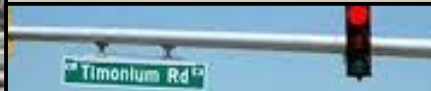


Unit Six: Driving Faster with More Risk

1

URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL DRIVING



Objectives For Unit Six

2

What hazards might a new driver see in an urban area?

- Steering

What hazards might a new driver see in a rural area?

What hazards might a new driver see in a suburban area?

to evaluate the inherent risks determine how distraction

What should a driver do at a railroad track?

Students will be able to describe typically found on urban, suburban and what laws apply to those vehicles safety.

What Is The Impact Of Distraction?

3

Bright Lights, Big City, & Risky Driving

4



Work Zones

**Public Buses
that may stop
unexpectedly**

**Commercial
Vehicles**

What are the potential risks?

Urban Roads: Narrow, Congested Roads

5

What are the risks of this narrow, congested road?



- **Parked cars**
- **People crossing the street between cars without looking carefully**
- **Limited ways to avoid crashes or change direction in an emergency**
- **Traffic**
- **Alleys**

Risk Factors On Urban Roads

6

Mixed use roads: why are they risky?

- People coming and going to work
- People coming and going home
- People coming and going to shop
- Children coming and going to school
- People doing the unexpected all the time

What if the driver in the white car was distracted or speeding?



Pedestrians: The Risks

7

- **According to a recent study, up to 50% of pedestrians who crossed against the light were distracted.**
- **A pedestrian is killed, on average, every two hours on American roads.**



Pedestrians: The Law

8

- **Pedestrians have the right-of-way at street crossings.**
- **They must obey traffic signals.**
- **A driver must yield to hearing, sight, or mobility impaired pedestrians in the crosswalk.**



Why Search Is So Important.....

9



Buses

**Cars and
Light Trucks**

**Commercial
Trucks**

**Delivery
Trucks**

Bicycles

Motorcycles

**Emergency
Vehicles**



**Urban Roads:
A Variety Of Vehicles**

Emergency and Service Vehicles



Tow Trucks and Service Vehicles



Law Enforcement



Fire Truck



Ambulances

Emergency and Service Vehicles: The Law

12

- **Emergency vehicles always have the right of way when using lights or sirens.**
- **When an emergency vehicle is approaching from behind, a driver must move as close as possible to the edge of the road and stop until it passes.**
- **If you are going in the same direction as the emergency vehicle, you may not pass it unless it stops or you are directed to do so by law enforcement.**
- **If an emergency vehicle, tow truck, or other service vehicle is pulled over to the side of the road, you must either “move-over” one lane or slow down to a safe speed.**

Urban Driving: Alleys

13



- Alleys create additional “entry points” onto roads.
- Vehicles may unexpectedly appear to merge onto a main road.
- Drivers should expect the unexpected.

What to do:

- Traffic is part of urban driving.
- Stay calm.
- Pay attention.
- Stay focused.

What NOT to do:

- Don't honk your horn.
- Don't get mad.
- Don't yell at other drivers.



Why My Horn Doesn't Help?

Urban Driving

15

What Will A Driver Have To Do?

Navigate One Way Streets.

Navigate Through Complicated Intersections.

Make Right Turns On Red.

Parallel Parking.



One Way Streets

16

- **One way streets are frequently found in urban areas.**
- **Indicated by a black and white regulatory sign that shows the direction of traffic flow.**



