OBTAINING A VIRGINIA LEARNER’S PERMIT AND DRIVER’S LICENSE EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 2016

Applying for a Learner’s Permit

If the applicant is at least 15 years and six months old and under the age of 18, he/she may obtain a learner’s permit at a DMV customer service center after fulfilling the following requirements.

- Complete the Virginia Driver’s License Application Form (DL1P). A parent/guardian over the age of 18 must sign the DL1P form to grant DMV permission to issue the student less than 18-years of age a learner’s permit and a driver’s license. Minors providing evidence of solemnization of marriage or a certified copy of a court order of emancipation are not required to provide certification of compliance with compulsory school attendance laws, good academic standing, or have any other written parent or guardian authorization to obtain a learner’s permit or a driver’s license. In the event the student is not married or under legal custody of a parent/guardian, the DL1P form must be signed by a Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judge. Host parents are NOT eligible to sign for foreign exchange students.

  - **Falsifying information** on a driver’s license, a learner’s permit or a photo identification card application is a criminal offense. DMV will not issue, for a period of one year, a driver’s license or learner’s permit when a person has made a willful material false statement on any application for a driver’s license.

- Furnish proof of a social security number. DMV will assign each customer a number that will be displayed on the learner’s permit and driver’s license

- Provide an original identification document certifying name and date of birth. A list of acceptable documents is available at: [www.dmvnow.com](http://www.dmvnow.com). Applicants under 18 years of age are required to have only one document from the primary document list to certify proof of identity.

- Furnish proof of residency. A list of acceptable documents is available at [www.dmvnow.com](http://www.dmvnow.com). Parents or legal guardians of applicants under 18 years of age may certify Virginia residency.

- Furnish proof of legal presence in the USA by using one of the acceptable documents listed on the DMV Web site. [www.dmvnow.com](http://www.dmvnow.com)

- Pass a two-part sign and knowledge exam. **All ten traffic sign questions must be answered correctly before being able to proceed to the second part of the exam.** To pass the second part of the exam, the student must answer at least 80 percent of the general knowledge questions correctly. Students who fail either section of the DMV knowledge exam will not be eligible for re-testing for at least 15 days, and are required to retake both exams.
The computer-based exam may be taken only once per business day. The computer-based exam includes an audio version. The exam is also available in several languages.

Any applicant who fails the DMV sign or knowledge exam for a learner’s permit three times shall not be permitted to take the examination a fourth time until he/she successfully completes the classroom component of driver education subsequent to the third failure. **Effective July 1, 2016, students who have previously completed a classroom driver education course are eligible to complete an 8-hour Driver’s Manual Course. § 46.2.325**

Pass the vision test. If the student needs to wear glasses or contact lenses to pass the test, the driver’s license will show this restriction. Virginia’s vision standards are 20/40 or better vision in one or both eyes, and 100 degrees, or better, horizontal vision in one or both eyes. Individuals are restricted to driving during daylight hours if they have 20/70 or better vision in one or both eyes, and 70 degrees or better horizontal vision. If only one eye is affected, 40 degrees or better temporal and 30 degrees or better horizontal vision are required. This type of license permits driving one-half hour after sunrise to one-half hour before sunset. Students who wear bioptic telescopic lenses should contact DMV to find out about vision requirements.

Organ donor information is collected by DMV on the learner’s permit/driver’s license application form. Students should be encouraged to share their donor preference with their families.

Males under 26 years of age must register with the Selective Service. If the student is under the age of 18, the parent or legal guardian must sign the application authorizing the Selective Service to register the student when he turns 18 years of age. For more information go to [www.sss.gov](http://www.sss.gov).

Students with a mental or physical condition that may impair their ability to safely operate a motor vehicle, even temporarily, must provide DMV with a medical statement from a doctor. Some of these conditions include loss of consciousness, vision changes, impairment of judgment or loss of motor function. DMV will evaluate the medical information to determine if a driver’s license may be issued or restricted. Medical forms are available on DMV’s Web site ([http://www.dmv.virginia.gov/webdoc/pdf/med2.pdf](http://www.dmv.virginia.gov/webdoc/pdf/med2.pdf)).

