

Module One Transparencies

**Virginia Driver Responsibilities:
Licensing Responsibilities**

Topic 1 -- Goals of the Program

Topic 2 -- Your License to Drive

Topic 3 -- Right-of-Way Concepts

Topic 4 -- Traffic Control Devices

Goals

A novice driver is a person capable of:

Driver Education Program

- **Demonstrating a working knowledge of the**
 - **rules of the road**
 - **procedures for operating an automobile**
- **Using visual search skills to**
 - **obtain information about the driving environment**
 - **make reduced-risk decisions**
- **Demonstrating abilities to manage space by**
 - **adjusting position and/or**
 - **speed to avoid conflicts and reduce risk**

Goals

A novice driver is a person capable of:

Driver Education Program

- **Interacting with other roadway users in a positive manner**
- **Maintaining balanced vehicle movement through**
 - **steering in a precise and timely manner**
 - **braking in a precise and timely manner**
 - **accelerating in a precise and timely manner**
- **Protecting oneself and others by properly using occupant protection systems**

Goals

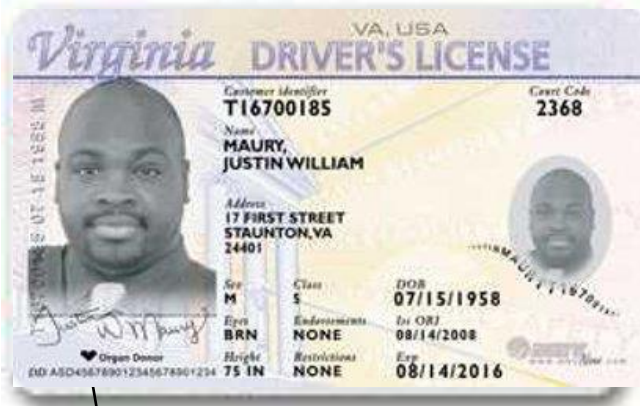
A novice driver is a person capable of:

Driver Education Program

- **Displaying responsible actions and understanding of**
 - **physical conditions affecting driver performance**
 - **psychological conditions affecting driver performance**
- **Participating in adequate supervised practice with licensed parent, guardian, or mentor to develop proficient driving skills and good driving habits**

Virginia Licenses

Horizontal



Virginia Driver's License for persons **21 years of age and older**

Organ donation is denoted on the driver's license as a red heart followed by "Organ Donor" in black

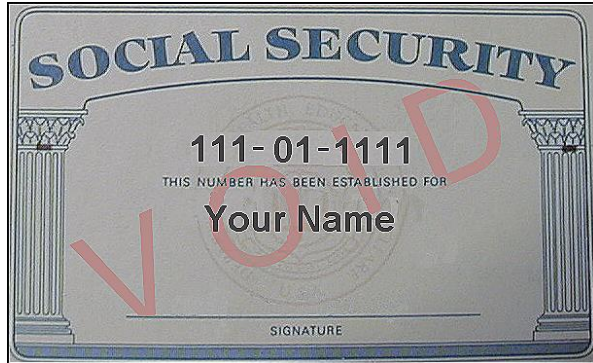
- **Learner's Permit**
- **Driver's License**
- **Motorcycle License**
- **Commercial Driver's License (CDL)**

Vertical



Virginia Driver's License for persons **under 21 years of age**

Types of Virginia Licenses



•Allows you to drive with a Licensed family member who is 18

•And a licensed, non-family member who is 21

Requirements for a Learner's Permit

- Be at least 15 years and six months old.
- Complete a DL1M learner's permit and driver's license application form.
- Furnish proof of
 - Identification x 2;
 - social security number;
 - residency; and
 - legal presence.
- Pass
 - a signs test (100%);
 - a general knowledge test (80%); and
 - a vision test.
- Have a digitized photo taken at DMV.

Identification/SS#/Proof of Residence/Legal Presence

License Applicants Less than 19 Years Old must provide:

- proof of identification
 - need one document from primary list
- proof of social security number
 - ✓ Social security card
 - ✓ W2 form
 - ✓ Income tax return
- proof of residence
 - (parents may verify residence)
- proof of legal presence



Virginia Licenses

Requirements for a Driver's License

(Applicants less than 19 years old)

- must be at least 16 years and three months old;
- hold a learner's permit for at least nine months; and
- successfully complete a driver education program



Additional Requirements for Applicants less than 18

- must have parent/guardian permission, and
- have your parents certify that you have driven a motor vehicle for 45 hours, at least 15 of which were after sunset

Note: the 180-day provisional license (PDL-180) issued by your in-car driver education teacher is a valid driver's license when accompanied by a valid Virginia learner's permit.



When you go to court the judge will hand your license to your parent/guardian

Types of Virginia Licenses

Commercial Driver's License (CDL)

A commercial driver's license allows you to operate tractor-trailers, passenger buses, tank vehicles, school buses for 16 or more occupants, or vehicles carrying hazardous materials.



Types of Virginia Licenses

Motorcycle License

To Obtain a Motorcycle-Only Driver's License

You must pass the:

- driver's license two-part knowledge test;
 - motorcycle knowledge exam; and
 - motorcycle road skills test.
- You must also have a motorcycle learner's permit for a minimum of 30 days.



If less than 19 years old, you must also complete a driver education program and have a motorcycle learner's permit for a minimum of 9 months.

Virginia Identification Card

Requirements for an Identification Card



ID cards have no age restrictions and are available for adults or children who do not hold a learner's permit or driver's license.

- Applicants must be a resident of Virginia.
- Must present:
 - identification document(s);
 - proof of social security number;
 - proof of Virginia residency; and
 - proof of legal presence.



An ID card costs \$10 and expires five years from date of issue.

Specialty Information

Organ Tissue Donation



Specialty Information

Obstacles to open discussion about donations:

- ❖ There are still a lot of misconceptions about organ donation.
- ❖ People prefer not to talk about their mortality.
- ❖ You can designate to be an organ donor on your license



Special note:
A signed donor card is not enough.
Family consent is also required.

Specialty Information

Organ Tissue Donation (THE GIFT OF LIFE)

Scientific, surgical and medical advancements have made it possible to transplant many human organs and tissues with great success!

Medical technology allows transplantation of:



- ❖ skin,
- ❖ cornea,
- ❖ bone,
- ❖ bone marrow,
- ❖ blood,
- ❖ kidney,
- ❖ heart,
- ❖ lung,
- ❖ pancreas,
- ❖ liver,
- ❖ small bowel, and
- ❖ heart valve.

STATISTICS

- More than 10,000 kidneys are transplanted each year, **yet over 23,000 people need transplants**
- More than 2,000 hearts are transplanted each year, **yet over 2,800 people continue to wait**
- More than 3,000 livers are transplanted annually, **yet over 2,600 people are on the waiting list**
- More than 500 lungs are transplanted each year, **yet over 1,000 people are on the waiting list for a transplant**
- More than 500 pancreas transplants are performed annually, **yet over 100 people are waiting for a transplant**

An organ donor can positively affect over 200 people!

Licensing Restrictions

Restrictions

Removing Restrictions

- Eye Glasses or Contact Lenses**
- Daylight Driving Only**
- Hearing Aids**
- Automatic Transmission**
- Automatic Light and High/Low Beam Switch**
- Hand Controls**
- Left Accelerator Pedal**

Endorsements

Classes

- School Bus**
- Motorcycle**
- Dangerous Cargo**

License Renewal

Renewing your license



Your license expires on your birthday in ages divisible by 5.

1st license is valid for 3-7 years.

After you first license, it will be valid 8 years

You can renew on-line once every 10 years.

Suspensions/Revocations

•Suspension

- Your privilege to drive has been withdrawn temporarily.
- Judge may grant restricted driving privileges to and from work, school, or VASAP class.

•Revocation

- Your privilege to drive has been terminated.
- Must reapply for a driver's license after revocation period has passed.



•Administrative License Suspension (ALS)

If your are under age 21 and you register a BAC of 0.02 to 0.08, (over age 21, if you register a BAC 0.08 or higher) or refuse to take the breath test, your driver's license will be suspended for seven days immediately after arrest.

Suspension/Revocation

Individuals under 21

- Zero Tolerance--cannot purchase, possess or consume alcohol.
- Use and Lose
- Traffic/Seat belt violations
 - 2nd offense
 - 3rd offense



Consequencies of driving while your license is suspended

- Your vehicle will be impounded immediately for 90 days if caught driving after your license has been suspended for an alcohol-related offense
- If you knowingly allow operation of your vehicle by someone whose license has been revoked or suspended for an alcohol-related offense you can be charge with a Class 1 misdemeanor
- Possible jail time

