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British Columbia

Study Guide

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CHAPTER 1

Chapter 1: Developing your smart driving skills

1.1 Driver Responsibility

A smart driver takes responsibility for their own safety, as well as the safety of their passengers and other road users. This includes ensuring passengers are properly restrained and being a courteous, predictable driver.

- ✓ The driver is responsible for ensuring all passengers under 16 years of age are wearing a seatbelt.
- ✓ Be a predictable and courteous driver to ensure the safety of other road users.
- ✓ Always be fit to drive, free from fatigue, impairment, or strong emotions.

CHAPTER 2

Chapter 11: British Columbia specific

2.1 Sharing the Road: Beyond Pedestrians & Cyclists

- ✓ Motorcycles: Speed Perception: Because of their small size, it is difficult to judge their speed. Drivers often underestimate how fast a motorcycle is approaching at an intersection. Following Distance: You should allow more following distance behind a motorcycle (3–4 seconds) because they can stop very quickly, and they may need to swerve suddenly to avoid road hazards like pot-holes or gravel.
- ✓ Heavy Vehicles (Large Trucks): Braking Distance: Large trucks use air brakes, which have a slight "brake lag." They require much more time and distance to stop than passenger cars. Wide Turns: Trucks may need to swing wide to the left to make a sharp right turn. Never try to pass a truck on the right if it is signaling a right turn.
- ✓ Animals (Horses): Protocol: When approaching a horse and rider, slow down and leave plenty of room. Strict Rule: Never sound your horn or rev your engine, as this can spook the horse and lead to a dangerous situation for the rider and other drivers.

2.2 Special Signs & Right-of-Way Details

- ✓ Railway Crossings: Stopping Distance: When a train is coming, you must stop between 5 metres and 15 metres from the nearest rail. Following Buses: Be prepared for school buses or vehicles carrying dangerous goods to stop at all tracks, even if the lights aren't flashing.
- ✓ Left Turn on Red: In BC, you may turn left on a red light only if you are turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street. You must come to a complete stop and yield to all pedestrians and traffic first.
- ✓ Move Over Law (Official Speeds): When passing a stopped emergency vehicle with flashing lights (police, ambulance, fire, tow trucks, or maintenance): If the posted speed is 80 km/h or higher, you must slow to 70 km/h. If the posted speed is under 80 km/h, you must slow to 40 km/h.

2.3 Environment & Defensive Driving Strategies

- ✓ Idling Rules: To protect the environment and save fuel, do not idle your engine for long periods. In many BC municipalities (like Vancouver), idling is restricted to no more than 3 minutes.
- ✓ Space Cushioning: Always maintain a "safety bubble" around your car. If you are approaching the crest of a hill or a curve where you cannot see the road ahead, slow down and move slightly to the right of your lane (Position 3).
- ✓ Observation (The 12-Second Rule): While you check mirrors every 5–8 seconds, you must also use the 12-second look-ahead rule. In the city, scan the road 12 seconds ahead (about one to two blocks) to anticipate hazards before you reach them.

2.4 Legal & Penalty Details (GLP Stage)

- ✓ Electronic Devices (Zero Tolerance): Drivers in the L or N stage are strictly prohibited from using any electronic device while driving. This includes hands-free sets, Bluetooth, and even using the phone as a GPS (even if it is mounted on the dashboard).
- ✓ L-Stage Supervisor Requirements: Your supervisor must be at least 25 years old and hold a valid Class 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 license. They must sit in the front passenger seat.
- ✓ Displaying the L/N Sign: The sign must be clearly visible on the back of your vehicle. Failing to display it or placing it in the window where it is obscured can result in a fine and penalty points. For N drivers, any points can lead to a driving prohibition under the Driver Improvement Program.

CHAPTER 3

Chapter 2: You and your vehicle

3.1 Vehicle Pre-Trip Adjustments

Before driving, you must adjust your seat, head restraint, mirrors, and fasten your seatbelt to ensure safety and optimal control of the vehicle.

- ✓ Adjust your seat to comfortably reach all controls.
- ✓ Set your head restraint so the top is level with the top of your ears to prevent whiplash.
- ✓ Adjust rear-view and side-view mirrors to minimize blind spots.
- ✓ Always wear your seatbelt correctly (lap belt low over hips, shoulder belt over shoulder and chest).

