

When You're Ready for the Road...



We're always with you.®





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California Dept. of Insurance License #0003259

**Insurance offered to qualified Auto Club members by the Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club.
Membership requires the separate payment of an admission fee and annual dues.**

***All new cars arranged for sale are subject to availability and a price pre-arranged with the selling franchised new car dealer.
A promotional fee has been paid by the participating dealers.**

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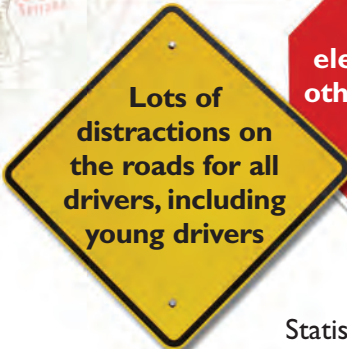
Here are Some Things You'll Want to Know.



**Busy intersections
Complex freeway
interchanges**



**Driving
laws and
rules to
follow**



**Lots of
distractions on
the roads for all
drivers, including
young drivers**



**Complex
electronics and
other equipment
under the
hood**

There's a lot of responsibility, skill and know-how involved in driving. This guide from the Automobile Club of Southern California is designed to help you understand some of the complexities of driving, operating, and maintaining a vehicle—even if it's your family's car or truck.

The Auto ClubSM will introduce you to teen driver safety information, car buying, automobile insurance, and vehicle maintenance tips so you won't get stuck on the road. We'll also remind you about the Graduated Driver Licensing Law and basic driving skills so you can get around safely. Many of the recommendations come from experts from the Auto Club's Driving School.

Statistics show that motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death for young drivers ages 16-20. The Auto Club wants you to drive safely now and over your entire lifetime.

So let's get the car started. YOU'RE in the driver's seat and YOU'RE ready for the road.



Safety

Sadly, the numbers don't lie. Car crashes are the biggest killer of teens. You may even have a friend or heard about someone at your school injured or killed in a car crash. Your parents want you to be safe. We want you to be safe, too.

SAFETY BELTS

Always, *always*, ALWAYS remember to buckle up in the car. Despite the danger of crashes, teens are less likely to use belts. California strictly enforces its safety belt laws. And drivers who wear safety belts have a **45 percent greater chance of surviving** a serious traffic crash and have a 50 percent greater chance of surviving without severe injuries than those who don't buckle up.

Stand up to friends and peers who may say that buckling up is too much trouble. Don't get into a vehicle where there isn't a safety belt for you. Don't invite others into your vehicle without a belt for each of them. And follow the Graduated Driver License law's passenger restrictions.

DISTRACTIONS

Driving distractions contribute to some of the most dangerous situations teens face. The most dangerous distractions are also the most common, such as...

- Adjusting the car radio, CD player, or iPod



“
But, I AM a
Safe Driver!
”

- Applying makeup or combing hair
- Talking to friends and others in the car
- Cell phone use, Text-ing, or IM'ing
- Eating while driving
- Driving in areas with distractions, like at the beach, football games and the mall

Keeping your attention on the road is the best way of arriving safe while not injuring yourself, your friends or another driver and their passengers.

CELL PHONES

Beginning July 1, 2008, it will be illegal for drivers under age 18 to use a cell phone or any other mobile communications device while driving. Drivers 18 and older also can't use a cell phone while driving, unless it's a hands-free device. **Cell phone conversation is distracting and drivers should focus on driving.** Leave the answering of a cell phone to a passenger, or wait until you arrive safely at your destination to return the call. The law does allow all drivers to use a cell phone or other mobile device to call for emergency help.



blah blah blah BLAH blah
blah blah blah BLAH
...AH

FREEWAY DRIVING

Driving at freeway speeds requires special skills. Managing visibility, speed, time and space are critical to avoiding a crash.

Inexperience with these skills tops the reasons teens get into crashes. For example, at 65 miles per hour, your car covers 95 feet every second. At that speed, if you need to stop quickly or swerve to avoid a collision, your car might travel 90-130 feet before you can react and take evasive action.



What are you NUTS! You gotta be an IDIOT to...

When driving at freeway speeds...

- Scan the road frequently for visual information that can help you determine your driving path
- Identify objects or conditions 12-15 seconds ahead
- Anticipate actions of other drivers—for example, if you see brake lights ahead, begin slowing down

Be sure to leave enough room between you and the car you're following. As your speed increases, so does the time and distance you need to stop your vehicle.