Inspection/Registration

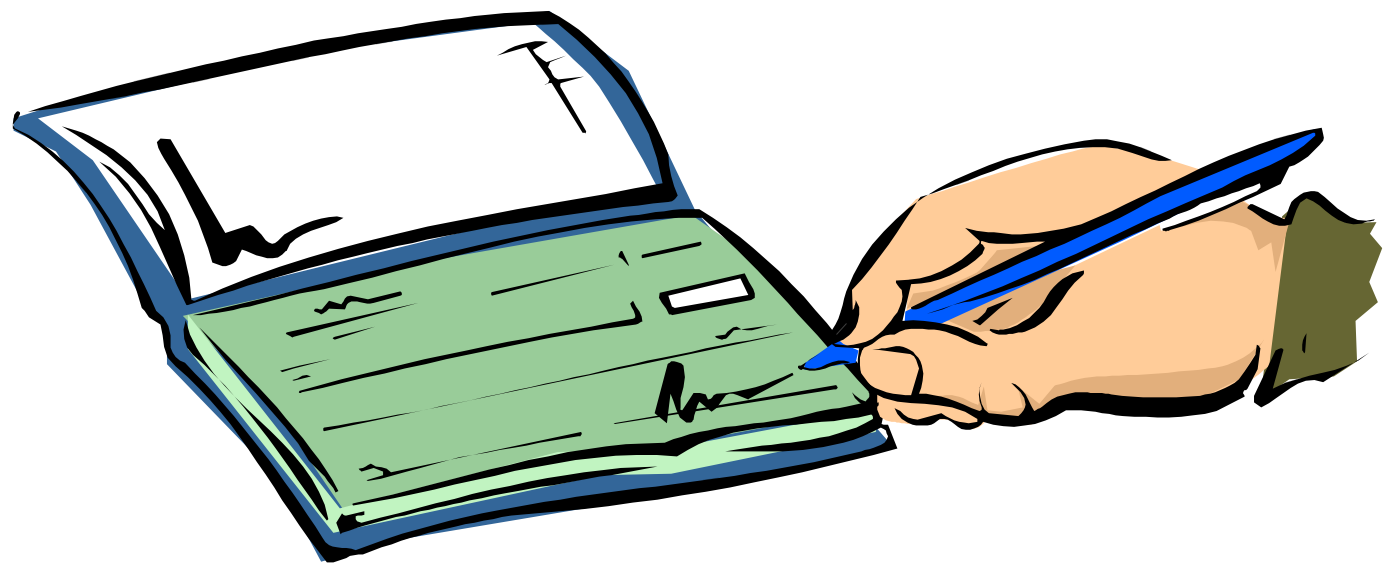


- ✓ **Vehicle Inspection**
- ✓ **Required Equipment**
- ✓ **Illegal Equipment**
- ✓ **Optional Equipment**
- ✓ **Vehicle Registration**

Financial Responsibility

✓ Proof of Financial Responsibility

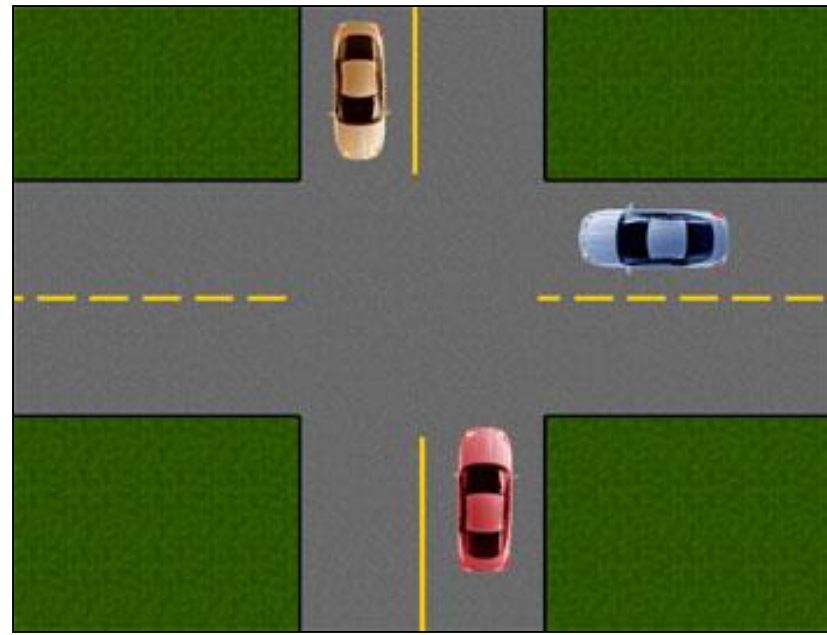
- Liability Insurance
- Uninsured motorist fee- provides NO insurance and costs \$500.00



Detailed information on financial responsibility is provided in Module 10

Right-of-Way Concepts

- Right-of-Way **is not a right or privilege** – it must be given! No one HAS the right of way
- Determined by a set of rules.
- Drivers must understand right-of-way rules governing:
 - Intersections;
 - Merges; and
 - Special conditions.



Right-of-Way Concepts: **Intersections**

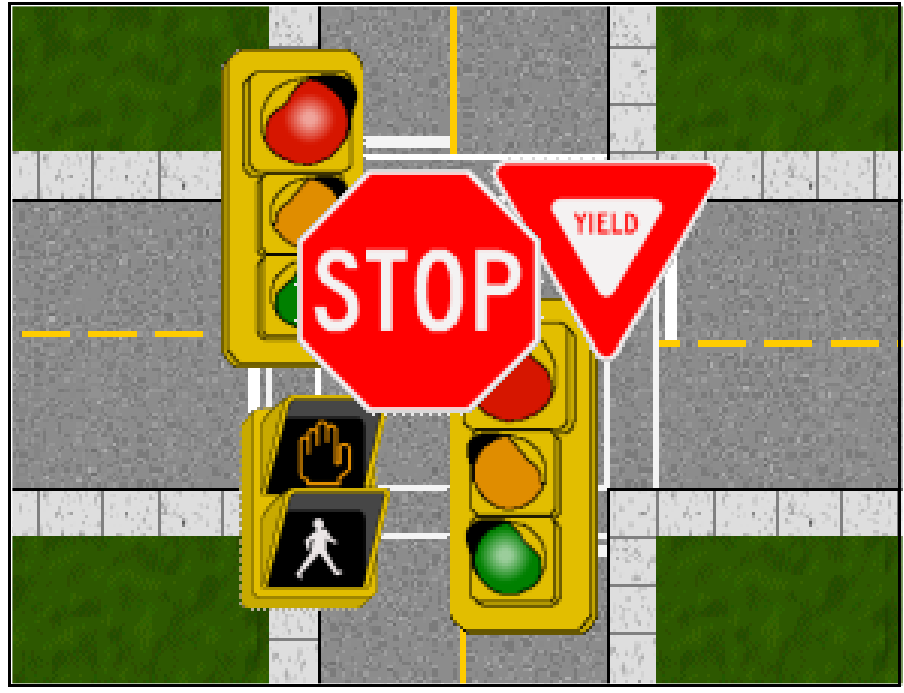
Who should **YIELD** in the following situations?

- **Controlled Intersections**
- **Uncontrolled Intersections**
- **Single or two-lane roads intersecting with multiple-lane roads**
- **When turning left**
- **T Intersections**
- **Railroad grade crossings**

Right-of-Way Concepts: **Controlled Intersections**

Controlled Intersections:

- **Signs and/or signals**
 - ✓ determine who should yield
 - ✓ regulate the flow of traffic and pedestrians

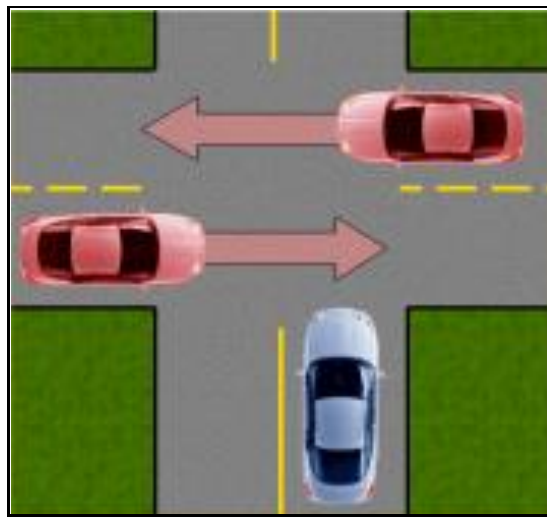


Uncontrolled Intersections/ 4-way Stop

- **An uncontrolled intersection** has **NO signs or signals** to regulate the flow of traffic.
- **A 4-way stop** has a **stop sign** at each corner.

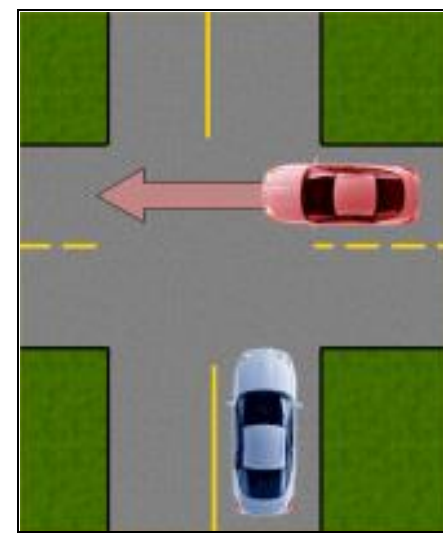
First Car Rule

Vehicles approaching an intersection must **yield** to vehicles already in the intersection.



Same Time Rule

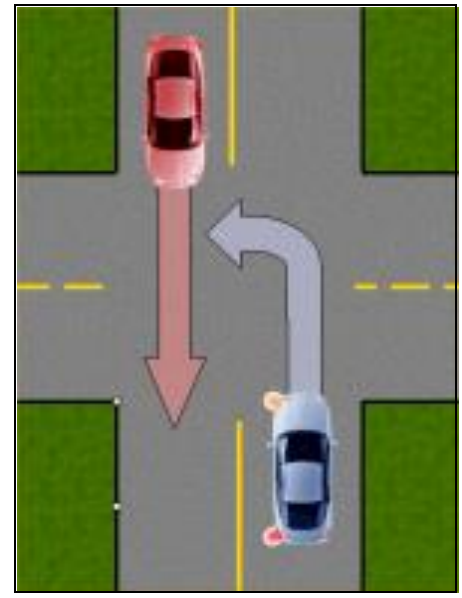
When two or more vehicles approach an intersection at approximately the same time, **the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.**



In these illustrations, the **Blue Car** must yield the right-of-way.