If a student has a visa, the learner’s permit will expire when the student’s visa expires. If there is no expiration date on the visa, the learner’s permit and the driver’s license will be valid for one year.

The learner’s permit or driver’s license is valid for 8 years and expires on the student’s birthday. For security reasons, the learner’s permit is mailed to the applicant and should be received within 15-30 days. A temporary learner’s permit (receipt) will be issued at the DMV customer service center. Visit [http://www.dmv.virginia.gov/webdoc/pdf/dmv201.pdf](http://www.dmv.virginia.gov/webdoc/pdf/dmv201.pdf) for an updated list of DMV fees.
• A learner’s permit (and temporary learner’s permit receipt) allows the student to operate a motor vehicle when accompanied by a driver 21 years of age or older who is lawfully permitted to operate a motor vehicle, or by a parent, legal guardian, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, stepbrother, or stepsister 18 years of age or older who is lawfully permitted to operate a motor vehicle. The accompanying person shall be alert, able to assist the driver and occupying the seat next to the driver.

• Learner’s permit holders may not operate a motor vehicle between midnight and four a.m., or with more than one passenger less than 21 years old, except when participating in a driver education program approved by the Department of Education or the Department of Motor Vehicles. This passenger limitation, however, shall not apply to the driver's family or household siblings as defined in subsection B of § 46.2-334.01.

• If any learner’s permit or driver’s license issued to any person less than 20-years of age shows that he has been convicted of: (i) an offense for which demerit points have been assessed or are assessable under Article 19 (§ 46.2-489 et seq.) of this chapter; or (ii) a safety belt or child restraint violation, such person shall attend a driver improvement clinic. A computer-based driver improvement course will not satisfy this requirement. No safe driving points will be awarded for attending the clinic. Such person’s parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other person standing in loco parentis may attend the clinic and receive a reduction in demerit points and/or an award of safe driving points pursuant to § 46.2-498.

**ID Card**

For students 15 years old or older, the ID is valid for five years and costs $10. The student may hold a learner’s permit/driver’s license or an ID card, but not both.

**Obtaining a Virginia Driver’s License Effective July 1, 2016**

Students must be at least sixteen years and three months old to apply for a provisional driver’s license.

**Applicants Under the Age of 18 must:**

• Successfully complete a state-approved driver education program. **Classroom completion certificates** must be issued to students who successfully complete the classroom phase at one school and enroll in the in-car phase at a different school. To prevent forgeries, **the certificate of completion is the only acceptable classroom completion document**. During the summer, please make provisions for students to receive their DEC cards.

• Hold a valid learner’s permit (from Virginia, another state, U.S. Territory, or Canadian providence) for a period of at least nine months.

• Students who transfer to Virginia from another state or U.S. territory must have documentation of at least 30 hours of classroom instruction from a state-approved program to be eligible for in-car instruction. This 30-hour documentation along with the DMV copy of the student’s 180-day license must be mailed to the DMV image retrieval center in Richmond.
Issuing the 180-day Provisional License

- No driver's license shall be issued to a student who is less than 18-years old unless, while holding a learner's permit, the student has driven a motor vehicle for at least 45 hours, at least 15 of which were after sunset, as certified by his parent or legal guardian.

- On the PPF-16, the parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other person standing in loco parentis must provide written authorization for a minor less than 18-years old to receive a 180-day provisional license on the parent permission form. The PPF-16 also documents the required parental certification of understanding the Commonwealth’s interest in good academic standing and regular school attendance, and that the minor is mentally, physically and otherwise able to operate a motor vehicle. The parent permission form must be kept with the student’s records and not mailed to DMV. As prescribed by the Code, parents will sign the following statement and provide their DMV-issued driver’s license or ID number.

> It is illegal for anyone to give false information in connection with obtaining a driver's license. This certification is considered part of the driver's license application, and anyone who certifies to a false statement may be prosecuted. I certify that the statements made and the information submitted by me regarding this certification are true and correct.

- The public or private school providing the behind-the-wheel instruction can issue a 180-day provisional license (TDL-180) after all requirements have been met. One-hundred and eighty-day provisional licenses should never be given to a minor. Parents should make their insurance company aware that there is a newly licensed driver in the family.

- The parent/guardian must sign the completed TDL-180 and furnish their Virginia driver’s license number or DMV-issued identification number.