3.2 Anti-Lock Braking Systems (ABS)

ABS prevents wheels from locking during hard braking, allowing the driver to maintain steering control. The technique for using ABS is different from conventional brakes.

- ✓ In an emergency, apply firm, steady pressure to the brake pedal (press and hold).
- ✓ Do not pump the brakes if your vehicle has ABS.
- ✓ You may feel a pulsing or vibrating in the pedal; this is normal ABS operation.
- ✓ ABS allows you to steer while braking.

3.3 Child Safety Restraints

Children must be secured in an appropriate, government-approved car seat or booster seat for their age, weight, and height. There are four stages of child restraints.

- ✓ Stage 1: Rear-facing seat from birth until at least one year old and 9 kg (20 lbs).
- ✓ Stage 2: Forward-facing seat with tether for children over one year and 9 kg, up to at least 18 kg (40 lbs).
- ✓ Stage 3: Booster seat for children under nine years old or until they reach 145 cm (4'9") in height.
- ✓ Stage 4: Seatbelt only, once the child can sit with their back against the seat and knees bent over the edge.

3.4 Vehicle Controls

Familiarity with the vehicle's primary and secondary controls is essential for safe operation. This includes lights, signals, wipers, and the horn.

- ✓ Use the turn signal for all turns and lane changes.
- ✓ Headlights must be used from 30 minutes after sunset to 30 minutes before sunrise, and anytime visibility is poor.
- ✓ Use the horn to get the attention of other road users.
- ✓ Understand the function of the parking brake and gearshift lever (P, R, N, D).

3.5 Vehicle Maintenance and Checks

Regularly checking your vehicle's condition is a key part of safe driving. This includes pre-trip checks and periodic maintenance of tires, brakes, and fluids.

- ✓ Perform a quick walk-around check before driving.
- ✓ Regularly check tire pressure and tread depth.
- ✓ Ensure all lights (headlights, brake lights, signals) are working.
- ✓ For winter driving, use winter tires (marked with a mountain and snowflake symbol) and carry an emergency kit.

3.6 Driving and the Environment

Driving habits can significantly impact the environment and fuel consumption. Eco-friendly driving is safer and more economical.

- ✓ Drive at a steady speed and avoid rapid acceleration and hard braking.
- ✓ Ensure tires are properly inflated.
- ✓ Avoid unnecessary idling.
- ✓ Proper vehicle maintenance improves fuel efficiency.

CHAPTER 4

Chapter 3: Signs, signals and road markings

4.1 Regulatory Signs

Regulatory signs inform drivers of laws and regulations. They are typically rectangular with a white background and must be obeyed. Examples include Stop, Yield, and Speed Limit signs.

- ✓ A red and white octagon is a Stop sign; you must come to a complete stop.
- ✓ A red and white inverted triangle is a Yield sign; you must slow down and yield the right-of-way.
- ✓ A white rectangle indicates the maximum legal speed.
- ✓ A green circle means an action is permitted; a red circle with a line through it means it is prohibited.

4.2 Warning Signs

Warning signs alert drivers to potential hazards or changes in road conditions ahead. They are typically diamond-shaped with a yellow background.

- ✓ A yellow diamond-shaped sign indicates a warning (e.g., sharp curve, slippery road, animal crossing).
- ✓ Slow down and be prepared for the condition indicated on the sign.
- ✓ A sign showing a truck on a hill warns of a steep grade ahead.

4.3 Construction Signs

Construction signs warn of work zones ahead. They are diamond-shaped with an orange background. Drivers must obey the signs and any directions from traffic control persons (flag persons).

- ✓ Orange signs indicate a construction or work zone.
- ✓ You must obey the directions of a traffic control person.
- ✓ Speed limits in construction zones are temporary and must be obeyed.
- ✓ Be prepared for lane closures, detours, and sudden stops.

4.4 Traffic Lights

Traffic lights control the flow of traffic at intersections. Drivers must understand the meaning of each color and signal.

- ✓ Solid Red: Stop before the stop line or crosswalk.
- ✓ Solid Yellow: Stop before the intersection unless you cannot do so safely.
- ✓ Solid Green: Proceed if the intersection is clear. Yield to pedestrians and vehicles already in the intersection.
- ✓ Flashing Red: Treat as a stop sign.
- ✓ Flashing Yellow: Proceed with caution.
- ✓ Green Arrow: You may turn in the direction of the arrow after yielding to pedestrians and vehicles already in the intersection.