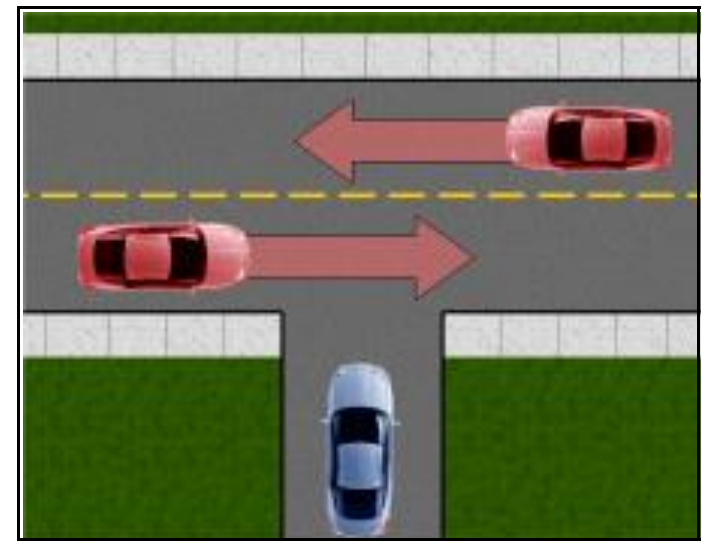
Right-of-Way Concepts: Intersections

Left Turns



Vehicles turning left must **yield** to oncoming traffic – unless there is a lead green arrow.

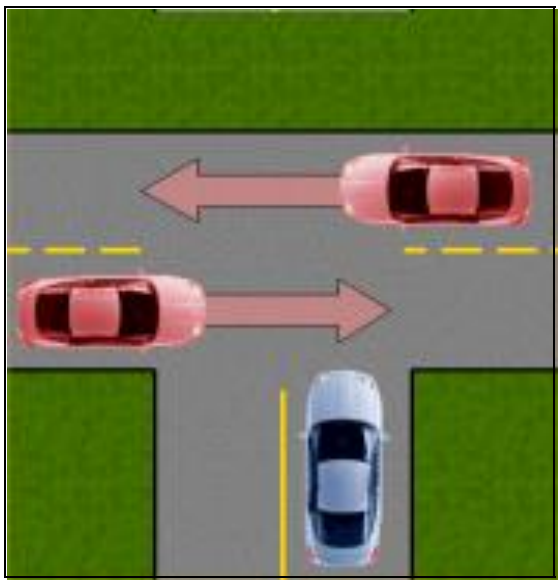
Private road, alley or driveway



Vehicles entering a roadway from a private road, alley or driveway shall **stop** and **yield** right-of-way to traffic on the roadway.

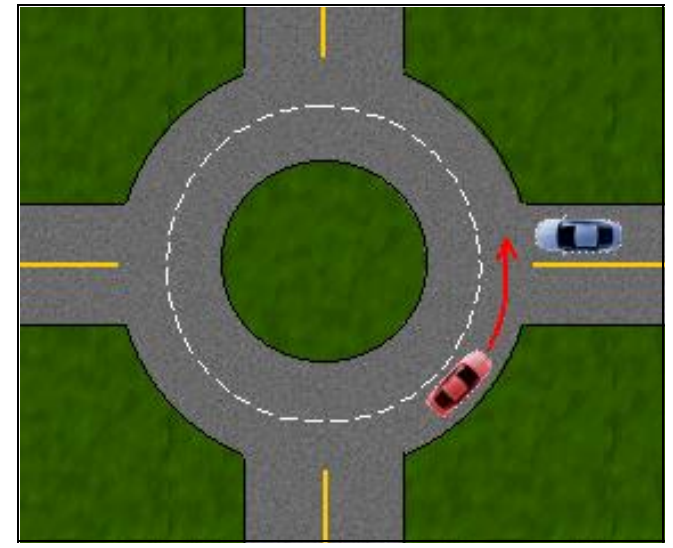
Right-of-Way Concepts: **Intersections**

T-Intersections



At a T-intersection, the vehicle on the side street must **stop** and **yield** right of way.

Traffic Circles



Vehicles entering the traffic circle shall **yield** to vehicles already in the intersection.

In these illustrations, the **Blue Car** must yield the right-of-way.

Expressways/Multi-Lane Roadways



Entering a controlled-access highway

Yield the right-of-way to vehicles already on the expressway.

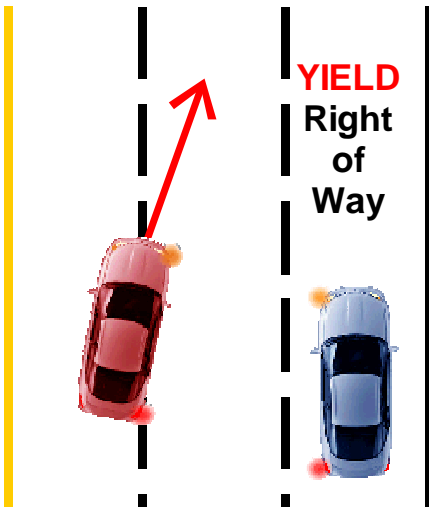


Leaving a controlled-access highway

- Vehicles entering the expressway shall **yield** to vehicles exiting the expressway.
- **If you miss the exit**, do not stop and/or back up on the expressway. Continue driving to the next exit.

Driving on multiple-lane roadways

The vehicle entering the lane of traffic from a lane to the right shall yield right-of-way to the vehicle entering the same lane of traffic from a lane to the left.



*See Module 6 for detailed information on limited access roadways.

Right-of-Way Concepts: **Special Situations**



→ the Right-of-Way to School Buses



→ the Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles

→ the Right-of-Way to Pedestrians

Right-of-Way Concepts: Special Situations

Yield the Right-of-Way to School Buses

All traffic must stop for a school bus with flashing red lights and an extended stop sign

UNLESS

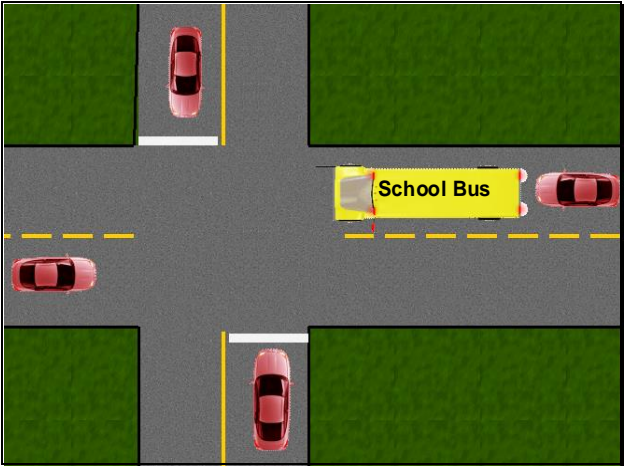
the vehicles are traveling on the opposite side of a highway on a roadway separated by a physical barrier or unpaved median area.



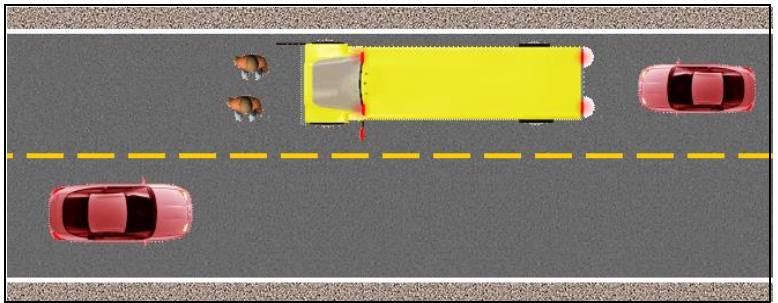
Note: You must also stop if the bus is loading or unloading children and the signal devices are not functioning properly.

Right-of-Way Concepts: School Buses

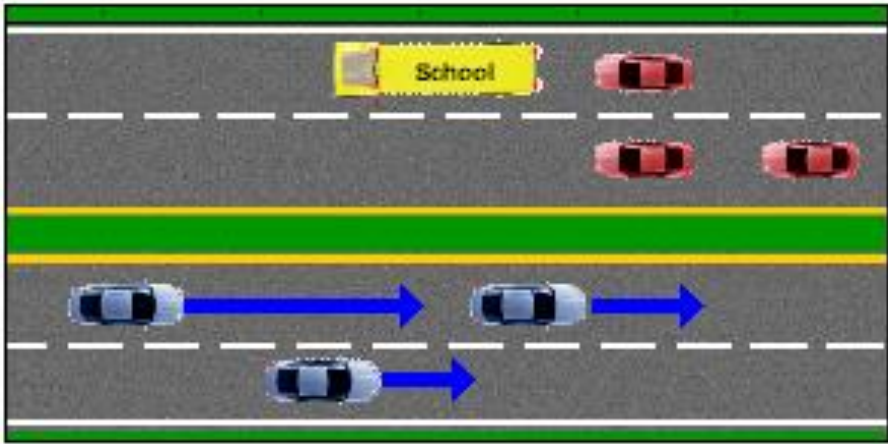
If a School Bus is Loading or Unloading Students...



At an intersection, all traffic must stop.



Traffic from both directions must stop.



Vehicles traveling on the opposite side of a divided highway separated by a barrier or unpaved median do not have to stop.

In these illustrations, the **RED** cars must **STOP** and **YIELD** Right-of-Way

Right-of-Way Concepts: Emergency Vehicles

Yield the Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles

Vehicles must **yield** the right-of-way to police, fire, and rescue vehicles using a siren and/or flashing lights.



- ❖ Pull over to the right edge of the road and stop until the emergency vehicle has passed.
- ❖ If traffic is congested and prevents moving to the right edge of the road, adjust lane position and leave a clear path for the emergency vehicle to pass.
- ❖ On an undivided highway, all traffic must pull over to the edge of the road and allow the emergency vehicle to pass.

Right-of-Way Concepts: **Pedestrians**



Yield the Right-of-Way to **Pedestrians** at

- Intersections
- Crosswalks
- When Making Right & Left Turns

Railroad Crossings

Railroad crossings are **specialized intersections.**



Passing and overtaking is not permitted.

