Be Ready, Be Safe, Be Responsible

VI. DRIVING ENVIRONMENTS & THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

Lessons and Hints to Work With Your New Teen Driver

Residential Driving Environment

Part 6







Lessons and Hints to Work With Your New Teen Driver

 This resource is based on a behind the wheel program that is used by trained driver education teachers.

Purpose:

- to give adults supervising practice driving with a teen driver, an orderly, standard routine.
- To provide objectives and methods similar to those used by in-car driving instructors that may:
 - reduce stressful situations for adult and teen.
 - reduce risk by allowing the teen driver to gradually progress through skill levels and driving environments.

START SIMPLE

WORK SLOWLY

PRACTICE, REPEAT

Use the idea of:

- "Start Simple, Work Slowly, Practice, Repeat"
- Don't overwhelm the new driver (or yourself) with too much, too soon.

Because of their complex features, rural roads, highways or expressways are not good starting areas.

Start with simple tasks in simple areas and move to more complex areas as the new driver becomes more competent.

After your new driver has gotten more familiar with the vehicle and driving procedures in a safe, open area, the next step will be to introduce them into the Residential Driving Environment.

Driving in this area with it's characteristics (low speeds, sparse traffic, straight roads, etc.) is safer and allows for:

- Developing skills to reduce risk such as search habits, identifying a path of travel, avoiding hazards, lane position and space to the sides, and speed control and adjustments.
- Allows you (the mentor driver) to react quickly enough to student errors, and question the student to what they observe.



• TAKE BREAKS AS NEEDED

Lesson length usually shouldn't be more than 30 minutes. They can be lengthened as you and the student become more experienced.

During breaks:

 Talk about what the student has done well, and what needs to be improved.

- Have a set route.
- Instruct where you want to go, what you want done in plenty of time.
- Give directions in plenty of time.

Be Specific, repeat

Example-"Go to the STOP sign, at the sign turn right", "Go to 3rd street and turn left"

• PRACTICE LEGAL STOP, LEFT AND RIGHT TURNS FROM A STOP AND WHILE MOVING, RIGHT OF WAY, SIGN IDENTIFICATION, HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



DRIVING LESSONS

- STAY CALM IN HAZARD SITUATIONS-TAKE CONTROL
 - Guide steering with right hand to avoid collisions as needed.
 - Bump gear selector to neutral, pull hand brake if needed.



DRIVING LESSONS

Be aware of:

What the student driver is doing:

- Doing what you directed?
- Slowing and braking soon enough?
- Signaling and steering incorrect direction?

What they see and their reaction to:

- signs, signals,
- other users,
- roadway, space conditions.

What is happening ahead, to the side and behind you. Constant search, awareness, anticipation.

Lesson Objectives and Skill Sets

Objectives

- Entering and leaving flow of traffic
- Negotiating intersections
- Identifying traffic controls
- Using selective scanning techniques
- Negotiating turnabouts
- Parking on an uphill or downhill grade
- Interacting with other users

Skill Sets

- Lane change maneuver (entering and leaving traffic flow)
- Negotiation intersections
 - Straight
 - Stopping/moving
 - Single stop/double stop (blind intersection)
 - Two-way and one-way streets
 - Left Turn/Right Turn
 - Stopping/moving
 - Single stop/double stop (blind intersection)
 - Two-way and one-way streets
 - Negotiating a two-point turnabout on left and right side
 - Negotiating a three-point turnabout
 - Identifying and responding to one-way and two-way streets

Characteristics

- Low Speeds-
 - Maximum of 25 mph
 - Un-posted in PA is 25 but can be posted lower.
- Few traffic controls
 - Possibly Signs
 - STOP
 - Speed Limit, Warning
 - Lane markings
 - No center lines or edge lines
 - Possible crosswalks and stop lines
 - Possible curb markings



- Two way or one way streets
 - Vary in width
 - Alley ways
- Minimal traffic
 - Passenger vehicles
 - School Buses
 - Delivery, Recycling, Garbage
 - PEDESTRIANS
 - JOGGERS, WALKERS, CYCLISTS