- In heavy traffic, stay 2-3 seconds behind the car in front of you.
- In free-flowing, faster traffic, to maximize safety, give yourself 4-5 seconds

NIGHTTIME DRIVING AND YOUR SAFETY

As a group, teens make up the smallest number of drivers, yet of all age groups, they have the highest proportion of crashes that lead to deaths and injuries. **Teen drivers and passengers are at greatest risk during nighttime hours.**

That's why California restricts late night driving during the first year of a provisional license. You should always be extra vigilant for drunk drivers and keep some extra distance between you and the car in front of you. Be sure your headlights and brake lights are clean and working so you can see the traffic and others can see you.

DRIVING COURTESY/ROAD RAGE

It's important to drive defensively and with courtesy. Signal. Yield to others. Keep to the right. Take your time.

Watch for pedestrians and bicycle riders. Some drivers don't do this. Some drivers act out their anger and aggressiveness when they get behind the wheel.

A recent AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety study indicated that men and women of all ages can drive aggressively. Aggressive driving, which can escalate into "road rage," can lead to acts of violence, including assault and murder. A few behaviors are particularly likely to enrage other drivers:

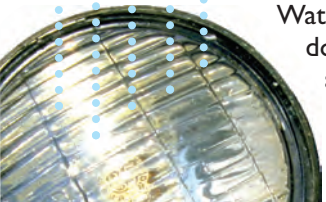
Cutting Off When you merge, make sure you have plenty of room and use your turn signal. If you do make a mistake and accidentally cut someone off, try to apologize by waving politely.

Driving slowly in the left lane If you're in the left lane and someone wants to pass, move over and let them by. You may be "in the right" because you're traveling at the speed limit, but you may put yourself in danger by making drivers behind you angry.

Tailgating Drivers can get angry when other drivers follow them with insufficient space between vehicles. Most rear-end collisions are caused by following too closely.

Obscene gestures Don't do it. One angry driver can't start an argument unless another driver is willing to join in. Give angry drivers plenty of room. Avoid eye contact; it could lead to a dangerous chase or encounter.

If you believe another driver is following you, or is trying to start a fight, get help. If you have a cell phone, call 9-1-1. Otherwise, drive to a safe place where there are people around who can help you, such as a police station, or a hospital.





RECKLESS DRIVING/ STREET RACING

Reckless driving and illegal street racing are increasing throughout the country. You probably know about recent movies that glamorize street racing. However, the consequences of illegal street racing are anything but glamorous. **Illegal street racing kills people.**

Safe and sanctioned street legal racing programs are available at race tracks throughout the Southland. For more information, visit www.nhra.com/streetlegal.

Reckless driving and street racing that result in great bodily injury are now felonies for first-time violators. And in some cities, you can be arrested just for being a spectator.

SPEAKING OF TRAFFIC CITATIONS AND BEING PULLED OVER BY AN OFFICER...

You're cruising along in your car on your way to school, work or the library. You're listening to the radio or a podcast on your iPod. You look up in the rear view mirror and see a police car with its flashing lights on behind YOU.

What do you do now?

Teen drivers are pulled over by law enforcement most frequently for excessive speed, not wearing a safety belt, or unsafe driving maneuvers (such as an illegal U-turn).

Traffic stops are increasingly dangerous for motorists and officers, but the law states that if a law enforcement officer signals for you to stop, you must do so.

The Auto Club offers 10 tips to help teen motorists during a traffic stop.

- 1 If you're being signaled to pull over, look for the nearest safe place to position your vehicle on the right side of the road where the shoulder is widest.
- 2 Remain calm and keep your seat belt fastened. If you have passengers in your vehicle, ask them to remain calm and quiet as well.
- 3 Turn off your engine and remain in your vehicle, unless asked to get out of the vehicle. Keep your hands on the steering wheel visible to the officer approaching your vehicle.
- 4 Roll down your window completely, so you and the officer can speak to each other.
- 5 Ask for identification if the officer is not in uniform, or is not driving a marked patrol car.
- 6 Don't rush to reach into your glove box, console or backseat. Wait for the officer to ask for your driver's license, registration and proof of insurance papers.
- 7 Let the officer tell you what you were doing wrong, and explain the violation to you.
- 8 If you receive a citation, you'll be asked to sign it. This is not an admission of wrongdoing. It means that you'll appear in court where the infraction took place.
- 9 If the officer has behaved irresponsibly, or has threatened you, report the incident to the officer's agency within a week of the incident.
- 10 Tell your parents about the traffic stop, whether or not you receive a citation. It'll go a long way toward demonstrating to them that you take personal responsibility and are being a responsible driver.



