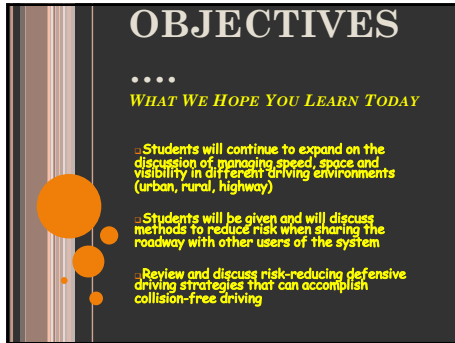




PERCEPTION AND DRIVING STRATEGIES FOR DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS

A slide with a white background and a vertical orange and white striped bar on the left. It features several orange circles of varying sizes. A small inset image shows a person driving a car.

1



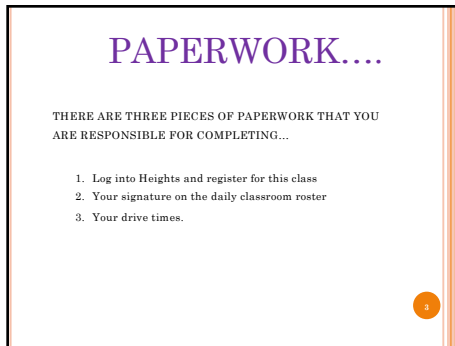
OBJECTIVES

WHAT WE HOPE YOU LEARN TODAY

- Students will continue to expand on the discussion of managing speed, space and visibility in different driving environments (urban, rural, highway)
- Students will be given and will discuss methods to reduce risk when sharing the roadway with other users of the system
- Review and discuss risk-reducing defensive driving strategies that can accomplish collision-free driving

A slide with a dark background and a vertical orange and white striped bar on the left. It features several orange circles of varying sizes.

2



PAPERWORK....

THERE ARE THREE PIECES OF PAPERWORK THAT YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETING...

- Log into Heights and register for this class
- Your signature on the daily classroom roster
- Your drive times.

A slide with a white background and a vertical orange and white striped bar on the right. It features a small orange circle in the bottom right corner.

3

COMING ATTRACTIONS

AAA SAFETY FOUNDATION
"SHARING THE ROAD"

4

SHARING THE ROADWAY

PEDESTRIANS

Clues for Pedestrian Actions

??? To ask yourself....

- Age of pedestrian
- Location (near roadway, in roadway)
- Activity (walking, jogging, playing)
- Establish eye contact with pedestrian

Location

Age and Condition

Activities

Figure 11.8

5

PEDESTRIANS

Yield to pedestrians at

- At or in crosswalks
- Driveways
- Drivers approaching from the rear of a vehicle in a parking lot
- Parking lots
- Jogging Areas
- School Zones


MOST FATALITIES INVOLVE JAYWALKERS...

sections
 green light
 sections
 traffic
 / visible

6

SCHOOL ZONES

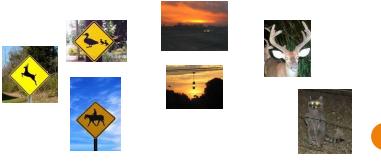
- BUSES LOADING OR UNLOADING
 - School bus loading zone sign
 - No parking school bus loading sign
 - School bus loading zone sign with arrow
 - School bus loading zone sign with speed limit 20
- WHEN DO YOU STOP?
 - Fewer than four lanes all traffic stops
 - Four lanes of traffic or more and only vehicles traveling the same direction as the bus stops



7

ANIMALS


- Search all areas for animals (warning signs)
- Particularly dangerous from sunset to sunrise
- Reflection of eyes at night
- Choose a safe path of travel to avoid animals



8

MOTORCYCLES

- Characteristics of the motorcycle
 - More maneuverable
 - Less Stable
 - Less Protection
- Characteristics of the motorcyclist
 - Age
 - The way they are dressed (protective equipment)
 - Actions they take when riding (in lane, in turns)
 - More than one on the cycle (stability problems)
 - More than one motorcycle riding together
 - Headlight on for improved visibility



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MOTORCYCLES

○ Location of motorcycles

- When traveling ahead in lane
- When turning left or right
- Passing other vehicles on left or right
- Tailgating other vehicles
- Riding in a car's blind spot

○ Your actions as a driver (reducing risk)

- Search far and be aware of motorcycles
- Establish eye contact with cyclist
- Communicate with horn, lights, signals, etc.
- Increase your following distance
- Be aware at night



