

Driving in BC



This booklet is for newcomers and new drivers in British Columbia who want to know about the laws that protect you:

- when you are learning to drive in BC
- when you are licensed to drive in BC



THIS BOOKLET PROVIDES GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY.
IF YOU NEED LEGAL ADVICE YOU SHOULD CONTACT A LEGAL PROFESSIONAL.

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Glossary of Terms

Crosswalk:	a place marked off on the street where people can cross.
Impaired driver:	someone who is not able to drive safely because of alcohol or drugs, or being tired.
Insurance claim:	a written report made to an insurance company saying what happened and why you need money to cover damage to the vehicle and any injuries to yourself or others.
Intersection:	where two or more roads cross.
Merge:	to join a line of traffic.
Notarized:	signed by a public official who has the authority to say documents are accurate.
Novice:	beginner.
Passenger:	anyone in the car who is not the driver.
Privilege:	a special right or benefit.
Full privilege licence:	a licence without the special rules that learners and novices have.
Prohibited:	not allowed, not permitted.
Valid driver's licence:	a licence that allows you to drive.
Vehicle:	car, truck, motor bike, van – anything that drives on the road.
Yield:	in traffic, when you allow another car to go first.

Terms defined in this glossary are underlined in their first instance of use.

Getting a BC Driver's License

If you are a newcomer to British Columbia, and you drive a vehicle, you can use a valid driver's licence from your country for the first 90 days.

You must apply for a BC driver's licence within these 90 days.

You need different types of licences to drive a car, a motorcycle, bus, truck or taxi.

Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC)

The Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC) manages licences and provides insurance to BC motorists.

There are ICBC driver licensing offices throughout British Columbia. To find an office near you, go to the ICBC website - www.icbc.com. Select "driver licensing."

Knowledge Test and Road Test

Most newcomers to BC have to pass a knowledge test and road test.



Knowledge test

The knowledge test is about the driving rules in BC.

To get ready to take the knowledge test, go to an ICBC driver licensing office and pick up the booklet: "Learn to Drive Smart."

You can also download this booklet from the ICBC website. At the website, select "driver licensing."

The booklet has information about British Columbia's traffic laws, the rules of the road, and safe driving.

When you know what is in the booklet, you can take the knowledge test.

The ICBC website has an online practice test so you can practise before you take the test.

To take the practice test, go ICBC website. Select "driver licensing," and take the practice test in English or Punjabi. You can also watch the online video, What's the real knowledge test like?

You take the knowledge test on a computer at an ICBC driver licensing office. The test takes about half an hour.



You may be able to exchange your licence for a British Columbia licence if:

- you have two years' driving experience, and
- you have a licence from one of the following countries:

Austria	Australia
Germany	Japan
New Zealand	South Korea
Switzerland	United Kingdom
United States	

Check www.icbc.com for details.

There are 50 questions in the knowledge test. You have to get at least 40 right, to pass the test.

If you do not get 40 questions right, you need to study some more. You can go back and take the test again whenever you feel ready.

You can take the knowledge test in Arabic, Chinese (Simplified and Traditional), Croatian, English, Farsi (Persian), French, Punjabi, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

Tell the ICBC driver licensing office if you need a translator.

Road test

The road test usually takes about an hour. An ICBC driver examiner goes with you to test how safely you drive. The examiner will take you on city streets and on the highway.

You have to do things like park, back up, change lanes, merge with traffic, and obey speed limits, traffic lights and stop signs.

If you pass the road test, you can get a British Columbia driver's licence. You fill out the forms back at the office, pay the fees, and ICBC mails you the licence.

If you fail the test, you do not get a driver's licence. You have to practise driving some more. Ask the examiner when you can take the test again.

Stages in getting a licence

If you have never had a driver's licence before, you go through three stages:

1. Learner's licence
2. Novice licence
3. Full privilege licence



Learners' License

When you pass your knowledge and vision tests, you get a learner's licence.

- You must always have a licensed driver 25 years or older sitting beside you.
- You cannot drive between midnight and 5 a.m.
- You cannot drink any alcohol when you are driving – your blood alcohol must be zero.
- Your car must have an "L" sign (for learner) on it.