4.5 Road Markings

Painted lines on the roadway guide traffic and indicate rules. Yellow lines separate traffic moving in opposite directions, while white lines separate traffic moving in the same direction.

- ✓ Solid Yellow Line: Do not pass.
- ✓ Broken Yellow Line: You may pass if it is safe.
- ✓ Solid White Line: Lane changing is discouraged or not permitted.
- ✓ Broken White Line: You may change lanes if it is safe.
- ✓ A white diamond symbol indicates a reserved lane (e.g., HOV, bus).

CHAPTER 5

Chapter 4: Rules of the road

5.1 Right-of-Way at Intersections

Right-of-way rules determine who should go first in different traffic situations to prevent collisions. These rules apply at controlled and uncontrolled intersections.

- ✓ At an uncontrolled intersection, the driver on the left must yield to the driver on the right.
- ✓ At a 4-way stop, the first vehicle to arrive and stop proceeds first. If two vehicles arrive at the same time, the vehicle on the right goes first.
- ✓ When turning left, you must yield to oncoming traffic.
- ✓ You must yield to pedestrians at all marked and unmarked crosswalks.

5.2 Turning Rules

Proper procedure for turning includes signalling, choosing the correct lane, and yielding right-of-way. This ensures turns are made safely and predictably.

- ✓ Signal your intention to turn well in advance.
- ✓ For a right turn, approach and exit in the lane closest to the right-hand curb.
- ✓ For a left turn from a two-way street, approach in the lane closest to the centre line and turn into the lane closest to the centre line.
- ✓ Do not make U-turns at intersections controlled by a traffic light, in a business district, or where a sign prohibits them.

5.3 Passing

Passing other vehicles is a high-risk maneuver that should only be done when it is legal and safe. You must have a clear view of the road ahead and ensure you have enough space.

- ✓ It is illegal to pass on a solid yellow line.
- ✓ Ensure you can see far enough ahead to pass safely without exceeding the speed limit.
- ✓ Signal, check mirrors and blind spots before pulling out to pass.
- ✓ Return to your lane only when you can see the entire front of the vehicle you passed in your rear-view mirror.

5.4 Roundabouts and Traffic Circles

Roundabouts and traffic circles are circular intersections designed to improve traffic flow. Drivers must yield to traffic already inside the circle and use signals correctly.

- ✓ Yield to traffic already in the roundabout or traffic circle.
- ✓ Enter from the right and travel in a counter-clockwise direction.
- ✓ Use your right signal to indicate you are exiting.
- ✓ In multi-lane roundabouts, choose the correct lane for your intended exit before entering.

5.5 Highway and Freeway Driving

Highways and freeways require specific skills for entering, exiting, and merging. Drivers must adjust their speed to match the flow of traffic.

- ✓ Use the acceleration lane to match the speed of highway traffic before merging.
- ✓ Signal and find a safe gap before merging into traffic.
- ✓ Use the deceleration lane to slow down when exiting the highway.
- ✓ Keep to the right lane except when passing.

5.6 Parking Rules

Drivers must know how to park legally and safely, including on hills. There are specific distance requirements for parking near intersections, fire hydrants, and crosswalks.

- ✓ When parking uphill with a curb, turn your wheels to the left (away from the curb).
- ✓ When parking downhill with a curb, turn your wheels to the right (toward the curb).
- ✓ When parking on a hill without a curb (uphill or downhill), turn your wheels to the right.
- ✓ Do not park within 6 metres of a crosswalk or intersection, or within 5 metres of a fire hydrant.

CHAPTER 6

Chapter 5: See-think-do

6.1 Observation and Hazard Perception

The 'See' part of the See-Think-Do strategy involves actively scanning the driving environment to identify potential hazards. This includes looking ahead, checking mirrors, and being aware of blind spots.

- ✓ Scan at least 12 seconds ahead in the city, and further on the highway.
- ✓ Check your mirrors every 5-8 seconds.
- ✓ Perform a shoulder check to see your blind spot before every lane change or turn.
- ✓ Scan intersections (left, centre, right, left again) before entering.