Virginia law requires certain vehicles (e.g., school buses, oil tankers, etc.) to stop at all railroad crossings.

If you follow one of these **“Must STOP Vehicles”**, be prepared to stop, since you cannot pass or overtake them at an intersection.



Railroad Crossings

Most Train/Vehicle Crashes Result from Driver Error



A train going 50 mph **takes 1.5 miles** to stop (on average).
A car going 55 mph takes about 200 feet to stop.
REMEMBER: A train cannot swerve or stop quickly to avoid a crash.

Trains do not and cannot stop at crossings — Consequently, the vehicle driver is responsible for avoiding the collision.

Remember:

- Don't drive onto the tracks unless you have enough room on the other side.
- Don't change gears while crossing.
- Be extra careful at night and in low visibility conditions.
- If the gate starts lowering as you are crossing, keep going, don't stop and don't back up.
- Don't pass other vehicles at the crossing.

Railroad Crossing Warnings

LOOK FOR and **OBEY** all railroad crossing signs and signals



Advance warning signs – a round, yellow sign with a black “RR” tells you that a highway-rail crossing is ahead--be prepared to stop.

Pavement markings – when you see the “RR” painted on the pavement, be prepared to stop.

STOP signs at railroad crossings – the same laws apply here as for any other intersection regulated by a **STOP** sign. You must come to a complete stop. If no trains are coming, you may proceed.

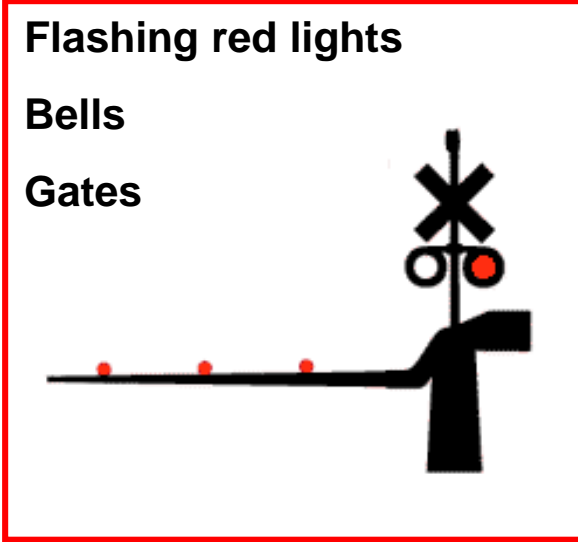


Crossbuck signs are like yield signs – You must **YIELD** to trains.

- Slow down and be prepared to stop when you see the crossbuck sign.
- A sign below the crossbuck indicates the number of tracks.

Railroad Crossing Warnings

LOOK FOR and **OBEY** all railroad crossing signs and signals



Flashing red lights and warning bells

STOP if you see flashing red lights or hear warning bells.

Gates, flashing red lights and/or bells

STOP - 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

STOP if you hear a train whistle, or see a train.

Go only when the gates are up, the lights and bells stop, and all tracks are clear in both directions!

Railroad Crossing Safety

To drive safely across a railway crossing:

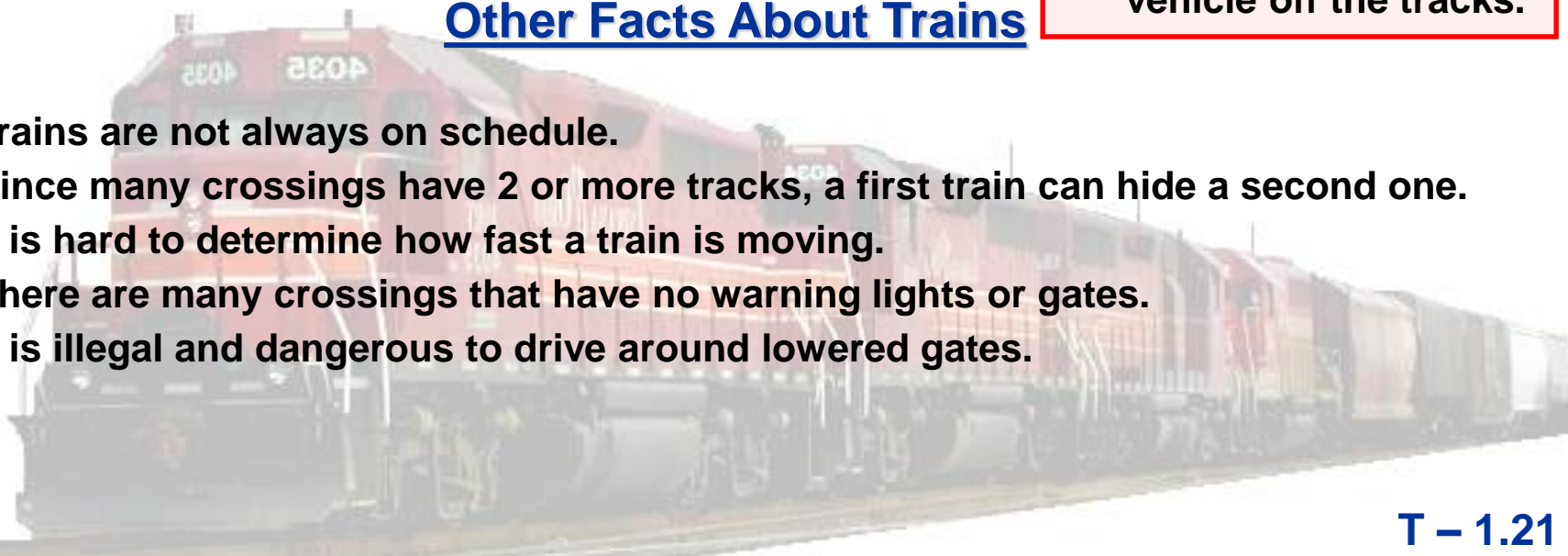
- Identify all warning signs, signals and protective devices.
- NEVER **assume NO train is coming.**
- LOOK both ways, and LISTEN for any audible signal (whistle) before you proceed across the tracks.
- When a train is approaching, **STOP** and let the train pass. CHECK that no other trains are approaching from either direction before you start across.

If you get stuck on the tracks:

- ✓ Get everyone out —
- ✓ run from the tracks in the direction the train is coming from.
- ✓ Call the police.
- ✓ If no train is coming, try to push the vehicle off the tracks.

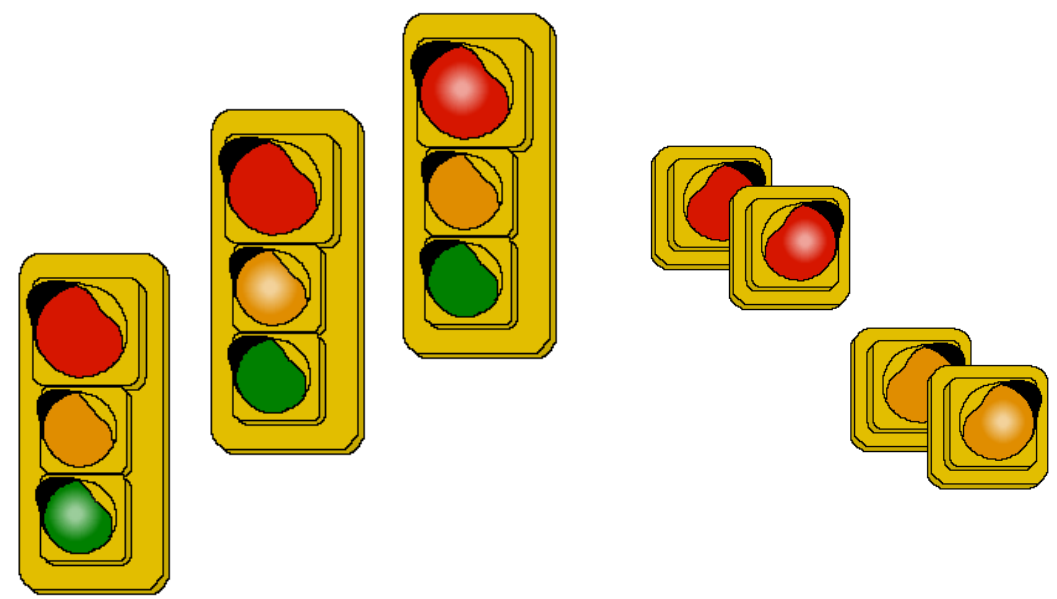
Other Facts About Trains

- Trains are not always on schedule.
- Since many crossings have 2 or more tracks, a first train can hide a second one.
- It is hard to determine how fast a train is moving.
- There are many crossings that have no warning lights or gates.
- It is illegal and dangerous to drive around lowered gates.



Signals

- Steady lights
- Flashing lights
- Signal/Sign combinations



Virginia Law: § 46.2-833 — Traffic lights

- Signals by traffic lights indicate the following:
 - Steady red – moving traffic shall stop and remain stopped as long as the signal is red, except for traffic moving in the direction indicated by a green arrow.
 - Green/Arrow – the traffic shall move in the direction of the signal but should yield to other vehicles and pedestrians in the intersection.
 - Steady Yellow – a change is about to occur in the direction of the moving traffic.
 - Flashing red – traffic shall stop before entering the intersection.
 - Flashing Yellow- caution

Signs

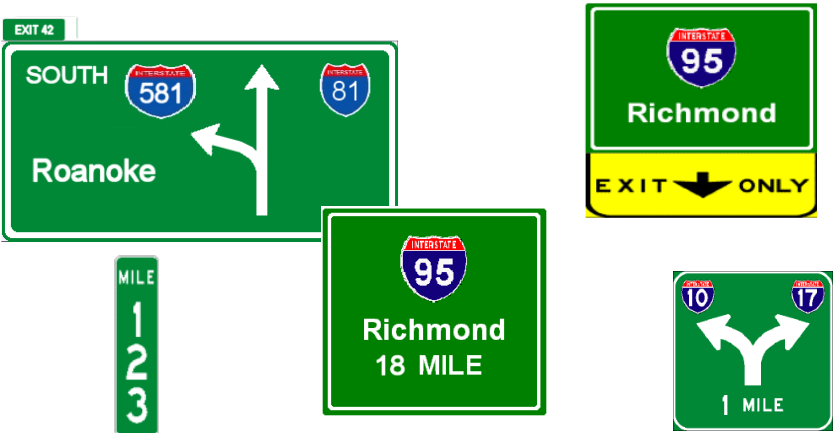
Warning Signs

Give advance warning of hazards to allow drivers time to safely minimize risks.