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10



MOVIE TIME



SHARING A COMMON ROAD

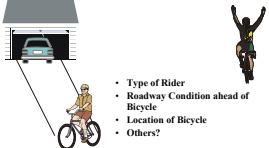
PPL. BEHAVIOR. AND. RESOURCES. WEBSITE

11

11

BICYCLES, MOPEDS & MOTOR SCOOTERS

Clues to Bicyclist Action



- Characteristics
 - Age (child or adult)
 - Knowledge of laws
 - Ride on right side of roadway
 - Obey all signs, signals and laws
 - Walk bike across intersections
 - Wear reflective clothing at night
 - Keep bicycle / moped in good condition
 - Special state laws for mopeds / scooters
- Actions they take while riding
- Riding in groups

12

12

Share the Road Rules for Motorists

Bicycles are defined as vehicles in Ohio law and therefore cyclists have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers of cars. As a motorist, you should drive carefully around bicyclists. Here are some tips to more safely share the road with bicyclists.

Narrow Lanes
Be aware that when a traffic lane is too narrow for cars and bikes to ride side by side, cyclists should "outrun" the lane - which means riding in or near the center of the lane. Bicyclists may ride two abreast in Ohio.

Three Feet Please
Maintain a safety zone of at least 3 ft (three or higher speeds) between the car and the cyclist. Consider the car's right outside mirror when maintaining this safety zone.

Passing Safely
Pass a cyclist only when it can be done safely. Reduce your speed when approaching and passing a cyclist. Do not blast your horn when passing a cyclist - this could startle the cyclist and cause a crash.

Hazardous Zones
If a motorist may cross a solid yellow line to pass a bicycle (or other slower vehicle) as long as the faster vehicle is capable of passing without exceeding the speed limit and as long as there is sufficient clear space in which to do so. Do not pass a cyclist if oncoming traffic is near. Your patience will only take a few seconds.

Right Turns
Leave ample room when turning right after passing a cyclist so the cyclist is not cut off. Make sure you provide adequate distance between you and the cyclist before changing back into your travel lane. Experienced cyclists can ride at high speeds, especially when overtake downhill.

Left Turns
Yield on left turns to oncoming cyclists. Cyclists may be traveling faster than you realize. Yield to cyclists as you would any other vehicle.

Show Down in Bad Weather
In inclement weather, give cyclists extra trailing and passing room, just as you would other motorists.

Horn Signals
Be aware that when a cyclist must make an emergency stop, that they may be unable to signal that stop because they may need to use both hands to brake.

Road Hazards
Look to recognize situations and obstacles that may be hazardous to cyclists, such as railroad tracks, potholes, debris and loose gravel - then give them adequate space to maneuver.

Opening Car Doors
When parked at the side of the road, check your rearview mirror before opening your car door to make sure there are no cyclists or other traffic approaching. Sudden opening car doors is a major cause of bicycle accidents.

Children on Bicycles
Children on bicycles are often unpredictable in their actions. Expect the unexpected turn or maneuver.

Sidewalk Riding
Bicyclists are permitted to ride on sidewalks in Ohio, but many cities and villages prohibit sidewalk cycling, especially in business districts. Children are generally permitted to ride on sidewalks, so watch for them on sidewalks and crosswalks.

Sources: Ohio Revised Code, League of American Bicyclists (www.leaguebicyclist.org), Bicycle Coalition of Ohio (www.bicyclistcoalition.org)

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BICYCLES, MOPEDS & MOTOR SCOOTERS

- Location of bicycle / moped
 - In lane
 - When turning
 - Clue to rider's actions
- Your actions as a driver (reducing risk)
 - Warn rider of your presence (tap horn)
 - Signal your actions early
 - Adjust your position
 - Reduce speed
 - Establish Eye Contact
 - Look for cyclists before leaving parked car

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EMERGENCY VEHICLES


- Be aware of their location
- Look for flashing lights
- Listen for siren
- Move out of the way
- Pull over to the right or left, depending on location and stop off and parallel to the road surface
- Allow the emergency vehicle to pass
- Check traffic before starting again
- Do not follow the emergency vehicle
- If emergency vehicle is pulled off, increase your space from it as you pass

15

LARGE TRUCKS OR BUSES

Characteristics of large vehicles

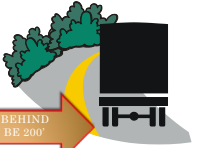
- Slow to accelerate
- Longer to stop
- Visibility problems (large blind spot areas and seeing to the rear)
- The need for more time and space to make maneuvers
- Buses – frequent stops/starts



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LARGE TRUCKS OR BUSES

Changes in Sight Distance or Views to the Side Because of Other Traffic




BLIND SPOTS BEHIND TRUCKS CAN BE 200'

17

LARGE TRUCKS OR BUSES

Ronald Green turned into Rick Thomas' van at the intersection of Fifth and Main Streets Monday morning. Green turned into Thomas' of Crestline, while attempting to turn east on Fifth Street from the far right lane. He was cited for the maneuver. No one was hurt in the crash.
Source: Mass. News Journal



Look at all the evidences....what do you think happened here?