6.2 Space Margins and Following Distance

Maintaining a safe space cushion around your vehicle is critical for avoiding collisions. The 'two-second rule' is the minimum following distance under ideal conditions.

- ✓ Maintain a minimum 2-second following distance in good weather and road conditions.
- ✓ Increase following distance to 3 seconds in heavy traffic or when following large vehicles.
- ✓ Increase following distance to 4 seconds or more in bad weather (rain, snow, ice).
- ✓ Try to maintain open space to the sides of your vehicle to have an escape route.

6.3 Speed Control

Driving at a speed that is appropriate for the conditions is crucial for safety. The posted speed limit is the maximum speed allowed in ideal conditions.

- ✓ The unposted speed limit is 50 km/h in a municipality and 80 km/h outside a municipality.
- ✓ You must slow down in poor weather, heavy traffic, or low visibility.
- ✓ Slow down before entering a curve, not while you are in it.
- ✓ Driving too slowly can be as dangerous as speeding and may impede the flow of traffic.

6.4 Communicating with Other Road Users

Effective communication helps other road users understand your intentions. This is done through signals, lights, horn, and eye contact.

- ✓ Use your turn signals well in advance of turning or changing lanes.
- ✓ A light tap on the horn can be used to get another driver's attention.
- ✓ Make eye contact with pedestrians and other drivers to ensure they see you.
- ✓ Flashing your headlights can alert a driver that your vehicle is there.

CHAPTER 7

Chapter 6: Sharing the road

7.1 Sharing the Road with Pedestrians

Pedestrians are the most vulnerable road users. Drivers must always be prepared to yield to them, especially at intersections and crosswalks.

- ✓ You must yield the right-of-way to pedestrians at all marked and unmarked crosswalks.
- ✓ Be extra cautious in areas where children may be present, like school zones and playgrounds.
- ✓ Do not pass a vehicle that is stopped at a crosswalk, as they may be waiting for a pedestrian to cross.

7.2 Sharing the Road with Cyclists

Cyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers. Drivers must be aware of cyclists, give them adequate space, and check for them before turning or opening doors.

- ✓ Maintain a safe following distance behind cyclists.
- ✓ When passing a cyclist, leave at least 1 metre of space (1.5 metres on highways with speeds over 50 km/h).
- ✓ Shoulder check for cyclists before turning right or changing lanes.
- ✓ Perform the 'Dutch Reach' by opening your car door with your far hand to force you to look for cyclists.

7.3 School and Playground Zones

School and playground zones have reduced speed limits to protect children. These limits are in effect during specific times or on specific days.

- ✓ The speed limit in a school zone is 30 km/h.
- ✓ The school zone speed limit is in effect from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on school days.
- ✓ The speed limit in a playground zone is 30 km/h.
- ✓ The playground zone speed limit is in effect from dawn to dusk, every day.

7.4 Stopping for School Buses

Drivers must stop for a school bus when its alternating red lights are flashing, as this indicates children are getting on or off the bus.

- ✓ When a school bus has its alternating red lights flashing, you must stop whether you are approaching from the front or the rear.
- ✓ You must remain stopped until the lights are turned off and the bus begins to move.
- ✓ The only exception is if you are on a highway divided by a median; in that case, only traffic travelling in the same direction must stop.

7.5 Responding to Emergency Vehicles

When an emergency vehicle (police, fire, ambulance) is approaching with its lights and siren activated, drivers must yield the right-of-way immediately and safely.

- ✓ Safely pull over to the right side of the road and stop.
- ✓ If you are in an intersection, clear the intersection before pulling over.
- ✓ Remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed.
- ✓ Do not block intersections.

7.6 Sharing the Road with Large Vehicles

Large vehicles like trucks and buses have significant blind spots (no-zones) and require more room to turn and stop. Drivers should give them extra space.

- ✓ Stay out of a large vehicle's blind spots, which are located at the front, back, and on both sides.
- ✓ If you can't see the truck's mirrors, the driver can't see you.
- ✓ Do not cut in front of a large vehicle, as they need a much longer distance to stop.
- ✓ Allow extra room for large vehicles to make wide turns.