- **May also have a red Do Not Enter sign or Wrong Way sign**



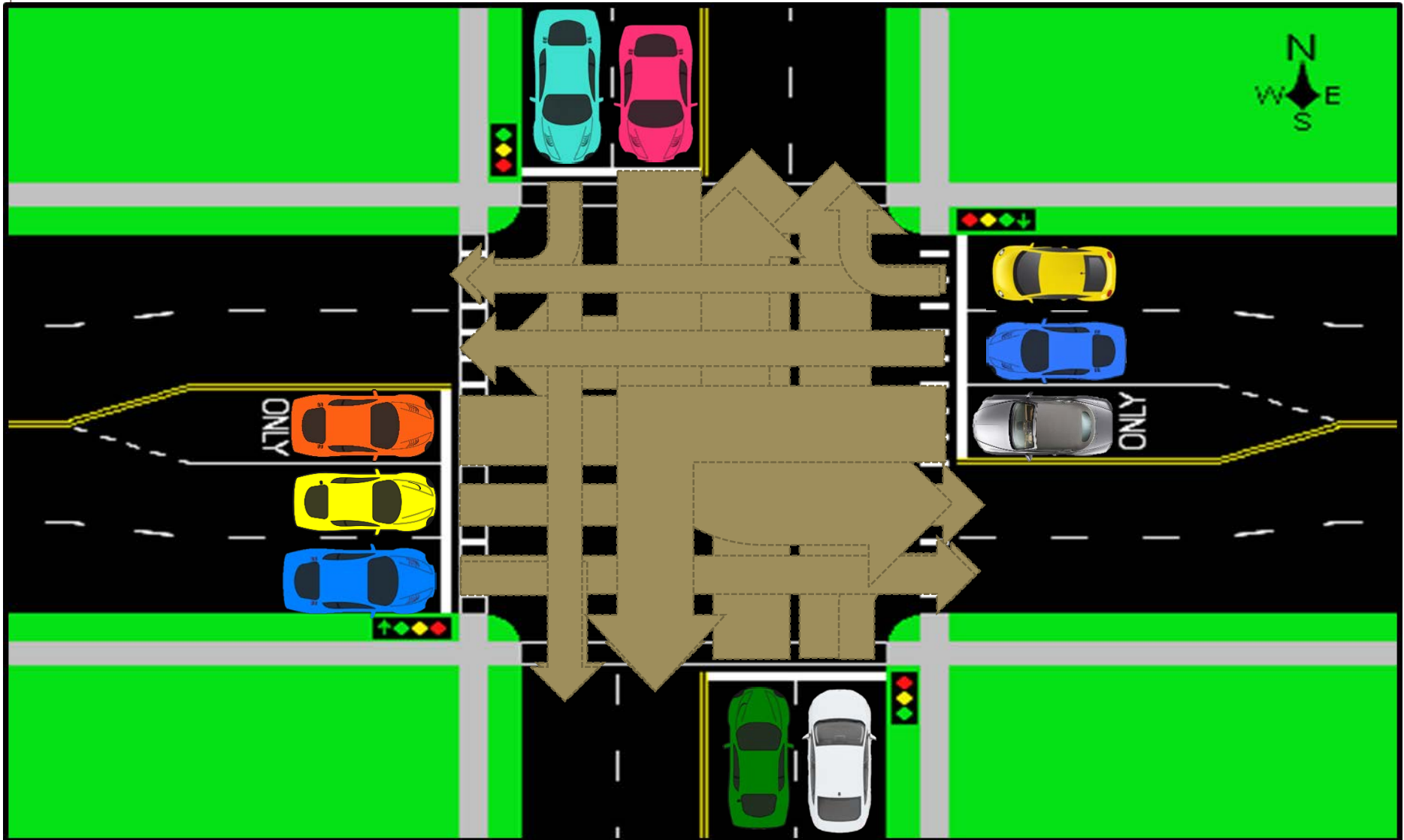
Intersections: Why Are They Risky?

17

Intersections – multiple “conflict points”

- **Places where vehicles, pedestrians, and other road users may all be at the same time.**
- **Conflict points pose the greatest risks for crashes.**
- **High number of conflict points make it challenging for a driver to effectively search and evaluate all possible paths of travel.**
- **High number of conflict points make it likely that the road may change quickly and frequently.**

Urban Driving: Intersections



Intersections: Search

19

Are there parked cars around you?

Is there a bike lane?

What are the road signs telling you?

Who is next to you?

Who is at the crosswalk?

Who is behind you?