Schools should mail DMV’s copy of the 180-day provisional license (TDL-180) to the Image Retrieval Center in Richmond:

DL SUPPORT SERVICES, DMV
P. O. BOX 27412, ROOM 419
RICHMOND, VA  23269-0001

Students and parents should make sure all information on the TDL-180 is accurate before signing it. If the 180-day provisional license is missing any information or signatures, if the student is not 16 years and three months old, or if the student has not held a learner’s permit for nine months, the 180-day provisional license is NOT VALID and the student CANNOT drive until the problem is remedied. Please note, if stopped, this student will be cited for driving without a license. When the mistake is discovered, DMV will send an advisory letter to the student/parent explaining why the student is not properly licensed.

- DMV will send the student’s 180-day provisional driver’s license to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court that serves the student’s zip code. It is very important that DMV has the student’s correct home address. Address changes can be done online, by visiting any DMV branch, by fax (804) 367-6379, or by calling toll free 804-497-7100.
Change of address for a driver’s license and registration card is free. If you want a new learner’s permit/driver’s license showing the change of address, there is a fee (http://www.dmv.virginia.gov/webdoc/pdf/dmv201.pdf).

- If during the 180-day period the student does not receive notification from the court to attend a licensing ceremony, send the student to any DMV Customer Service Center to receive another 180-day provisional driver’s license. DMV will charge for a duplicate copy of the 180-day provisional license. According to state law, teachers have the authority to issue ONE 180-day provisional license to a student.

- The 180-day provisional license (TDL-180) is valid when accompanied by a valid Virginia learner’s permit. All restrictions, e.g., vision, hand controls) will appear on the learner’s permit and permanent license. They will NOT be noted on the 180-day provisional license.

Provisional Driver Licensing Restrictions for Young Drivers

- A provisional driver’s license shall not authorize its holder to operate a motor vehicle with more than one non-family passenger less than 21 years old until the holder has held a provisional license for one year or until the licensee turns 18. After the first year the provisional license is issued, the holder may operate a motor vehicle with up to three non-family passengers who are less than 21 years old (i) when the holder is driving to or from a school-sponsored activity, or (ii) when a licensed driver who is at least 21 years old is occupying the seat beside the driver, or (iii) in cases of emergency until the licensee turns 18.

- Drivers younger than 18 shall not operate a vehicle on the highways of the Commonwealth between the hours of midnight and 4 a.m. except when driving: (i) to or from work; (ii) when accompanied by a parent or person in loco parentis, or by a spouse who is 18 years old or older; (iii) to or from an activity that is supervised by an adult and is sponsored by a school or by a civic, religious, or public organization; (iv) in cases of emergency including responding to fire or some other emergency as a volunteer firefighter or rescue worker.

- Except in a driver emergency or when the vehicle is lawfully parked or stopped, the holder of a 180-day provisional driver’s license less than 18 years old, shall not operate a motor vehicle on the highways of the Commonwealth while using any cellular telephone or any other wireless telecommunications device, regardless of whether such device is or is not hand-held.

Consequences of Breaking the Law

- Any learner’s/driver’s license holder less than 20-years of age who is convicted of an offense for which demerit points are assessed, or for violating the safety seat requirement for children under the age of eight, or the primary safety belt mandate for front - or back-seat passengers younger than 18 years of age, MUST attend (not take online) a driver improvement clinic.
• If a person who is younger than 18-years of age is convicted a second time for an offense for which demerit points are assessed, or for violating the child-restraint legislation, the DMV Commissioner shall suspend the young driver’s license for 90 days.

• If any such person is convicted a third time for an offense for which demerit points have been assessed, or for violating the child-safety restraint legislation, the Commissioner shall revoke the driver’s privilege to operate a motor vehicle for one year—or until the student reaches the age of 18 - whichever is longer. These suspensions shall be consecutive to, and not concurrent with, any other period of license suspension, revocation, or denial.

• DMV can deny or suspend driving privileges for persons under age 18 if a court finds that the juvenile is delinquent, in need of supervision, involved in an alcohol or drug-related offense, or needs court-assigned services or programs such as counseling.

