Curriculum Scope and Sequence Modules for Driver Education in Virginia

Module One

Virginia Driver Responsibilities: Licensing Responsibilities

- Local Driver Education Program Guidelines
- Your License to Drive
- Right-of-Way Concepts
- Traffic Control Devices

Virginia Department of Education
in cooperation with the
Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles

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Standards of Learning Addressed In This Module

DE.1 The student will demonstrate an understanding of Virginia traffic laws, licensing procedures, and other responsibilities associated with the driving privilege. Key concepts include
a) licensing requirements and types of licenses;
b) the motor vehicle section of the *Code of Virginia;*
c) the organ and tissue donation designation process.

DE.5 The student will demonstrate appropriate adjustments when approaching controlled and uncontrolled intersections, curves, railroad crossings, and hills with line-of-sight or path-of-travel limitations. Key concepts/skill include
a) roadway signs, signals, and markings;
b)right-of-way rules;

DE.19 The student will identify and describe the legal aspects of and calculate the financial responsibilities associated with purchasing, operating, maintaining, and insuring a motor vehicle. Key concepts include
a) Financial Responsibility Law;
b) required and optional insurance coverage;
c) title and vehicle registration;
d) vehicle inspection;
e) crash involvement.

Module One Introduction

Module One—Virginia Driver Responsibilities: Licensing Responsibilities
The student will develop an understanding of Virginia traffic laws and will be able to relate traffic safety rules, regulations, and penalties to driver responsibility.

Topic 1—Driver Education Program Guidelines
The student will understand the rules and guidelines of the program.

Topic 2—Your License to Drive
The student will investigate the process of obtaining and maintaining a driver's license, examine the vehicle inspection and registration process, and learn the value of being a financially responsible driver.

Topic 3—Right-of-Way Concepts
The student will know and understand the rules and regulations that determine right-of-way on Virginia roadways, and assess the consequences of violating the right-of-way rules and regulations.

Topic 4—Traffic Control Devices
The student will recognize, understand, and describe the laws and procedures related to roadway signs, signals, and markings.

Minimum Time Frames **Module One—3 hours**	
Classroom Instruction	Recommended Minutes
Topic 1—Local Driver Education Program Guidelines	15
Topic 2—Your License to Drive	55
Topic 3—Right-of-Way Concepts	40
Topic 4—Traffic Control Devices	30
	30
Supplemental—Parent/Homework Materials Code of Virginia—Traffic Laws	120
In-Car Instruction (Option 1) Behind-the-Wheel Instruction/Break Observation In-Car Instruction Multiphase (Option 2) Behind-the-Wheel Instruction/Break Observation Simulation	N/A
Parental Involvement	120

Module One
Topic 1—Local Driver Education Program Guidelines

15 Minutes Instructional Time
Prerequisites: Minimum Age for Entry into Program

Instructor Activities	Time Frame
Review Module One, Topic 1 Lesson Plans Prior to Lesson	
Review Required Registration Forms	3 minutes
Show Transparencies	10 minutes
T-1.1 “Driver Education Program Goals”	2-3 minutes
T-1.2 “Driver Education Program Goals”	2-3 minutes
T-1.3 “Driver Education Program Goals”	2-3 minutes
Additional Resources (Media and/or Text) Virginia Driver’s Manual http://www.dmv.state.va.us http://leg.1.state.va.us Driver Education Standards of Learning (http://www.penk12.va.us/VDOE/instruction/driversedsol.pdf) Video: “Teaching Your Teens to Drive” (AAA) available through the local AAA club or from: Traffic Safety Department 1000 AAA Drive, Heathrow, FL 32746-5063 (407)444-7960	

Knowledge and Skills

Students and parents are expected to understand the goals of the driver education program and the requirements for successful program completion.

Activities & Resources

If applicable, complete necessary forms.

- Class registration forms
- Emergency contact forms

Explain the features of your local program.

- Classroom and laboratory phases
- Audio-visual equipment
- Vehicles
- Simulator
- Driving range

Explain the features of the curriculum and the Standards of Learning.

- Worksheets
- Homework activities
- Assessment
- Grading
- Parent-guided practice
- In-car requirements

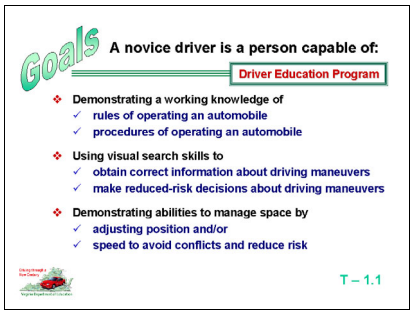
Introduce optional textbook resources.

- "Drive Right"
- "License To Drive"
- "Handbook Plus"
- "Responsible Driving"
- "How to Drive"

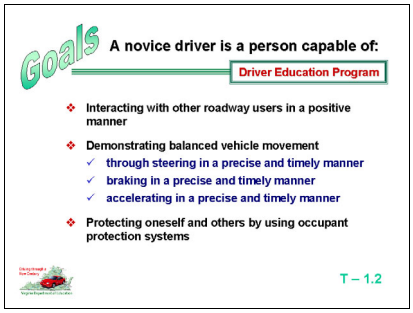
Show first segment of the video "Teaching Your Teens to Drive" (AAA) as an introduction to the need to have guided practice. This video may be substituted for another method of emphasizing the need for parents, students, and teachers to work together.

***Teaching Your Teens to Drive* available through the local AAA club or from:**
Traffic Safety Department
1000 AAA Drive, Heathrow, FL 32746-5063
(407) 444-7960

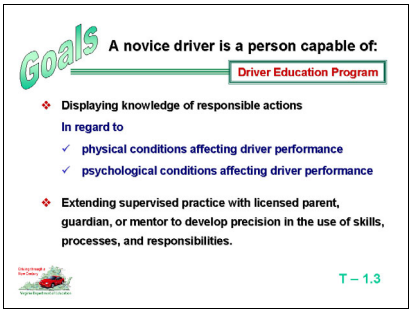
Show Transparencies T-1.1, T-1.2, T-1.3 “Driver Education Program Goals” as an overview of the driver education classroom and laboratory program goals. Upon successful completion of the driver education program, the student will be considered a novice driver capable of attaining these program goals.



T-1.1
Driver Education Program Goals



T-1.2
Driver Education Program Goals



T-1.3
Driver Education Program Goals

Support Information

1. **Distribute all forms** necessary for program registration.

2. **Welcome students and parents.** Introduce staff or any speaker for the parent session.

3. **Explain the special features** of the local driver education program.
   - Location of vehicles and any special equipment
   - Any simulation or video components
   - Any special classroom features
   - Multiple-car range and on-street lessons

4. **Distribute schedules, materials,** requirements, and recording forms.

5. **Review the juvenile licensing process.**

6. **Explain program assessment.**
   There are two types of program assessment that need to occur. The first is an on-going assessment to monitor student progress. During this assessment phase, students receive immediate feedback on progress, or if necessary, remedial instruction. The second is a summative or end of phase (classroom and behind-the-wheel) assessment.

   On-going classroom evaluation may be accomplished in several ways. This may include evaluation of homework, worksheets, reports, verbal feedback in class, role-playing activities or demonstrations, and end-of-course tests.

   Assessed Skills
   - Positioning a vehicle based on visual referencing skills, space management, fender judgment, and road position control.
   - Sequencing for vehicle operational skill based on pre-drive checks, driver seating, vehicle control skills, vehicle maneuvering, vehicle position and speed selection, and vehicle balance.
   - Processing traffic and vehicle information into appropriate speed and position selection based on visual search skills and space management as measured by vehicle speed and roadway position.
   - Making precision movements for maintaining vehicle control and balance in expected and unexpected situations based on vehicle speed control, vehicle balance, collision avoidance, traction control, response to mechanical failures, and traction loss.
   - Extending supervised practice with licensed parent, guardian or mentor, using a record log.

7. **Review the parent/guardian role in the juvenile licensing process.**
   - Grant DMV permission to issue a learner's permit and driver license.
   - Grant the school permission to enroll your child in the laboratory phase of the driver education program.
   - Provide at least 40 hours of guided practice, at least 10 of which are after sunset.
   - Determine if your child is ready to drive unchaperoned once they have successfully completed both phases of the driver education program.
   - Suspend your minor child's driving privileges if you feel your child is not demonstrating responsible behaviors.
   - Contact your insurance agent to advise them that your child is eligible to receive a 90-day provisional driver's license.
   - Continue to monitor your child's driving behavior after he/she receives a provisional license.

Module One
Topic 2—Your License to Drive

55 Minutes Instructional Time
Prerequisites: Minimum Age for Entry into Program

Instructor Activities	Time Frame
Review Module One, Topic 2 Lesson Plans Prior to Lesson	
Review Virginia Driver's Manual, latest ed.	20 minutes
Review Transparencies	10-15 minutes
T-1.4 "Types of Virginia Licenses"	1-2 minutes
T-1.5 "Specialty Information"	1-2 minutes
T-1.6 "Obstacles to Open Discussion About Donation"	1-2 minutes
T-1.7 "Licensing Restrictions"	1-2 minutes
T-1.8 "Licensing Renewal"	1-2 minutes
T-1.9 "Suspensions/Revocations"	1-2 minutes
T-1.10 "Suspensions/Revocations"	1-2 minutes
T-1.11 "Inspection/Registration"	1-2 minutes
T-1.12 "Financial Responsibility?"	1-2 minutes
Review Virginia Motor Vehicle Laws http://leg1.state.va.us/ **Sections 46.2-341, 46.2-360, 46.2.345 of the Code of Virginia**	20 minutes
Additional Resources (Media and/or Text) Video: "Teaching Your Teens to Drive" (AAA) "Licensing Restrictions" "Issuing Licenses to Minors" "Traffic Violations" "Demerit Points" "Identification Documentation" "Suspension or Revocation of Licenses" "Vehicle Inspection and Registration" "Selected Traffic Laws" "Code of Virginia Title 46.2—Motor Vehicle Regulations" "Organ and Tissue Donation" Virginia Driver's Manual "The Organ-Tissue Transplant Guide" (can be ordered by calling 1-800-52-DONOR)	

Topic: 2 **Lesson: 1**

Your License to Drive

Knowledge and Skills

The student is expected to:

- be prepared to take the Virginia learner's permit test.
- list and describe the types of Virginia drivers' licenses.

Activities & Resources

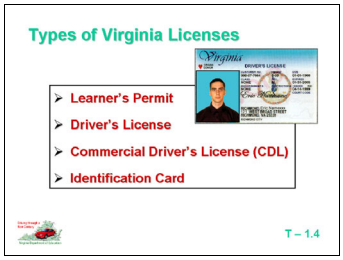
Provide Virginia Driver's Manual (VDM) for all students. A digital version of the manual is accessible on DMV's Web site (http://www.dmv.state.va.us); it can be ordered by calling (804) 367-0446, or is available in small quantities at local branch offices. Spend the next few sessions preparing students for the Virginia learner's permit test while developing an understanding of Virginia's traffic laws. Sample knowledge and sign tests are on the DMV website. Be sure to reserve the computer lab well in advance.

Use segments from video "Teaching Your Teens to Drive" (AAA) to support information provided in the Virginia Driver's Manual.

Show Transparency T-1.4 "Types of Virginia Licenses" to review the licensing requirements for the various types of Virginia driver's licenses and forms of identification.

- Photo Identification Card
- Learner's Permit
- Provisional Driver's License
- Motorcycle Learner's Permit
- Motorcycle License
- School Bus Driver's License
- Commercial Driver's License (CDL)

Review Code of Virginia sections 46.2-341, 46.2-360, 46.2.345 and the Virginia Driver's Manual, Section 1.



T-1.4
Types of Virginia Licenses

Discuss the licensing process.

- Application DL1M
- Vision screening
- Knowledge test
- Road test
- Digital photograph
- Consequences of driving without a license

THE TYPES OF LICENSES IN VIRGINIA

Photo Identification Card

- Must be a resident of Virginia to obtain a photo identification (ID) card.
- There are no age restrictions. Adults or children can obtain ID cards.
- All ID cards are valid for five years from the date of issuance.
- The fee for an ID card is $5.00.

Learner's Permit

- Must be at least 15 years and six months old.
- Complete a DL1M learner's permit and driver license application form.
- Furnish proof of social security, residency, and original identification document certifying name and date of birth.
- Pass a multiple-choice sign and knowledge test. Must answer all 10 road sign questions correctly before being able to proceed to the second part of the exam. Student are then required to answer at least 80% of the 25 general knowledge questions correctly (20 out of 25).
- Pass a vision test.
- Have a digitized photo taken at DMV.

