or fog lights if your vehicle has them. Don't use high beams because they reflect off the fog, causing glare and reduced visibility. Slow down until your speed matches your ability to see, even if it means slowing to a crawl.

Snow: Make sure your vehicle is clear of snow and ice before driving. Driving can cause snow/ice to slide and block your view, or fly off and strike other vehicles. When starting to drive in snow, keep the wheels straight ahead and accelerate gently to avoid spinning the tires. Decrease your speed to make up for a loss of traction. Accelerate and decelerate gently, and be extra careful with braking.

Stopping distances can be 10 times greater in ice and snow. Begin the slowing-down process long before anticipating a stop at

an intersection or turn. Brake only when traveling in a straight line. Watch ahead for danger spots, such as shaded areas and bridge surfaces that may be icy when the rest of the road is clear. When driving uphill, stay far behind a vehicle ahead so that you will not need to come to a sudden stop which can cause skidding.

Wind: Lighter cars and high-profile vehicles such as vans and trucks are sometimes blown out of their lanes by high winds. When it's windy, it's a good idea to drive slower than normal. If possible, avoid driving next to other vehicles. Keep two hands on the wheel, firmly at 9 and 3 o'clock, and be prepared to correct steering if the wind blows you or other vehicles.

Parental Pointers:

After becoming proficient in basic driving skills, teens can become overconfident and begin to drive faster, following more closely, and braking abruptly, etc. Gently remind them to keep 3 seconds back and drive with caution.

Supervised teens should be exposed to as many types of roads, traffic, and conditions as possible.

Beyond the Basics:

Teens' Biggest Dangers



Other teens: Research is clear on the fact that risky teen driving behaviors increase in the presence of teen passengers. A teen who is driving with other teens in the car is more likely to crash. And the more kids there are in the car, the stronger the likelihood there is of a crash. This is the primary reason that many states have passed laws that restrict the ability of teens to drive with other teens.

Seat belts: The unfortunate reality is that teens buckle up far less frequently than adults. Recent studies showed that belt use amongst teens was the lowest of any age group, just 76% compared to a national average of 85%. In fact, that same year the majority (58%) of young people 16 to 20 years old involved in fatal crashes were unbuckled.

Drugs and alcohol: Teens are at far greater risk of death in an alcohol-related crash than the overall population. This is despite the fact that they cannot legally purchase or publicly possess alcohol in any state. When alcohol is added to the inexperience of teen drivers, the results can be deadly. Drunk male teenage drivers are 18 times more likely than a sober male teen driver to be killed in a single-vehicle crash. Female teenage drivers are 54 times more likely to be killed than a sober counterpart.

Fatigue: Teen drivers who sleep less than 8 hours a night are 33% more likely to crash than teens who get more than 8 hours of sleep. This lack of sleep results in depressive moods, more risk-taking behaviors, and lower grades. It further reduces a person's ability to process information, be attentive, and have good

reflexes, which are all crucial driving skills. As teens get older their bedtimes get later, but waking times do not tend to change. From age 13 to 19 nightly sleep is reduced by 40–50 minutes. Studies have shown that being awake for 18 hours has a similar impact to having a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) level of 0.08.

Distractions driving: A driver's primary responsibility when behind the wheel is to focus on the act of driving. Any behavior that distracts from that activity increases the risk of a collision. In this age of electronic communication, the dangers of distractions have increased significantly. Use of electronic devices for any purpose, to send or receive communications, to surf the web, to view images, video, or anything at all, should absolutely be avoided.

Inexperience: Just as it takes years to be great at any skill – athletic, artistic, or otherwise – it also takes years to be a truly good driver. Until teens are much more experienced, they run a greater risk of crashing, being hurt, and potentially dying. A driver's license makes them a driver. Experience makes them good drivers.

Night driving: For teens, the most severe crashes occur at night and on weekends. Night driving is challenging for all drivers, but novice drivers do not have the experience to anticipate and react when visibility is reduced. When teens drive at night, it is more often with a lack of adult supervision, with other teen passengers, and at high speeds, all of which increase risk.

Work zones: Driving in work zones is more dangerous than people think. It's important to look ahead, slow down, and merge, moving over as soon as possible.

Parental Pointers:

Graduated driver licensing (GDL) systems are intended to provide teen drivers with practice under the safest conditions, exposing them to more situations only as skills and experience grow.

Until teens are much more experienced, they run a greater risk of crashing.

Beyond the Basics:

Sharing the Road with Trucks



In order to keep you and your family safe, you should be extra cautious when driving around large trucks and buses. Sharing the road with larger vehicles can be dangerous if you are not aware of their limitations.

Cutting in front can cut your life short: If you cut in front of another vehicle, you may create an emergency-braking situation for the vehicles around you, especially in heavy traffic. Trucks and buses take much longer to stop in comparison to cars. When passing, look for the front of the truck in your rear-view mirror before pulling in front, and avoid braking situations!

Watch your blind spots – the “No-Zones”: Large trucks have blind spots, or “No-Zones,” around the front, back, and sides of the truck. These “No-Zones” make it difficult for the driver to see. So don’t hang out in the “No-Zones.” If you can’t see the truck driver in the truck’s mirror, the truck driver can’t see you.

Avoid squeeze play: Be careful of trucks making wide right turns. If you try to get in between the truck and the curb, you’ll be caught in a “squeeze” crash. Truck drivers sometimes need to swing wide to the left in order to safely negotiate a right turn. They can’t see cars directly behind or beside them. Cutting in between the truck and the curb increases the possibility of a crash. So pay attention to truck signals, and give them lots of room to maneuver.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration

TEEN DRIVERS: CELL PHONES & DRIVING DON'T MIX



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