• Driver’s licenses may be suspended for minors who have 10 or more consecutive unexcused absences from school. Upon receipt of notification from the school, the court will issue a “show cause” order to the student giving him/her an opportunity to explain the absences. The court may suspend the minor’s driver’s license for any period of time up until age 18.

• Driving without a license is a class 2 misdemeanor, https://leg1.state.va.us/cgi-bin/legp504.exe?000+cod+18.2-11.

• If a student is 18 years or older and has not previously held a driver’s license, he/she must show that they have passed a state-approved driver education program, or have held a learner’s permit for at least 60 days before being eligible to take a DMV-administered road skills test. The provisions of this section shall only apply to persons who are at least 18 years old and who either: (i) have never held a driver’s license issued by Virginia or any other state or territory of the United States or foreign country with which DMV has established reciprocal driver’s licensing privileges or, (ii) have never been licensed or held the license endorsement or classification required to operate the type of vehicle which they now propose to operate. An adult applicant may not take the DMV-administered road skills test more than three times in any three-month period.

• Persons age 18 or over have the option of taking the behind-the-wheel examination at a driver training school as long as they complete the 36 periods of classroom instruction, seven periods of in-car observation, and seven periods of behind-the-wheel training. Applicants age 18 or older may also provide proof of successful completion of a driver education program approved by the Virginia Department of Education in order to meet the requirements for licensure.
**Transfer Students**

- Students transferring from another state will be required to surrender their out-of-state learner’s permits, and take and pass the Virginia’s signs and knowledge exams. They also must meet the identity, legal presence, residency, social security, and driver education requirements. The time that the student has held the out-of-state learner’s permit will be counted as practice driving toward Virginia’s required 9-month minimum holding period for a learner’s permit.

- Students who transfer to Virginia from another state or U.S. territory must have documentation of at least 30 hours of classroom instruction from a state-approved program to be eligible for in-car instruction. If a transfer student successfully completes a state-approved 30-hour classroom and 6-hour in-car driver education program from another state, the student must present the certificate of completion, specifying the number of instructional hours, to DMV.

- Students holding a current out-of-state license, who are less than 18 years of age and do not have proof that they completed a driver education course will be issued a six-month temporary license by DMV. This six-month temporary licensing period provides adequate time for them to obtain documentation of course completion, or to complete a Virginia driver education course. The other provision of this law does allow minors aged 16 and 3 months through 17 years to obtain a Virginia driver’s license without meeting Virginia’s minimum driver education requirement if they have held a valid license from another U.S. state, territory, Canadian province or Canadian territory for at least one year and have proof of some government approved driver education but not the required 30 periods of classroom instruction and 14 periods of in-car instruction. The applicant must provide proof that he/she has held the valid driver’s license for the 12 months immediately prior to applying for a Virginia license and has not been found guilty of or otherwise responsible for an offense involving the operation of a motor vehicle. The applicant must successfully pass a behind-the-wheel and driver knowledge examinations administered by DMV.

- If the student holds a valid driver’s license issued by a U.S. state, territory, jurisdiction, Canadian province, or Germany, it must be surrendered when the student applies for a Virginia driver’s license. The student may be required to take the two-part knowledge exam or the road skills test, but will be required to pass a vision screening. Remind students to photocopy the out-of-state driver’s license for future insurance or licensing needs.

- If the student’s license has been suspended or revoked by another state, a Virginia license may not be issued until the student's driving record in that state is cleared, or until the student has served five years of the suspension or revocation, whichever occurs first. The holder of a valid driver’s license from another state qualifies for a temporary license under Subdivision 3 of § 46.2-334, and will not be subject to the nine-month learner’s permit holding period.

**Foreign Exchange and Boarding School Students**

- In many countries driver education costs students thousands of dollars, and foreign exchange students often want to receive this instruction while attending school in
Virginia. Successful completion of a driver education program does not mean that these foreign exchange students can drive with a Virginia driver's license in their country of origin. The licensing age, motor vehicle laws, and the country's testing requirements are usually very different. Successful completion of a Virginia driver education program may satisfy some of their educational requirements.