Organ donor information is collected by DMV on the DL1M combined learner's permit/driver's license application. Access to this information is limited to medical professionals when donation is being considered. Students should be encouraged to share their donor preference with their families, because the family must ultimately approve that decision in the event of their death.

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, seizures, vision changes, impairment of judgement, 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.state.va.us).

Provisional Driver's License

- Must be at least 16 years and three months old.
- Hold a learner's permit for at least nine months.
- Successfully complete a state approved driver education program.
- Have parent/guardian permission.
- Parents must certify that their child has driven a motor vehicle for 40 hours, at least 10 of which were after sunset.
- The 90-day provisional license (PDL-90) is valid when accompanied by a valid Virginia learner's permit.

Motorcycle Learner's Permit

- You must pass the knowledge test.
- If you do not currently hold a valid learner's permit or driver's license, you must also pass the driver's license knowledge test.
- This learner's permit allows you to operate a motorcycle between one half hour after sunrise and one half hour before sunset. In other words, you may operate the motorcycle only during daylight hours.
- You are not allowed on limited access highways, such as interstate highways.
- You must wear an approved safety helmet.
- You must be supervised by a person at least 21 years old who is licensed to operate a motorcycle or your parent, legal guardian, or sibling. No one, other than the operator, can be on the motorcycle.

Motorcycle Driver's License
If you wish to operate a motorcycle in Virginia, you must pass the motorcycle knowledge and skills tests. If you already hold a driver's license, you may add a class M to your license. You may obtain a driver's license with a class M that only allows you to operate a motorcycle.

School Bus Driver's License
If you wish to operate a school bus designed to carry fewer than 16 passengers, you do not need to obtain a commercial driver's license. However, you will need to take the commercial driver and school bus tests to obtain the school bus endorsement on your driver's license. You will be restricted to driving a bus designed to carry fewer than 16 passengers. This restriction will be printed on your license. Refer to the Virginia Commercial Driver's Manual for more information about licensing requirements to operate larger school buses.

Commercial Driver's License
- **Class A-Combination heavy vehicle –** any combination of vehicles with a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds, provided the gross vehicle weight rating of the vehicles being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds.
- **Class B-Heavy straight vehicle or other combination –** any single motor vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds, or any such vehicle towing a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating that is not in excess of 10,000 pounds.
- **Class C-Small vehicle –** any vehicle that does not fit the definition of a Class A or Class B vehicle and is either (i) designed to transport sixteen or more passengers including the driver or (ii) designed to transport sixteen or more passengers including the driver or (iii) is used in the transportation of hazardous materials.

Commercial Classes: Endorsements and Restrictions
Commercial driver's licenses shall be issued with endorsements and restrictions that authorize/restrict the driver to operate certain types of vehicles.

- Type T Licenses—Vehicles with double or triple trailers
- Type P Licenses—Vehicles carrying passengers
- Type N Licenses—Vehicles with cargo tanks
- Type H Licenses—Vehicles required to be placarded for hazardous materials and
- Type K Licenses—Vehicles not equipped with air brakes

Persons authorized to drive Class A vehicles are also authorized to drive Classes B and C vehicles, provided such persons possess the requisite endorsements for the type of vehicle driven.

Persons authorized to drive Class B vehicles are also authorized to drive Class C vehicles, provided such persons possess the requisite endorsements for the type of vehicle driven.

Any licensee who seeks to add a classification or endorsement to his commercial driver's license must submit the application forms, certifications, and other updated information required by the DMV and shall take and successfully complete the tests required for such classification or endorsement.

Identification
To apply for a driver's license, learner's permit, or photo identification card, students younger than 18 years of age must appear in person and bring one form of identification. Identification documents must show the student's complete name and date of birth, and must be original or duplicate documents issued by the federal or state government. No photocopies will be accepted. A list of acceptable documents can be found in Section 1 of the Virginia Driver's Manual or on DMV's website.

Proof of Social Security Number

- Social security card
- W-2 tax form
- Income tax return from a previous year
- Payroll check or check stub
- Unexpired U.S. Military identification card

Proof of Residency

DMV will accept the following documents as proof of residency. All documents must be written in English and show the applicant's name and the street address of his/her primary Virginia residence as it appears on the application for license. A post office box is not acceptable.

- Payroll check or payroll stub issued by an employer within two months of the application
- Voter registration card
- U.S. Internal Revenue Service tax reporting W-2 form (not more than 18 months old)
- Bank statement (not checks) that is not more than two months old
- U.S. passport
- U.S. income tax return from the previous year
- Virginia income tax return for the previous year
- Virginia vehicle registration card or title
- Utility bills issued to applicant
- Receipt for personal property taxes or real estate taxes paid to the Commonwealth of Virginia or a Virginia city, county, town or locality within the last year
- Current automobile or life insurance policy
- Transcript from a school, college or university in which the applicant is currently enrolled

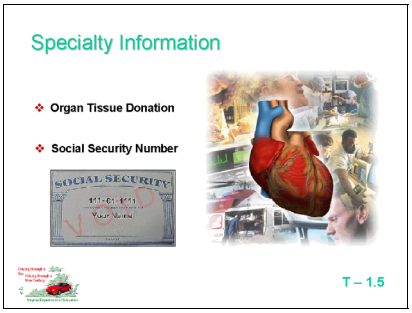
Knowledge and Skills

The student is expected to understand the organ and tissue donation designation process

Activities & Resources

Show Transparency T-1.5 "Specialty Information." Review the licensing requirements for the special information which may be placed or required.

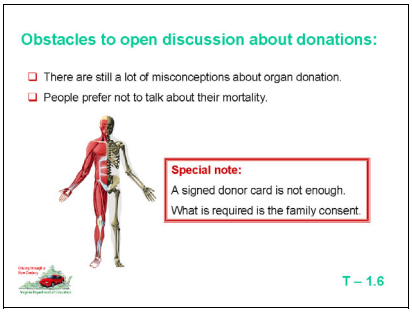
- Organ/tissue donation
- Social Security information



T-1.5
Specialty Information

Show Transparency T-1.6 "Obstacles to Open Discussion About Donation."

- Organs are lost, because donation cards are not enough—family consent is essential.
- Each of us must discuss our wishes with our family.



T-1.6
Obstacles to Open Discussion About Donation

Support Information

When you apply for your driver's license, learner's permit or photo ID card, you will be asked if you wish to become an organ donor. If you decide to become a donor, your choice will be noted on your driver's license or photo ID card. If you wish to change your decision later, you may have the change made free of charge at your next renewal. If you wish to become an organ/tissue donor, you must be at least 18 years of age. If you are under age 18, you must obtain your parent's or legal guardian's written consent.

Background Information

Transplantation, in the strictest sense, is the act of taking a single cell from one individual and placing it in another. While organ transplants are easily recognizable, there are other more basic transplantations. A blood transfusion is a form of transplantation. Dental procedures where tissue is taken from the roof of the mouth and placed on various gum sites are examples of auto-transplantation. Transplantation is not as mysterious or "high tech" as some would think.

Today transplantation of cells, tissues, and organs are proven, non-experimental therapies. Lame people walk as a result of bone transplants, and many others are fortunate enough to be alive due to organ transplants**.** Tissue donation allows the blind to see, prevents the amputation of limbs and allows a heart to function properly. Annually, the number of possible tissue donors greatly exceeds potential organ donors. Each tissue donor can positively affect more than 200 people.

Unfortunately, everyone who is in need of a life-saving organ does not receive one. Each year nearly 12,000 Americans die from causes that would allow them to become organ donors. For many families the two main obstacles to open discussion about donation are:

1. People must face their own mortality.
2. People are not knowledgeable about donation. Many myths and misconceptions continue to be perpetuated due to a lack of knowledge. The overriding truth is that organ donation can save or greatly enhance lives.

Virginia is one of a few states to have implemented a computerized donor registry. The Department of Motor Vehicles started this registry in May 1994 to implement the state law. When an individual obtains a driver's license, he/she is asked about organ donation. This information can be retrieved to help the family make a decision about donation if the person is a potential donor.

Although support for organ donation appears to be strong, a serious organ shortage persists with more than 60,000 people on the national waiting list for an organ transplant. One major reason for the lack of donors is that most Americans do not realize that family consent, not a signed donor card, is required for donation.

Organ procurement organizations always seek permission from the next-of-kin, even if a signed donor card exists. While 93% of those surveyed indicate that they would honor the wishes of a family member if they knew of his or her desire to donate, only 47% would be likely to donate a family member's organs without a previous discussion. This disparity highlights the importance of family communication regarding organ and tissue donation. Annually, only 30 – 40% of an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 deaths meeting criteria for organ donation actually become donors.

For more information about organ and tissue donation call the Virginia Transplant Council at 1-800-52-DONOR.

The Gift of Life

Over the last two decades, scientific, surgical and medical advancements have made it possible to transplant numerous human organs and tissues with great success. Currently, medical technology allows the transplantation of skin, cornea, bone, bone marrow, blood, kidney, heart, lung, pancreas, liver, small bowel and heart valve. Transplantation of vital human organs, one of the most complex medical endeavors, is no longer considered an experimental procedure.

Support Information

The need for cadaveric organs and tissues for transplantation continues to exceed donations in all areas of the country. In the United States someone is added to the waiting list for an organ transplant every 16 minutes. Unfortunately, 10 – 11 people on the waiting list die daily awaiting life-saving transplant. More than 100 Virginia residents die while waiting for organ transplants annually.

Matching Donor and Recipient

Organs and tissues from one donor can help save or enhance the lives of hundreds of people. The recipients of donated organs are determined by medical need, blood type and, in some cases, tissue typing. According to the guidelines of the American Medical Association, the patient who receives a transplant is the one who is most in need and the one with the best chance of not rejecting the organ. The present waiting list for transplantation is composed of males and females, newborn to 70 years of age, all blood types and all races. Specific organs tend to be needed by certain population groups. For example, men comprise 80% of those waiting for a heart, while women comprise 60% of those waiting for heart-lung transplants and African-Americans comprise 35% of the national kidney waiting list. Due to distinctive characteristics inherent to individual population groups all people must donate. In particular, the unique cell make-up of African-Americans requires donors from the same race to donate to reduce the number of African-Americans awaiting kidney transplants. A special computerized national network, the United Network for Organ Sharing (UNOS), based in Richmond, Virginia, coordinates organ distribution. Regional organ procurement agencies and recovery centers utilize UNOS to match donated organs and potential recipients.

There is no cost to the donor, the donor's family, or the estate for donation.

Neither the donor nor his family may receive any payment for the donation – it is a gift, and as such, no cost or payment to the family is involved.

Notes

Knowledge and Skills

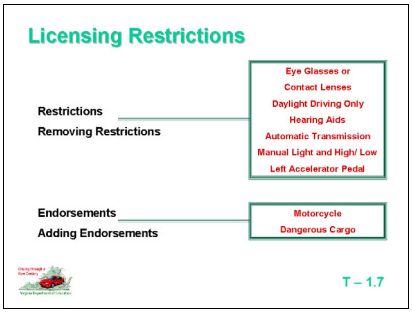
The student is expected to:

- understand license endorsements/restrictions.
- understand license suspension/revocation.

Activities & Resources

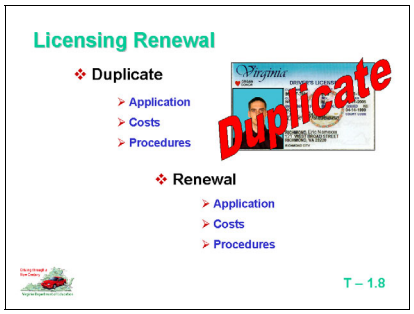
Show Transparency T-1.7 "Licensing Restrictions" to review the restrictions that may be placed on your license.

- Restrictions
- Endorsements
- Removing restrictions
- Adding endorsements



T-1.7
Licensing Restrictions

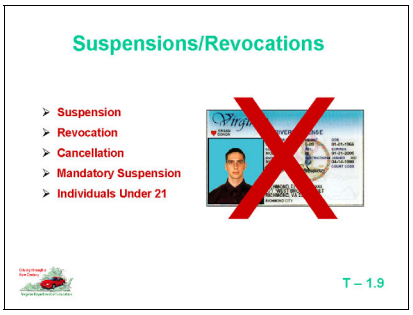
Show Transparency T-1.8 "Licensing Renewal" to discuss getting a duplicate Virginia license and renewing a Virginia driver's license.



