

Your licence

You must have a driver licence to drive in Tasmania.

Licence classes

Across Australia there are different classes of driver licences. Each one allows you to drive a type of motor vehicle.

R



Motorcycle: you can ride a motorcycle or motor trike that is built like a motorcycle.

C



Car: you can drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) with a GVM of 4.5 tonnes or less, seating no more than 12 adults (including the driver).

LR



Light rigid: you can drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) with a GVM of 8 tonnes or less but greater than 4.5 tonnes, or has a GVM of 8 tonnes or less and seats more than 12 adults (including the driver).

MR



Medium rigid: you can drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) with a GVM greater than 8 tonnes and no more than two axles.

HR



Heavy rigid: you can drive a motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) including an articulated bus but not any other type of articulated vehicle, that has 3 or more axles and a GVM greater than 8 tonnes.

HC



Heavy combination: you can drive a prime mover with a semi-trailer and a dolly (or an unladen converter dolly) attached; or a rigid motor vehicle towing a trailer with a GVM greater than 9 tonnes and an unladen converter dolly.

MC



Multi-combination: you can drive any motor vehicle (other than a motorcycle) or combination of vehicles.

Licence types

In Tasmania, there are 3 types of licences -

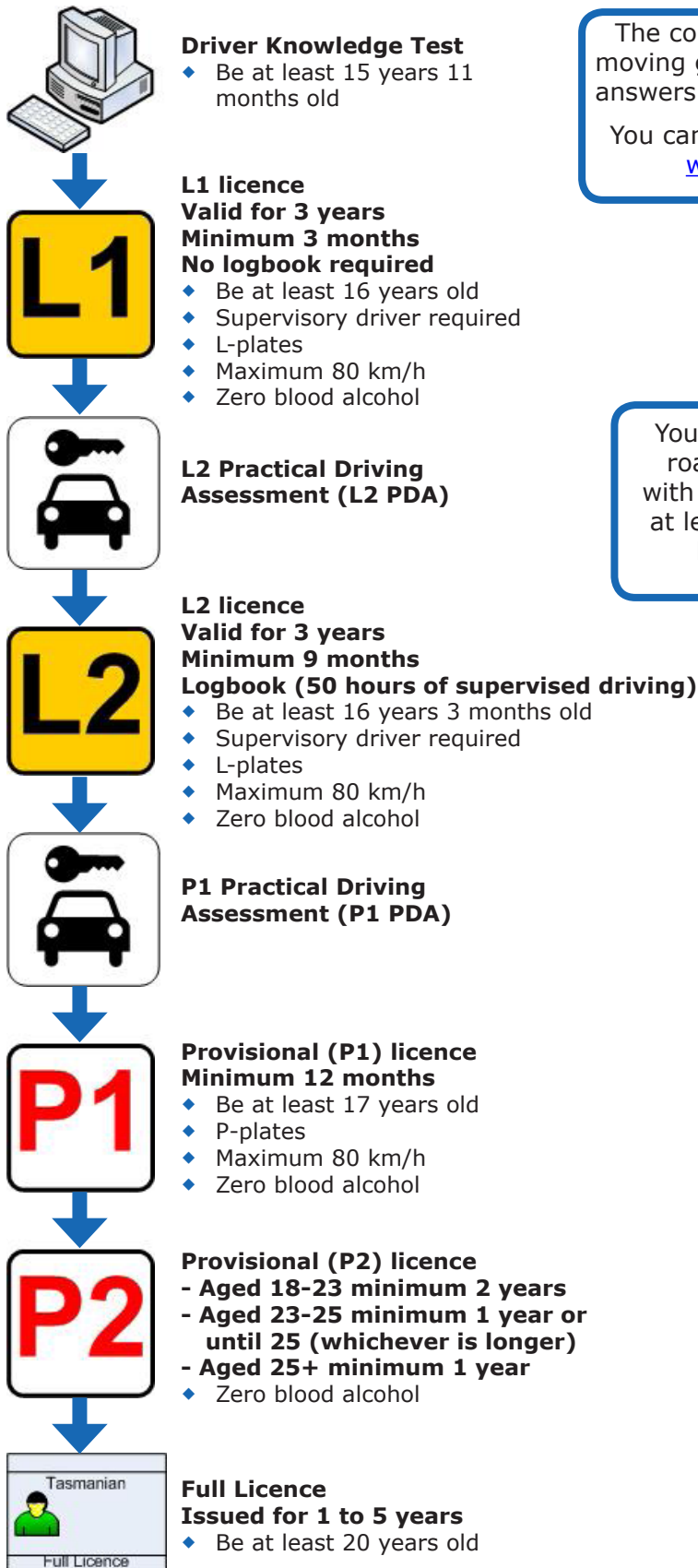
- ◆ Learner licence (including L1 and L2)
- ◆ P1 and P2 Provisional licence
- ◆ Full licence

If you're going to drive a heavy vehicle, you can get the *Heavy Vehicle Guidelines* at www.transport.tas.gov.au, or ring 1300 851 225

Car Licence

The following chart shows the Graduated Driver Licensing Scheme for car licences.

To get a Tasmanian car licence you must successfully complete each stage of the Scheme and meet the relevant eligibility criteria.



The computerised knowledge test has moving graphics to help you choose your answers. See page 87 for the questions.