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Underage Drinking and Driving



California's tough driving-under-the-influence law is particularly tough on drivers under 21. The state's "zero tolerance" law makes it illegal for drivers under 21 to have ANY measurable alcohol in their blood. (A single drink can get you above the .01% level.) If you are convicted of violating that law, the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) will suspend your license for at least one year. If your blood alcohol level is .05% or greater, you'll also be subject to punishment by the courts. The courts are likely to add jail time, probation, drinking and driving treatment and fines to your punishment.

Remember that driving after drinking sharply increases your likelihood of being involved in a crash. It's not going to happen to me, you might say. Well, tell that to the more than 2,000 California drivers under 21 who are in alcohol-involved fatal and injury crashes every year. It wasn't going to happen to them, either.

THE COSTS OF A DUI

Let's start with the bad news... About \$15,179 worth. If you're under 21, a first DUI conviction can cost nearly \$2,000 in fines, fees and penalties, along with \$2,500 for an attorney, \$10,000 in additional insurance costs over 10 years and \$500 for alcohol education.

And that's just the dollars. With your license suspended for a year or more, you'll have to start figuring out how you'll go out on dates, to school, to the movies... And your freedom is gone, too. You're facing up to 48 hours in jail, maybe more. Expect your probation to last 3-5 years.

We should mention more possible consequences of your arrest....

- You'll need to see a lawyer, possibly go to court, attend a 15-week DUI program, and possibly do community service, and
- Your parents may ground you and sell your car, and
- You might need to pay someone's medical and car repair bills if there were a crash
- You might be charged with felony drunk driving if someone were injured

And then there's the Big One...

- You'll have to deal with the grief of hurting or killing someone you loved, another driver, their passengers, a pedestrian, a bicyclist, or even a child.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN DRINKING OR HAVE A FRIEND WHO HAS BEEN...

Find a sober ride home. Call a cab, take a bus or train, get a friend, or parent to drive you home. Plan ahead! It's a lot safer, easier and cheaper than risking a DUI. The bottom line is drinking and driving is dangerous and it's against the law.

“Why Should I Worry?”





Auto Club Membership

Is It
Worth It?

Of course we're going to tell you it is! But don't take *our* word for it.

Talk to any member who has ever needed to use it.

If your car breaks down, you know that with a single phone call to the Auto Club, a service vehicle will come to help you, **seven days a week, 24 hours a day**. If you don't feel safe while waiting, ask the Auto Club dispatcher to stay on the phone with you until the service vehicle reaches you. If it's just a tire change or battery jump-start, you'll be on your way again in no time. If not, you and your car will be taken to a repair shop of your choice, including an AAA Approved Auto Repair Facility. You can ask to have your car towed anywhere within seven driving miles free of charge with basic (Classic) member benefits.

Plus, with membership you can get all kinds of great things, **FREE**, like many maps and some travel books. Auto Club members can show their cards to save money on tons of stuff from food to haircuts to shoes. If you need a new car, you can buy one at a great, haggle-free price by using the Auto Club's Car Buying Service—for **FREE**.* The Auto Club's Driving School also offers state-of-the-art driving instruction to help you learn to drive.

WHAT YOU'LL BE ASKED FOR IF YOU CALL US FOR HELP

The area code and telephone number where you can be reached; your exact location; your vehicle's color; make, model, year and license plate number; your membership number; a description of the problem; special service concerns; unusual circumstances such as medical needs.

Though you won't be able to stay in your vehicle if it needs to be towed, don't worry—you can ride along with the driver in the tow truck!



A New Driver's First Car



Let's back up a minute. A teenage driver can't sign a legally binding contract to buy a car until age 18. But if you're 18 or older, or if your parents buy a car for you, it ought to be one that has a novice driver's skill level and safety in mind.

We know, we know. You're thinking new. You're thinking sporty. You're thinking sun roof. The reality is most times teens and their families are on a limited budget, and insurance rates for new, sporty cars are high for teens. Chances are that your first car will either be a used one or one that's shared with other drivers in your family.