Special Hazards With Pedestrians

- Children-unpredictable, unaware
- Pets-unpredictable, unaware
- **Elderly**-diminished reactions, abilities, &awareness
- Hearing impaired or blind
 - May Be A Warning Sign
 - Identify Blind Pedestrian
 - White cane, Guide Dog or both
 - Driver is REQUIRED TO YIELD TO BLIND PEDESTRIAN AT ALL TIMES





Sightlines vary. May be blocked by:

- Buildings, vehicles
- Trees, Shrubs, Hedges, Fences

BLIND INTERSECTIONS AND DRIVEWAYS

• EYES SCAN TO BLIND INTERSECTIONS

BROADEN YOUR SEARCH

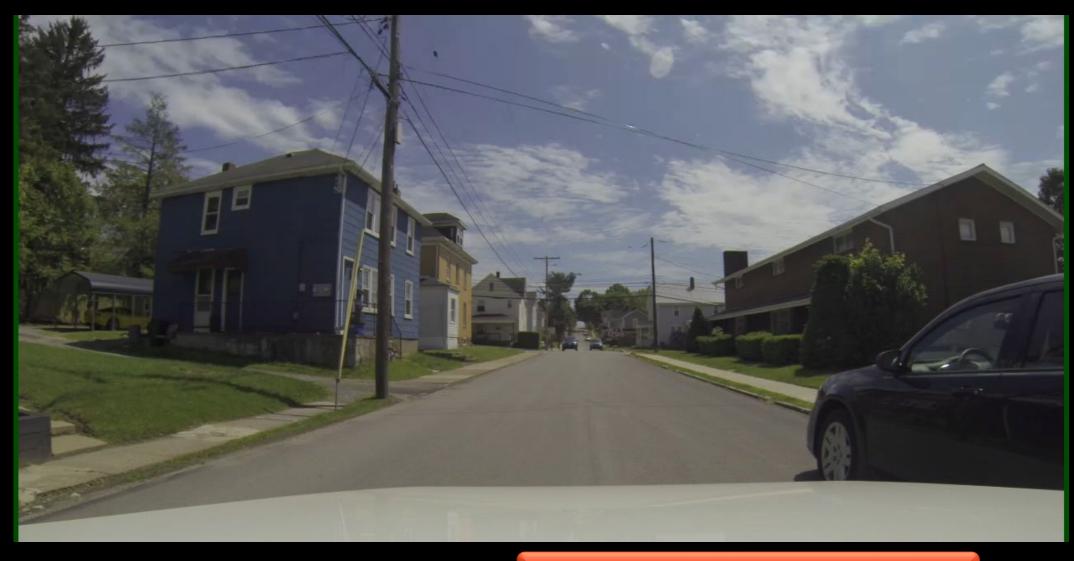
• SCAN THROUGH, OVER, UNDER, AROUND AND BETWEEN











NO PARKING

No-Parking Zones — There are many areas where you cannot park. Check for signs that may prohibit or limit parking. Some parking restrictions are indicated by colored curb markings. Do not park:

- in an intersection
- on a crosswalk or sidewalk,
- in a construction area if your vehicle will block traffic,
- within 30 ft. of a traffic signal, stop sign or yield
- within 15 ft. of a fire hydrant,
- within 50 ft. of a railroad crossing,
- more than 1 ft. from the curb,
- within 20 ft. of a fire station driveway on the same side of the street or within 75 ft. of a driveway on the other side of the street,
- blocking a driveway, alley, private road or area of the curb removed or lowered for access to the sidewalk.

NO PARKING

- on a bridge or overpass or in a tunnel or underpass,
- on the wrong side of the street,
- in a space marked for the handicapped, unless you have a handicap license plate, tag or sticker,
- on the road side of a parked vehicle (double parking),
- on railroad tracks, or
- wherever a sign says you cannot park.
- Other parking restrictions are indicated by curbs painted:
- White indicates that only short stops are permitted,
- Yellow indicates a loading zone or some other restriction.