- If you have foreign exchange or boarding school students who are returning home, and have not met the nine-month holding period or have not received notification from the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, you have the following options:
  - Include a letter to the DMV Image Retrieval Center with the student's 180-day temporary license explaining the student's situation, and request that the student be scheduled for an earlier licensing ceremony;
  - Ask the parent/legal guardian to submit a written explanation about the student's situation to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and request that the judge waive attendance at the juvenile licensing ceremony; or
  - Provide a detailed course description of the driver education program on school letterhead for the student to use to document course content and hours of instruction.

Children of Active-Duty Members of the Armed Forces

If a student is a dependent child of an active-duty member of the Armed Forces stationed in Virginia, and is 16 years and three months or older, he/she may drive with a valid driver's license issued by his/her home state or country.

Non-Residents

Nonresidents temporarily living in Virginia may drive with their home state driver's license and license plates for no more than six months.

Hearing Impaired Students

- If a student is hearing impaired, arrangements can be made for an interpreter to assist during the DMV transaction. The Department of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing (DDHH) provides interpreters.

- Special license plates and photo IDs for the hearing impaired are available from any DMV office.

- Drivers who are hearing impaired may request a “hearing impaired” indicator is placed on the driver’s license. The plates and photo IDs help law enforcement officers recognize drivers who are hearing impaired.

Court Sanctions

If a court finds that a child at least 13 years of age has failed to comply with school attendance and meeting requirements as provided in §22.1-258, the court shall order the denial of the child's driving privileges for a period of not less than 30 days. If such failure to comply involves a
child under the age of 16 years and three months, the child’s ability to apply for a driver’s license shall be delayed for a period of not less than 30 days following the date he reaches the age of 16 and three months. § 16.1-278.9

**Driving Out of State**

Young drivers holding valid Virginia driver’s licenses must check to make sure they can legally operate a vehicle in another state. In some states, the age requirement is different.

**Motorcycle Permits**

For information concerning motorcycle licensing, visit:


**Licensing Fees**


A copy of an individual’s driver or vehicle record is available online, at a DMV branch office, or by writing to DMV. The records can be certified for an additional fee. A 5-year history of the driving record is sent to an insurance company; a 7-year history is sent for employment purposes; and, if a reason is not specified, DMV will provide an 11-year driving history.

**Juvenile Licensing Ceremony**

Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges rarely have an opportunity to interact with teenagers in a positive setting. Usually, a teenager appears before the judge because he or she is accused of violating the law. The Juvenile Driver Licensing Ceremony required by Code of Virginia § 46.2-336 gives judges an opportunity to have a positive interaction with teenage drivers. While it is incumbent upon the judge during the ceremony to impress upon teenagers and their parents the responsibility that comes with a license to drive, this can be done in a manner that is serious, yet recognizes the excitement of this important milestone in our culture.

- Virginia Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court judges are nearly unanimous in their support of the Juvenile Driver Licensing Ceremony. Each judge brings his or her unique style to the licensing ceremony. The ceremonies vary, depending on the needs of the jurisdiction.

- The majority of courts average 100 or fewer people attending each licensing ceremony. The ceremonies are held as frequently as once a week to as infrequently as once every two months, depending on the needs of the locality. The majority of ceremonies are held in the courtroom. Half of the ceremonies take less than 30 minutes; the other half, 30 minutes to an hour.

- Some jurisdictions are unable to hold the ceremony in the courtroom due to the number of students who attend. The judges in these jurisdictions suggest that all typical courtroom procedures and decorum be followed.

- Due to heavy court dockets, parent schedules, and school schedules, there is no time of day that is convenient and agreeable to all parties involved in the ceremonies. Some ceremonies are conducted in the morning, others are held after school, and some are held in the evenings.
Teens and their parents are required to dress in a manner that is appropriate to appearing in court. Observations of ceremonies across the Commonwealth indicate that attire varies from ceremony to ceremony. Some judges have deputies tell people to leave if they are inappropriately dressed. Some judges do not enforce the dress code indicated in the notice sent to the students prior to the ceremony.

Most judges require the attendees to follow the normal rules of their courtroom, such as appropriate attire and not chewing gum. This adds to the seriousness of the responsibility the teen is being given.

The juvenile court will send a letter with the information about the licensing ceremony to the student's address listed for the learner's permit. If the student cannot attend the ceremony, he/she must contact the court.