**Searching Constantly:
Critical To Safe Driving In Intersections**

Intersections: Evaluate

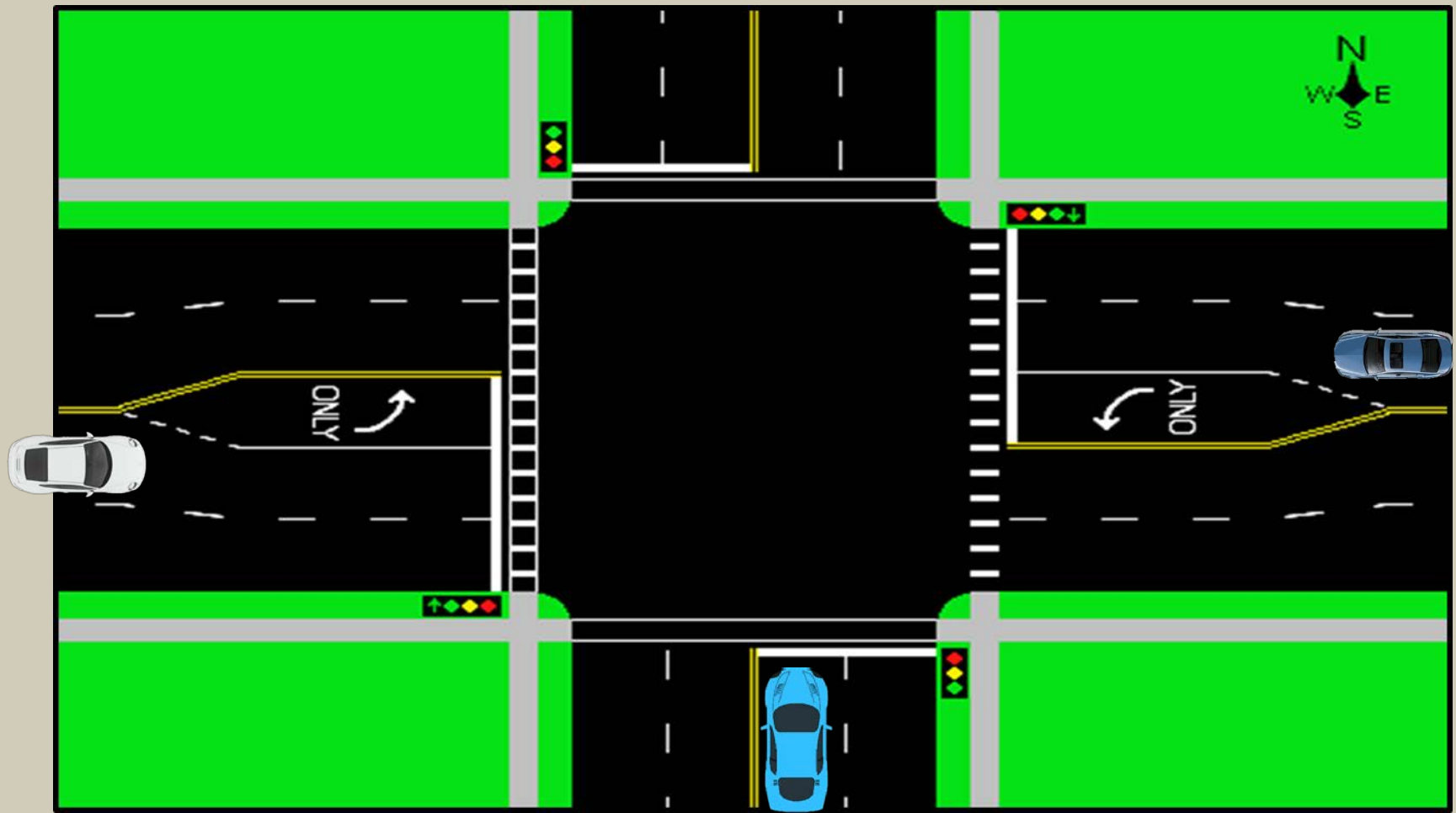
20

Balance what you want to do & what you can do.



Is that really going to happen?