T-1.8
Licensing Renewal

Show Transparency T-1.9 "Suspensions/Revocations" to discuss license suspensions and revocations.

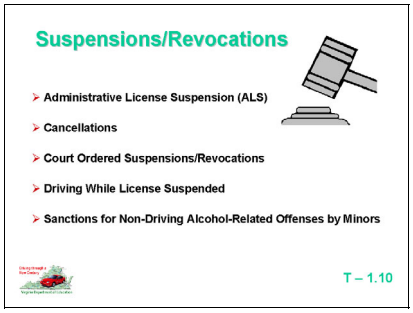
- Suspension
- Revocation
- Cancellation
- Mandatory suspensions
- Individuals under 21



T-1.9
Suspensions/Revocations

Show Transparency T-1.10 "Suspensions/Revocations" to continue discussing license suspensions and revocations.

- Administrative license suspension (ALS)
- Cancellations
- Court ordered suspension/revocation/cancellation
- Driving while license suspended
- Sanctions for non-driving alcohol-related offenses by minors
- Other sanctions for non-driving alcohol-relating offenses



T-1.10
Suspensions/Revocations

Support Information

Licensing Restrictions

A reasonable restriction or an endorsement may be placed on your driver's license to improve the safety of your driving. This restriction or endorsement is not meant to interfere with your driving but to make you a better driver. In such cases, a code letter is placed on the license which designates the type of restriction or endorsement.

Examples of Restrictions

- Eye glasses or contact lenses
- Hearing aids
- Manual controls
- Left-foot accelerator pedal
- Automatic transmission
- Safety harness
- Other adapted vehicle controls

Vision

If the student needs to wear glasses or contact lenses to pass the test, his/her license will show this restriction. If the applicant fails the test, he/she may be asked to see an eye-care professional. 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 and one-half hour before sunset. Students who wear bioptic telescopic lenses should contact DMV to find out about vision requirements.

Removing Restrictions or Adding Endorsements

Contact your local DMV office for information concerning the removal or addition of any restrictions or endorsements from your driver's license or instruction permit.

Learner's Permit

As of July 1, 2001, no learner's permit shall authorize its holder to operate a motor vehicle with more than one passenger who is less than eighteen years old, except when participating in a driver education program approved by the Department of Education or a course offered by a commercial driver training school licensed by DMV.

No learner's permit shall authorize its holder to operate a motor vehicle between midnight and four a.m.

If any learner's permit or driver's license issued to any person less than 18 years old 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 violation of any provision of Article 12 (§ 46.2-1091 et seq.) or Article 13 (§ 46.2-1095 et seq.) of Chapter 10 of this title, the Commissioner shall direct such person to attend a driver improvement clinic. No safe driving points shall be awarded for such clinic attendance, nor shall any safe driving points be awarded for voluntary or court-assigned clinic attendance**.** If a person who is younger than 18 years of age is convicted a second time for an offense for which demerit points are assessable, 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 counseling services.

The juvenile and domestic relations court is required to order the denial of driving privileges for at least 30 days to any child at least 13 years of age upon finding that the student has failed to comply with certain school attendance or parent-school conference meeting requirements. The measure provides for restricted licenses to be issued upon demonstration of hardship.

Licensing Renewal

The learner's permit will remain valid until the applicant is issued a permanent driver's license. Payment is collected for the period the applicant reaches an age divisible by five. The cost is $3.00 for the learner's permit and $2.40 for each additional year.

A minor's initial driver's license is valid for three to seven years, depending on his/her age when the license is issued. Thereafter, it will be valid for five years. The student can, however, renew their driver's license two years prior to the license expiration date. The license always expires on the last day of the driver's birth month.

A learner's permit 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, step-brother, or step-sister 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.

Any learner's permit or driver's license issued on or after July 1, 1998, to anyone who is not 18 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 four, or the primary safety belt mandate for front- or back-seat passengers younger than 16 years of age, shall be directed by the Commissioner to attend a driver improvement clinic. No safe driving points will be awarded for voluntary or court-assigned clinic attendance. The young driver also will not be able to transport more than three passengers who are less than 18 years old. This limitation does not apply to members of the driver's family or household or while driving to or from school or work. However, police may not issue a citation for this restriction unless the officer has cause to stop or arrest the driver for violating another section of the code.

Such person's parent, guardian, legal custodian, or other person standing in loco parentis may attend such clinic and receive a reduction in demerit points and/or an award of safe driving points pursuant to § 46.2-498.

Licensing Renewal
The learner's permit will remain valid until it expires or until the applicant is issued a driver's license. Payment is collected for a period until the applicant reaches an age divisible by five. The cost is $3.00 for the instruction permit, and $2.40 for each additional year. For example, a five-year driver's license will cost $12. DMV will accept cash, check, and/or a credit or debit card as payment for these fees.

Licensing Fees

Driver's license	$2.40 per year
Motorcycle Class M	$2.00 per year
Learner's permit	$3.00 plus $2.40 per year
Duplicate or reissue license	$5.00
Re-testing fee	$2.00 (if re-taken within 15 days)

Suspensions and Revocations

- **Suspension:** The temporary withdrawal of a driver's license or driving privilege for a definite period of time.
- **Revocation:** Your privilege to drive has been terminated. Your driving privileges may be restored if you reapply for a driver's license after the revocation period has passed. You must successfully complete the vision, knowledge and road tests and pay the required fees when you reapply.
- **Cancellation:** The withdrawal of a driver's license or driving privilege until the driver is able to qualify again.

Mandatory Suspensions

Convictions of the specific offenses will result in the automatic suspension of a driving privilege. (See the Commercial Driver's License Handbook for additional information concerning disqualifications. Also, see Suspensions/Revocations for Individuals under 21 for additional suspension information.)

Discretionary Suspensions/Revocations

The DMV Commissioner has the authority to suspend/revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of any driver, after proper hearing, for a number of reasons. (See the Commercial Driver's License Manual for additional information concerning disqualifications.) Non-driving alcohol-related offenses may lead to suspensions or revocations for individuals under 21 years of age.

Administrative License Suspension (ALS)

The implied consent law, is an example of ALS. A breath test is taken and the results show an illegal BAC or a driver refuses to submit to the breath test in violation of the implied consent law, the person's license or the privilege to operate a motor vehicle is suspended immediately for 7 days (*Code of Virginia* 46.2-391.2).

ALS is not consider a punishment but a preventive safety measure for the involved driver as well as other users of the highway system. However, it does not prevent the driver from being punished if he/she is later found guilty of a crime. One has nothing to do with the other, and consequently, this is not considered as double punishment.

Sanctions for Non-Driving Related Offenses by Minors
In the United States, no one under 21 may attempt to buy, be sold, possess or consume alcoholic beverages. Any alcoholic beverage purchased or possessed in violation of this law shall be forfeited to the Commonwealth. Such a person cannot use a fictitious, facsimile or altered document to attempt to purchase alcohol. If found guilty of such an offense, the judge may impose sanctions.

- A $500 fine
- 50 hours of community service
- 1 year license suspension
- A restricted license may be issued if a case of hardship is demonstrated

§ 46.2-336
Manner of issuing original driver's licenses to minors
The Department shall forward all original driver's licenses issued to applicants under the age of eighteen years to the judge of the juvenile and domestic relations court in the city or county in which the licensee resides.

The judge or a substitute judge shall issue to each person to be licensed the license so forwarded, and shall, at the time of issuance, conduct a formal, appropriate ceremony, in which he shall illustrate to the licensee the responsibility attendant on the privilege of driving a motor vehicle.

If the licensee was under the age of eighteen years at the time his application was made, he shall be accompanied at the ceremony by a parent, his guardian, spouse, or other person in loco parentis.

However, the judge, for good cause shown, may mail or otherwise deliver the driver's license to any person who is a student at any educational institution outside of the Commonwealth of Virginia at the time such license is received by the judge as prescribed in this section.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the issuance of Virginia driver's licenses to persons who hold valid driver's licenses issued by other states.

Suspension and revocation of licenses according to § 46.2-389
The commissioner shall revoke a driver’s license for one year in the following cases:

- Manslaughter resulting from driving a vehicle in any state
- Driving a commercial vehicle while intoxicated
- Perjury or the making of a false affidavit to the Department of Motor Vehicles
- False statement on an application for a permit
- Any crime punishable as a felony
- Failure to stop and disclose his identity at the scene of an accident involving injuries or death

Vehicle Impoundment
Your vehicle will be impounded immediately for 30 days if you are caught driving after your license has been suspended for an alcohol-related offense. The court can impound the vehicle for an additional 90 days if you are convicted.

Zero Tolerance
If you are under age 21 and drive with a BAC of at least 0.02%, but less than 0.08%, you can be fined up to $500 and have your license suspended for six months.

The complete text for this lesson can be found in Section 2 of the mot recent edition of the Virginia Driver's Manual.

TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

Check DMV's website to find a list of the traffic violations that occur most frequently.

These violations are grouped according to the number of DMV demerit points assigned to each violation. The number of years that the conviction stays on the driver's DMV record is beside each violation in parentheses.

If the driver receives an order or notice of revocation, suspension, disqualification or cancellation, the convictions could remain on his/her driving record for an even longer period than specified on the list.

The driver's insurance company may also assign points. DMV demerit points are not related to insurance company points. Insurance company points are developed by individual companies.

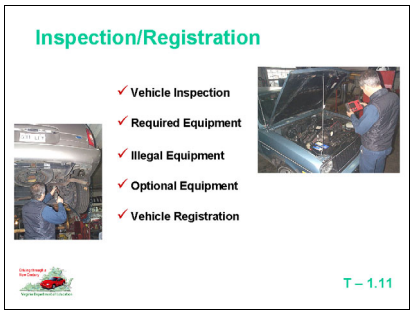
Knowledge and Skills

The student is expected to list and describe driver responsibilities regarding vehicle registration and liability insurance in Virginia.

Activities & Resources

Show Transparency T-1.11 "Inspection/Registration" and review the Virginia vehicle inspection and registration requirements.

- Vehicle inspection
- Required equipment
- Illegal equipment
- Optional equipment
- Vehicle registration



T-1.11
Inspection/Registration

Show Transparency T-1.12 "Financial Responsibility?" Review the following licensing requirements concerning safety and financial responsibilities:

- Liability insurance
- Proof of financial responsibility

See Module 10 for more information, and have students review Section 1 of the Virginia Driver's Manual.

T-1.12
Financial Responsibility?

Vehicle Inspection

All motor vehicles registered in Virginia, including motorcycles, motor scooters, and mopeds must be inspected each year by an official motor vehicle inspection station.

Prohibited Equipment

Certain equipment is considered unsafe and therefore not allowed.

- A red light showing from the front—except on an emergency vehicle
- A bell, siren, or exhaust whistle—except on an emergency vehicle
- A muffler cut-out
- Anything that extends more than three inches beyond the left side or six inches beyond the right side of the body, running board, or fenders of your car
- Flashing red lights on the front—except on emergency vehicles, school buses, and church buses

Vehicle Registration

When a nonresident owner or operator establishes residency in Virginia or enters into gainful employment, his vehicle may be operated for 30 days thereafter, after which time the vehicle must be currently registered in Virginia. The valid inspection sticker indicates that, at the time of inspection, the vehicle had working brakes, safety belts, horn, lights, turn signals, mirrors, and speedometer.

A new resident desiring to register his vehicle must obtain a new Virginia vehicle inspection certificate and verification of the vehicle identification number by a state-approved vehicle inspection station prior to registration. The vehicle owner will then be provided the necessary form for processing the vehicle registration.

Evidence of financial responsibility for the vehicle being registered must be presented at the time of registration. If evidence of financial responsibility is not presented, then the vehicle cannot be registered. A new Virginia resident must register every vehicle that he owns before applying for a Virginia driver's license.

The registration receipt issued by the county tax assessor-collector for each vehicle will be acceptable proof of registration when applying for a Virginia driver's license.