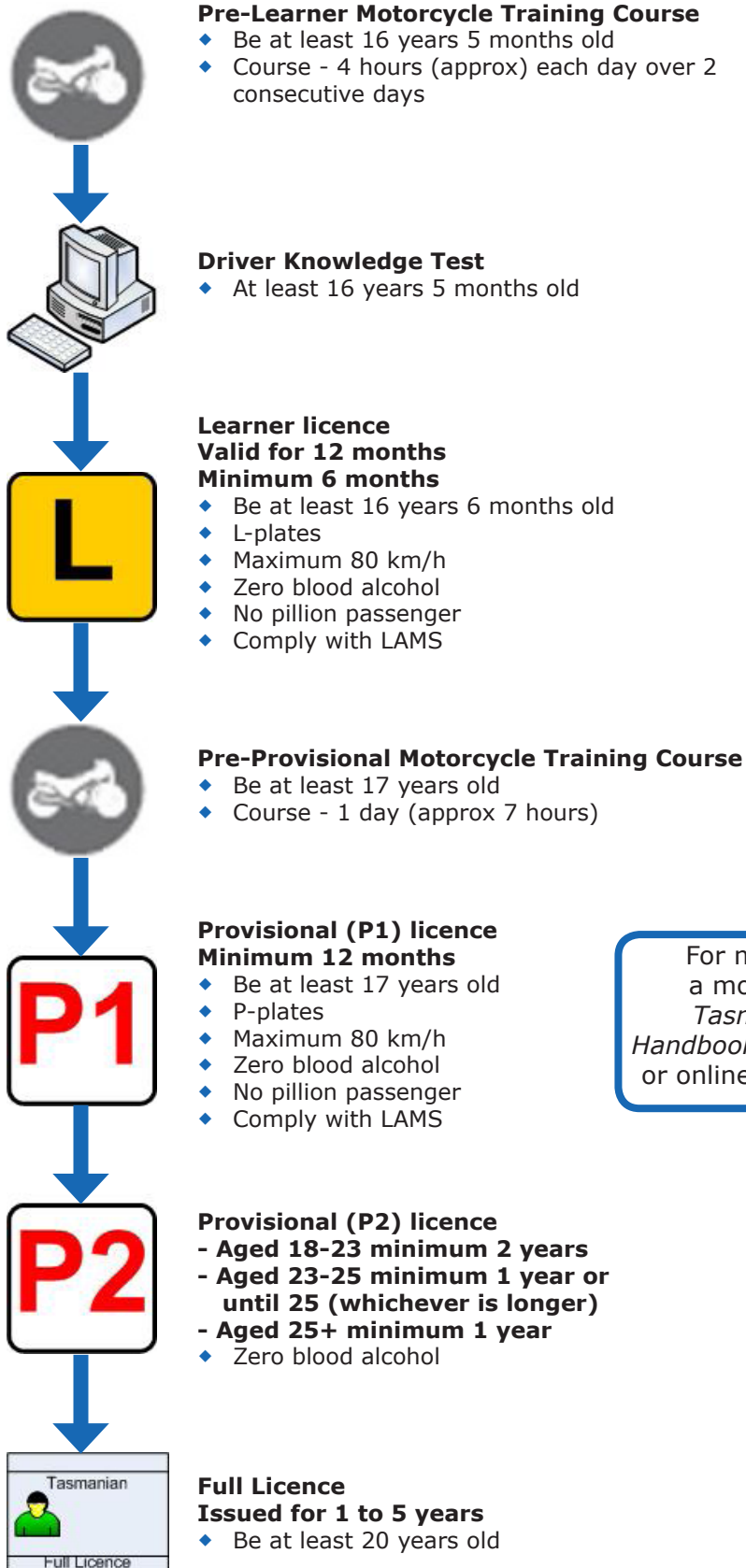
You can also practise the test online at www.transport.tas.gov.au.

You should try to get as much on-road driving practice as possible with your supervisory driver and log at least 30 hours in the L1 logbook before you sit your L2 PDA.

Motorcycle Licence

The following flowchart shows the Graduated Driver Licensing Scheme for motorcycle licences.

To get a Tasmanian motorcycle licence you must successfully complete each stage of the Scheme and meet the relevant eligibility criteria.



For more information on riding a motorcycle, you can buy the *Tasmanian Motorcycle Riders' Handbook* at any Service Tasmania shop or online at www.transport.tas.gov.au

Learner licence

There are many different learner licence types -

- ◆ Novice car L1 - issued for 3 years
- ◆ Novice car L2 - issued for 3 years
- ◆ Novice motorcycle - issued for 1 year
- ◆ Non-novice car or motorcycle - issued for 1 year

When you can get your L1 car learner licence

You are a **novice driver** if you have never before had a full (not a learner or provisional) car licence anywhere in the world.

To get an L1 licence, you must be at least 16 years old. You can take the knowledge test at 15 years 11 months but you are only able to apply for your L1 licence when you turn 16.

How to get it

Go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ fill in a learner licence application form
- ◆ pass a computerised knowledge test about the information in this book
- ◆ have your eyesight tested
- ◆ pay the L1 licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

Sometimes, you may need to show evidence that you're medically fit to drive.

Rules for L1 car learner drivers

When driving -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ a person with a current Australian full (not a provisional or overseas) car licence without any period of suspension or disqualification in the last 2 years, must be in the front passenger seat
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ clearly show L-plates at the front and rear of the car
- ◆ **DON'T** drive faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies
- ◆ **DON'T** tow another vehicle, including a trailer

Before you go for your L2 car learner licence you must -

- ◆ have your L1 licence for a continuous period of 3 months immediately before taking your L2 PDA. This means that if your licence is suspended or cancelled, or you let it expire for longer than 28 days, you'll have to start the 3 months again.
- ◆ be 16 years 3 months old

L-plates look like this (black L on a yellow square):

They can be bought at any *Service Tasmania* shop. L-plates show other road users that you're learning to drive.