Learning to Drive? A driving school can help you learn to drive. You may be able to find a teacher who speaks your first language.

Make sure you have driver training that is approved by ICBC. Go to the ICBC website - www.icbc.com. Select "driver licensing" and click on "driver training."

If you break any of the special rules for a learner driver, you have to pay a fine. You can also lose your right to drive, for a period of time.



If you break any traffic rules while you are a learner, you can lose your right to drive very quickly. For example, if you have two traffic tickets, you would lose your right to drive for one **month**.

You can take the road test 12 months after you get your learner's licence.

When you pass the road test at the end of the learner stage, you get a novice licence.



Novice License

- You can have only one passenger with you unless:
 - You have a licensed driver 25 years or older beside you, or
 - Your passengers are close family members.
- You cannot drink any alcohol when you are driving - your blood alcohol must be zero.
- Your car must have an "N" sign (for novice) on it for 24 months.

If you break any of the special rules for a novice driver, you go back to the beginning of the novice period.

If you break any traffic rules while you are a novice driver, you can lose your right to drive. The rules are the same as for a learner driver. For example, if you get two traffic tickets, you would lose your right to drive for one month.

Full-privilege licence

You can take the road test for a full-privilege licence after you have had the novice licence for two years.

Registration and Insurance

You must register your car and get licence plates and vehicle insurance.

You can do this at any Autoplan office. For office locations and more information, go to www.icbc.com. Select "autoplan insurance."

You must have Basic Autoplan insurance

When you drive a vehicle in BC, you must buy Basic Autoplan insurance from ICBC.

Basic Autoplan covers you if you are in a traffic accident:

- When you are in an accident, Basic Autoplan can pay you some money if you cannot work. ICBC can also pay up to \$150,000 for medical costs for each injured person.
- When you are at fault and another driver makes a claim against you, Basic Autoplan can pay them up to \$200,000.
- When another driver is at fault and does not have enough insurance, Basic Autoplan can pay you up to \$1 million.
- If the accident is a "hit-and-run" (the driver who caused the accident leaves and nobody knows who caused the accident), Basic Autoplan can pay up to \$200,000. Anyone who is hurt in the hit-and-run can make a claim, not just the person who has the insurance.

You can buy extra insurance

You can buy extra insurance from ICBC or from a private insurance company.

Many people buy extra insurance to cover them if they cause a traffic accident. It could

cost you much more than \$200,000 if you caused an accident and someone was seriously injured.

You can also buy extra insurance in case you damage your own car, or if another person damages your parked car or breaks into it.

To decide what extra insurance to buy, think about the price of your car, and how much of your own money you could afford to pay for costs.

Cost of insurance

Many things affect the cost of your car insurance. They include these things:

- Where you live
- Your age
- The type of car you have
- Your driving record
- Your insurance claim record
- The number of years you have had a driving licence
- If you drive your vehicle to work

For all the ways you can save on what you pay for insurance, visit www.icbc.com. Select "autoplan insurance."

Safe driving record

Were you a safe driver in your country? If so, you may be able to get a discount on the cost of your insurance. Ask your insurance company in the country you came from to write a letter that describes your insurance record. This must be a notarized letter in English.

Tell the insurance company that the letter must include:

- The name of the policy holder
- The names of any listed drivers on the policy
- The policy number
- The period of time during which you had coverage, and the dates of any claims

Take the letter with you when you buy your insurance. The letter may help you to get insurance at a reduced rate.

AirCare

Air pollution is a problem in Greater Vancouver and the lower Fraser Valley. In this area, the BC government runs an AirCare program. The program tests vehicles for how much pollution they make.

Ask about AirCare where you buy your Autoplan insurance.

Most newer vehicles and hybrid cars do not need an AirCare test. If you live in the lower Fraser Valley and you have an older vehicle, it will likely need to pass an AirCare test.

To get the AirCare test, take your car to an AirCare inspection centre.

To find the locations of AirCare inspection centres, go to the AirCare website - www.aircare.ca.