Intersections: Evaluate Successfully



Intersections: Execute

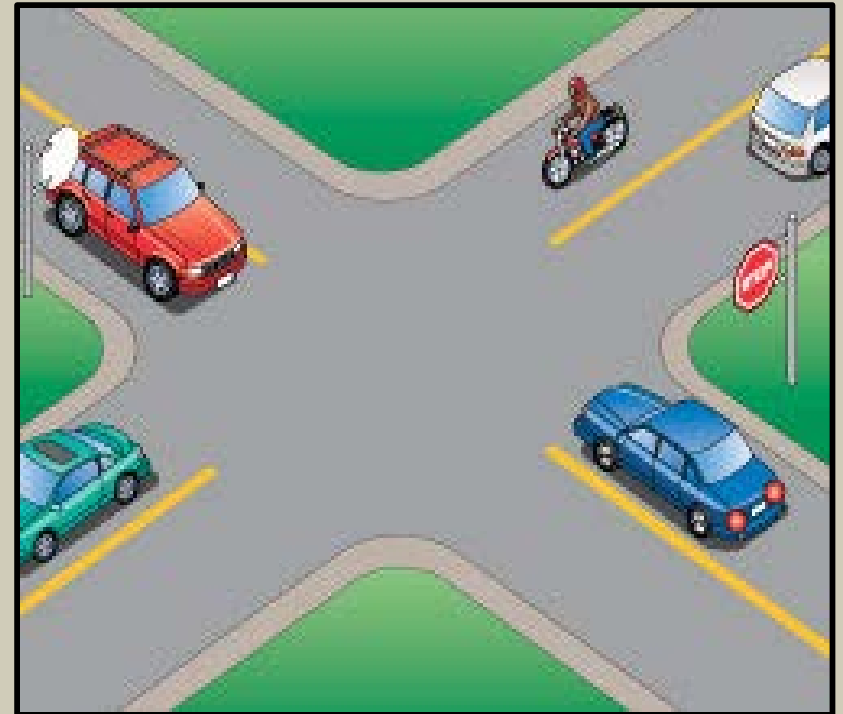
- **Select the best lane of traffic.**
- **Signal if necessary.**
- **Continuously search and evaluate the safety of your course of action.**
- **Yield to pedestrians and other vehicles if necessary.**
- **Allow for appropriate following and stopping distance.**
- **Be sure to stay in your lane.**
- **Maintain your lane position.**
- **Continue to search even as you go through the intersection.**

Intersections: Making A Right Turn

23

Making A Right Turn

- **Search for any pedestrians & bicycles in your path.**
- **Signal your intent to turn at least 100 feet ahead of intersection.**
- **Check for any signs or traffic signals.**
- **Come to a complete stop.**
- **Follow process for turning.**



Intersections: Making A Right Turn

24

Making Right Turn on Red

- Need to search **EXTREMELY** carefully.
- Evaluate carefully all possible actions.
- Check for any signs.
- Need to stop and search again before making turn.
- Does a driver **HAVE TO MAKE** a right on red?



Intersections

25

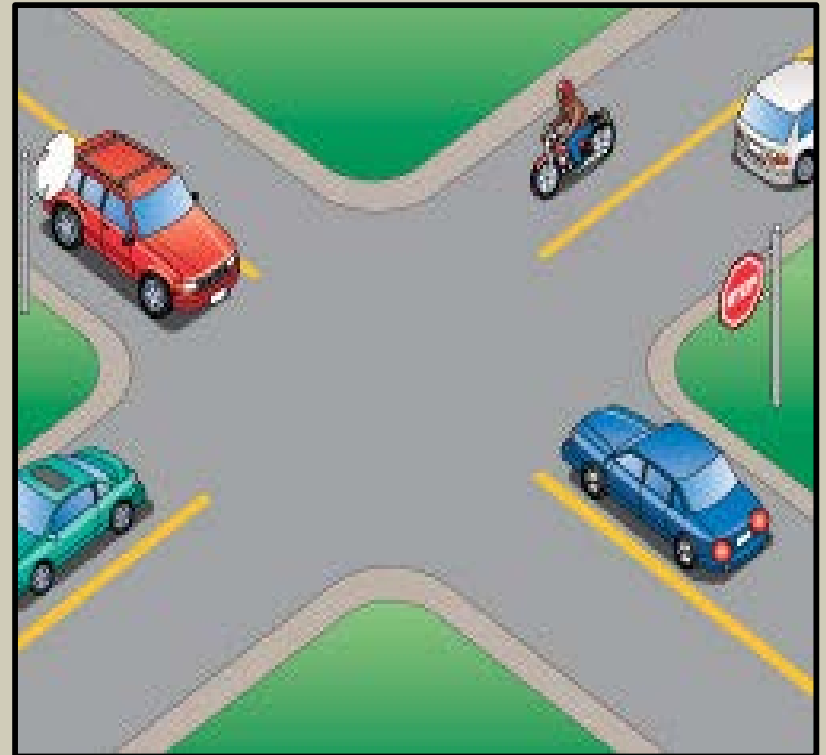
Making A Left Turn

Search

- **What are the possible risks for the red car to make a left turn?**

Evaluate

- **What are the possible courses of action?**



Intersections: Making Left Turns

26

- **Execute**
 - **Yield to any oncoming traffic.**
 - **Search.**
 - **Check for any signs restricting left turns.**
 - **Signal at least 100 feet in advance.**
 - **Adjust lane position.**
 - **Reduce speed.**
 - **Continue to search:**
 - ✦ **Crosswalk**
 - ✦ **Bike paths**
 - ✦ **Path of travel**
 - ✦ **Intended destination**
 - **Begin turn when your front wheels are at the center of the intersection.**
 - **Turn wheel counter-clockwise.**
 - **Accelerate through turn until car is in line with your new path of travel.**
 - **Stay in your lane.**
 - **Complete turn by reversing steering process.**
 - **Turn off signal if necessary.**



Intersections: Shared Left Turn Lanes

27

What two things can be done in a shared left turn lane?