Renewing your L1 car learner licence

You must not drive if your L1 licence expires. Before it expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a *Service Tasmania* shop.

If you don't renew your learner licence within 28 days of its expiry, you'll need to restart your 3 months continuous period again before you can sit the L2 PDA.

To renew your L1 licence go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ pass the car driver knowledge test
- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the L1 licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken (or use the photo stored on the system)
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail. In some shops you may get your licence card on the spot.

When you can get your L2 car learner licence

To get an L2 car licence you must -

- ◆ be at least 16 years 3 months old
- ◆ have held your L1 licence for a continuous period of 3 months (if your L1 licence is suspended or cancelled, the 3 month period will restart when you get your licence back)
- ◆ pass the L2 PDA

There are no exemptions from the minimum 3 month continuous period on your L1 licence.

How to get it

Book and pay for your L2 PDA at a *Service Tasmania* shop.

Before your L2 PDA, arrive at least 15 minutes before your assessment starts and take your -

- ◆ L1 licence
- ◆ driving assessment confirmation sheet
- ◆ supervisory driver
- ◆ suitable car (see the suitable car checklist on page 55)

If you forget one of these things, your assessment may be cancelled and you'll have to book and pay for another L2 PDA.

At your L2 PDA -

- ◆ give your confirmation sheet to your driving assessor
- ◆ show your L1 licence
- ◆ pass the on-road L2 PDA

For more information about the driving assessments, visit www.transport.tas.gov.au for the *Supervisory Drivers' Handbook*, *Competency Standards* and *A Guide to your Driving Assessments*.

If you don't pass your L2 PDA, you'll have to wait at least 28 days before being reassessed.

How to get it *continued*

When you pass your L2 PDA, go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ show your L2 PDA sheet
- ◆ pay the L2 licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken (or use the photo stored on the system)
- ◆ provide your signature

You will then get your L2 car learner licence.

If you pass your L2 PDA in an automatic vehicle, you will still be able to drive a manual vehicle with your supervisory driver while you hold your L2 licence.

Only go for your L2 PDA when you're sure that you're ready. If you don't pass you'll have to pay again and wait at least 28 days for another assessment.

Rules for L2 car learner drivers

When driving -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ a person with a current Australian full (not a provisional or overseas) car licence without any period of suspension or disqualification in the last 2 years, must be in the front passenger seat
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ clearly show L-plates at the front and rear of the car
- ◆ **DON'T** drive faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies
- ◆ **DON'T** tow another vehicle, including a trailer

Before you go for your P1 car licence you must -

- ◆ have your L2 licence for a continuous period of 9 months immediately before taking your P1 PDA. This means that if your licence is suspended or cancelled, or you let it expire for longer than 28 days, you'll have to start the 9 months again.
- ◆ record at least 50 hours supervised on-road driving in your L2 logbook
- ◆ be at least 17 years old

It is recommended that you complete the 8 driving tasks in the L2 logbook.

You can buy the L1 & L2 logbook at any *Service Tasmania* shop or download it at www.transport.tas.gov.au.

Renewing your L2 car learner licence

You must not drive if your L2 licence expires. Before it expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a *Service Tasmania* shop.

If you don't renew your learner licence within 28 days of its expiry, you'll need to restart your 9 months continuous period again before you can sit the P1 PDA.

If you don't renew your L2 car learner licence within 12 months of its expiry, you'll need to restart logging your 50 hours again.

To renew your L2 licence go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ pass the car driver knowledge test
- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the L2 licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken (or use the photo stored on the system)
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail. In some shops you may get your licence card on the spot.

When you can get your novice motorcycle learner licence

You are a **novice rider** if you have never before had a full (not a learner or provisional) motorcycle licence anywhere in the world.

To get a novice motorcycle learner licence, you must be at least 16 years 6 months old. You can take the knowledge test at 16 years 5 months but you are only able to apply for your learner licence when you turn 16 years 6 months.

Before you can get a motorcycle learner licence, you must pass the pre-learner training course, conducted by DECA Training. You can attend the course at 16 years 5 months. You can contact DECA on 1300 365 400.

How to get it

Go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ fill in a learner licence application form
- ◆ pass the motorcycle driver knowledge test
- ◆ show your certificate of competence for the pre-learner training course (valid for 3 months)
- ◆ have your eyesight tested
- ◆ pay the learner licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

If you want to learn to drive a motorcycle and a car, your learner licences will show on the one licence card. You must still make 2 applications and pay 2 learner licence fees.

Rules for motorcycle learner riders

When riding on your motorcycle learner licence –

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ only ride a Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme (LAMS) motorcycle
- ◆ clearly display an L-plate on the rear of the motorcycle
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ only carry a pillion passenger if that person has held a motorcycle licence for at least 3 years and is riding pillion in order to instruct you
- ◆ wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ have your feet on the footrests (unless the motorcycle is stopped)
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane
- ◆ **DON'T** ride faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies

Before you go for your P1 motorcycle licence you must -

- ◆ have your motorcycle learner licence for a continuous period of 6 months immediately before doing the pre-provisional motorcycle training course. This means that if your licence is suspended or cancelled, or you let it expire for longer than 28 days, you'll have to start the 6 months again.
- ◆ be at least 17 years old

Renewing your motorcycle learner licence

You must not drive if your motorcycle learner licence expires. Before it expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a *Service Tasmania* shop.

If you don't renew your learner licence within 28 days of its expiry, you'll need to restart your 6 months continuous period again before you can sit the pre-provisional motorcycle training course.