18



MOVIE TIME 

“SHARING THE ROAD SAFELY WITH COMMERCIAL VEHICLES”

DrivingDid you know this?
To put it another way...

19



STAY OUT OF THE “NO ZONE”



20

20





Rut Row Raggy! Rit's Reak Rime! Rooby, Rooby Roo!




How 'bout a Scooby Snack?
See you in 5! (ZB)

21

CLASS EXERCISE.....

Working together in small groups for about 10 minutes, create a brief presentation of what you have learned so far.....be creative!



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DRIVING TECHNIQUES FOR URBAN / CITY STREETS

Changes in Space to Sides Because of Traffic

- ✓ Increased amount of traffic
- ✓ Multiple thru lanes
- ✓ Complex intersections

OTHER FACTORS.....

- Vision Obstruction
- Roadway Conditions
- Irregular Traffic Flow

oncoming line of cars
 turning trucks
 delivery trucks
 bikes
 pedestrians
 Stalled cars

Lower Speed Limits

SPEED LIMIT 25
 Two Way and One Way Streets

Traffic Controls – stale green light








23

WHAT FAILURE TO YIELD THE RIGHT OF WAY CAN MEAN.....





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DRIVING TECHNIQUES FOR URBAN / CITY STREETS

- INTERSECTION S
 - ◻ Types
 - ◻ Proceed straight
 - ◻ Turns
 - ◻ Left-Turn

Selecting a gap in traffic for maneuvers
 Covering the brake technique
 Following distance
 Search Patterns
 Managing Space and Speed

✓ Stopping at intersections
 ✓ Second Stop procedure for Stop Line vs. No Stop Line

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❖ SEARCH PATTERNS...WHAT TO LOOK FOR

- Search 1-2 blocks ahead for awareness to clues
- Search mirrors when you slow or prepare to stop
- Search vehicles ahead for brake lights, turn signals, and positioning
- Search parked cars for pedestrians entering the street
 - Through the windshield for a driver; left turn signal or brake lights on; front wheels turned towards the street; exhaust smoke on a cold day

DRIVING TECHNIQUES FOR URBAN / CITY STREETS

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MANAGING SPACE & SPEED IN THE CITY

SPACE	SPEED
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Select the best lane for safe travel ◦ Prepare to move if lane is blocked ◦ Lane positioning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center of lane • 1/2 lane to the left • 1/2 lane to the right • Multiple lanes – full lane to left and full lane to right if applicable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Drive at the speed of traffic flow ◦ Stay within the speed limit ◦ Adjust speed for traffic lights – reduce speed ◦ Speed limit changes ◦ Warning signs

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LANE CHANGE PROCEDURE

5 STEPS

- 1) Turn signal on
- 2) Check mirrors (left, center & right)
- 3) Check blind spot
- 4) Change smoothly if safe
- 5) Cancel Signal

S.M.O.G.

S. SIGNAL
M. MIRRORS
O. OVER THE SHOULDER
G. GO – IF SAFE

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28

MOVIE TIME

RULES OF THE ROAD
“CITY & RESIDENTIAL DRIVING”

[Start movie now...](#)

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PASSING

CRITICAL CHECKS BEFORE PASSING.....


- Roadway ahead
- Is it legal to pass?
- Surface materials
- Space ahead to complete the pass
- Shoulders ahead
- Mirrors for others passing you
- Blind Spot
- Driveways or intersections

.....STEPS TO PASSING

- Signal
- Check Mirrors
- Check Blind Spot
- Change lanes, if safe
- Accelerate
- Check mirrors for headlights of vehicle passed
- Signal return to lane
- Change smoothly and cancel signal

30

30



NO PASSING SITUATIONS

- In a no passing zone
- Where sight distance ahead is limited or blocked
- Areas of less space to the sides
- Hills, curves, bridges, railroad tracks, intersections
- Uphill
- The vehicle ahead is at the speed limit
- Adverse conditions (fog, snow, heavy rain, etc.)
- Oncoming traffic is too close
- Multiple vehicles in line