Notes

Module One
Topic 3—Right-of-Way Concepts

40 Minutes Instructional Time
Prerequisites: Minimum Age for Entry into Program

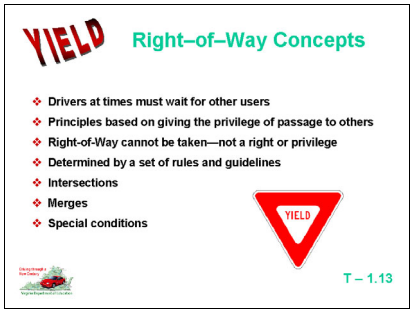
Instructor Activities	Time Frame
Review Module One, Topic 3 Lesson Plans Prior to Lesson	
Review Virginia Driver's Manual, latest ed.	10 minutes
Show Transparencies	25-30 minutes
T-1.13 "Right-of-Way Concepts"	1-2 minutes
T-1.14 "Intersections"	1-2 minutes
T-1.15 "Merging Areas"	1-2 minutes
T-1.16 "Special Situations"	1-2 minutes
T-1.17 "Railroad Crossings"	2-3 minutes
T-1.18 "Specialized Intersections"	2-3 minutes
T-1.19 "Facts About Trains"	2-3 minutes
T-1.20 "Railroad Crossing Warnings"	1-2 minutes
T-1.21 "Railroad Crossing Safety"	2-3 minutes

Knowledge and Skills

The student is expected to list and describe appropriate application of right-of-way principles at intersections, merging zones and railroad crossings.

Activities & Resources

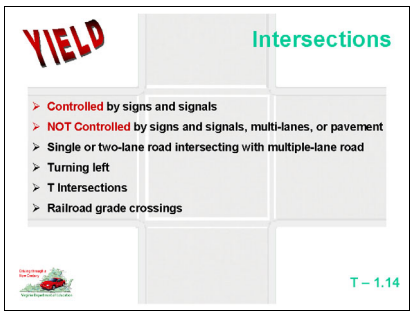
Show Transparency T-1.13 "Right-of-Way Concepts" and refer to Section 2 of the Virginia Driver's Manual to introduce right-of-way to concepts. Right-of-way rules determine who should yield at an intersection or merge area. In every situation, right-of-way is a privilege to be given and not one that is taken by a driver.



T-1.13
Right-of-Way Concepts

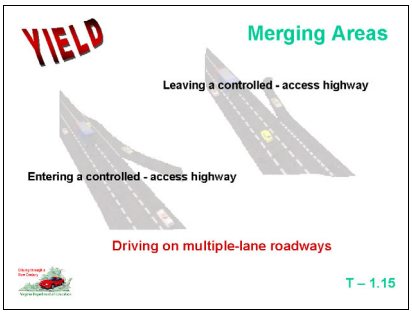
Show Transparency T-1.14 "Intersections" and refer to appropriate pages in the driver's manual to discuss eight concepts of right-of-way at intersections.

The law does not give the right-of-way to anyone. It only states which driver must yield to another driver.



T-1.14
Intersections

Show Transparency T-1.15 "Merging Areas" and refer to appropriate section of driver's manual to discuss concepts of right-of-way at merge areas.



T-1.15
Merging Areas

Show Transparency T-1.16 “Special Situations” and refer to appropriate sections in the driver’s manual (VDM) to discuss right-of-way concepts under special conditions.

T-1.16 Special Situations

Support Information

The Underlying Philosophy of Right-of-Way Concepts

At times drivers must yield access to the roadway to other users. Right-of-way principles are based on giving the privilege of passage to others and drivers should realize right-of-way cannot be taken. Right-of-way is determined by a set of established rules.

Situation 1—Intersections controlled by signs and signals. When signs and signals control traffic at an intersection, obey them. Know the meaning of these signs and signals, some of which are explained in the Virginia Driver’s Manual.

Situation 2—Single or two-lane road intersecting with multiple-lane roads. When driving on a single or two-lane road you must yield to: (1) vehicles traveling on a divided street or roadway; or (2) vehicles traveling on a roadway with three or more lanes.

Situation 4—Multi-lane intersections not controlled by signs and signals. When approaching an intersection of this type, you should yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection on your right or is approaching the intersection on your right. If the road to your right is clear, or if approaching vehicles are far enough from the intersection to make your crossing safe, you may proceed. Since there are no traffic controls at this intersection, make sure that there are no approaching vehicles from the left. You may legally have the right-of-way, but you should be sure the other driver plans to yield to you before you proceed.

Situation 5—Turning left. When turning left you must yield the right-of-way to any vehicles coming straight through from the other direction.

Situation 6—Private roads and driveways. When entering or crossing a road, street, or highway from a private road, alley, building, or driveway, after stopping prior to the sidewalk, you should yield the right-of-way of all approaching vehicles and pedestrians.

Situation 7—“T” Intersections. When driving on a street that ends in a “T” intersection, you must stop and yield the right-of-way to the vehicles on the through street.

Situation 8—Entering or leaving controlled-access highway. The driver of a vehicle proceeding on an access or feeder road (frontage road) of a controlled-access highway shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle entering or about to enter the road from the highway or leaving or about to leave the road to enter the highway.

Situation 9—Driving on multiple-lane roadways. On a roadway divided into three (3) or more lanes providing for one-way movement, a vehicle entering a lane of traffic from a lane to the right shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle entering the same lane of traffic from a lane to the left.

Situation 10—Railroad grade crossings. Virginia law requires obedience to a signal indicating an approaching train. When driving a vehicle approaching a railroad grade crossing, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad.

Related Laws

§ 46.2-820
Right-of-way at uncontrolled intersections, generally

Except as otherwise provided in this article, when two vehicles approach or enter an uncontrolled intersection at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

§ 46.2-821
Vehicles before entering certain highways shall stop or yield right-of-way

The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection on a highway controlled by a stop sign shall, immediately before entering such intersection, stop at a clearly marked stop line, or, in the absence of a stop line, stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or, in the absence of a marked crosswalk, stop at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway. Before proceeding, he shall yield the right-of-way to the driver of any vehicle approaching on such other highway from either direction.

Where a "Yield Right-of-Way" sign is posted, the driver of a vehicle approaching or entering such intersection shall slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions, yield the right-of-way to the driver of another vehicle approaching or entering such intersection from another direction, and, if required for safety, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, or, in the absence of a stop line, stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway, and shall yield the right-of-way to the driver of any vehicle approaching on such other highway from either direction.

§ 46.2-822
Right-of-way at traffic circles

At traffic circles vehicles already in the circle shall have the right-of-way over vehicles approaching and entering the circle.

§ 46.2-823
Unlawful speed forfeits right-of-way

The driver of any vehicle traveling at an unlawful speed shall forfeit any right-of-way which he might otherwise have under this article.

§ 46.2-824
Right-of-way at uncontrolled "T" intersections.

When vehicles arrive at approximately the same time at an uncontrolled "T" intersection, the driver of the vehicle on the highway that intersects but does not cross the other highway shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle traveling on the other highway.

§ 46.2-825
Left turn traffic to yield right-of-way

The driver of a vehicle, intending to turn left within an intersection or into an alley, private road, or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction if it is so close as to constitute a hazard. At intersections controlled by traffic lights with separate left-turn signals, any vehicle making a left turn when so indicated by the signal shall have the right-of-way over all other vehicles approaching the intersection.

§ 46.2-826
Stop before entering public highway or sidewalk from private road, etc.; yielding right-of-way

The driver of a vehicle entering a public highway or sidewalk from a private road, driveway, alley, or building shall stop immediately before entering such highway or sidewalk and yield the right-of-way to vehicles approaching on such public highway and to pedestrians or vehicles approaching on such public sidewalk.

The provisions of this section shall not apply at an intersection of public and private roads controlled by a traffic signal. At any such intersection, all movement of traffic into and through the intersection shall be controlled by the traffic signal.

§ 46.2-829
Approach of law-enforcement or fire-fighting vehicles, rescue vehicles, or ambulances; violation as failure to yield right-of-way

Upon the approach of any emergency vehicle giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle, or air horn designed to give automatically intermittent signals, and displaying a flashing, blinking, or alternating emergency light or lights the driver of every other vehicle shall, as quickly as traffic and other highway conditions permit, drive to the nearest edge of the roadway, clear of any intersection of highways, and stop and remain there, unless otherwise directed by a law-enforcement officer, until the emergency vehicle has passed. This provision shall not relieve the driver of any such vehicle to which the right-of-way is to be yielded of the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway, nor shall it protect the driver of any such vehicle from the consequences of an arbitrary exercise of such right-of-way.

Violation of this section shall constitute failure to yield the right-of-way; however, any violation of this section that involves overtaking or passing a moving emergency vehicle giving an audible signal and displaying activate warning lights as provided for in this section shall constitute reckless driving.

§ 46.2-924
Right-of-way pedestrians

The driver of any vehicle on a highway shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian crossing such highway:

1. At any clearly marked crosswalk, whether at mid-block or at the end of any block;
2. At any regular pedestrian crossing included in the prolongation of the lateral boundary lines of the adjacent sidewalk at the end of a block;
3. At any intersection when the driver is approaching on a highway or street where the legal maximum speed does not exceed thirty-five miles per hour.

This section applies outside as well as within incorporated cities and towns.

Pedestrian has superior right at intersections. – Pedestrian crossing intersection at proper place in absence of traffic officer or traffic direction device has the right-of-way over vehicles.

At intersecting streets where there are neither traffic lights nor traffic officers, the pedestrian has a superior right – that is, the right to cross from one side of the street to the other in preference or priority over vehicles and drivers of vehicles must respect this right and yield the right-of-way to the pedestrian.

Hence, driver must exercise a greater degree of vigilance. – The operator of a vehicle must exercise a greater degree of vigilance at an intersection because the pedestrian has the superior right there. Ordinary care applies to both the pedestrian and the operator of a vehicle at all times, yet the measure of ordinary care which the operator of a vehicle must exercise at an intersection is greater and higher than the care a pedestrian must exercise.

Driver of automobile seeing pedestrian in crosswalk at intersection not regulated by traffic officer or traffic direction device and observing that pedestrian was looking in other direction had duty to yield right-of-way to pedestrian by changing his course, slowing down and coming to a complete stop if necessary to avoid striking her.

But pedestrian is not entitled to exercise his right by advancing in front of an approaching car dangerously near to him.

The pedestrian has the right-of-way at an intersection, and this right-of-way extends from the moment he steps into the intersection, and if he was then in the exercise of ordinary care on his part, that right-of-way extends from that time from one side of the street to the other, and all vehicles intending to pass through the intersection must give the pedestrian the right-of-way and allow him to pass from one side of the street to the other in safety.

A pedestrian crossing against a red light within a clearly marked crosswalk at an intersection regulated by traffic direction devices does not have the right-of-way over left-turning vehicles.

Driver was not absolved from his duty to yield by sounding his horn when the pedestrian was more than halfway across intersection and looking backward.

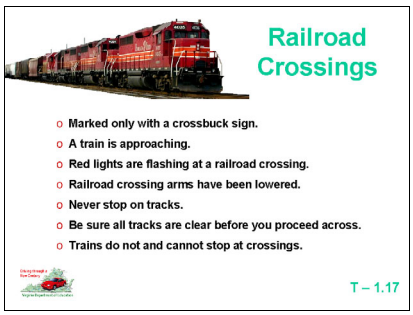
Knowledge and Skills

The student is expected to understand safe driving procedures at railroad crossings.

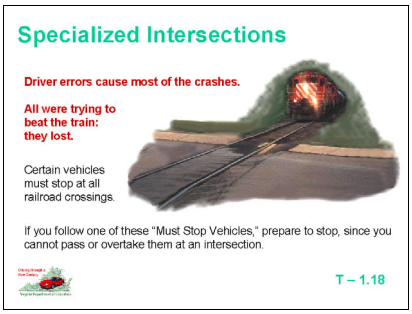
Activities & Resources

Show Transparencies T-1.17 “Railroad Crossings” and T-1.18 “Specialized Intersections” and refer to appropriate sections of the driver’s manual (VDM) to discuss driving procedures when approaching a highway/railroad grade crossing.

- A railroad crossing is an intersection
- Passing and overtaking are not permitted
- Some vehicles must stop
- Be prepared to stop as well
- Driver errors cause most crashes

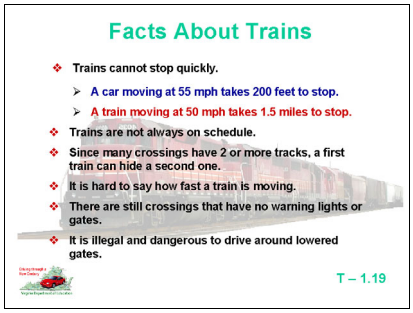


T-1.17
Railroad Crossings



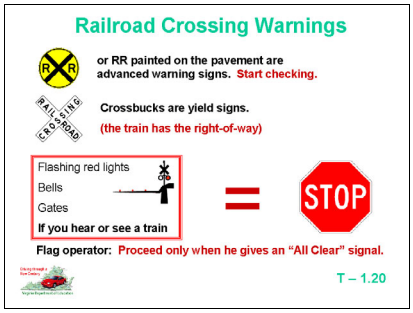
T-1.18
Specialized Intersections

Show Transparency T-1.19 “Facts About Trains.” Discuss how difficult it is to evaluate the speed of a train.