Guide Signs

GUIDE drivers to their destination by identifying routes well in advance.



Information Signs

INFORM drivers of motorist services and recreational facilities.

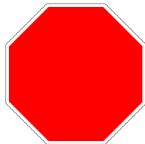


Regulatory Signs

REGULATE the speed and movement of traffic.



Signs — Colors Have Meaning



Red — prohibitive or stop



Blue — motorist services signs



Green — guide information, such as direction or guidance signs



Yellow — general warning



Orange — construction and maintenance work



White — regulatory signs

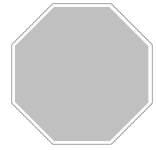


Brown — recreational and cultural interest



Fluorescent Optic Yellow — school zones, school crossings and pedestrian crossings

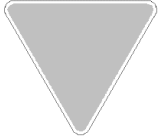
Signs — Shapes Have Meaning



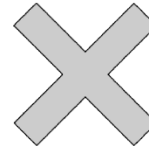
Octagon — Stop signs



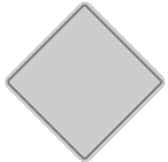
Round - advance warning of railroad crossing



Triangle — Yield signs



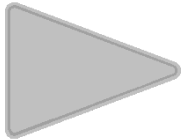
Crossbuck – railroad crossing (same as a yield sign)



Diamond — Warning



Pentagon — School and School Crossings



Pennant — Advance warning of No Passing Zones



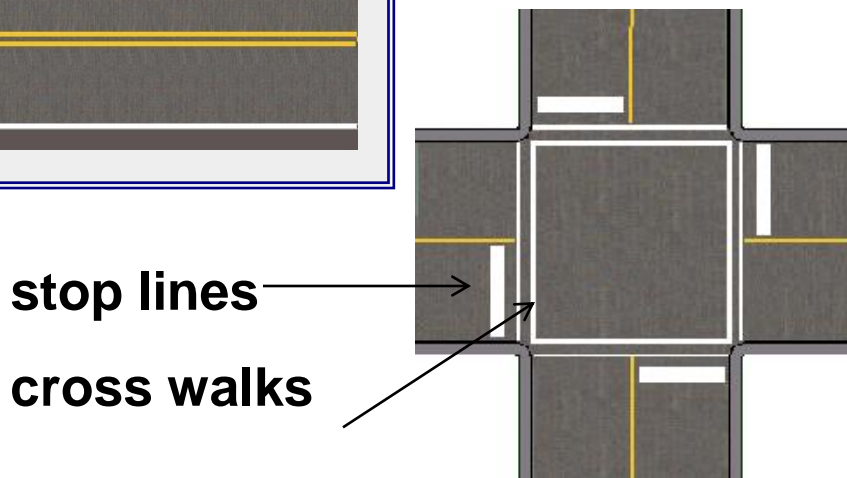
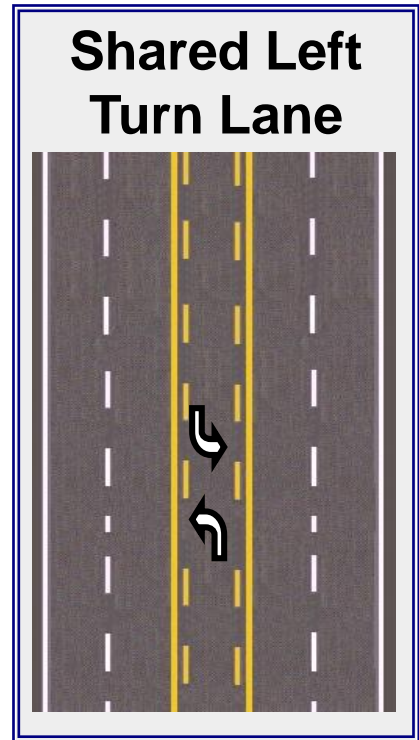
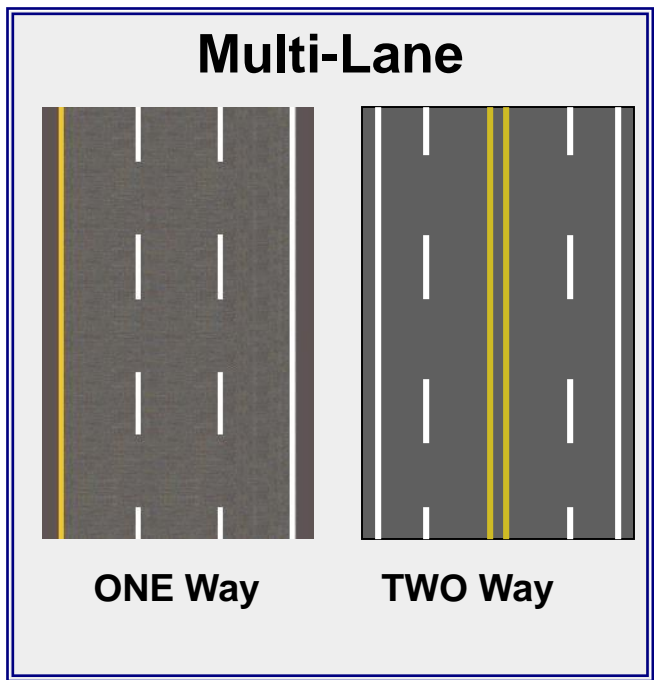
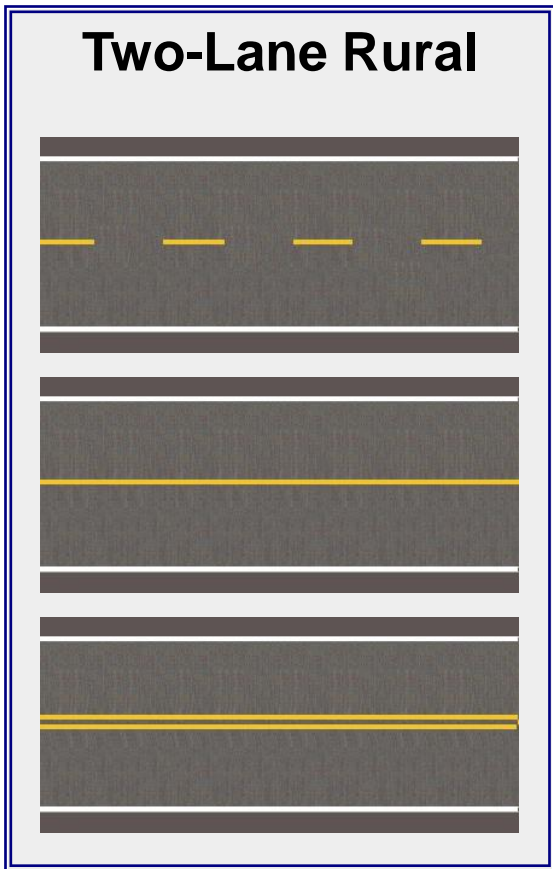
Rectangle — Regulatory or Guide

- Vertical signs indicate the law



- Horizontal signs give directions or information.

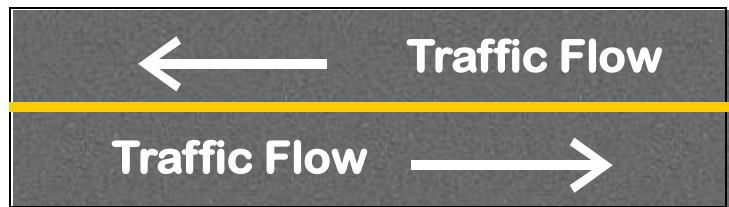
Pavement Markings



- **No passing allowed**
- **Cannot drive more than 150 feet in this lane**

Pavement Markings — Yellow Lines

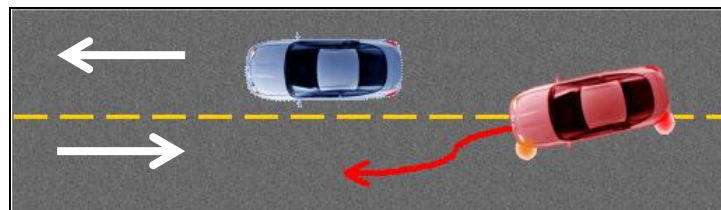
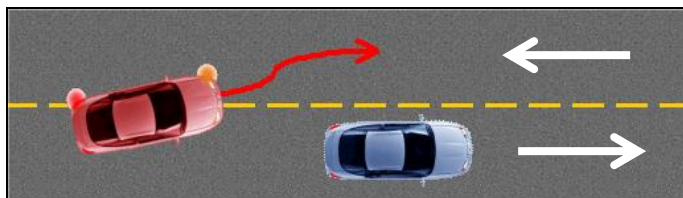
Solid Yellow center lines indicate two-way traffic with no passing allowed. **ALWAYS KEEP TO THE RIGHT** of the line.