- **Turn left from a highway.**
- **Turn left onto a highway.**

What are the arrows telling a driver he/she can do?



Intersections: Shared Left Turn Lanes

28

Search

- Check oncoming traffic.

Evaluate

- Is this a safe action to take?
- Signal, check mirrors, and left blind spot.

Execute

- Move into shared lane.
- Proceed when clear.
- Do not drive in these lanes for long distances.
- Do not use them for passing other vehicles.



Urban Roads: Parallel Parking

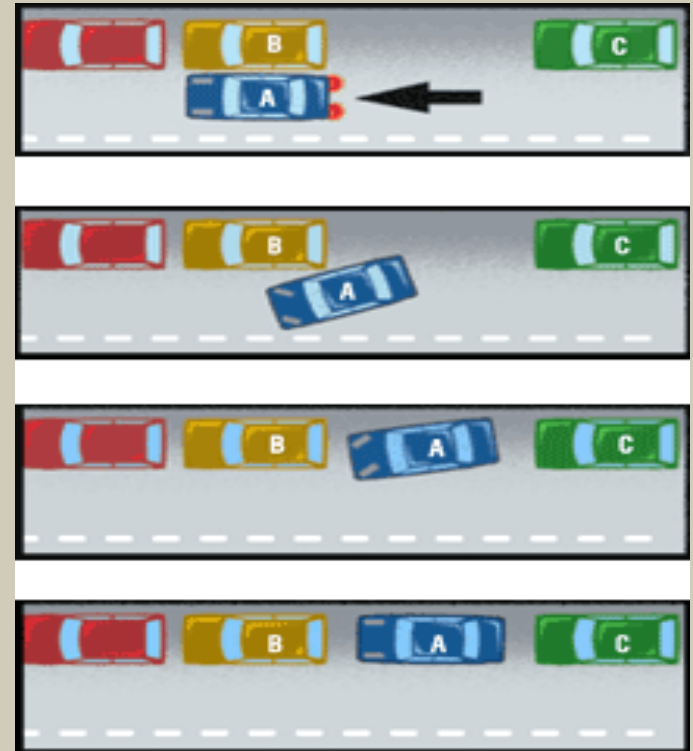
29

Search

- What is beside you and behind you?
- Check for other road users.
- Remember to check your mirrors.
- Remember a head check.

Evaluate

- Do you have enough room?



Urban Roads: Parallel Parking

Execute

- Position your vehicle next to the car in front of your spot.
- Check mirrors continuously throughout process.
- Shift to reverse and search again.
- Turn steering wheel to the right.
- Look over right shoulder and back slowly.
- When your back left bumper is aligned with the middle of the car behind you, turn the wheel in proper direction.
- Continue to back up slowly, straightening steering wheel.
- When both the front and back of your vehicle aligns with the vehicles in front of and in back of you, you are in the spot.



Parallel Parking

31



Parallel Parking: Mistakes

32

- Failing to signal.
- Not getting close enough (or too close) to the vehicle in front of you.
- Hitting the curb as you are backing up.
- Hitting the car in front of or in back of yours.
- Failing to check mirrors.
- Failing to signal when entering or exiting spot.

Suburban Driving

33



What Is A Suburban Road?

34

- **Suburban roads**
 - **Large roads, usually 3 or 4 lanes going in each direction.**
 - **Speed limits are usually between 30-55 mph.**
 - **May connect smaller developments to larger more populated areas.**
 - **Have many entrance and exit points for shops, malls, neighborhoods, and restaurants.**
 - **Have larger and more complicated intersections.**
 - **May also have significant traffic congestion.**

Suburban Roads: Risks

35

- **Many of the same risk groups as in urban areas.**
 - **Variety of road users**
 - **Traffic and congestion**
- **Roads are larger and higher speed than in urban areas.**
- **Intersections are more complicated.**
- **Many entry and exit points along road:**
 - **Drivers going from neighborhoods or parking lots onto roads with speeds of 30-55.**



Tasks On Suburban Roads: Yielding

36

- **What is a yield?**

- It does not necessarily mean to stop.
- It means to slow down and prepare to allow another driver to go in front of you.
- You may also have to stop to let another vehicle in front of you.
- There are laws for determining which vehicle must yield for another vehicle.
 - ✦ **This is also called right-of-way.**



Yielding: Who Has Right-Of-Way?