T-1.19
Facts About Trains

Show Transparency T-1.20 “Railroad Crossing Warnings.” Describe special warnings that are used to advise drivers of their proximity to railroad crossings.



T-1.20
Railroad Crossing Warnings

Show Transparency T-1.21 “Railroad Crossing Safety.” Discuss how simple methods and techniques will increase safety tremendously.

T-1.21
Railroad Crossing Safety

Support Information

Railroad crossings are specialized intersections.
Some vehicles must always stop, unless an exempt sign allows them to drive on. If you happen to follow a “Must Stop Vehicle” you must stop as well, since passing or overtaking is not allowed within 100 feet of a crossing.

Each year, highway-rail crashes kill over 500 people. Over 2,000 more are seriously injured. Most of these crashes happen during the day. And, most happen at crossings near the driver’s work or home. Bad weather or problems with the warning signals are rarely factors in these crashes. Driver error causes most of these crashes. Some drivers ignored the warning signals. Others saw or heard the train, but still took a chance. All were trying to beat the train – and lost.

Trains are much heavier than cars, trucks or buses – and they go just as fast. But, they cannot stop quickly or turn to avoid a crash.

- A train going 50 mph (80 kph) takes 1.5 miles (2.4 km) to stop (on average).
- A car going 55 mph (88 kph) takes only about 200 feet (61 meters) to stop.

Large moving objects, such as planes and trains, create an illusion that they are moving a lot slower than they really are.

Safe Driving Procedures at Railroad Crossings

- If a railroad crossing is marked only with a crossbuck sign - reduce speed, look both ways, and listen for audible signal (whistle).
- If a train is approaching - STOP; if not, proceed only upon exercising due care.
- If red lights are flashing at a railroad crossing - STOP. If a train is approaching, remain stopped until the train passes by and the lights stop flashing.
- If railroad crossing arms have been lowered - STOP. You must wait until the train has passed and the gates are raised.
- Never stop on the tracks. If your car stalls on the tracks and you cannot restart it, get out and try to push it off the tracks. If you cannot push it off the tracks, get help. If a train is approaching and your vehicle is stalled, get out quickly and get clear of the tracks. Run in the direction from which the train is approaching to avoid flying debris, staying clear of the tracks.
- Be sure all tracks are clear before you proceed across. There may be two or more sets of tracks. One train could be blocking the view of another.
- Trains do not and cannot stop at crossings - they always have the right-of-way.
- Audible signals or whistle may be difficult to hear when approaching railroad crossings. It is suggested that you roll your window down, turn your radio down, and listen carefully.

Warnings

Crossbuck signs are like yield signs—trains have the right-of-way.
- Slow down and be prepared to stop when you see a white "X" with the words "RAILROAD CROSSING." (You must stop if a train is coming.)
- Look for a sign below the crossbuck that tells you how many tracks there are.

Flashing red lights and warning bells are often used with crossbuck signs.
- STOP when you see lights flashing or hear bells ringing.
- Go only when the lights and bells stop – <u>and</u> all tracks are clear in both directions.

Gates and flashing red lights and/or bells are used at many crossings.
- STOP when the lights flash or bells ring <u>before</u> the gates start to come down.
- Go only when the gates are up, the lights or bells stop, <u>and</u> all tracks are clear in both directions.
- Never go around the gates—it's against the law.

Flag operator—Proceed only when he or she gives you the "all clear" signal.

Train whistle—If you hear a train horn – or see a train – STOP!

In most states, you must stop at least 15 feet (about 4.5 meters) from the tracks.

Never stop on the tracks. Never park on or close to the tracks.

Module One
Topic 4—Traffic Control Devices

35 Minutes Instructional Time
Prerequisites: Minimum Age for Entry into Program

Instructor Activities	Time Frame
Review Module One, Topic 4 Lesson Plans Prior to Lesson	
Review Virginia Driver's Manual, latest edition	5 minutes
Review Transparencies	30 minutes
T-1.22 "Signals"	1-2 minutes
T-1.23 "Signs"	1-2 minutes
T-1.24 "Colors Have Meaning"	1-2 minutes
T-1.25 "Shapes Have Meaning"	1-2 minutes
T-1.26 "Pavement Markings"	1-2 minutes
T-1.27 "You are Entering a Work Zone"	1-2 minutes
T-1.28 "Orange Signals a Change"	1-2 minutes
T-1.29 "Types of Work Zones"	1-2 minutes
T-1.30 "Areas of Work Zones"	1-2 minutes
T-1.31 "Driver's Perspective"	1-2 minutes
T-1.32 "Worker's Perspective"	1-2 minutes
T-1.33 "Costs of Carelessness"	1-2 minutes
T-1.34 "Tips for Driving Through Work Zones"	1-2 minutes
T-1.35 "Passing"	1-2 minutes
T-1.36 "Turning"	1-2 minutes
T-1.37 "Stopping, Standing, Parking"	1-2 minutes
T-1.38 "Speed"	1-2 minutes
T-1.39 "Speed Limits"	1-2 minutes
T-1.40 "Headlights"	1-2 minutes
T-1.41 "Freeway Driving Concerns"	1-2 minutes
T-1.42 "Problem Situations"	1-2 minutes
T-1.43 "Winter Driving Concerns"	1-2 minutes
Additional Resources (Media and/or Text) "Signs, Signals and Markings: Understanding the Language of the Road" (AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety, (800) 305-7233, http://www.aaafts.org)	

Knowledge and Skills

The student is expected to:

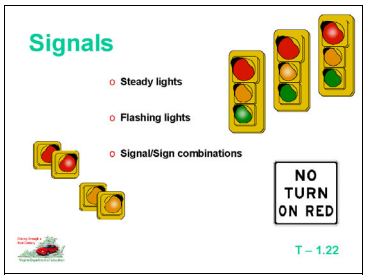
- list and describe signs, signals, and markings at various types of intersections and lane divisions.
- know when and how to use hand signals.

Activities & Resources

Show video "Signs, Signals and Markings" to introduce problems associated with recognizing signs, signals, and roadway markings.

Show Transparency T-1.22 "Signals" and refer to the Driver's Manual signals as traffic control devices section.

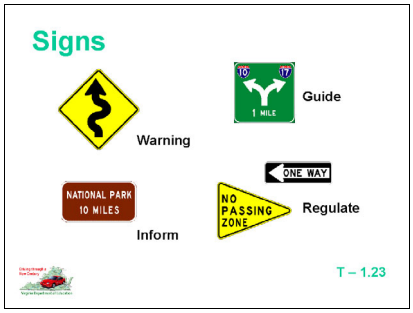
- Steady lights
- Flashing lights
- Signal/sign combinations
- Arrow



T-1.22 Signals

Show Transparency T-1.23 "Signs" to discuss the purpose of traffic signs.

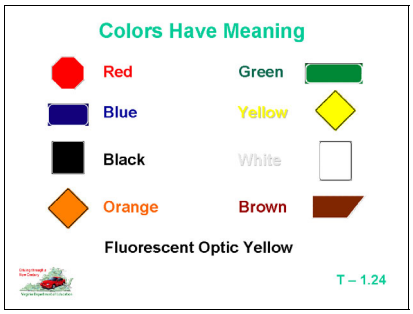
- **Warn** of hazards ahead that would otherwise be difficult to see
- **Guide** drivers to their destination by identifying the route
- **Inform** of local regulations and practices
- **Regulate** the speed and movement of traffic



T-1.23 Signs

Show Transparency T-1.24 “Colors Have Meaning” and refer to the Virginia Driver’s Manual to discuss the purpose of standard colors.

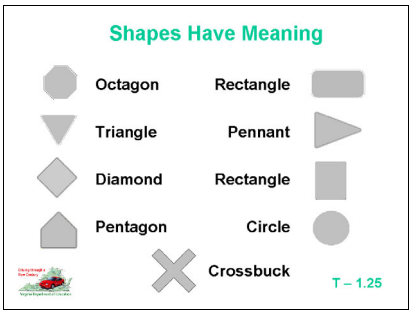
- Red
- Blue
- Black
- Fluorescent Optic Yellow (new color)
- Green
- Yellow
- White
- Brown
- Orange



T-1.24
Colors Have Meaning

Show Transparency T-1.25 “Shapes Have Meaning” and refer to the Virginia Driver’s Manual to discuss the purpose of standard shapes.

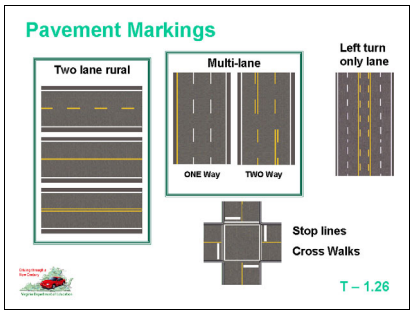
- Octagon
- Triangle
- Diamond
- Pentagon
- Cross buck
- Rectangle (horizontal)
- Pennant
- Rectangle (vertical)
- Circle



T-1.25
Shapes Have Meaning

Show Transparency T-1.26 “Pavement Markings” and refer to the Virginia Driver’s Manual to discuss pavement markings as traffic control devices.

- Two lane rural
- Three lane
- One way
- Left turn only lane
- Multi-lane highway
- Solid or broken line
- Crosswalks
- Stop lines
- Lane markings



T-1.26 Pavement Markings

SIGNALS, SIGNS, AND MARKERS

Traffic Signals

Traffic signals help provide for the orderly movement of traffic. Drivers must obey these signals except when an officer is directing traffic. Explain the correct driver actions for basic signal indications, including the protected and permitted turn phases, turn arrows, and supplemental signs.

Special Note

You must obey a traffic officer at all times even if he is telling you to do something which is ordinarily considered to be against the law or to move in a direction that you did not intend to move.

- **Steady Red Light—**Stop before entering the crosswalk or intersection.
- **Steady Yellow Light -** Caution! Red light coming up! You must STOP before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection.
- **Steady Green Light—**Go if it is safe to do so.
- **A Green Arrow** showing at the same time as a red light—Proceed carefully in the direction of the arrow after yielding the right-of-way to other vehicles and pedestrians. You must be in the proper lane to turn.

Flashing Lights

Flashing intersection beacons are used where traffic signals are not justified but where high accident rates indicate a special hazard. Emphasize that these intersections should be approached with caution and to consider the beacons seen by drivers on other approaches. The beacons may be yellow on one route and red for the other approaches, or red for all approaches. A stop sign is used with a red beacon. (Flashing intersection beacons appeared to be the most misunderstood traffic control devices in the teenage driver survey.)

- **A Flashing Red Light—**Stop completely before entering the crosswalk or intersection, then proceed when you can do so safely
- **A Flashing Yellow Light—**Caution! Slow down and proceed with caution. The traffic on the cross street may be controlled by either a flashing red or a flashing yellow light.

Lane Use Control Signals

Explain that a lane control signal is used to permit or prohibit the use of a specific lane and that the signal is placed over the lane of traffic.

- A DOWNWARD GREEN ARROW means that a driver is permitted to drive in the lane.
- A steady YELLOW X means that a driver should prepare to vacate that lane of traffic because a lane control change is being made.
- A steady RED X means that a driver shall not drive in the lane.

Standard Colors

- **Red—**Stop or prohibited
- **Green—**Movement permitted, direction or guidance
- **Blue—**Motorist services guidance—Emphasize that blue rectangles are used for motorist service information signs (including police services and rest areas).
- **Yellow—**General warning
- **Black—**Regulation—Emphasize that black vertical rectangles are used as a *background* for Night Speed signs. (Black is used as a *message* on white, yellow, and orange signs.)
- **White—**Regulation—Emphasize that white vertical rectangles are used as a *background* for regulatory signs (except Stop signs).
- **Orange—**Construction and maintenance warning
- **Brown—**Public recreation and scenic guidance—Explain that brown rectangles are used for guide and information signs to points of recreational or cultural interests.
- **Florescent optic yellow**—School zone

Standard Shapes

- **Octagon—**Exclusively for Stop signs
- **Horizontal Rectangle—**Generally for Guide signs
- **Equilateral Triangle—**Exclusively for Yield signs
- **Pennant—**Advance warning of No Passing Zones
- **Diamond—**Exclusively to warn of existing or possible hazards on roadways or adjacent areas
- **Vertical Rectangle—**Generally for Regulatory signs
- **Pentagon—**School advance and school crossing signs
- **Round—**Railroad advance warning signs

Railroad Warning Signs

- **Railroad Crossing -** You are within a few hundred feet of a railroad crossing. You should slow down and be prepared to stop. If you see a train coming—STOP—never try to beat it.
- **Railroad Crossbuck** - signs are posted at every railroad, highway, road, or street grade crossing and show the location. If more than one track is to be crossed, it will show the number of tracks. Always slow, look. listen, and be prepared to yield the right-of-way to an approaching train.
- **Gate with Flashing Light** - Stop when the lights begin to flash before the gate lowers across your side of the road. Remain stopped until the gates are raised and the lights stop flashing. At railroad crossings, stop within 15 to 50 feet of the nearest rail when you are directed by a flagperson. There are flashing red lights or gongs sounding. There is any warning device telling you that a train is coming.

