



From One Second to the Next – The X Man

Discuss each of the following questions based on the video and what a new driver might say to excuse his/her actions or make a victim feel better in this type of circumstance.

1 What happened in this video?

2 How do you believe the injuries to X could have been avoided?

3 Who else was affected in this crash?

4 What are some of the risks of driving in neighborhoods that this video highlights?

5 X's sister says that she was walking across the street holding her brother's hand and then he was gone. How would you as a driver explain your texting to X's sister? How would you as an older brother or sister feel in the same situation?

6 X's mom talks about her memories of her son before the accident. As a texting driver, how would you explain your actions to X's mom? What explanations would your mom or dad find acceptable if you had been the victim of a similar crash?

Risks in Neighborhoods

Children

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response

Joggers

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response

Pet Walkers

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response

Cyclists

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response

School buses

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response

School Zones

Risk Posed	Safe and Legal Response



School Buses: Safe and Legal Driving

Warning to Drivers	Buses can be equipped with flashing lights, a stop sign, and a crossing arm.
Yellow Lights	Before a bus prepares to stop, its yellow lights will begin to flash.
Red Lights	When the bus actually stops, red lights will flash, stop sign will come out and extended arms will come out.
Where to Stop	A driver must stop at least 20 feet behind a school bus and at least 20 feet in front if there is no physical barrier between a driver and the school bus such as a grass median, raised concrete barrier, or wall between the driver and a stopped school bus with its red lights on.
When to Go	Drivers may not resume travel until vehicle resumes motion or the flashing red lights are deactivated
It's the Law	Stopping for a school bus with its red lights flashing is required by law. Failing to stop is currently punishable by a 3 point citation and a \$250 fine.
Cameras	While not uniform across the state, jurisdictions are implementing cameras on school buses, similar to red light and speed cameras.

Pedestrian Safety in Maryland

Motor vehicle crashes are a huge threat to public health. Over the past decade, the number of crashes reported on the nation's roadways has declined annually. However, motor vehicle crashes continue to be a leading cause of death in the United States.

Pedestrian Crashes Are Increasing	While other types of crash rates are dropping crashes with pedestrians are either holding steady or increasing
High Fatalities	Annually, Maryland drivers were involved in nearly 3,000 pedestrian crashes, more than 86 percent of which resulted in an injury or fatality. Pedestrian crashes account for 3% of the State's crashes, but close to 25% of statewide fatalities. One out of every four people killed in Maryland in a traffic-related fatality crash is a pedestrian.
Dangerous Areas	Metropolitan areas have the highest concentration of pedestrian-involved crashes.
Dangerous Seasons	Pedestrian-involved crashes are highest during the spring and fall seasons. Fatal pedestrian crashes increased the most between September and December.
Dangerous Times	Fridays, Saturdays, and evening hours are dangerous times for pedestrians. Fatal crashes also occurred most often on Fridays. Nearly half of all pedestrian crashes occurred between 3 p.m. and 10 p.m.; however, pedestrian crashes resulting in fatalities occurred most often during the mid- to late evening hours (6 p.m. – 11 p.m.).
Dangerous Ages	Teen and young adult drivers and pedestrians accounted for a large share of those involved in pedestrian crashes. Approximately 3 out of 10 pedestrian crashes in Maryland involved drivers ages 34 and younger. Pedestrians between the ages of 10 and 29 accounted for nearly 40 percent of those struck by vehicles; however, older pedestrians (ages 45–59) comprised over 30 percent of those involved in fatal crashes.
Dangerous Groups	Males are most often the victims and drivers in pedestrian-involved crashes. Males accounted for the greatest number of pedestrians involved in crashes. Nearly 70 percent of all pedestrian fatalities were male. Approximately half of all drivers involved in a pedestrian crash were male.



Maryland's Pedestrian Safety Laws For Drivers

Law	Description	Penalty
TR§21-502(a)2 Failure to stop for pedestrian in crosswalk	Driver of a vehicle shall come to a complete stop when a pedestrian crossing the roadway in a crosswalk is: (i) on the half of the roadway on which the vehicle is traveling or (ii) approaching from an adjacent lane on the other half of the roadway.	\$80 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-502(c) Passing a vehicle stopped for a pedestrian	It is unlawful for a driver to pass a vehicle that is stopped for a pedestrian either in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.	\$80 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-202(c, e) Failure to yield right-of-way when turning on green signal or green arrow	Vehicles facing a circular green signal, including any vehicle turning left or right, shall yield right-of-way to any pedestrian lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk.	\$90 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-202(h) Failure to stop at clearly marked stop line	Vehicles facing a steady circular red signal or red arrow signal shall stop at the near side of the intersection at a clearly marked stop line, or before entering the crosswalk.	\$140 or up to \$500.00. Two Points.
TR§21-202(k) Failure to yield to pedestrian before turn on red	Vehicles facing a red signal shall, after stopping, yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk	\$90 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-504(a, b, c) Failure to exercise due care to avoid hitting a pedestrian	The driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian, shall warn any pedestrian by sounding a horn, and shall exercise proper precaution on observing any confused or incapacitated pedestrians.	\$70 or up to \$500.00. One Point.
TR§21-801(h) Special dangers as to pedestrians	The driver of a vehicle shall drive at an appropriate, reduced speed when any special danger exists as to pedestrians.	\$90 or up to \$500.00. One Point.