You can renew your motorcycle learner licence without passing the pre-learner training course again provided you have booked and paid for the next available pre-provisional training course and your learner licence will expire before the course date.

To renew your motorcycle learner licence go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ pass the motorcycle driver knowledge test
- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ show proof of your pre-provisional training course payment and booking OR your certificate of competence for the pre-learner training course (valid for 3 months)
- ◆ pay the learner licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken (or use the photo stored on the system)
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail. In some shops you may get your licence card on the spot.

Non-novice learner licence

If you have previously held a full licence (anywhere in the world) and you need to get a learner licence, you will be issued with a non-novice learner licence.

You may need to get a non-novice learner licence if -

- ◆ your full licence has been expired for more than 5 years
- ◆ your full licence was cancelled and it must be reissued as a learner licence
- ◆ you are applying for the transfer of your overseas licence and have failed a driving test.

How to get it

Go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ fill in a learner licence application form
- ◆ pass the car or motorcycle driver knowledge test
- ◆ have your eyesight tested
- ◆ pay the learner licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature
- ◆ for motorcycle applicants - show your certificate of competence for the per-learner training course (valid for 3 months)

Sometimes, you may need to show evidence that you're medically fit to drive.

If you need a motorcycle and a car learner licence, your learner licences will show on the one licence card. You must still make 2 applications and pay 2 learner licence fees.

Rules for non-novice learner drivers

When driving or riding, you must -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ clearly show L-plates at the front and rear of the car OR rear of the motorcycle
- ◆ **DON'T** travel faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies

In addition, for car learners -

- ◆ a person who holds a current Australian full (not a provisional or overseas) car licence and has held that licence for at least 12 months, must be in the front passenger seat

In addition, for motorcycle learners -

- ◆ have your motorcycle learner licence for a continuous period of 6 months immediately before doing the pre-provisional motorcycle training course. This means that if your licence is suspended or cancelled, or you let it expire for longer than 28 days, you'll have to start the 6 months again.
- ◆ only ride a Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme (LAMS) motorcycle
- ◆ only carry a pillion passenger if that person has held a motorcycle licence for at least 3 years and is riding pillion in order to instruct you
- ◆ wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ have your feet on the footrests (unless the motorcycle is stopped)
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane

Renewing your non-novice learner licence

You must not drive or ride if your learner licence expires. Before it expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a *Service Tasmania* shop.

If you don't renew your motorcycle learner licence within 28 days of its expiry, you'll need to restart your 6 months continuous period again before you can sit the pre-provisional motorcycle training course.

You can renew your motorcycle learner licence without passing the pre-learner training course again provided you have booked and paid for the next available pre-provisional training course and your learner licence will expire before the course date.

To renew your licence go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ pass the car or motorcycle driver knowledge test
- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken (or use the photo stored on the system)
- ◆ provide your signature
- ◆ for motorcycle applicants - show proof of your pre-provisional training course payment and booking OR your certificate of competence for the pre-learner training course (valid for 3 months)

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail. In some shops you may get your licence card on the spot.

Provisional licence

When you can get your car provisional licence

To get a car provisional (P1) licence you must -

- ◆ be at least 17 years old
- ◆ have held your L2 licence for a continuous period of 9 months (if your L2 licence is suspended or cancelled, the 9 month period will restart when you get your licence back)
- ◆ pass the P1 PDA

If the 9-month period is causing you hardship (for example you'll lose your job or you can't get a job without a licence), you can apply for an exemption when you have logged 50 hours driving experience. There are no exemptions from the 50 hours supervised driving.

How to get it

Book and pay for your P1 PDA at a *Service Tasmania* shop.

Before your P1 PDA, arrive at least 15 minutes before your assessment starts and take your -

- ◆ L2 licence
- ◆ suitable car (see the suitable car checklist)
- ◆ logbook showing 50 hours supervised driving experience, signed by your supervisor(s)

If you forget one of these things, your assessment may be cancelled and you'll have to book and pay for another driving assessment.

Only go for your P1 PDA when you're sure that you're ready. If you don't pass you'll have to pay again and wait at least 28 days to be reassessed.

SUITABLE CAR CHECKLIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> current registration | <input type="checkbox"/> working brake lights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a current registration label and registration plates attached | <input type="checkbox"/> working headlights |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a working handbrake that can be easily applied by the Testing Officer | <input type="checkbox"/> working windscreen wipers and demisters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the right type of vehicle for your test (e.g. if you're going for your P1 manual car licence, you must have a manual car) | <input type="checkbox"/> tyres that aren't flat, with a tread depth of at least 1.5 mm over the whole tyre surface |
| <input type="checkbox"/> car is reasonably clean and tidy | <input type="checkbox"/> seatbelts that meet the Australian standard and are in good working order |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a clean windscreen that is not cracked or obscured | <input type="checkbox"/> front seats that are securely fixed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> front doors that open and shut properly, from the inside and outside | <input type="checkbox"/> working side and rear view mirrors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> working indicators | <input type="checkbox"/> working brakes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> working reverse lights | <input type="checkbox"/> working horn |

How to get it *continued*

At your assessment -

- ◆ give your logbook and confirmation sheet to your driving assessor
- ◆ show your L2 licence
- ◆ pass an on-road P1 PDA

If you don't pass any part of your P1 PDA, you'll have to wait at least 28 days before being reassessed. Exemptions apply if you will suffer hardship (for example you will lose your job) from waiting 28 days.

When you pass your P1 PDA, go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ show your P1 PDA sheet
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken (or use the photo stored on the system)
- ◆ provide your signature

Motorcycle provisional licence

You must be at least 17 years old. For more information, ring DECA on 1300 365 400.