The question is often asked, "What is the safest car for a teen to drive?" The Auto Club's Driving School starts off with what *not* to drive. While you're still thinking cool, the cool cars with high performance engines are too tempting to drive aggressively or to street race, or too much to handle. SUVs and pickup trucks are not such a great idea either. These vehicles can be too difficult for novice drivers to handle daily and especially in an emergency. SUVs' steering, rear view visibility and sheer size are too challenging for novice drivers.



The safest cars for teens are generally mid-sized sedans, according to the Auto Club's Driving School. These types of cars are large enough to provide good protection in a crash, but small enough to be easy to learn to drive. Cars with airbags, automatic transmissions, anti-lock brakes and traction control are worthwhile features. You should make sure that the car has good crash test ratings. You can check it out at the Auto Club's web site, AAA.com, or one of the government agency web sites like www.nhtsa.dot.gov.

If you receive or are allowed to drive a used car, make certain it's inspected by a reliable mechanic, like those at an [AAA-Approved Auto Repair Facility](#), before you start driving it alone. If you're buying, try to find a certified used vehicle that has modern safety equipment. The Auto Club can help members find one through its [Car Buying Service](#) at the AAA.com website.

Make certain the vehicle is equipped with an owner's manual and emergency kit. The owner's manual, which you should read, covers operation, maintenance, precautions and safety tips. It also explains what the dashboard lights and icons mean, so if they come on while you're driving, you'll know how to deal with them.

“What Should I Drive?”

Before buying, make sure these parts of the car are in good working condition:

- ☐ Airbags
- ☐ Air conditioning
- ☐ Alternator
- ☐ Battery
- ☐ Brakes
- ☐ Cooling system
- ☐ Engine
- ☐ Emergency flashers
- ☐ Headlights/taillights
- ☐ Headrests
- ☐ Horn
- ☐ Safety belts
- ☐ Suspension/Steering
- ☐ Timing and drive belts
- ☐ Tires
- ☐ Transmission
- ☐ Water pump
- ☐ Windshield wipers

Car Insurance

Yes you do—it's the law. If you buy your own car or truck, or drive any vehicle, you must have your own insurance, or be covered under your parents' policy. Ask their insurance agent about the best type of coverage for you, and you can also shop around to get the best price. You can ask the Auto Club for free insurance price estimates, and we will contact you and provide them.

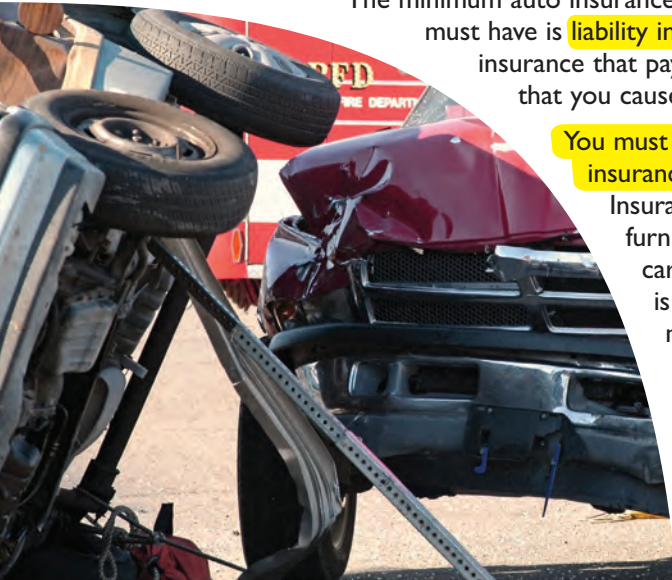
Studies indicate that you have a **one in three chance of being involved in a serious crash** in your lifetime—and teen crash rates are even higher. If you cause a crash, and others involved are hurt, medical expenses will need to be paid.

The minimum auto insurance coverage that you must have is **liability insurance**.** This is the insurance that pays for others' losses that you cause with your car.

You must keep proof of insurance in your car.

Insurance companies furnish an identification card to show the vehicle is insured. An officer may ask for your "proof of insurance" if you are stopped. Keep the card in your glove box.

Do I Need To Have It?



Become familiar with car insurance terms like "liability," "collision" and "comprehensive" coverage. **Liability** covers others' injuries or death, and others' property damage, if you're responsible, up to your policy limits. It covers items like medical bills and loss of income. **Collision** covers damage to your vehicle when your vehicle hits another vehicle, or if another driver hits your vehicle. **Comprehensive** covers situations such as when your car is stolen, or is damaged in a fire, or if your windshield gets cracked.