Lane Changes

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MEETING ONCOMING TRAFFIC

- > *Adjust speed with multiple hazards*
- > *Meet where additional space is available*
- > *Slow moving vehicles may cause a driver to swerve*
- > *At night, look to the right edge of the roadway*

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ROADWAY CONDITIONS

- Hills and curves
- Type of surface
- Shoulders
- Poor lighting at night
- Animals
- Slow-moving farm equipment
- Horse drawn vehicles


Managing
&
Visibility

Speed
&
Space

33

33

CLASS EXERCISE




PRACTICING PASSING EXERCISE

TAKE A FEW MINUTES TO COMPLETE THE WORKSHEET.

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SMV – A SPECIAL SEGMENT

NASD Interacting with Agricultural Equipment on the Roadways

35

35



Before there were cell phones to call your friends & family.....

Before you have a cow or something....

TAKE A BREAK.....
SEE YOU IN 5


Before there were tractors bigger than the roadways.....

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36

DRIVING TECHNIQUES FOR MULTI-LANE ROADS OR EXPRESSWAYS

- Multiple lanes, usually divided by a barrier of some type
- Higher Speeds (55 – 65mph)
- Limited / Controlled access
- Frequent passing
- Large trucks and other vehicles
- Merge areas



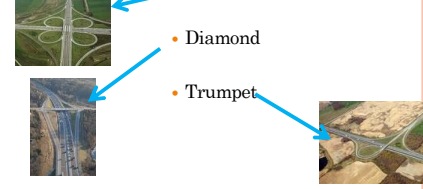
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DRIVING TECHNIQUES FOR MULTI-LANE ROADS OR EXPRESSWAYS

SPECIALIZED INTERCHANGES

- Cloverleaf
- Diamond
- Trumpet




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THINGS TO CONSIDER

...

- Signals or Signs at end of ramp
- Curves on ramp
- Vehicles ahead
- Move to shoulder if no gap
- No Stopping** on the ramp unless for a stop sign

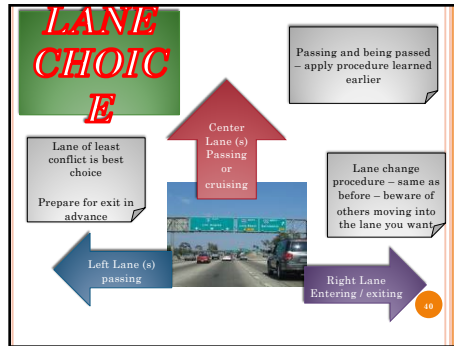


Entering the Freeway

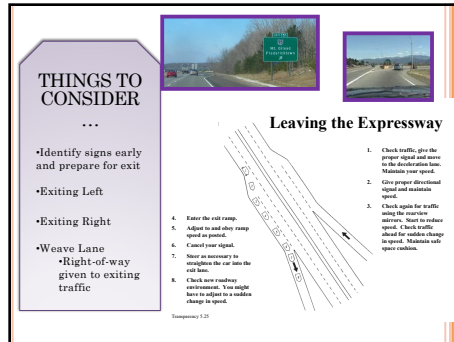
1. Obey proper directional signal.
2. Look ahead to see if there is a vehicle in that lane.
3. Estimate the speed of that vehicle on the freeway and adjust your vehicle's speed to that of yours.
4. While on the entrance ramp, look over your shoulder to find an opening (gap) on the freeway.
5. As you enter the acceleration lane, match your speed to that of other traffic.
6. Check again for traffic gaps.
7. Use the full length of the acceleration lane to merge safely.
8. Enter the mainstream of traffic and adjust speed to it.

Transportation 1.24

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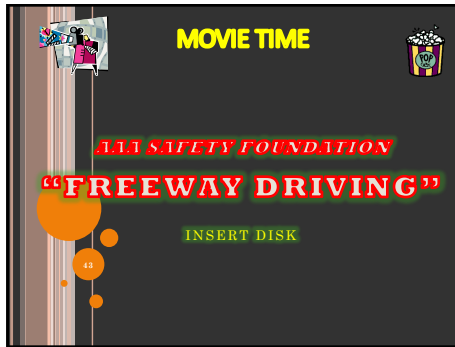
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42



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TAKING YOUR DRIVING TEST.....

SCHEDULE YOUR TEST ONLINE
<http://www.ohiodrivingtest.com/>

WHAT WILL THE TEST BE?
<http://mmsncorps.com/mmsd/learn/learn.html>

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