You must have held your motorcycle learner licence for a continuous period of 6 months before you can attend the course.

After passing the pre-provisional training course, go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ show your learner licence (or full evidence of identity)
- ◆ show your certificate of competence (valid for 3 months)
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken

You will then get your provisional motorcycle licence.

Your provisional period

P1 licence - Regardless of your age, your P1 licence will be issued for 12 months. You must hold your licence for a continuous period of 12 months before you can get a P2 licence. This means that if your licence is cancelled or suspended, or you commit a "restart offence" (see page 69), you'll have to start the 12 months again.

P2 licence - Depending on your age, you'll be a P2 driver for between 1 and 2 years.

If you're:	Your P2 licence is issued for:
18-22	2 years from the date of issue
23 or 24	1 year from the date of issue or until you turn 25, whichever is longer
25 or more	1 year from the date of issue

You must hold a P1 and P2 licence for both a car and a motorcycle licence.

For example, if you've already done your P1 and P2 periods and progressed to a full car licence, and then you apply for a motorcycle licence, you'll still need to hold a P1 and P2 motorcycle licence.

Extra rules for car provisional drivers

On your **P1** car licence -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ clearly show P-plates at the front and rear of the car
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ **DON'T** drive over the speed limit, or faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies
- ◆ **DON'T** supervise a learner driver

On your **P2** car licence -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content
- ◆ **DON'T** supervise a learner driver

Provisional drivers can tow another vehicle, including a trailer

P-plates look like this (red P on a white square):



They can be bought at any Service Tasmania shop. P-plates show other road users that you're a new driver gaining experience.

Extra rules for motorcycle provisional riders

On your **P1** motorcycle licence -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ only ride a Learner Approved Motorcycle Scheme (LAMS) motorcycle
- ◆ clearly display a P-plate on the rear of your motorcycle
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content while riding
- ◆ sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ have your feet on the footrests (unless the motorcycle is stopped)
- ◆ wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ keep both feet on the footrests when moving
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane
- ◆ **DON'T** ride over the speed limit, or faster than 80 km/h at any time, even when a higher speed limit applies
- ◆ **DON'T** carry a pillion passenger

On your **P2** motorcycle licence -

- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ have a zero blood alcohol content while riding
- ◆ sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ have your feet on the footrests (unless the motorcycle is stopped)
- ◆ wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane

How to renew it

You must not drive if your P1 or P2 licence expires.

Before your P1 licence expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail, inviting you to renew and upgrade to a P2 licence.

Before your P2 licence expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail, inviting you to renew and upgrade to a full licence.

If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a *Service Tasmania* shop.

To renew your licence go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ fill in the renewal form
- ◆ show your licence or evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken (or use the photo stored on the system)
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your licence in the mail. In some shops you may get your licence card on the spot.

Automatic to manual licence

For car licences -

- ◆ If you passed your P1 PDA in an automatic car, you can only drive an automatic car
- ◆ You will be restricted to an automatic car for 3 years. After 3 years you can apply in writing to have the automatic condition removed from your licence.
- ◆ If you want to drive a manual car before then, you must pass a driving assessment in a manual car
- ◆ When learning to drive a manual car, you must display L-plates and have a supervisory driver with you who holds a full (not a provisional or overseas) car licence and has held that licence for at least 12 months
- ◆ You don't need to apply for another learner licence

For motorcycle licences -

- ◆ If you complete the pre-learner or pre-provisional motorcycle training course on an automatic motorcycle, you can only drive an automatic motorcycle
- ◆ If you have an automatic condition on your learner licence, you must complete the pre-provisional motorcycle training course on a manual motorcycle to have it removed
- ◆ If you have an automatic condition on your provisional or full motorcycle licence, you must complete a Motorcycle Operator Skills Test (MOST) to have it removed
- ◆ When learning to drive a manual motorcycle, you must display L-plates
- ◆ You don't need to apply for another learner licence

Full licence

When you can get it

You can get your full licence when your P2 period finishes.

How to get it

Your licence will expire on the same date as your P2 period finishes. You'll need to renew your licence before it expires to upgrade to a full licence.

How to renew it

You **MUST NOT** drive when your driver licence expires without it being renewed.

Note: your driver licence will expire at midnight on the day of expiry.

Before your licence expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225 or go to a *Service Tasmania* shop. Your licence can be renewed for 1 - 5 years.

To renew your licence go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ choose how long you want to renew it
- ◆ fill in the licence renewal form that you received in the mail
- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the licence fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll be given a driver licence receipt (temporary driver licence). You can drive using it until you receive your new licence in the mail. In some shops you may get your licence card on the spot.

Extra rules for motorcycle riders

Motorcycles are motor vehicles. Riders must obey the same road rules as drivers of cars, trucks and other vehicles.

These rules apply to all motorcycle riders. When riding -

- ◆ you and any pillion passenger must each wear an approved motorcycle helmet when moving or stationary but not parked
- ◆ you and any pillion passenger must sit astride the seat and face forwards
- ◆ there must be an approved seat with adequate and secure footrests (separate from any driver's footrests) for any pillion passenger
- ◆ any pillion passenger must have their feet on their footrest
- ◆ only one pillion passenger is permitted on a motorcycle
- ◆ have at least one hand on the handlebars
- ◆ keep both feet on the footrests when moving
- ◆ **DON'T** ride more than 2 abreast within 1 lane

Sidecar passengers must also wear a helmet

Rules for all licence holders

There are many rules that will apply to you no matter what type or class of licence you have.

Carrying your driver licence

You **must** have your licence with you when driving, riding or supervising a learner.