Pavement Warnings

Keep to the right of the yellow center line. You may cross the broken line when passing another vehicle or when the right half of the roadway is closed to traffic. **DO NOT CROSS THE LINE IF IT IS NOT SAFE TO DO SO.**

- **On a one-way roadway**, each lane is marked with a broken white line. You may drive in either lane. When turning from a one-way road, be sure to move into the proper lane well in advance of your turn.
- **On a three lane but two-way road,** the only time a vehicle should enter the center lane is at a point where the vehicle will have time to slow down or stop in order to make a safe left turn maneuver.
- **The center lane should never be used for passing or as a through traffic lane.**
- Do not cross the double yellow line to pass. Stay in your lane as much as possible.

- If you are driving slower, keep in the right-hand lane.
- A solid yellow line on your side of the road marks a “no-passing zone.”
- Crossing is prohibited where there is a pavement marking of double solid white lines.

White crosswalk lines are painted across a road to indicate pedestrian crossing areas. Pedestrians should use these areas when crossing the road.

- At intersections where stop lines are missing, you must stop before the crosswalk when required to stop by traffic signs or signals for pedestrians.
- White stop lines are painted across pavement lanes at traffic signs or signals.
- Where these lines are present, you should stop behind the stop line.
- Solid white lines are used for pavement edge lines, shoulder markings, channelizing, transitions, and lane use control. Crossing a solid white line should be avoided if possible.

The solid yellow line on the left edge of the roadway is a guide to drivers that driving to the left of the yellow line is prohibited because the line is marking the left edge of the roadway. This type of yellow line can be found on interstate highways.

Related Laws

§ 46.2-805
Lane direction control signals

When lane direction control signals are placed over the individual lanes of a highway, vehicular traffic may travel in any lane over which a green signal is shown, but shall not enter or travel in any lane over which a red signal is shown and shall vacate as soon as possible any lane over which an amber signal is shown.

§ 46.2-833
Traffic lights

Signals by traffic lights shall be as follows: Steady red indicates that moving traffic shall stop and remain stopped as long as the red signal is shown, except in the direction indicated by a lighted green arrow.

Green indicates the traffic shall move in the direction of the signal and remain in motion as long as the green signal is given, except that such traffic shall yield to other vehicles and pedestrians lawfully within the intersection.*
Steady amber indicates that a change is about to be made in the direction of the moving of traffic. When the amber signal is shown, traffic which has not already entered the intersection, including the crosswalks, shall stop if it is not reasonably safe to continue, but traffic which has already entered the intersection shall continue to move until the intersection has been cleared. The amber signal is a warning that the steady red signal is imminent.

Flashing red indicates that traffic shall stop before entering an intersection. Flashing amber indicates that traffic may proceed through the intersection or past such signal with reasonable care under the circumstances.

§ 46.2-833.1
Evasion of traffic control devices

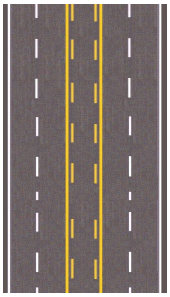
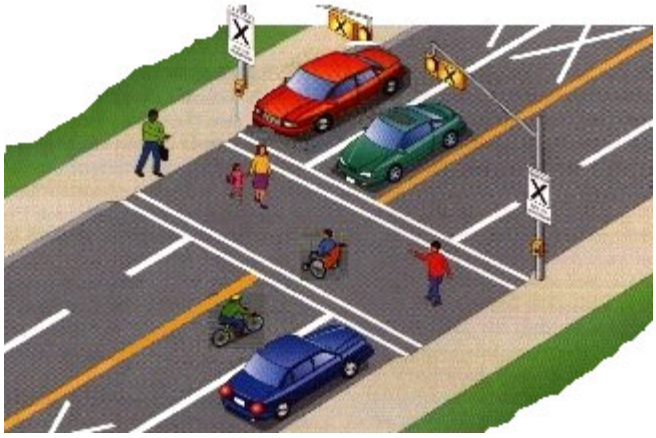
It shall be unlawful for the driver of any motor vehicle to drive off the roadway and onto or across any public or private property in order to evade any stop sign, yield sign, traffic light, or other traffic control device.

§ 46.2-835
Right turn on steady red light after stopping

Except where signs are placed prohibiting turns on steady red, vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal, after coming to a full stop, may cautiously enter the intersection and make a right turn.

Such turning traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic using the intersection.

PAVEMENT MARKINGS

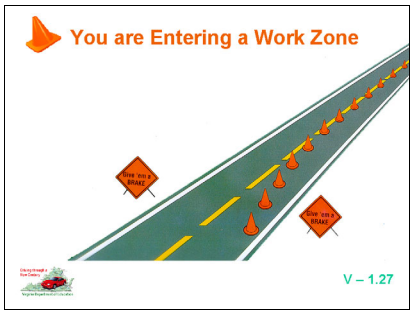
Pavement Markings	Recommendation
	The center lane is to be used only to make left turns; emphasize that danger of head-on collisions, because left turns can be made from both directions.
	This double solid white line prohibits crossing the white line even though traffic is only one direction in these lanes. The double solid white lane marking is commonly seen on exit ramps.
	The solid yellow line prohibits passing from the lane closest to the pavement marking. Explain that there is no passing in that area due to sight distance restrictions or other special conditions.
	The presence of a crosswalk indicates the presence of pedestrians in the area. Crosswalks are used at intersections and across approaches to intersections on which traffic stops, and they are used to guide pedestrians in the proper paths.

Knowledge and Skills

The student is expected to describe types of work zones and work zone safety.

Activities & Resources

Show Transparency T-1.27 "You are Entering a Work Zone" and discuss.



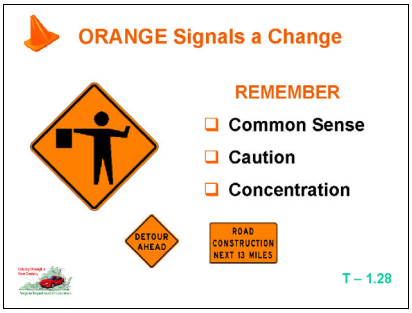
T-1.27
You are Entering a Work Zone

A highway work zone is an area where improvements or maintenance work is underway. It may represent new construction, repairs, resurfacing or redesigning or landscaping, mowing, and litter removal.

Roadwork is a fact of life. If the Transportation Department forgoes highway improvements, then the entire road system becomes genuinely unsafe. Bridge cracks, potholes, and road deterioration can be lethal dangers.

As the nation's highway system ages, more and more maintenance work will be necessary – more work zones on highways currently in use by motorists, more chances for accidents and fatalities.

Show Transparency T-1.28 "Orange Signals a Change" and discuss.



T-1.28
Orange Signals a Change

Remember: Common Sense, Caution, Concentration

The color orange is used by every state and locality as a signal to motorists of ongoing highway work. When you see orange, remember to use common sense, caution, and concentration as you drive through the work areas.

You may have seen the slogan "Give 'em a BRAKE" – it's been selected by the Virginia Department of Transportation and by at least 35 other states as a reminder to motorists to slow down in highway work zones.

Flag-persons

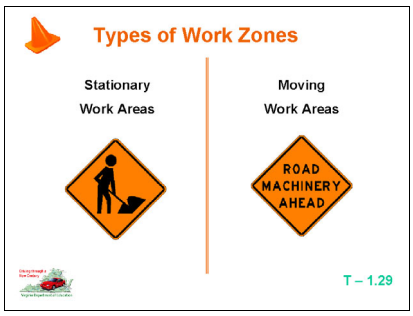
- Flag-persons are used in cases of extreme hazard.
- Flag-persons' instruction must be obeyed.
- When instructed to stop, do so in your lane - do not veer right or left.

Do not attempt to go forward until flag-person instructs you to do so. Proceed with caution - expect the unexpected. Always be on the lookout for oncoming vehicles in your lane of traffic.

Show Transparency T-1.29 “Types of Work Zones” and discuss.

There are two types of work zones – stationary and mobile. Stationary work zones, with easily definable boundaries, can include highway widening projects, bridge maintenance work, or surveying for future highway improvements.

But, when we think of work zones, we don’t typically think about those that are mobile. Mobile work areas are those in which maintenance vehicles are being operated at a slow speed, for such work as mowing grass, picking up litter, plowing snow, striping pavement, etc. Since these vehicles move at a slower speed than most other traffic, and since your vision may be restricted, extreme caution should be observed.

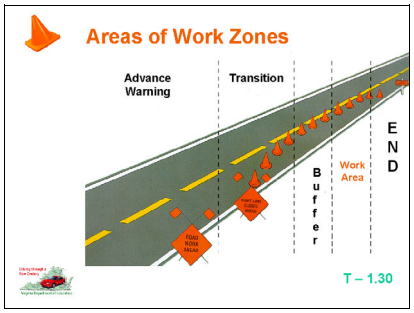


T-1.29
Types of Work Zones

Show Transparency T-1.30 “Areas of Work Zones” and discuss.

Both the state and federal governments have designed strict guidelines for the placement of work zone warnings. Traffic engineers have devised a formula for placement of warnings based upon the type of roadway and the speed limit, providing a safety cushion for both motorists and highway workers.

- In the Advance Warning Area, signs indicate road conditions ahead, providing an early warning so motorists have ample time to adjust to the change.
- In the Transition Area, road markings indicate traffic detours and provide direction for required maneuvers.
- After passing through the transition area, traffic travels through a short Buffer Area that is positioned just before the actual work zone. The Buffer Area is provided so that motorists can get accustomed to the new traffic pattern before traveling through the actual work area.
- In the Work Area, cones, barrels, and concrete barriers provide some protection for highway workers, equipment, and the passing motorists.
- In the Termination Area, signs indicate to motorists that they have left the work zone and can resume normal driving.

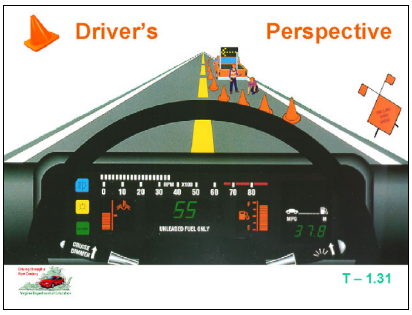


T-1.30
Areas of Work Zones

Show Transparency T-1.31 “Driver’s Perspective” and discuss.

Often drivers view work zone areas only as meaningless and bothersome obstacles that slow traffic. Drivers are often irritated.

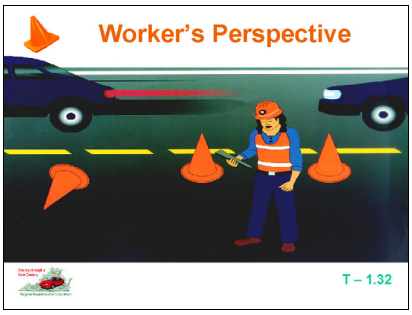
- “I’m late. Here’s another time delay.”
- “Say, that worker’s really cute.”
- “For three months they’ve been tying up this road.”
- “Oh look. Three people standing around and not one of them working.”
- “Why can’t they work on this road after rush hour?”
- “Whoa! This is confusing. Where am I supposed to go?”



T-1.31
Driver’s Perspective

Show Transparency T-1.32 “Worker’s Perspective” and discuss.

To workers, motorists speeding in a work zone represent a real moment-by-moment threat to their lives.



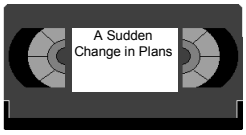
T-1.32
Worker’s Perspective

Show Transparency T-1.33 “Costs of Carelessness” and discuss.