It's a good idea to have more than just liability insurance. For example, if you cause \$1,000 in damage to your vehicle, and you have collision coverage with a \$500 **deductible**, you'll have to pay \$500, and your insurance company will pay \$500, for the repair.

Insurance coverage for teen drivers is expensive because crash rates are high, but teens who maintain good grades may qualify for an insurance discount. Those insured by the **Interinsurance Exchange of the Automobile Club** may be eligible for this discount. Those who successfully complete the Auto Club's teen driver education course may be eligible for an insurance discount as well.

As your driving experience grows, your insurance rates generally will be reduced. If you maintain a driving record free of traffic tickets and crashes, you may qualify for even lower insurance rates.

If the insurance for your vehicle is canceled, or your parents remove your vehicle from their policy, the DMV is **automatically notified** and will suspend your vehicle registration unless you get insurance elsewhere. (On a related note, if you don't have the current **rear license plate registration sticker** on your vehicle, any police officer can pull you over and give you a ticket for an expired registration.)

**This discussion is for general informational purposes only; the actual insurance coverages will be determined by the provisions of the policy contract.

ow! ow! ow!
ow! ow! ow!
ow! ow! ow!



WHAT TO DO IF YOU'RE IN A CAR CRASH

Oh, no—I hit someone's car! But I'm okay. What do I do now?

Pull over safely to the side of the road. Stop your car. Some drivers involved in crashes leave the scene, and that can make them subject to "hit-and-run" charges that can result in fines, jail or prison time. So, don't leave.

If you have passengers, check to make sure no one is hurt. Then speak with the driver of the other vehicle. Find out whether anyone is hurt. **In case of any injuries, call 9-1-1.**

Be cooperative with the other driver and they'll likely be cooperative with you. If anyone is injured or a vehicle is damaged, exchange information with the other driver, including name, address, telephone number, vehicle license plate, vehicle registration number, driver's license number and insurance information required by law. Get the names, addresses and phone numbers of any witnesses. Let your parents know what happened and **notify your insurance company quickly.** Don't admit fault of the crash to the other driver.

If you keep a disposable camera in your car's glove box or have a cell phone camera, and it's safe to do so, take some pictures of the crash damage or property damage. Snap a photo of any noteworthy road conditions as well.



AFTER THE CRASH/REPORTING THE CRASH

If you have a crash you must report it to the DMV if more than \$750 in damage was done to the property or if anyone is injured or killed. The DMV has a form that you must

complete if you need to report the crash. In some cases, your insurance company will file this report for you, but double check to be sure.

BASIC ROADSIDE EMERGENCY KIT

It's important for you to be prepared for breakdowns or emergencies by keeping food, water, tools, clothing and other gear in a roadside emergency kit which can help you should your vehicle break down, or you become lost. Properly stocked, an emergency kit will help you repair minor breakdowns, or possibly survive in extreme conditions, until help arrives.



Keep your Auto Club or AAA card in your wallet and keep the following items in your trunk:

- ☐ Blanket (a solar blanket is lightweight and retains warmth)
- ☐ Cell Phone (charged and in vehicle)
- ☐ First Aid Kit
- ☐ Fire Extinguisher
- ☐ Flares, Warning Triangles or Reflectors
- ☐ Flashlight with Extra Batteries
- ☐ Heavy Gloves, Jacket, and Hat
- ☐ Jack for Tire Changing
- ☐ Jumper Cables
- ☐ Paper Towels or Rags
- ☐ Pencil and Notebook
- ☐ Quart of Oil and Coolant (specific to your vehicle)
- ☐ Reflective Sun Shade (reflects sunlight into the vehicle to generate heat)
- ☐ Small Shovel for digging around tires if stuck
- ☐ Tire Chains
- ☐ Tire Pressure Gauge
- ☐ Tools for minor repairs
- ☐ Umbrella
- ☐ Water & Food

Vehicle Maintenance and Repair

We know you're busy. That's WHY it's important for you to keep up with your car's maintenance needs—so you can make it safely to all the places you want and need to go. A car in good repair also makes the most of every drop of fuel in the gas tank.