Conditions on a driver licence

You must obey any licence condition when driving. A condition may be put on your licence if you have a medical or physical condition (or for another reason). A condition may be that you must wear glasses when driving.

Change of details

You must ring 1300 851 225 or go to a *Service Tasmania* shop within 14 days if you change your address.

If you change your name, within 14 days you must take evidence of your identity (see inside front cover) to *Service Tasmania*, pay a fee and have your photograph taken.

Medical conditions

If your existing medical condition changes, or if you get a medical condition affecting your driving ability, you must ring 1300 851 225 as soon as possible. You need to notify the Registrar of these things straight away - don't wait until you're renewing your licence.

A medical condition may be either physical or mental.

Surrender of your driver licence

If you no longer need your driver licence, return it by mail to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles (GPO Box 1002, Hobart, 7001) or take it to a *Service Tasmania* shop. You may get a refund on part of your licence fee.

Visiting or moving here from interstate or New Zealand

You can drive in Tasmania on your interstate or New Zealand driver licence for up to 3 months.

When driving on your interstate or New Zealand licence -

- ◆ it must be current (it is not expired, suspended or cancelled)
- ◆ have your licence with you when driving
- ◆ only drive the type of vehicles you're licensed to drive
- ◆ obey all Tasmanian road rules and traffic law

You must also -

- ◆ obey all conditions on your licence
- ◆ remember that if you commit a demerit point offence, the demerit points may be recorded against you in your home state or territory

After 3 months you must get a Tasmanian licence. If you don't you will be driving unlicensed.

Visiting or moving here from interstate or New Zealand *continued*

To get a Tasmanian licence, go to a *Service Tasmania* shop and -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ hand in your interstate licence or show your New Zealand licence
- ◆ show evidence of identity (including your Tasmanian residential address)
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

You'll get a free Tasmanian licence of the same class and type as your interstate licence. Generally, it will have the same conditions and expiry date as your interstate licence. You'll need to pay a fee to transfer your New Zealand licence.

When holding an interstate or New Zealand learner licence, to get your Tasmanian P1 licence you must -

- ◆ have been living in Tasmania for less than 3 months
- ◆ meet the novice driver requirements, if applicable (e.g. you have had your licence for 6 months and you have logged 50 hours supervised driving experience).

Interstate or New Zealand learner and P1/P2 drivers must also obey Tasmanian learner and P1/P2 rules - like the speed restrictions, displaying L or P-plates, zero blood alcohol content, and only riding a LAMS motorcycle.

Visiting or moving interstate

You can drive interstate on your Tasmanian driver licence.

When driving interstate on your Tasmanian driver licence -

- ◆ it must be current (not expired, suspended or cancelled)
- ◆ carry your licence
- ◆ only drive the type of vehicles you're licensed to drive
- ◆ obey all road rules and traffic laws that are operational in that state or territory
- ◆ obey all conditions on your licence
- ◆ remember that if you commit a demerit point offence, demerit points may be recorded against you in Tasmania.

If you're in another state or territory for 3 months or more, and you want to drive you must get a licence from that state or territory. Ring the authority in that state or territory to find out more information.

Visiting or moving here from overseas

You can drive in Tasmania on your overseas licence, if you -

- ◆ are a visitor **OR**
- ◆ have a temporary visa **OR**
- ◆ have a permanent visa and have been in Australia for 3 months or less.

You must carry your current overseas licence with you when driving.

When driving on your overseas licence -

- ◆ it must be current (not expired, suspended or cancelled)
- ◆ you must not be disqualified from driving

If your overseas licence is not in English, you must also carry -

- ◆ an official English translation of your overseas licence

OR

- ◆ a current International Driving Permit

Overseas learner and P1/P2 drivers must obey the Tasmanian learner and P1/P2 rules - like speed restrictions, displaying L or P-plates, zero blood alcohol content, and only riding a LAMS motorcycle.

You must get a Tasmanian licence within 3 months of becoming a permanent resident. If you don't, you will be driving unlicensed.

To get a Tasmanian licence you will need to -

- ◆ fill in a licence application form
- ◆ show your current licence
- ◆ provide evidence of identity
- ◆ pass a driver knowledge test
- ◆ pass an on-road driving assessment
- ◆ pay the relevant fee
- ◆ have your photo taken
- ◆ provide your signature

Exemptions from licence tests and assessments

There is nationally agreed recognition of licences from certain countries that have similar licensing standards to Australia.

If you hold a current car and/or motorcycle licence from one of these countries, you will not have to take a knowledge test or an on-road driving assessment.

Visit www.transport.tas.gov.au or ring 1300 851 225 for a current list of recognised countries.

Overseas novice learner drivers must be accompanied by a supervisory driver who holds a current full Australian driver licence without any suspensions or disqualifications in the past 2 years.

Vehicle registration

Your vehicle (including a car, motorcycle or trailer) must be registered before it can be used.

It's a big risk to drive an unregistered vehicle.
You're breaking the law and it could cost you plenty.

How to register your car

To get your car registered -

- ◆ have it inspected at an Approved Inspection Station (AIS), ring 1300 851 225 for more details
- ◆ take the inspection certificate that you got from the AIS to a *Service Tasmania* shop
- ◆ choose whether you want to register it for 6 or 12 months
- ◆ fill in the application for registration form
- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the registration fee

Service Tasmania will give you -

- ◆ registration plates (if new ones are needed)
- ◆ a registration certificate
- ◆ a registration label

To find out more about how to register
your vehicle, ring 1300 851 225

You must put the registration plates
and label on your car or trailer according
to the instructions given to you

How to renew your registration

You **MUST** -

- ◆ **NOT** drive your vehicle if its registration expires without it being renewed
- ◆ renew your vehicle's registration within 3 months of its expiry, or you'll have to reregister it

Note - your vehicle's registration expires at midnight on the expiry date.