7.7 Move Over Law (Stopped Vehicles with Flashing Lights)

Drivers must slow down and move over for stopped vehicles displaying flashing lights, including police, fire, ambulance, tow trucks, and maintenance vehicles.

- ✓ If the speed limit is 80 km/h or over, you must slow to 70 km/h.
- ✓ If the speed limit is under 80 km/h, you must slow to 40 km/h.
- ✓ If you are in a lane adjacent to the stopped vehicle, you must move into another lane if it is safe to do so.

CHAPTER 8

Chapter 7: Personal strategies

8.1 Distracted Driving

Using electronic devices, such as cellphones, while driving is illegal and dangerous. Other distractions like eating, grooming, or adjusting the radio also increase crash risk.

- ✓ Drivers in the Graduated Licensing Program (L and N stages) are not permitted to use any electronic device, even hands-free.
- ✓ Fully licensed drivers may only use a hands-free device that is voice-activated and securely fixed to the vehicle.
- ✓ It is illegal to hold, operate, or watch the screen of a hand-held device while driving.
- ✓ Avoid any activity that takes your focus away from the task of driving.

8.2 Impaired Driving (Alcohol and Drugs)

Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs is a criminal offence with severe penalties. Impairment begins with the first drink or dose.

- ✓ Drivers in the Graduated Licensing Program (L and N stages) must have a zero Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC).
- ✓ For fully licensed drivers, penalties can begin at a BAC of 0.05.
- ✓ Driving with a BAC of 0.08 or over is a criminal offence.
- ✓ Cannabis, prescription medications, and illegal drugs can all impair driving ability.
- ✓ If you plan to drink or use drugs, do not drive. Arrange for a designated driver, taxi, or transit.

8.3 Driver Fatigue

Driving while tired or drowsy significantly impairs judgment, reaction time, and awareness, similar to driving under the influence of alcohol.

- ✓ Avoid driving if you are tired.
- ✓ On long trips, take breaks every 1.5 to 2 hours.
- ✓ Recognize the signs of fatigue: yawning, heavy eyes, difficulty focusing.
- ✓ If you feel tired, pull over in a safe place to rest.

8.4 Aggressive Driving and Road Rage

Aggressive driving, such as tailgating, speeding, and frequent lane changes, is dangerous. It can escalate to road rage, a criminal offence.

- ✓ Stay calm and avoid engaging with aggressive drivers.
- ✓ Do not make eye contact, and do not retaliate with aggressive actions.
- ✓ If you are being followed or harassed, drive to a police station or a busy public place.
- ✓ Manage your own emotions by planning your trip, allowing extra time, and being courteous.

CHAPTER 9

Chapter 8: Emergency strategies

9.1 Driving in Poor Weather

Adverse weather conditions like rain, snow, and ice reduce traction and visibility, requiring drivers to adjust their speed and following distance.

- ✓ Slow down and increase your following distance to at least 4 seconds.
- ✓ In rain, be aware of hydroplaning, where tires lose contact with the road. If this happens, ease off the accelerator and steer straight.
- ✓ On ice and snow, make all control inputs (steering, braking, accelerating) smoothly and slowly.
- ✓ Ensure your headlights are on to increase your visibility to others.

9.2 Collision Procedures

If you are involved in a collision, there are legal responsibilities you must follow. Your first priority is to ensure everyone is safe.

- ✓ You must stop your vehicle at the scene of the crash.
- ✓ Provide assistance to anyone who is injured.
- ✓ You must exchange information (name, address, licence number, insurance) with the other driver(s).
- ✓ You must report the crash to the police if there are injuries or if the total damage to all vehicles and property appears to be over $1000.

9.3 Skid Control

A skid occurs when tires lose their grip on the road surface. To recover, you must know how to react calmly and correctly.

- ✓ If you start to skid, take your foot off the accelerator and the brake.
- ✓ Look and steer in the direction you want the front of the car to go.
- ✓ Be prepared to counter-steer as the car straightens out.
- ✓ Avoid braking hard, which can make the skid worse.

9.4 Night Driving

Driving at night is more dangerous due to reduced visibility. It is important to use headlights correctly and not 'overdrive' them.