Broken Yellow Center Line



- **Passing on the left is permitted** in either direction.
- Pass only when the way ahead is clear because you will be entering a lane with oncoming traffic.

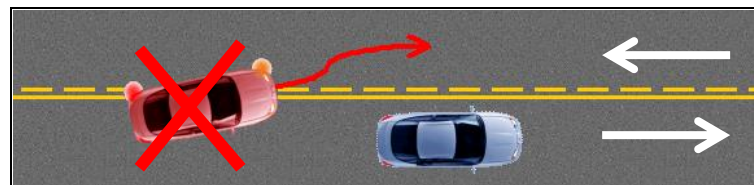
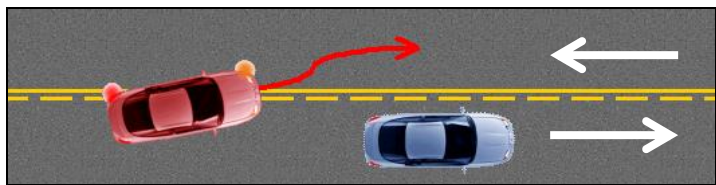


Broken Yellow Line alongside a Solid Yellow Line



- **Passing is permitted** on the side with the broken line.

- **Passing is NOT permitted** on the side with the solid line.



White arrows show direction of traffic flow.

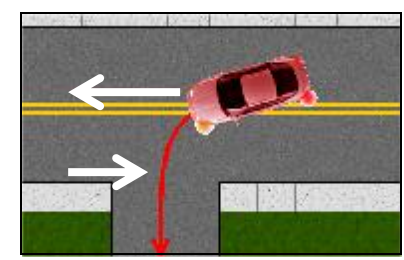
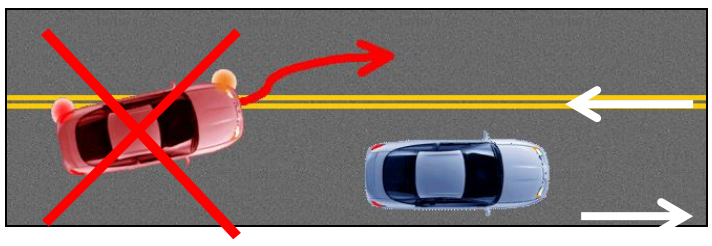
Pavement Markings — Yellow Lines

Double Solid Yellow Lines



- **Passing is NOT permitted** in either direction.

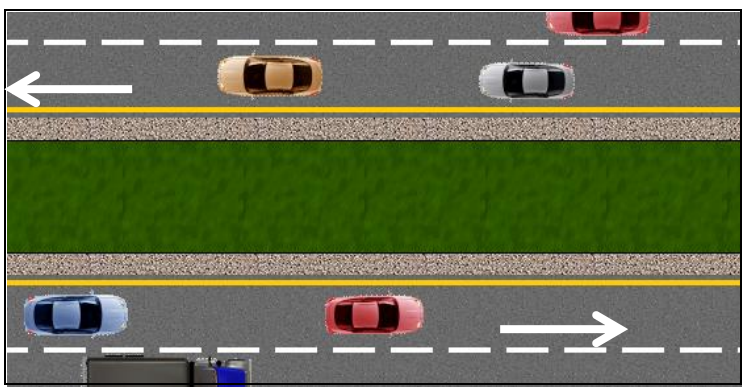
- **Crossing the lines is permitted** when making a left turn.



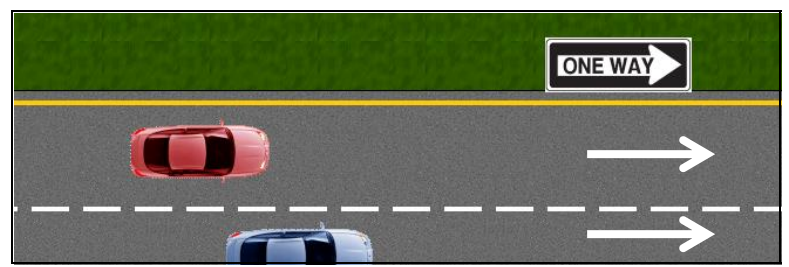
Yellow Lines



MARK the left edge on divided highways.



MARK the left edge on one-way roads.



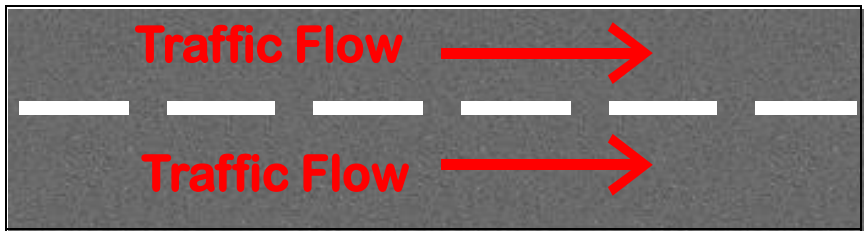
White arrows show direction of traffic flow.

Pavement Markings — White Lines

White lines separate lanes of traffic going in the same direction.

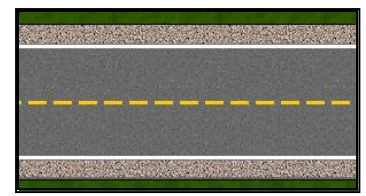
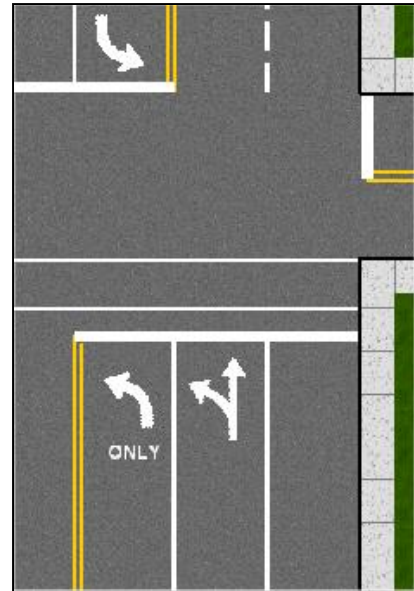
Broken White Lines

- Drivers may cross with caution.



Solid White Lines

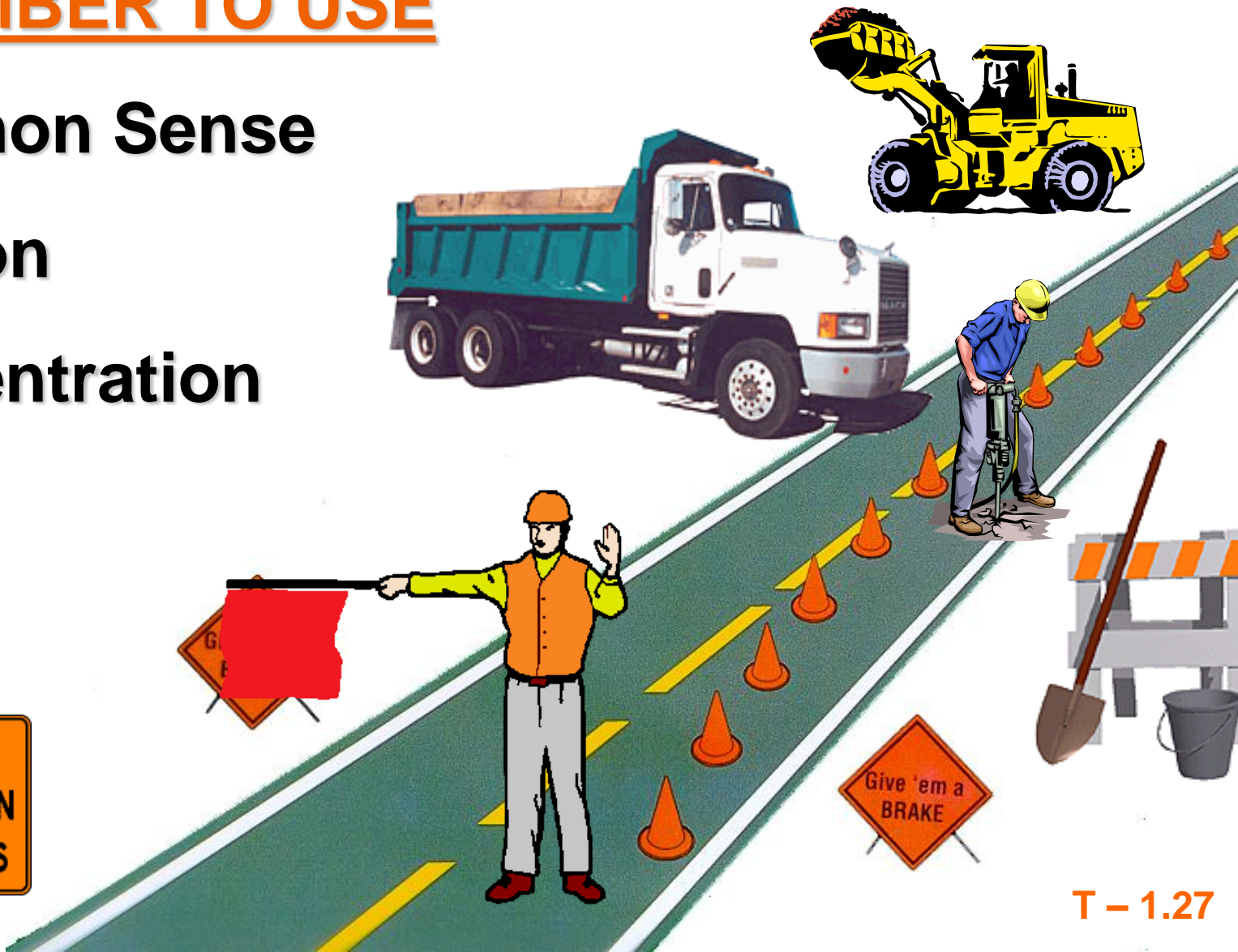
- Solid white lines designate turn lanes and prevent lane changes near intersections.
- Arrows indicate which turns may be made from the lane.
 - A curved arrow and the word ONLY indicate you must turn in the direction of the arrow; and
 - both a curved and straight arrow indicate you may either turn or go straight.
- Stop lines, crosswalks and parking spaces also are marked by white lines.
- Solid white lines mark the right edge of pavement.
- If you cannot get into your turning lane- KEEP GOING



You are Entering a Work Zone

REMEMBER TO USE

- Common Sense
- Caution
- Concentration



ROAD
CONSTRUCTION
NEXT 13 MILES

Give 'em a
BRAKE

Types of Work Zones

Stationary Work Areas



Construction



Moving Work Areas



Mowing/Plowing or Sanding



You can't have safe roads without having road construction and maintenance!