Before your vehicle's registration expires, you should get a renewal form in the mail. If you don't, ring 1300 851 225.

How to renew your registration *continued*

To renew your vehicle's registration you can pay your renewal fee -

- ◆ on the Internet (www.service.tas.gov.au)
- ◆ over the phone (1300 366 775, credit cards only)
- ◆ by taking the form to any *Service Tasmania* shop
- ◆ at any bank
- ◆ at a designated police station

Your vehicle's registration can be renewed for 6 or 12 months.

You must remove the old registration label within 30 days of the expiry date and put the new label on your vehicle.

Surrendering your registration

If your vehicle is stolen, written off or no longer safe to be driven, you may surrender its registration. To do this take the registration plates (if you have them) to any *Service Tasmania* shop. You may get a part refund of your registration fees.

When moving here from interstate, you must surrender your interstate registration within 3 months, and register your vehicle in Tasmania.

For more information ring 1300 851 225.

Transferring your registration

If you sell your vehicle, within 7 days you must -

- ◆ fill in a disposal notice and lodge it at *Service Tasmania* or post it to GPO Box 1002 Hobart
- ◆ fill in the disposal details on a transfer of registration form, and give this form to the buyer of the vehicle

If you buy a vehicle, within 14 days you must -

- ◆ make sure that the person you're buying it from is the registered operator
- ◆ fill in a transfer of registration form or the transfer section on the back of the registration certificate
- ◆ take the form to *Service Tasmania*
- ◆ show evidence of identity (see inside front cover)
- ◆ pay the transfer fee and duty

For more information about a vehicle's registration status, go to www.transport.tas.gov.au/regstat/index or ring 1300 851 225.

Registration plates

Registration plates must be clean, easily read and not hidden (e.g by towbars).

If the plates get damaged so the lettering can't be read, you must return the plates and get new ones from *Service Tasmania*.

Compulsory insurance

The Motor Accidents Insurance Board (MAIB) runs a combined common law/no fault accident insurance scheme for people who are injured or killed in a crash where a Tasmanian registered vehicle is involved. This insurance is part of the registration payment.

You must pay compulsory third-party personal injury insurance when you register your vehicle or renew the registration. Owners of uninsured vehicles can be liable for injury claims in the event of a crash.

This insurance only covers personal injuries arising out of a crash. If you want to insure your vehicle for property damage, you will have to arrange your own property insurance.

MAIB contacts -

Website	www.maib.tas.gov.au	Telephone	(03) 6336 4800
E-mail	info@maib.tas.gov.au	Toll free	1800 006 224

Roadworthiness

Before you drive, you should always ensure that your vehicle is registered **AND** roadworthy.

A Police officer or Transport Inspector can inspect your vehicle. If it is unroadworthy, a defect notice will be issued. The defects must be fixed within a specified time. Sometimes it can't be driven until it is fixed.

Modifications to vehicles

Modifications to vehicles can be dangerous and illegal and can affect the terms of your insurance. Before making a modification, get advice from your vehicle manufacturer or ring 1300 851 225. Some modifications require special approval by the Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Offences

If you do something, or allow another person to do something, contrary to a road rule or traffic law you're committing an offence.

If you commit an offence and you're caught, you may get -

- ◆ a traffic infringement notice **OR**
- ◆ a summons to go to court.

If you believe that you didn't commit an offence, seek legal advice.

Traffic infringement notices

A traffic infringement notice is

- ◆ an 'on the spot' fine issued for some traffic offences (sometimes you may get demerit points and/or be disqualified)

The infringement notice tells you where to pay the fine.

Within 28 days of getting the infringement notice, you must either -

- ◆ pay the fine OR
- ◆ apply to the issuing authority for the withdrawal of the notice OR
- ◆ apply for a variation of payment conditions OR
- ◆ lodge a notice to elect a court hearing

You will be automatically convicted of the offence when you -

- ◆ make payment OR
- ◆ apply for a variation of payment conditions OR
- ◆ do nothing

If you are automatically convicted, then any demerit points for the offence will be recorded against you. If the offence was a drink driving or excessive speed infringement, the Registrar will write to tell you the starting date of your disqualification.

If you don't pay the infringement notice within the 28 days, you will be given an Enforcement Order. If you still don't pay, then the Director, Monetary Penalties Enforcement Service may take action against you which may include suspending your licence or your vehicle's registration.

If a vehicle registered in your name was caught -

- ◆ speeding (by a speed camera) or
- ◆ going through a red light (by a red light camera)

an infringement notice will be sent in the mail.

If you were NOT the driver - you must fill out a statutory declaration stating who was driving and give it to *Service Tasmania* or send it to Traffic Liaison at Tasmania Police.

If you need more time to pay the fine, ring the Fines Enforcement Unit on 1300 366 766.

Fines

A fine must be paid. Fines vary for different offences. Some offences such as speeding and drink driving have larger fines.

Going to court

A summons means that a court will find you guilty or not guilty.

If a court finds you guilty it may order one or more of the following -

- ◆ you pay a fine
- ◆ you pay court costs
- ◆ you're disqualified from driving
- ◆ your licence is suspended or cancelled
- ◆ demerit points be recorded against you
- ◆ you're sentenced to jail

Penalties

Different offences have different penalties.

Visit www.transport.tas.gov.au/licence_information/demerits.html for a list of offences.

Demerit points

Some traffic offences are demerit point offences.