Looking for legal information on this or another topic? Visit www.clicklaw.bc.ca

Clicklaw  SOLVE PROBLEMS. FIND HELP.

Car Accidents

If you have an accident, you MUST stop and help.

What should you do if you have an accident?

1. If it is safe to do so, pull over to the side of the road so you do not block traffic.
2. If you can get out of the vehicle, find out if anyone is hurt.
3. If you or others are seriously injured, call 911.
4. Write down the other driver's:
 - Name, address and phone number
 - Driver's licence number
 - Vehicle licence plate number
 - Vehicle registration and insurance information
5. Get the name, address and phone number of anyone who saw the accident.
6. Report the accident to ICBC as soon as possible. Phone the Dial-a-Claim centre:

Lower Mainland
604.520.8222

Elsewhere in BC
1.800.910.4222

You can also report the accident online. Use the online claim report.

To find the online claim report, go to the ICBC website. Select "claims."

ICBC has a "Claim Card" online that can help you collect the details you need. The Claim Card is available in English, Punjabi and Chinese.

To find the Claim Card, go to the ICBC website. Select "claims."

If you have any pain

- Go to a doctor. Make a note of your injuries or have someone do it for you. Be sure to report all your injuries to the doctor.
- Talk to a lawyer before you make your claim to ICBC. You have a right to do this.

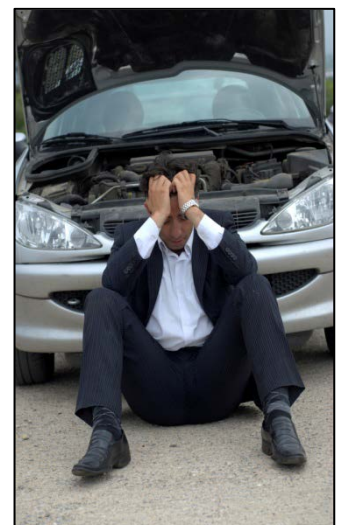
Reporting to the police

Phone 911 and report the accident to the police if:

- Anyone has been hurt or killed.
- You think the damage to the cars will cost more than \$1000.
- The other driver broke the law. For example, the driver was drunk or he drove through a red light.
- Another driver hit your vehicle and drove away (hit and run).

If it is not an emergency, report the accident within 24 hours. Call the non-emergency phone number.

You can find the emergency number on the first inside page of your phone book.



Drinking and Driving

British Columbia has very strict laws about drinking and driving.

Alcoholic drinks, such as beer, wine and liquor, can make you an impaired driver.

If you cause an accident while drinking and driving, you may have to pay a fine, or go to jail. ICBC may not pay the costs if you cause an accident after you have been drinking. You may have to pay the costs yourself. Your insurance may also cost more.

If you are caught drinking and driving

The police can stop you to check if you have been drinking alcohol.

Police can ask you to provide a breath sample into a roadside screening device. The device measures how much alcohol you have in your blood.

If you are caught driving with a blood-alcohol content **over 0.05**:

- You will lose your driver's licence immediately.
- You will pay a fine.
- You may also lose your vehicle. If you do, you will pay all the towing and storage fees.
- You will pay to get your licence back.

In addition to these penalties, you can be charged with a crime and have to go to court if:

- You are caught driving with a blood-alcohol content **over 0.08**, or
- You refuse to provide a breath sample.

If you are found guilty in court, you can:

- Be prohibited from driving for at least a year, and
- Pay more for car insurance.



If you are caught using drugs and driving

When you are driving, police can stop you and check to see if you have been taking drugs. They can order you to give them samples of blood, oral fluid or urine.

The penalties are like those for drinking and driving. They include fines and penalty points on your driving record.

You can also be charged with a crime and have to go to court.

Seat Belts and Child Car Seats

In British Columbia, all drivers and passengers must wear seat belts.



There is a fine for not wearing a seat belt.

British Columbia also has rules about using child car seats.

- Children from birth to over 9 kilos (20 pounds) must sit in a baby seat in the middle of the back seat, facing the back of the car.
- Children between 9 and 18 kilos (20 to 40 pounds) must sit in a child safety seat in the back seat.