- ✓ Use your high beams on unlit roads when there are no other vehicles approaching or in front of you.
- ✓ Switch to low beams when you are within 150 metres of an oncoming vehicle or when following another vehicle.
- ✓ Overdriving your headlights means you are driving too fast to be able to stop within the distance you can see illuminated by your lights.
- ✓ Keep your windows and headlights clean.

9.5 Vehicle Breakdowns

If your vehicle breaks down, your priority is to get it off the road safely and warn other drivers.

- ✓ If you have a tire blowout, grip the steering wheel firmly, take your foot off the gas, and brake gently once the vehicle is under control.
- ✓ If your brakes fail, pump the brake pedal, shift to a lower gear, and use the parking brake.
- ✓ If your vehicle breaks down, pull over to the side of the road, turn on your hazard lights, and raise your hood.

CHAPTER 10

Chapter 9: Your licence

10.1 Graduated Licensing Program (GLP)

B.C.'s Graduated Licensing Program (GLP) is a two-stage program designed to help new drivers gain experience in lower-risk environments before getting their full licence.

- ✓ The two stages are Learner (L) and Novice (N).
- ✓ The Learner stage lasts a minimum of 12 months.
- ✓ The Novice stage lasts a minimum of 24 months (can be reduced to 18 months with an ICBC-approved driver training course).
- ✓ Both L and N drivers must maintain a zero BAC and are prohibited from using electronic devices.

10.2 Learner's (L) Licence Restrictions

The Learner (Class 7L) licence has several restrictions to ensure new drivers are supervised and safe while they learn.

- ✓ Must be accompanied by a qualified supervisor (age 25+ with a valid Class 1-5 licence) in the front passenger seat.
- ✓ Must display an 'L' sign on the back of the vehicle.
- ✓ Passenger limit: only the supervisor and one additional passenger.
- ✓ Not permitted to drive between midnight and 5 a.m.

10.3 Novice (N) Licence Restrictions

The Novice (Class 7) licence is the second stage of GLP, allowing for unsupervised driving but with some key restrictions.

- ✓ Must display an 'N' sign on the back of the vehicle.
- ✓ Passenger limit: one passenger only, unless they are immediate family members or you are accompanied by a qualified supervisor (age 25+ with a valid Class 1-5 licence).
- ✓ Zero Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC) is required.
- ✓ Prohibited from using any electronic devices, even hands-free.

10.4 Road Test Requirements

To take a road test, you must meet certain requirements, including booking an appointment and bringing a safe, properly insured vehicle.

- ✓ All road tests are by appointment only.
- ✓ You must bring your current licence and two pieces of accepted ID.
- ✓ The vehicle you bring must be safe, with valid registration and insurance.
- ✓ If you fail a road test, there is a mandatory waiting period before you can re-test (14 days for 1st fail, 30 for 2nd, 60 for 3rd+).

CHAPTER 11

Chapter 10: Responsibilities and penalties

11.1 Driver's Licence and Insurance

In B.C., you must carry a valid driver's licence and proof of insurance whenever you are driving a vehicle.

- ✓ You must produce your driver's licence and insurance documents when requested by a police officer.
- ✓ You must keep your address updated with ICBC.
- ✓ Driving without a valid licence or insurance carries significant fines and penalties.

11.2 Penalties for Impaired Driving

B.C. has strict penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, including immediate roadside prohibitions (IRPs), vehicle impoundment, and potential criminal charges.

- ✓ Penalties can be applied for a BAC of 0.05 or higher through the Immediate Roadside Prohibition program.
- ✓ A BAC of 0.08 or higher, or refusing to provide a breath sample, is a Criminal Code offence.
- ✓ GLP drivers face penalties for any presence of alcohol or certain drugs in their system.
- ✓ Penalties include driving prohibitions, fines, vehicle impoundment, and mandatory rehabilitation programs.

11.3 Driver Improvement Program (DIP)

The Driver Improvement Program monitors all drivers and assigns penalty points for traffic violations. Accumulating too many points can lead to driving prohibitions.

- ✓ You receive penalty points for traffic violations (e.g., 2 points for speeding, 3 points for failing to yield).
- ✓ If you accumulate 4 or more points in a 12-month period, you must pay a Driver Penalty Point premium.
- ✓ ICBC can issue a driving prohibition to drivers who accumulate too many points or commit high-risk offences.
- ✓ GLP drivers are subject to earlier and longer interventions under the DIP.