Step 1: Inform driver of characteristics:

RESIDENTIAL ROUTE

Characteristics

- MINIMAL TRAFFIC
- LANE WIDTHS VARY
- POSTED SPEEDS— UP TO 25 MPH
- MINIMAL SIGNS AND MARKINGS
 POSSIBLY NO CENTER LANE MARKINGS
 STOP, FEW WARNING. CROSS WALKS
- INTERSECTIONS, DRIVEWAYS, ALLEY WAYS
 BLIND & OPEN VIEWS
- "RESIDENTIAL" ACTIVITIES
 =WALKING, JOGGING, CYCLISTS,
- CHILDREN, PETS

OBJECTIVES-ACTIVITIES/SKILLS PR

THE STUDENT WILL BE ABLE TO

- ENTER ROADWAY FROM CURB

 STRESS= REAR CHECK >SIGNAL >BLIND
- ADJUST TO CONDITIONS AND ACTIVITIES
- I.D. HAZARDS-AWARENESS & AVOIDANC

 MAKE SPEED & LANE POSITION ADJUS

 AVOID CONFLICTS

 STRESS = SEARCH TECHNIQUES
- IDENTIFY INTERSECTION TYPES AND SIGN
- IDENTIFY SIGNS AND CROSSWALKS
- I.D INTERSECTION TYPES

 UNCONTROLLED, 1-2-3-4-WAY STOP
- IDENTIFY STOPPING POINTS @ INTERSECTIONS
 IN FRONT OF: CROSSWALK, STOP LINE, SIDEWALK, EDGE OF ROAD
- COMPLETE /SMOOTH STOPS, 2ND STOPS AS NEEDED

Step 2: Inform driver of lesson objectives. Work with a few at a time as needed. Then move

on.

CROSS INTERSECTIONS &TURNS-

- LEFT & RIGHT TURNS

 MAKE MOVING & STATIONARY TURNS

 TIME TO AVOID CONFLICT

 RIGHT OF WAY

 SELECT GAP,

 CORRECT LANE ENTRY,

 ZERING TECHNIQUES (
- 2ND GLANCE, SCAN THROUGH TURN, MIRROR MOVING TO CURB OR SIDE OF STREET =SEARCH, SIGNAL, BLIND SPOT
- PARKING &SECURING
 - = PARKING BRAKE, SHIFT TO PARK, SHUT DOWN, SAFELY EXIT

REGULAR ROUTINE MIRROR USE:

WHEN SLOWING AND STOPPING AFTER ENTERING ROADWAY

- LESSON / RESIDENTIAL EXTRAS
- OBJECTIVES & SKILLS PRACTICE
- TURNABOUTS-
- STRESS SIMLICITY & SAFETY
- = EYES UP-SEARCH FOR TRAFFIC
- 3-POINT TURN
- U-TURN
- 2 POINT
- **EMERGENCY EXERCISES**
- ENGINE STALL & MOVING RESTART
- PROCEDURE
- BENEFITS OF CONTINUED FORWARD MOTION
- PROBLEMS OF STOPPING
- ACCELERATOR STICK/ UNINTENDED

ACCELERATION

- ABS BRAKING /EVASIVE STEERING
- COUNTERSTEER FOR REAR WHEEL TRACTION LOSS
- BRAKE FAILURE (MAY NOT BE ABLE TO DO W/ELECTRONIC
- Emergency brake)
- PARKING SKILLS
- PERPENDICULAR
- DIAGONAL
- UP-HILL/DOWN-HILL W/W/O CURB

Anticipated Problems

- Failing to check blind spots on lane changes
- Failing to check mirror(s) at least once per block
- Improper lane position for intersection maneuver from both two-way and oneway streets
- Failing to stop for pedestrian crosswalk
- Not coming to a complete stop when required
- Waiting to make a left turn with wheels turned
- Failing to use the "second glance" technique
- Failing to sight through turns
- Not following the radius of the curb on right turns
- Dry steering on turnabouts

• Eventually, you both will be ready to move on to the next driving environments.

NEXT: OPEN HIGHWAY DRIVING

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