How can you easily manage your vehicle's maintenance needs easily? By following the

Auto Club's 10 easy car care tips:

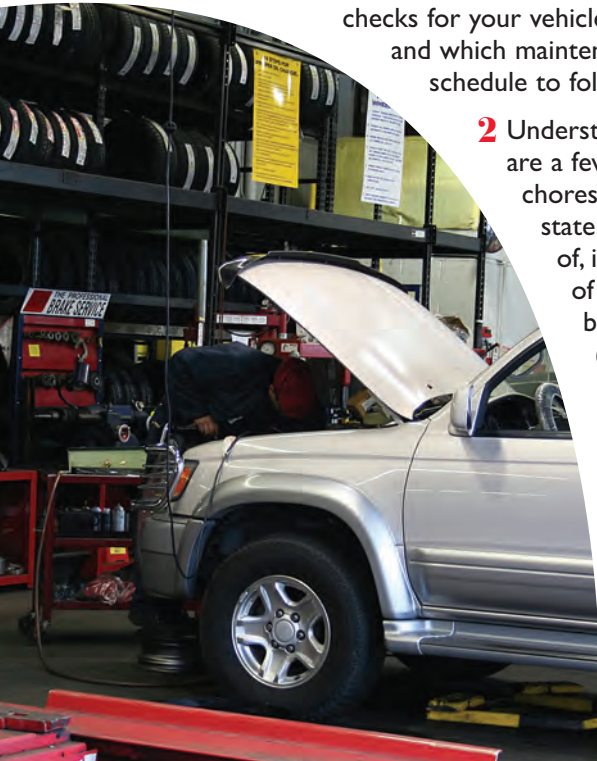
- 1** Read your vehicle's owner's manual, which will tell you about the recommended maintenance checks for your vehicle and which maintenance schedule to follow.
- 2** Understand there are a few vehicle maintenance chores that under California state law you must take care of, including, for most areas of Southern California, the biennial **California Smog Test** (which is required for your vehicle registration renewal if the vehicle is more than 6 years old and not a pre-1975 model) and having working headlights and windshield wipers in good condition for misty, rainy and snowy conditions.

Windshield wipers also clear dirt and debris so you can see road and traffic conditions.

Why Take Care of It?

Start each school year with a fresh set of wiper blades and keep the windshield washer reservoir filled with windshield washer fluid, not water from a garden hose which could leave water spots and ruin your car's paint and finish.

- 3** Locate a good automotive technician... Someone you can talk to easily about your vehicle's needs and someone you can trust to do the maintenance and repair work honestly. One of the easiest ways to find a great mechanic is to go online at AAA.com/automotive and check the **list of AAA Approved Auto Repair facilities** for someone near your school, home or work. The Auto Club has already done the screening for you; these facilities must meet our high standards and guarantee their work.



4 At the repair shop or dealership, you're entitled by law to get a written estimate for your vehicle's maintenance work or repairs. Make sure your comments/service requests have been accurately recorded on the estimate. Always ask for a return telephone call from the service advisor who writes your estimate, so they can tell you if they find more problems with your vehicle after you've left the vehicle at the repair facility. **The law requires that they contact you** if, after you've left the repair facility, they find more problems with your vehicle that will increase the cost of repairs.

5 Drive your vehicle fairly often. Believe it or not, an idle car can become a sick car. Driving keeps fluids circulating, the battery charged and tires healthy.



6 Inflate tires to the recommended pressure. If the tires are the original set, follow the car's owner's manual or the tire information label located in your vehicle—often on the inside of the driver's door. If the tires have been replaced, consult the tire manufacturer for inflation recommendations. Inspect tires every time you fill up the car with gasoline by walking around the vehicle and checking for damage and excessive tread wear.

Under-inflated tires are a hazard and can reduce fuel economy by as much as two percent per pound of pressure below the recommended level.

7 Check the engine's oil level and condition each time a tank of fuel is purchased, or at least once a month. Regular oil changes (usually every 3,000 miles or so) can reduce engine wear and make the engine run cooler and last longer. That frees up your cash for other important stuff. Time your oil changes to the end of the semester or quarter.