37

You should be prepared to yield:

- To a driver is at or arrives before you at the intersection,
- To a driver in the opposing traffic lane if you are making a left turn,
- To a driver on your right, if both of you arrive at the intersection at the same time, and
- To a driver on a public road if you are entering the highway from a driveway or a private road.

Or here...



If you do not want to yield, you may end up sitting here.

Rural Roads: Trains, Tractors, And Deer

38



Rural Roads: Risk Factors

39



- **Trains**
- **Animals**
- **Curved roads with limited visibility**
- **Limited shoulder areas**
- **Higher speeds with no barriers**

Trains

40

- **Most dangerous crossing without warning lights or gates.**
- **Trains can take 1-3 miles to stop.**
- **Look and listen for trains when approaching tracks.**
- **Never go under or around a railroad gate.**
- **Never stop on railroad tracks.**
- **Be especially alert after dark.**



Rural Roads: Deer

41

- **Usually see them at dawn and dusk.**
- **Peak deer season is from October to January.**
- **Most frequently found on the outskirts of town and in heavily wooded areas.**
- **Deer almost never travel alone. If you see one deer, others are near.**



How To Avoid A Crash With A Deer

42

- **SLOW DOWN, especially at dawn or dusk.**
- **Look for the shine of eyes along the roadside.**
- **Use your high beams whenever the road is free of oncoming traffic.**
- **Deer can become mesmerized by steady, bright lights. If you see one on the road, slow down and flash your lights.**
- **Pay close attention to warning signs indicating deer.**
- **If you are on a multi-lane road, drive in the center lane to give as much space to grazing deer as possible.**



Never swerve to avoid a deer.

Don't rely on gadgets to scare off deer.

Call 911 if injured.

Never touch an animal that is in the roadway.

Report the incident to your insurance company.



Encountering A Deer

Rural Roads: Winding & Narrow

44



Pass With Care

45

Prepare to pass- Why do you want to?

Search

- What is around you in all directions?
- Why is it especially critical to SEARCH?

Evaluate

- Estimate the space & time needed to pass.
- Position yourself two to three seconds behind the vehicle you want to pass.
- Check mirrors and oncoming traffic.
- Check ahead for safe passing distance.
- Signal your intentions.



Passing: Execute

46

Overtake the ongoing car

- **Signal your intention and accelerate into passing lane.**
- **Accelerate quickly to an appropriate speed, but do not exceed the posted speed limit.**
- **Concentrate on the path ahead.**
- **Check your mirror for following cars.**







Return to lane

- **Check your rear-view mirror for the front of the car you are passing.**
- **Signal your intention.**
- **Change lanes and maintain speed.**
- **Cancel turn signal.**






Passing On Rural Roads

47

Passing Procedures: True/False

- Always check ahead for a safe passing distance before being passed 
- It is safe to pass on the crest of a hill. 
- Drivers may not pass when there is a solid yellow line on their side of the roadway. 
- It is legal to pass within 100 feet of a railroad crossing. 
- You can pass within 100 feet of a tunnel or an intersection. 
- You should always do a “head check” before passing. 

Passing Procedures: True/False

- Before passing, you should  position your vehicle 5 to 6 seconds behind the vehicle to be passed.
- You should be able to see the headlights of the car that you passed in your rearview mirror before  you return to your lane after passing.
- When moving into the passing lane, you may accelerate but may not exceed the speed limit. 
- Cancel your turn signal after  passing.
- The driver whose vehicle is being passed may speed up while being passed, making passing  more difficult.

Review For Unit Six

50

- What are the significant risks of neighborhood driving, and how can a driver address them?
- What are the significant risks of suburban driving and how can a driver address them?
- What are the significant risks of rural driving and how can a driver address them?
- Why are intersections dangerous for drivers?
- What is a shared left turn lane and how can a driver use them?
- What steps a driver need to take to make a right turn on red?
- What are some of the common mistakes a driver can make when parallel parking?