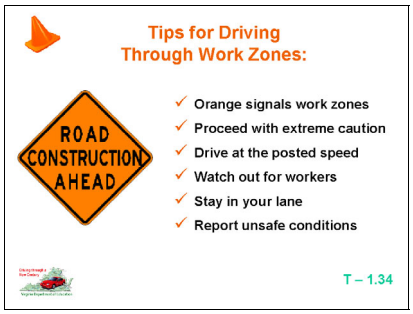
Typically, work zone accidents claim more than a dozen lives each year in Virginia. In addition, accidents account for nearly 300 injuries and more than $2 million in property damage.

Note: Review the information in the ***Workzone Safety Teacher’s Guide*** and show the video **“A Sudden Change in Plans”**.
The guide was developed by the Virginia Departments of Transportation (VDOT) and Education, and the Virginia Road and Transportation Builders Association (VRTBA). To order copies of the guide and the video call
Jan Moorehead at VRTBA, (804)3303312 or
Jennifer Sieck at VDOT, (804)786-7539

T-1.33
Costs of Carelessness



Show Transparency T-1.34 “Tips for Driving Through Work Zones” and discuss.



T-1.34 Tips for Driving Through Work Zones

Advance Warning Signs

- Pay attention.
- Follow instructions.
- Reduce speed to at least the posted construction zone speed signs.

Lane Change Signs

- Slow and prepare to change lanes when safe.
- Be prepared for drivers who wait until the last second to move to the open lane.
- Maintain reduced speed until you clear the construction area. There should be a sign indicating that you are leaving the construction area.

Support Information

Construction and Maintenance Devices

Various traffic control devices are used in construction and maintenance work areas to direct drivers or pedestrians safely through the work zone and to provide for the safety of the highway workers. The most commonly used traffic control devices are signs, barricades, drums, cones, tubes, flashing arrow panels and flagpersons. Orange is the basic color for these devices.

Construction and Maintenance Signs - Construction and maintenance signs are used to notify drivers of unusual or potentially dangerous conditions in or near work areas. Most signs in work areas are diamond shaped. A few signs are rectangular.

Channelizing Devices—Barricades, vertical panels, drums, cones and tubes are the most commonly used devices to alert drivers of unusual or potentially dangerous conditions in highway and street work areas and to guide drivers safely through the work zone. At night they are often equipped with flashing or steady burn lights.

Work Areas - Further reduce speed as you approach workers and equipment. Be prepared for unexpected movements of workers and equipment.

§ 46.2-878.1
Maximum speed limits in highway work zones; penalty
Operation of any motor vehicle in excess of a maximum speed limit established specifically for a highway work zone, when workers are present and when such highway work zone is indicated by appropriately placed signs displaying the maximum speed limit and the penalty for violations, shall be unlawful and constitute a traffic infraction punishable by a fine of not more than $250.

Knowledge and Skills

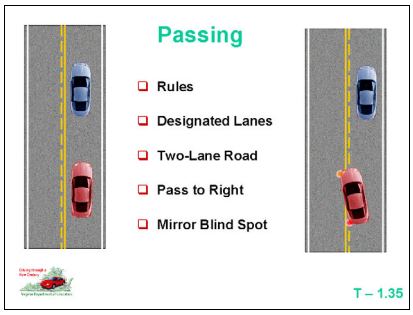
The student is expected to list and describe rules regarding:

- passing and turning at intersections and lane change areas.
- stopping, standing, and parking.
- speed.
- headlight usage.

Activities & Resources

Show Transparency T-1.35 "Passing" to discuss passing rules. Review appropriate Virginia Driver's Manual sections.

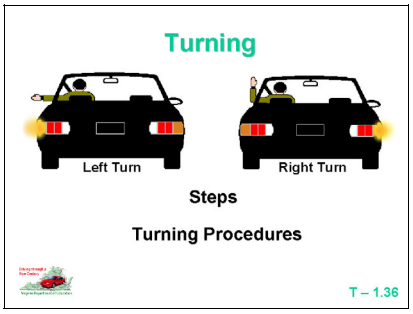
- Rules
- Two-lane road
- Pass to right
- Mirror blind spot



T-1.35 Passing

Show Transparency T-1.36 "Turning" to discuss signaling rules and use when turning.

- Steps
- Right turn
- Left turn
- Turning procedures



T-1.36 Turning

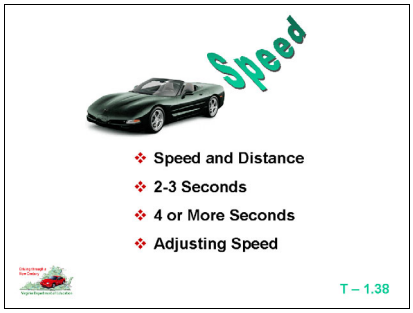
Show Transparency T-1.37 "Stopping, Standing, Parking" to discuss parking rules and regulations.

- Legal prohibitions
- Disabilities
- Unattended vehicle
- Parallel to curb
- Hills
- Leaving
- Coasting

T-1.37
Stopping, Standing, Parking

Show Transparency T-1.38 “Speed” to discuss choosing an appropriate speed.

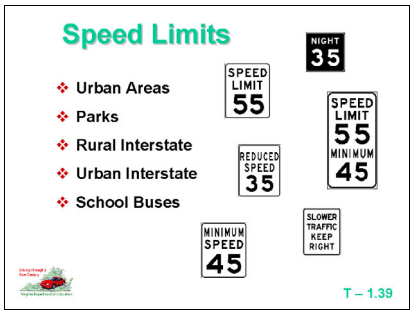
- Speed distance
- 2-3 seconds
- 4 or more seconds
- Adjusting speed



T-1.38 Speed

Show Transparency T-1.39 “Speed Limits” to discuss speed rules and regulations.

- Urban areas
- Parks
- Rural interstate
- Urban interstate
- School buses



T-1.39 Speed Limits

Show Transparency T-1.40 “Headlights” to discuss headlight rules and regulations.

- Daytime running lights
- Use of headlights
- High beam use
- Parking light use
- Emergency lights

T-1.40 Headlights

Passing

It is not always safe to pass. You should be patient and wait until the time is right. Accidents resulting from improper passing can be deadly.

- Make certain that the way is clear.
- Give the proper signal before changing lanes.
- Sound your horn when necessary to avoid surprising the driver ahead.
- Avoid cutting in too quickly if you must return to your original lane.

Passing on the Right - In Virginia and many other states, you may pass on the right only under conditions permitting such movement safely. The road should be clear of parked vehicles or other obstacles and should be wide enough for two or more lanes in each direction.

If you are on a one-way road, you may pass on a paved shoulder when the vehicle you are passing is slowing or stopped on the main traveled portion of the highway, disabled, or preparing to make a left turn.

When You are Passed - Do not increase your speed. Keep in your lane. When being passed on the left, and lanes are not marked, move to the right of the lane as far as you safely can. Make it as safe and easy as possible for the other driver to pass you.

Turning

Turning a corner appears to be a simple operation. However many crashes are caused by drivers who do not turn correctly.

- Make up your mind before you get to the turning point. Never make a “last minute” turn—it is too dangerous.
- **Look behind and to both sides to see where other vehicles may be before you change lanes.**
- Move into the proper lane as soon as possible. The faster the traffic is moving, the sooner you should move into the proper lane.
- If you cannot get into the proper lane at least within one-half block before you turn, you should not turn but continue straight ahead.
- Give the proper turn signal at least 100 feet before you make your turn. If using a hand signal, hold it until you are close enough to the intersection for others to know what you intend to do. Do not hold the signal while making the turn—you need both hands on the wheel.
- Slow down to a reasonable turning speed. Do not use the brake or clutch while actually turning. Make the turn correctly. This will be easy if you are in the proper lane and proceed slowly enough at the time you begin to turn. Finish the turn in the proper lane.

Other Turning Point

Watch for pavement markings and signs permitting turning right or left from or into two or more traffic lanes or give other special turning or lane information.

Stopping, Standing, or Parking

Not all crashes happen while vehicles are being driven. An improperly parked vehicle may also cause an accident. When you leave your vehicle, set the parking brake, stop the motor, and remove the key. Check over your shoulder for any oncoming traffic before opening your car door.

If you cannot park off the road, leave plenty of room for others to pass. Be sure that your vehicle can be seen for at least 200 feet from each direction. At night use your parking lights or leave your headlights on

dim. A person may stop, stand, or park a bicycle on a sidewalk if the bicycle does not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrians or other traffic on the sidewalk.

Unattended Motor Vehicle

It is unlawful for any person in charge of a motor vehicle to permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition, and effectively setting the brake. It is also unlawful to stand on any grade without turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the roadway.

No Parking

- Beside another parked vehicle (double parking)
- On crosswalks or sidewalks
- In front of driveways
- Within areas where parking is prohibited by curbs painted yellow or No-Parking signs
- In a parking space reserved for disabled persons
- On the hard surface of a road when no curb is present
- Within 15 feet of a fire hydrant
- Within 20 feet of an intersection
- Within 15 feet of the entrance to a fire, ambulance, or rescue squad station
- Within 500 feet of where fire trucks or equipment are stopped answering an alarm
- Within 50 feet of a railroad crossing or
- In such a way that you block or create a hazard for other vehicles in a designated traffic lane

Parking on Hills

- Down Hill—Turn wheels to curb.
- Up Hill (with curb) - Turn back of wheels to curb.
- Up Hill (without curb) - Turn wheels to right.

Leaving a Parking Space

Exercise care when backing up. Children often play between parked cars. LOOK BACK BEFORE AND WHILE BACKING.

Signaling

A good driver always lets others know if he is going to turn or stop. Your signal helps others plan ahead. A surprise move often results in accidents. Always be alert—scan path of travel and signal intentions. Always ‘Signal’ when you are going to:

- change lanes.
- make a turn.
- pull away from a parking space which is parallel to the curb.
- slow down or stop.

Signal continuously for at least 100 feet before you turn or stop. Be sure to turn off your signal light after you use it. Your unintended signal still means “turn” to the other drivers.

Related Laws

§ 46.2-804
Special regulations applicable on highways laned for traffic

Whenever any roadway has been divided into clearly marked lanes for traffic, drivers of vehicles shall obey the following:

1. Any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions existing, shall be driven in the lane nearest the right edge or right curb of the highway when such lane is available for travel except when overtaking and passing another vehicle or in preparation for a left turn or where right lanes are reserved for slow-moving traffic as permitted in this section.
2. A vehicle shall be driven as nearly as is practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from that lane until the driver has ascertained that such movement can be made safely.
3. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision 5 of this section, on a highway which is divided into three lanes, no vehicle shall be driven in the center lane except when overtaking and passing another vehicle or in preparation for a left turn or unless such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is signed or marked to give notice of such allocation. Traffic-control devices may be erected directing specified traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such device.
4. The Commonwealth Transportation Board, or local authorities in their respective jurisdictions, may designate right lanes for slow-moving vehicles.
5. Wherever a highway is marked with double traffic lines consisting of a solid line immediately adjacent to a broken line, no vehicle shall be driven to the left of such line if the solid line is on the right of the broken line, but it shall be lawful to make a left turn for the purpose of entering or leaving a public, private, or commercial road or entrance. Where the middle lane of a highway is marked on both sides with a solid line immediately adjacent to a broken line, such middle lane shall be considered a left-turn or holding lane and it shall be lawful to drive to the left of such line if the solid line is on the right of the broken line for the purpose of turning left into any road or entrance, provided that the vehicle may not travel in such lane further than 150 feet.
6. Wherever a highway is marked with double traffic lines consisting of two immediately adjacent solid lines, no vehicle shall be driven to the left of such lines, except when turning left.

§ 46.2-811
Coasting prohibited

The driver of any motor vehicle traveling on a downgrade on any highway shall not coast with the gears of the vehicle in neutral.

§ 46.2-834
Signals by law-enforcement officers and crossing guards

A. Law-enforcement officers may assume control of traffic at any intersection, regardless of whether such intersection is controlled by lights, controlled by other traffic control devices, or uncontrolled. Whenever any law-enforcement officer so assumes control of traffic, all drivers of vehicles shall obey his signals.
B. Law-enforcement officers and uniformed school crossing guards may assume control of traffic otherwise controlled by lights, and in such event, signals by such officers and uniformed crossing guards shall take precedence over such traffic control devices.

§ 46.2-836
Left turning on steady red after stopping

Except where signs are placed prohibiting turns on steady red, vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal on a one-way highway, after coming to a full stop, may cautiously enter the intersection and make a left turn onto another one-way highway.