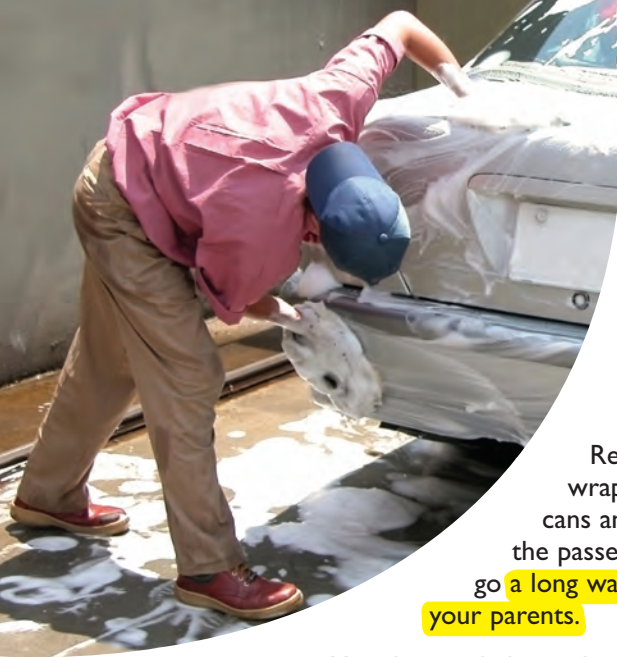
8 Don't let the fuel tank run down to empty. **It's unsafe and bad for the car.** A good rule of thumb for safety—and also to keep dirt out of your fuel system—is to fill up when the fuel gauge on your dash board reads one-quarter to half-full.

9 Steer the vehicle properly. Don't turn the wheel excessively to where it can go no further. That causes lots of wear and tear on the steering pump, causing you to spend more money than necessary on vehicle maintenance.

10 Pay attention to your dashboard. Warning lights are telling you that something unusual is going on. **Don't wait to check it out.**

A delay can be the difference between a routine fix and a major costly repair.





Back in the Driveway...

If you're using the family car, help Mom and Dad out by making certain there is fuel in the tank and by putting the vehicle back in the garage.

Removing all those fast food wrappers, coffee cups, soda cans and plastic bottles from the passenger compartment will go a long way toward impressing your parents.

You also can help out by offering to wash and wax the family car. Not only will this demonstrate to your parents that you're responsible and that you care

about the car, you'll also protect and prolong the finish on the vehicle and keep the windows clean for clear visibility while driving.

If washing the vehicle at home, wet thoroughly and wash with warm water, a soft mitt, towel or sponge, and formulated car wash soap. Start at the car roof and work your way down and around the panels. Rinse vehicle thoroughly and dry with a soft clean towel or chamois.

If you keep your the vehicle parked in a driveway, gently wipe the vehicle off with a long-handled car duster. Be sure to dust off the headlights and taillights for maximum visibility. If you have a car cover, use it. A car cover also will protect the paint.



and Shifting into Park

Always remember that driving is a privilege, not a right...at any age, not just for those learning to drive or using a provisional license. Make wise choices. Don't speed. Don't drink and drive. Demand that everyone in the vehicle wear their safety belt. Make a pact with yourself: Buckle up, and no speeding, no distractions, no warnings, no tickets and no fines... YOU'RE responsible. YOU'RE in the driver's seat.

You're READY for the road!



Appendix

California Graduated Driver License Reminders

(More details can be found in the Auto Club's Guide to California's Graduated Driver License brochure.)

Learner's Permit Rules

- Be 15½ years old, but under age 18.
- Complete driver education and driver training courses.
- Complete your DMV application, signed by parents or guardian.
- Pay application fee.
- Pass the DMV traffic law, road sign and vision tests.

Provisional License Conditions

- Complete Learner's Permit rules.
- Be 16 years old, but less than 18.
- Pass a behind-the-wheel driving test. You must show proof of insurance.
- No passengers under age 20 for one year after licensing, unless a licensed driver age 25 or older is present. Exceptions for family need.
- No driving permitted between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. for one year after receiving your license. Exceptions for school, job, family, medical need, with statement from parent, employer, school official, doctor that is carried with you in the car.
- Violation of passenger or nighttime driving restrictions results in court-ordered community service or a fine.

Full License Conditions

- Have driven for a year or be 18 years old.
- Have no outstanding DMV or court-ordered restrictions, suspensions or probation.
- You do not need to return to the DMV to obtain your full license.
- Drivers under 21 are subject to a one-year license suspension if their blood alcohol concentration exceeds .01 percent while driving.

Tell Your Parents

- Be my role model.
- Always buckle up.
- Obey traffic laws.
- Don't drink and drive.
- Don't drive aggressively.



AAA.com



We're always with you.®