Areas of Work Zones

Advance Warning Area

Signs are placed to indicate changing conditions ahead.

Transition Area

Road markings show traffic detours and provide directions for required maneuvers.

Buffer Area

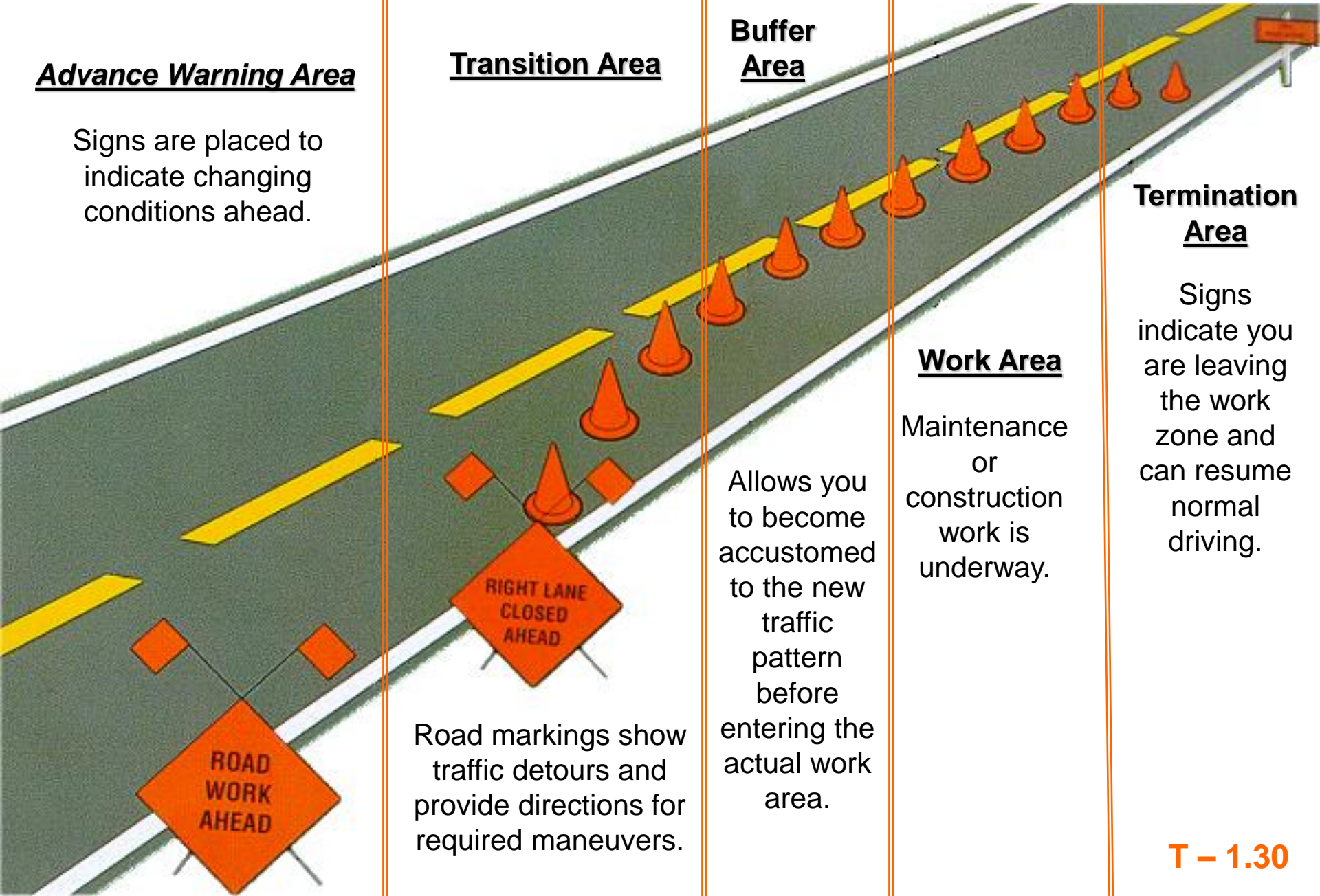
Allows you to become accustomed to the new traffic pattern before entering the actual work area.

Work Area

Maintenance or construction work is underway.

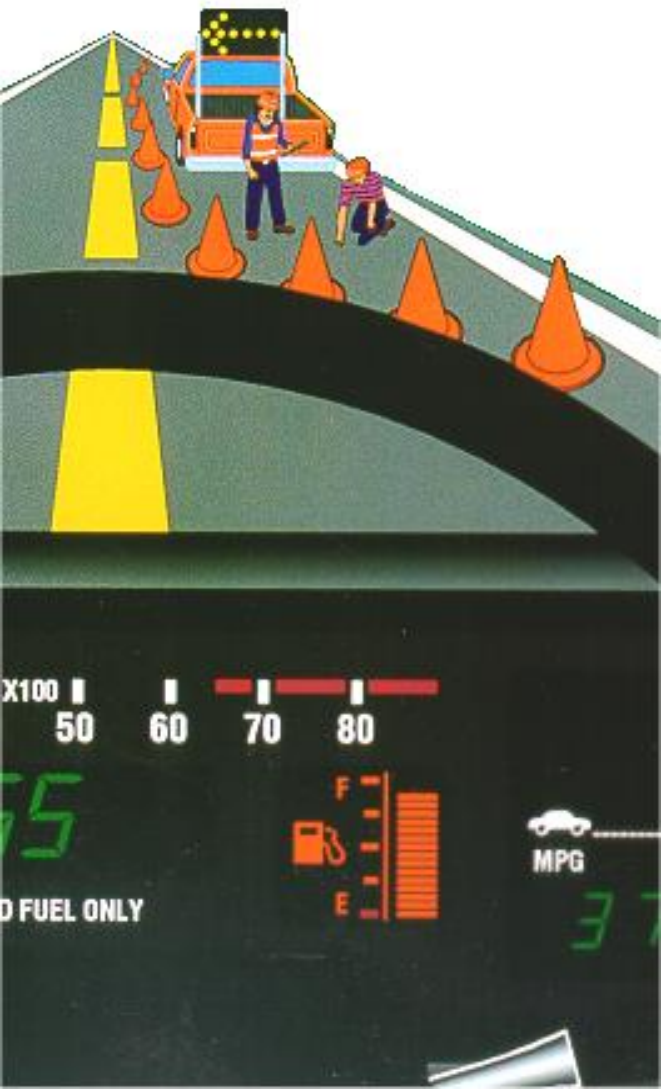
Termination Area

Signs indicate you are leaving the work zone and can resume normal driving.



Driver's Perspective

Stay Alert when Driving Through the Work Zone



1. Advance Warning Area

- obey all signs
- adjust early to the changes
- slow down to mandated construction zone speed
- obey all flag-persons

2. Transition Area

- pay close attention to road markings, barrels, or cones
- make smooth maneuvers for lane and speed adjustments

3. Buffer Zone

- Look well ahead while completing your lane and speed adjustments

4. Work Area

- maximize space between the cones, barrels, and concrete barriers that separate your vehicle from the workers and machinery in the work zone