Such turning traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic using the intersection.

§ 46.2-838
Passing when overtaking a vehicle
The driver of any vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass at least two feet to the left of the overtaken vehicle and shall not again drive to the right side of the highway until safely clear of such overtaken vehicle.

§ 46.2-839
Passing bicycle or moped
In approaching or passing a person riding a bicycle or moped, the driver of a motor vehicle shall pass at a safe distance and at a reasonable speed.

§ 46.2-845
Limitation on U-turns
The driver of a vehicle within cities, towns or business districts of counties shall not turn his vehicle so as to proceed in the opposite direction except at an intersection.

No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction on any curve, or on the approach to or near the crest of a grade, where the vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from any direction within 500 feet.

§ 46.2-848
Signals required on backing, stopping, or turning
Every driver who intends to back, stop, turn, or partly turn from a direct line shall first see that such movement can be made safely and, whenever the operation of any other vehicle may be affected by such movement, shall give the signals required in this article, plainly visible to the driver of such other vehicle, of his intention to make such movement.

§ 46.2-849
How signals given
A. Signals required by law, shall be given by means of the hand and arm or by some mechanical or electrical device approved by the Superintendent, in the manner specified in this section. Whenever the signal is given by means of the hand and arm, the driver shall indicate his intention to start, stop, turn, or partly turn by extending the hand and arm beyond the left side of the vehicle in the manner following:
   1. For left turn or to pull to the left, the arm shall be extended in a horizontal position straight from and level with the shoulder;
   2. For right turn or to pull to the right, the arm shall be extended upward;
   3. For slowing down or stopping, the arm shall be extended downward.

B. Wherever the lawful speed is more than 35 miles per hour, such signals shall be given continuously for a distance of at least 100 feet, and in all other cases at least fifty feet, before slowing down, stopping, turning, or partly turning.

C. A person riding a bicycle or moped shall signal his intention to stop, or turn. Such signals, however, need not be given continuously if both hands are needed in the control or operation of the bicycle or moped.

§ 46.2-851
Signals prior to moving standing vehicles into traffic
Drivers of vehicles stopped at the curb or edge of a highway, before moving such vehicles, shall signal their intentions to move into traffic, as provided in this article, before turning in the direction the vehicle will proceed from the curb.

§ 46.2-857
Driving two abreast in a single lane
A person shall be guilty of reckless driving who drives any motor vehicle, including any motorcycle, so as to be abreast of another vehicle in a lane designed for one vehicle, or drives any motor vehicle, including any motorcycle, so as to travel abreast of any other vehicle traveling in a lane designed for one vehicle. However, this section shall not apply to any validly authorized parade, motorcade, or motorcycle escort, nor shall it apply to a motor vehicle traveling in the same lane of traffic as a bicycle or moped.

§ 46.2-858
Passing at a railroad grade crossing
A person shall be guilty of reckless driving who overtakes or passes any other vehicle proceeding in the same direction at any railroad grade crossing or at any intersection of highways unless such vehicles are being operated on a highway having two or more designated lanes of roadway for each direction of travel or unless such intersection is designated and marked as a passing zone or on a designated one-way street or highway, or while pedestrians are passing or about to pass in front of either of such vehicles, unless permitted so to do by a traffic light or law-enforcement officer.

§ 46.2-859
Passing a stopped school bus
A person shall be guilty of reckless driving who fails to stop, when approaching from any direction, any school bus which is stopped on any highway or school driveway for the purpose of taking on or discharging children, the elderly, or mentally or physically handicapped persons, and to remain stopped until all such persons are clear of the highway or school driveway and the bus is put in motion. The driver of a vehicle, however, need not stop when approaching a school bus if such school bus is stopped on the other roadway of a divided highway, on an access road, or on a driveway when such other roadway, access road, or driveway is separated from the roadway on which he is driving by a physical barrier or an unpaved area.

The driver of a vehicle also need not stop when approaching a school bus which is loading or discharging passengers from or onto property immediately adjacent to a school if such driver is directed by a law-enforcement officer or other duly authorized uniformed school crossing guard to pass such school bus. This section shall apply to school buses which are equipped with warning devices and are painted yellow with the words “School Bus” in black letters at least eight inches high on the front and rear thereof. Only school buses which are painted yellow and equipped with the required lettering and warning devices shall be identified as school buses.

§ 46.2-860
Failing to give proper signals
A person shall be guilty of reckless driving who fails to give adequate and timely signals of intention to turn, partly turn, slow down, or stop, as required by law.

§ 46.2-861
Driving too fast for highway and traffic conditions
A person shall be guilty of reckless driving who exceeds a reasonable speed under the circumstances and traffic conditions existing at the time, regardless of any posted speed limit.

§ 46.2-862
Exceeding speed limit
A person shall be guilty of reckless driving who drives a motor vehicle on the highways in the Commonwealth (i) at a speed of twenty miles per hour or more in excess of the applicable maximum speed limit where the applicable speed limit is thirty miles per hour or less, (ii) at a speed of sixty miles per hour or more where the applicable maximum speed limit is thirty-five miles per hour, (iii) at a speed of twenty miles per hour or more in excess of the applicable maximum speed limits where the applicable maximum speed limit is forty miles per hour or more, or (iv) in excess of eighty miles per hour regardless of the applicable maximum speed limit.

§ 46.2-864
Reckless driving on parking lots, etc.
A person shall be guilty of reckless driving who operates any motor vehicle at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger the life, limb, or property of any person:
1. On any driveway or premises of a church, school, recreational facility, or business property open to the public; or
2. On the premises of any industrial establishment providing parking space for customers, patrons, or employees; or
3. On any highway under construction or not yet open to the public.

§ 46.2-865
Racing; penalty
Any person who engages in a race between two or more motor vehicles on the highways in the Commonwealth or on any driveway or premises of a church, school, recreational facility, or business property open to the public in the Commonwealth shall be guilty of reckless driving, unless authorized by the owner of the property or his agent.

When any person is convicted of reckless driving under this section, in addition to any other penalties provided by law the driver's license of such person shall be suspended by the court for a period of not less than six months nor more than two years. In case of conviction the court shall order the surrender of the license to the court.

§ 46.2-867
Racing; seizure of motor vehicle
If the owner of a motor vehicle is convicted of racing such vehicle in a prearranged, organized, and planned speed competition, or is present in the vehicle which is being operated by another, and knowingly consents to the racing, the vehicle shall be seized.

The penalties imposed by these sections are in addition to any other penalty imposed by law.

§ 46.2-870
Maximum speed limits generally
Except as otherwise provided in this article, the maximum speed limit shall be fifty-five miles per hour on interstate highways or other limited access highways with divided roadways, nonlimited access highways having four or more lanes, and all state primary highways.

The maximum speed limit on all other highways shall be fifty-five miles per hour if the vehicle is a passenger motor vehicle, bus, pickup or panel truck, or a motorcycle, but forty-five miles per hour on such highways if the vehicle is a truck, tractor truck, or combination of vehicles designed to transport property or is a motor vehicle being used to tow a vehicle designed for self-propulsion or a house trailer.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the maximum speed limits on (i) highways constructed pursuant to the Virginia Highway Corporation Act of 1988, (ii) those rural interstate highways where both (a) permitted by federal laws and (b) indicated by lawfully placed signs, and (iii) other limited access highways in any county having a population of at least 45,700 but no more than 45,800, where indicated by lawfully placed signs, shall be sixty-five miles per hour.

§ 46.2-873
Maximum speed limits at school crossings; penalty
The maximum speed limit shall be twenty-five miles per hour between portable signs, tilt-over signs, or fixed blinking signs placed in or along any highway and bearing the word "school" or "school crossing."

§ 46.2-874
Maximum speed limit in business and residence districts
The maximum speed shall be twenty-five miles per hour on highways in business or residential districts, except on interstate or other limited access highways with divided roadways.

§ 46.2-875
Maximum speed limit on certain other highways in cities and towns
The maximum speed limit shall be thirty-five miles per hour on highways in any city or town, except on interstate or other limited access highways with divided roadways and in business or residence districts.

§ 46.2-877
Minimum speed limits
No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

Speed

Generally you should drive at the same speed as the main stream of traffic. You should always be aware of how fast you are traveling. You must obey speed limits, but a good driver does even more.

Always keeps a safe distance from the car in front of him. The faster you go, the greater the distance you should keep from the car ahead of you. A good rule is to stay at least two (2) seconds behind the vehicle ahead.

Example: When the vehicle ahead of you passes a fixed object and you reach this same fixed object in less than two (2) seconds, you are following too close. A good driver knows when he should slow down. Slow down when the road is wet (rain, snow, sleet). Many drivers find out too late what a little rain can do. Roads become slippery when wet, making your car harder to control. The only wise thing to do is slow down. Make sure you have complete control of the situation at all times. Slow down when the road is crowded. Slow down when your vision is limited. You should always be able to stop within the distance that you can see ahead of your car. In darkness or bad weather, do not over-drive your range of vision. An efficient driver always adjusts his speed according to his own physical condition and the condition of his vehicle. If you are tired or not feeling well—don't drive. Never force yourself to drive.

Speed Limits

All drivers are required to obey posted maximum speed limits. These limits are designed to provide for the orderly flow of traffic under normal driving conditions. During periods of heavy traffic, inclement weather, low visibility, or other poor driving conditions, speed must be adjusted so that accidents will be avoided. The maximum speed limits vary under different conditions. Drivers must be aware that cities and counties have the authority to lower these limits.

Some Special Driving Situations

Headlights

When driving at night slow down. Be sure you can stop within the distance lighted by your headlights. You should lower (dim) your headlights when you are:

- within 500 feet of an approaching vehicle.
- when following closely (within 200 feet) behind another vehicle.
- when driving on lighted roads.
- when driving in fog, heavy rain, sleet, snow, or dust.

Freeway Driving

Within the past few years, many thousands of miles of super highways have been built. Depending on where you are, they are called freeways, toll roads, throughways, turnpikes, and expressways. These roads are designed for maximum safety, but you must know how to use them properly. In Virginia, a freeway is defined as "A divided arterial highway with full control of access and with no crossings at grade."

Entering the Freeway

You must yield the right-of-way to vehicles already on the freeway. Enter the acceleration lane and match the speed of the first lane of traffic. Stay on the right, signal left, and when the way is clear increase your speed so you can merge with the flow of traffic.

Choosing the Proper Lane

Look twice before changing speed or lanes and always signal. Use right-hand lane if you wish to drive at the minimum speed limit or below the normal flow of traffic. Use the middle of left-hand lane if you are traveling faster than other traffic. If you plan to leave the freeway soon, change to the exit lane as soon as possible.

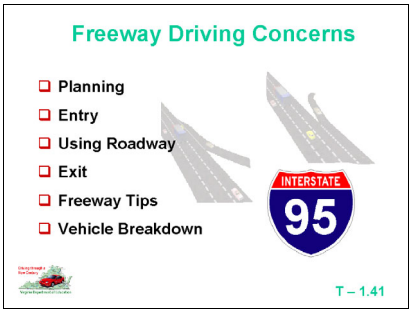
Knowledge and Skills

The student is expected to understand freeway and winter driving concerns, and other problem situations.

Activities & Resources

Show Transparency T-1.41 "Freeway Driving Concerns" to discuss the Virginia Driver's Manual freeway rules and regulations section.

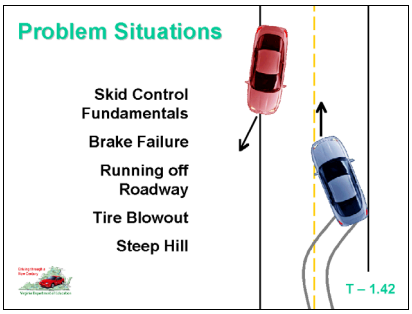
- Planning
- Entering
- Using roadway
- Exiting
- Freeway tips
- Vehicle breakdown



T-1.41
Freeway Driving Concerns

Show Transparency T-1.42 "Problem Situations" and refer to the Virginia Driver's Manual section that discusses special problem situations.

- Fundamentals of skid control
- Brake failure
- Running off roadway
- Handling a tire blowout
- Negotiating a steep hill



T-1.42
Problem Situations

Show Transparency T-1.43 "Winter Driving Concerns" and refer to the Virginia Driver's Manual freeway rules and regulation information.

- Equipment
- Following interval
- Speed
- Visibility

T-1.43
Winter Driving Concerns