If you drive interstate and commit a demerit point offence in that state, demerit points may be recorded against you in Tasmania.

Licence suspension

This table shows the length of licence suspension depending on the number of demerit points recorded.

Driver	Number of demerit points	Period of suspension
Learner/provisional licence holder	4 in 12 months and/or 12 in 3 years	3 months
	12 - 14 in 3 years	
Unlicensed driver*	15 - 19 in 3 years	4 months
	20 or more in 3 years	5 months
Full licence holder	12 -14 in 3 years	3 months
	15 - 19 in 3 years	4 months
	20 or more in 3 years	5 months

* An unlicensed driver has a period of ineligibility to hold a licence, instead of a suspension period.

If your licence is suspended -

- ◆ return it to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles (GPO Box 1002, Hobart) or a *Service Tasmania* shop
- ◆ **DON'T** drive until the suspension is finished

Period of good behaviour

If your full (not a learner or provisional) licence is about to be suspended because of demerit points, you can enter into a period of good behaviour for 12 months.

During your period of good behaviour if you get more than one demerit point recorded against you, your licence will be suspended for twice the original length of the licence suspension.

Learner licences

If your L1, L2 or learner motorcycle licence is suspended or cancelled you will have to restart the minimum continuous period for which you must hold that licence.

The minimum continuous periods are -

- ◆ L1 car learner licence - 3 months
- ◆ L2 car learner licence - 9 months
- ◆ Motorcycle learner licence (novice and non-novice) - 6 months

P1 & P2 licences

If your P1 licence is suspended or cancelled, or you commit a "restart offence" (see page 69) you'll have to start your 12-month P1 period again. You must hold your P1 licence for a continuous period of 12 months before you can get a P2 licence.

If your P2 licence is suspended or cancelled, the time of the suspension or cancellation will be added onto your P2 period. For example, if you are suspended for 3 months, your P2 period will be extended by 3 months.

Regression

If your car L1, car L2, novice motorcycle learner, P1 or P2 licence is cancelled or suspended twice during a licence stage or within a 6-month period, you'll go back to the previous licence stage.

If you hold a car or motorcycle **P2 licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice during your P2 period (or twice in 6 months), your P2 licence will be cancelled and you'll have to apply to be issued with a P1 licence. You must hold your P1 licence for a continuous period of 12 months before you can get a P2 licence.

If you hold a car or motorcycle **P1 licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice during your P1 period (or twice in 6 months), your P1 licence will be cancelled and you'll have to apply to be issued with an L2 car learner licence or a novice motorcycle learner licence, which you'll have to hold for at least 28 days. You'll have to pass the P1 PDA (or motorcycle skills test) again before you can be issued with a P1 licence.

If you hold an **L2 car learner licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice during your L2 period (or twice in 6 months), your L2 licence will be cancelled and you'll have to apply to be issued with an L1 car learner licence, which you'll have to hold for at least 28 days. You'll have to pass the L2 PDA again before you can be issued with an L2 licence.

If you hold an **L1 car learner licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice, your L1 licence will be cancelled for 3 months and you'll have to reapply for your L1 licence. You'll have to hold your L1 licence for at least 3 months before you can apply for an L2 licence.

If you hold a **motorcycle novice learner licence** and your licence is suspended or cancelled twice, your novice learner licence will be cancelled for 3 months and you'll have to reapply for your learner licence. You'll have to hold your licence for at least 6 months before you can apply for a P1 licence.

P1 Restart offences

If you commit one of the offences below during your P1 period, you'll have to restart your P1 period again and you must hold your P1 licence for a continuous period of 12 months before you can get a P2 licence.

- ◆ Exceed the speed limit by 10 km/h or more
- ◆ Using a mobile phone when driving
- ◆ Drive with alcohol in the body
- ◆ Failure to wear a seatbelt
- ◆ Failure to display P-plates
- ◆ Failure to wear an approved motorcycle helmet
- ◆ Failure to comply with the LAMS condition

If you progress to P2 before the Registrar is notified that you committed one of these offences during your P1 period, your P2 licence will be extended for the amount of time your P1 licence was to be restarted.

Offence-free driving reward

If you don't offend during your P1 and P2 periods (for example you're not issued with any speeding or drink driving fines), you can apply for the offence-free driving reward. If your application is successful, you'll be sent a cheque for the value of your provisional licence.

You can only apply for the reward once. So if you receive the reward when you complete your P1 & P2 period on your car licence you are unable to receive it again when you complete your P1 & P2 period on your motorcycle licence.

To see if you are eligible for the reward, visit www.transport.tas.gov.au.

Learners driving without a supervisor

If you're convicted of driving without a supervisory driver, you will be disqualified from driving and your learner licence will be cancelled for 3 months. If you also hold another class of licence, that licence will also be cancelled for 3 months. You'll have to apply to the Registrar to get your licence back.

Disqualification

Disqualification means that you can't drive anywhere in Australia.

You may be disqualified because you committed an offence and -

- ◆ paid a fine for an offence that had a period of disqualification for it (eg. drink driving or excessive speed)
- ◆ were disqualified by a court order

When you're disqualified your licence will be suspended or cancelled. You won't be able to drive until the disqualification ends.

At the end of the disqualification period -

- ◆ if your licence was cancelled you'll need to apply to get it back
- ◆ if your licence was suspended it will be given back as long as it's still current and no conditions apply
- ◆ if your P1 licence was suspended or cancelled, then you start your P1 period again (when the disqualification finishes)
- ◆ if your P2 licence was suspended or cancelled, then the period of suspension or cancellation is added to your P2 period (there's extra time on your P2 licence)