5. Termination Area

- maintain a reduced speed until clear of the construction area

Worker's Perspective

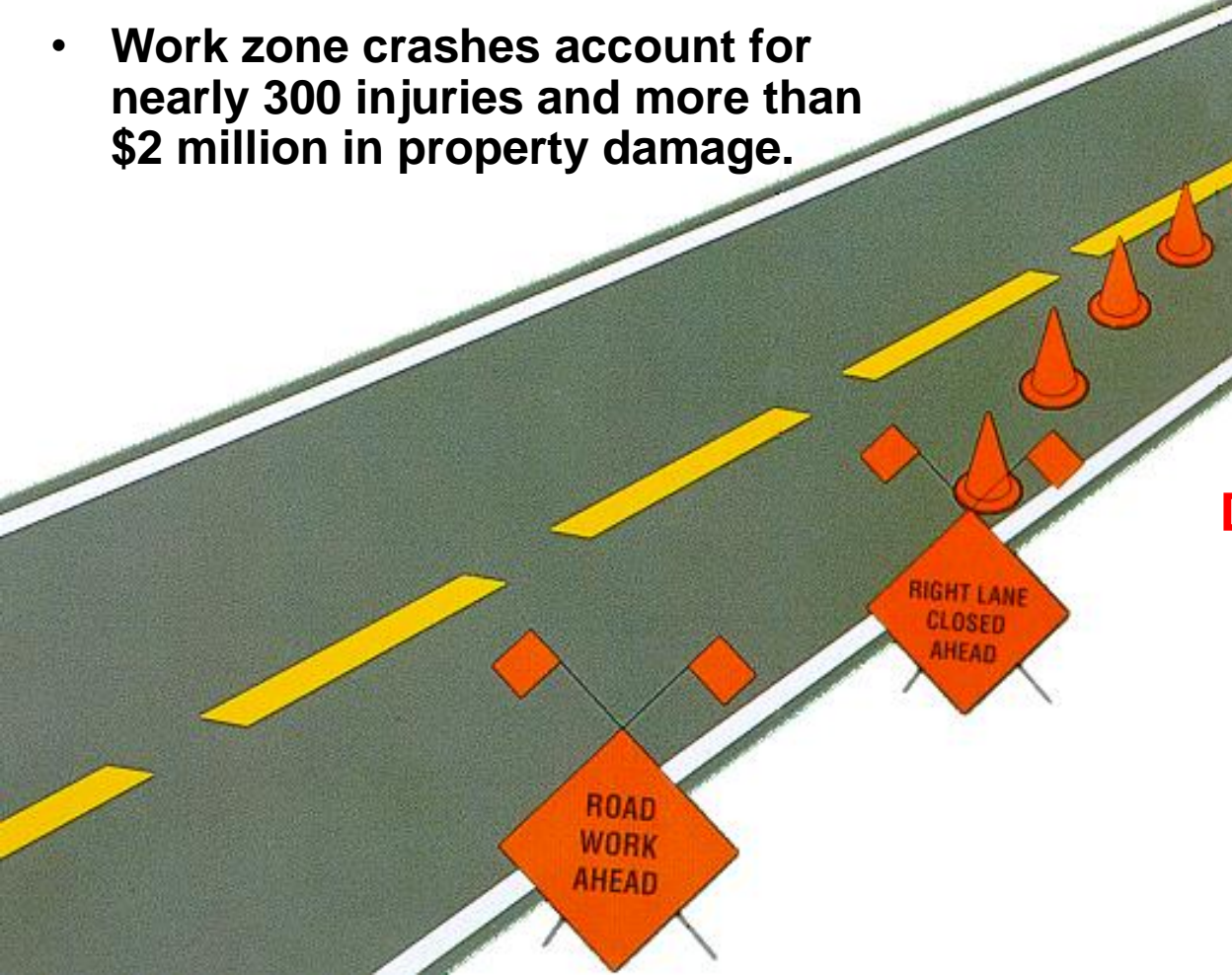


Motorists speeding in a work zone represent a dangerous threat to the road workers' safety.

CARELESSNESS

DON'T BECOME A PART OF THE PROBLEM

- Each year in Virginia more than a dozen lives are lost in work zone crashes.
- Work zone crashes account for nearly 300 injuries and more than \$2 million in property damage.



Drive smart:

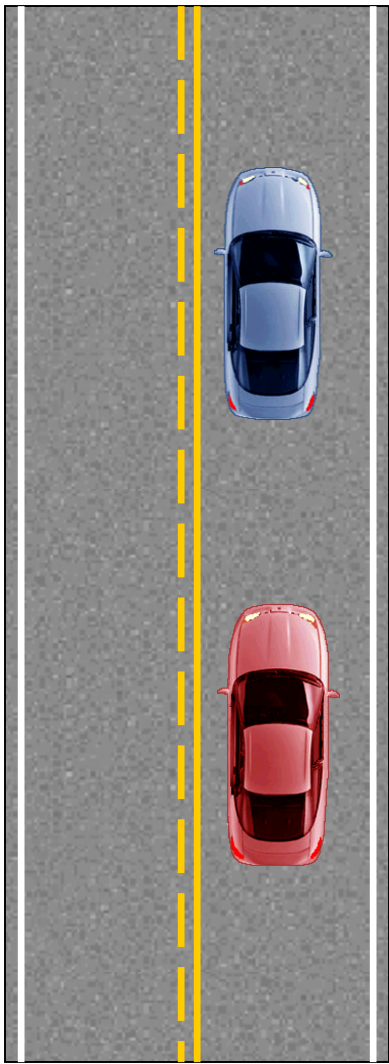
- stay alert at all times;
- use caution;
- be patient; and
- obey all construction signs and flag-persons.

Tips for Driving Through Work Zones



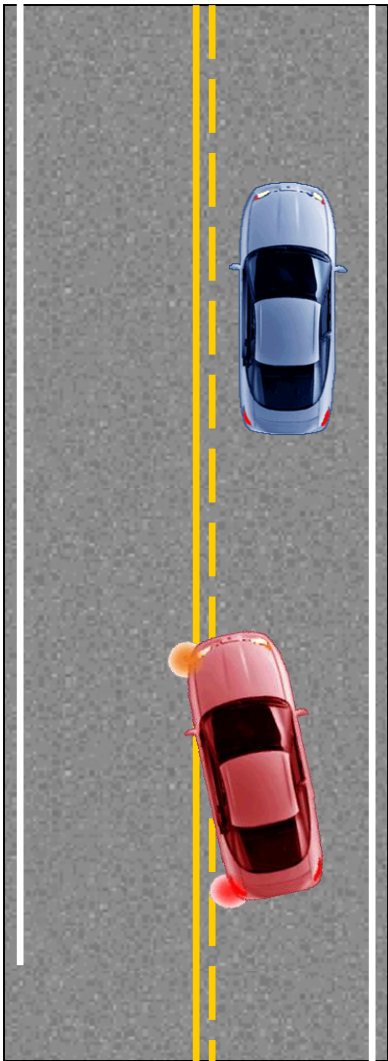
- ✓ **Orange signals work zones**
- ✓ **Proceed with extreme caution**
- ✓ ***Obey all signs and flaggers***
- ✓ **Drive at the posted speed**
- ✓ **Watch out for workers**
- ✓ **Watch out for slow moving vehicles and equipment**
- ✓ **Stay in your lane**
- ✓ **Report unsafe conditions**

Passing



Do you know the rules for:

- **Designated Lanes**
- **Two-Lane Roads**
- **Passing on the Right**
- **Mirror Blind Spot?**



For more information on passing, see **Module 5 Topic 3**

Passing

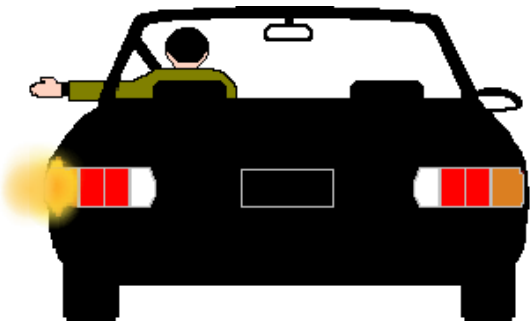
- Make certain the way is clear
- Give proper signal
- Avoid cutting in too quickly if you must return to your original lane

Passing

- When being passed
 - Do not increase speed
 - Move to the right of the lane as far as you safely can
 - Make it safe and easy for the passing driver

Turning

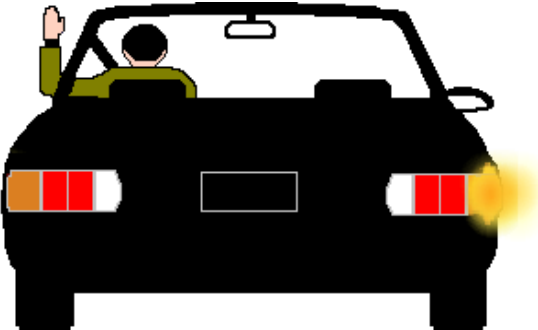
When you make a turn you must signal your intentions, whether using hand or vehicle signals, 100 feet or 4 seconds before turning.



Left Turn

Vehicle Signal — move the signal lever all the way down.

Hand Signal — extend your left hand and arm straight out of the driver's side window.



Right Turn

Vehicle Signal — move the signal lever all the way up.

Hand Signal — extend your left arm out the driver's side window and bend it at the elbow so that your left hand points upward at a 90 degree angle.

For more information on turning, see **Module 4 Topic 3**

Stopping, Standing, Parking

What Can You Tell Me About:

- Legal Prohibitions
- Disabilities
- Unattended Vehicle
- Parallel to Curb
- Hills
- Leaving
- Coasting



For more information on parking see **Module 4 Topic 5**

Parking

NO PARKING within:

- 15 ft of a fire hydrant
- 20 ft of an intersection
- 15 ft of the entrance to a fire/rescue squad station
- 500 ft of where fire trucks or equipment are answering an alarm/responding to an emergency
- 50 ft of a railroad crossing

Parking

- Downhill: turn wheels to curb
- Uphill (with curb)- turn wheels left- the back of the wheels to the curb
- Uphill (without curb) turn wheels to right

Speed

You Can Control Speed if You Understand:

- Speed and Distance
- 2-3 Seconds Interval
- 4 or More Second Interval
- Adjusting Speed

Speed



Speed Limits

- Urban Areas
- Rural Interstate
- Urban Interstate
- School Zones



**Maximum speed limit for passenger vehicles and motorcycles
(unless otherwise posted)**

Type of Highway or zone	Limit
Interstate highways in designated rural areas	70 MPH
Interstate highways in areas not designated as rural	55 MPH
Limited access and non-limited access highways	55 MPH
Secondary routes which include all public roads and streets not designated as part of the interstate or primary system	55 MPH
School, business and residential zones	25 MPH

You are required to travel 25 MPH in a school zone only when indicated by a sign or signal. Otherwise, maintain the posted speed.

You can receive a ticket for driving under the posted speed limit!

Headlights

What Do You Know About:

- Daytime Running Lights?
- When to Use Headlights?
- High Beam Headlights?
- When to Use Parking Lights?
- Emergency Lights?



Headlights

- You should dim your headlights when:
 - Within 500 ft of an approaching vehicle
 - Following closely (200 ft) behind another vehicle
 - Driving on lighted roads
 - Driving in fog, heavy rain, sleet, snow or dust
 - And you should reduce your speed!

Pulling Out of a Parking Space

- You need to check around your vehicle before you leave
- You need to signal when leaving a parallel parking spot
- You need to signal when leaving your driveway