- Children until they reach 145 cm or 4'9" must sit in a booster seat that raises them to the correct level for the seat belts.

Keep all children in the back seat until 12 years of age, away from active airbags.

In some communities, the local fire hall will check your child car seat to make sure it is safe.

For more information, call the free Child Seat Info Line at 1.877.247.5551. You can also go online to **Child Seat Info** at <http://www.tsfbcaa.com/11.aspx>.

Traffic Tickets

You must pay a fine if the police catch you breaking traffic laws, such as driving through a red light or driving faster than the speed limit.

Drivers who break a traffic law also get driver penalty points on their driving record. For example:

- You get three driver penalty points for speeding. Drivers with more than three points in one year must pay extra money to ICBC for their insurance.

You might get a traffic ticket you do not think is fair. Or you might have been charged the wrong amount. If so, you have 30 days to fight the ticket.

To find out how to fight a traffic ticket, go to www.clicklawbc.ca. Go to the section called "Solve Problems" and search for "traffic ticket."

Cell phones

When you are driving, it is against the law to use a hand-held cell phone or any other electronic device you hold in your hands.

Learner or novice drivers cannot use any cell phone and electronic devices, including those that are hands-free.

Pedestrians

The laws in Canada about people crossing the road are different from those in many other countries. Drivers must stop and wait for pedestrians in a **crosswalk** or in an intersection.

Intersections

Any place where two streets meet is an intersection. At an intersection, you must stop if you see pedestrians waiting to cross the road.

When you approach any intersection, look left and right to see if there are pedestrians waiting to cross.

If a vehicle is stopped in front of you or in the lane next to you, they may be waiting for a person to cross the road, so be prepared to stop.

Crosswalks

The roads in our cities and town have crosswalks. They can be marked by:

- white lines across the road
- flashing lights
- traffic lights

Drivers must always stop if anyone is walking in a crosswalk.

Helpful Information and Links

AirCare	www.aircare.ca/
Basic Autoplan	www.icbc.com/autoplan/basic
Child Car Seats	www.tsfbcaa.com/11.aspx
ClickLaw	www.clicklaw.bc.ca
Dial-a-Claim Centre	Lower Mainland 604.520.8222 Elsewhere in British Columbia 1.800.910.4222
Drinking and Driving Laws	www.icbc.com/road-safety/safer-drivers/impaired-driving
Driver Training	www.icbc.com/driver-licensing/driver-training
Insurance Corporation of BC (ICBC)	www.icbc.com
Insurance Discounts	www.icbc.com/autoplan/costs/claim-record
Learn to Drive Smart	www.icbc.com/driver-licensing/getting-licensed/pass-veh/roadsense-drivers
People's Law School	www.publiclegaled.bc.ca
Register your Car	www.icbc.com/registration-licensing
Report the Accident Online	www.icbc.com/claims/how_claim/online_report
Road Test	www.icbc.com/driver-licensing/getting-licensed/pass-veh/preparing-passengertest
Traffic Fines and Penalties	www.icbc.com/driver-licensing/tickets/paying-disputing/chart-offenceswithfines
What's the real knowledge test like?	www.icbc.com/driver-licensing/getting-licensed/pass-veh/opkt



Booklet Evaluation Form

Your opinion matters to us. Now that you have read the booklet, please take a few moments to tell us what you think of the **Driving in BC** publication.

1. After reading the booklet how would you rate your understanding of the topic?
 much better better not much better no better
2. Did the layout of the booklet contribute to its readability?
 very much somewhat not much not at all
3. How helpful were the graphics to your interpretation or understanding of the content?
 very useful quite useful not very useful not useful at all
4. How useful do you think this booklet will be to you?
 very useful quite useful not very useful not useful at all
5. How do you intend to use this booklet in the future?
 reference pass it to on self-representation other

What was the most valuable or interesting thing you learned from reading this booklet?

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Do you have suggestions for improving the booklet?

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Do you have other comments to add?

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This form can also be completed online at www.publiclegaled.bc.ca.*

Thanks for your time and interest in public legal education - 2011

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