Safety Tips for Drivers

Always come to a complete stop at stop signs and stop lights.

Always yield to pedestrians and stop for pedestrians in a crosswalk, even if it is not marked.

Pay attention. Slow down. Be especially attentive around school zones and in neighborhoods where children are active.

Avoid distractions while driving. Keep your eyes on the road and focus on getting where you need to go safely.

Keep your windshield and headlights clean for maximum visibility.

Maryland's Pedestrian Safety Laws For Pedestrians

Law	Description	Penalty
TR§21-202(l) Failure to obey red traffic signal	Pedestrian facing a steady red traffic signal alone may not enter the roadway.	\$80 or up to \$500.00
TR§21-203(c) Failure to obey pedestrian control signal	Pedestrian may not start to cross the roadway in the direction of a solid "don't walk" or "upraised hand" signal.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.
TR§21-503(a) Failure to yield right-of-way to vehicle	If a pedestrian crosses a roadway at any point other than in a marked crosswalk or in an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection, the pedestrian shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.
TR§21-503(c) Failure to cross at signalized intersection	Between adjacent intersections at which a traffic control signal is in operation, a pedestrian may cross only in a marked crosswalk.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.
TR§21-503(d) Crossing intersection diagonally	Pedestrian may not cross an intersection diagonally unless authorized by a traffic control device.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.
TR§21-506(a, b) Pedestrian unlawfully on roadway	Where a sidewalk is provided, a pedestrian may not walk along and on an adjacent roadway. Where no sidewalk is provided, a pedestrian may walk only on the left shoulder or on the left side of the roadway, facing traffic.	\$40 or up to \$500.00.

Safety Tips for Pedestrians

Walk smart. Be predictable when walking. Use sidewalks where provided and cross only at crosswalks. Stay off highways and restricted zones.
Pay attention and always look left, right, and left again before crossing the street.
Avoid distractions and the use of electronic devices while walking. Focus on getting to your destination safely.
Crosswalks and traffic lights don't stop cars! The WALK signal does not mean it is safe to cross. It only means it is your turn to cross. Check that traffic has come to a stop before crossing.
Always look both ways before stepping between stopped vehicles as they may block your view of moving traffic.
Wear brightly colored clothing to be easily seen day or night. At night, also wear reflective materials.
Walk only on the sidewalk. If there isn't a sidewalk nearby, walk on the side of the road facing traffic.
Stand a safe distance away from the roadway and traffic while waiting for a bus.
Remember to look left, right and left again before crossing the street.



“Close Call” Video

1 What could Chris have done differently at the start of the video?

2 What are some clues to look for that pedestrians may be present?

3 Who has the right-of-way when a pedestrian is crossing in a crosswalk?

4 Can you have a crosswalk with no painted lines on the road? What would it look like?

5 How long can a driver divert their attention from their intended travel path?

Cyclist Video

1 Who has the primary responsibility to watch out for whom on the road?

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2 How would a driver know if a cyclist is planning to:

Turn right?	
Turn left?	
Slow down?	

3 Where should cyclists be when on a road?

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4 Under what circumstances would a driver see a cyclist in a different place?

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5 When should a driver plan to give a cyclist more room in a lane?

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6 What is the best way for a driver to make a right turn when driving next to a bike lane or when there are cyclists around?

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7 What are some of the risks a driver might encounter when making a left turn across a bike lane?

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8 What are some additional hazards a driver might encounter when driving around cyclists?

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9 How could aggressive driving be a problem for drivers and cyclists?

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Turning Your Vehicle

Search	Evaluate	Execute
What's in front of you?	Have you come to a complete stop?	Begin to signal your intention to turn at least 100 feet ahead.
What's beside you?	Have you searched in all directions?	Start the process of searching and evaluating.
What's behind you?	Are there other unexpected factors that you need to evaluate?	Check your mirrors on both sides and in the back
Do you see any risk groups like children, animals or distracted pedestrians?	What is the speed and traffic pattern of roads around you?	Watch for other road users in the crosswalk or preparing to enter the crosswalk
Search the crosswalks	What's your time of day?	As you approach your turn, brake and slow down.
Make sure no one is about to step into the road without paying attention.	What are the road conditions?	Pick a line at the center of the intended path of travel and focus on that line.
Pay particular attention to any bicycles or motorcycles.	What kind of road are you driving on?	As you approach the corner, begin to turn the wheel slightly to the right using hand over hand steering to follow the travel path.
Look for other vehicles coming in multiple directions.	Are there other road users with you?	Shadow the brake.
Check your mirrors and your blind spot	How fast or slow is everyone else moving?	Once you have completed the turn, begin to accelerate slowly to return to the safe, legal speed.

Common Driver Errors While Turning

Approaching the turn hesitantly or indecisively.
Forgetting to use S.E.E.
Forgetting to signal at least 100 feet in advance.
Forgetting to stop at an intersection when required before turning.
Forgetting to take the turn slowly, shadowing the brake.
Straying over lane lines into other lanes when turning on a multiple lane road.
Failing to turn into the nearest lane.
Trying to back-up if you missed the turn.

Roundabouts – The Safer Way to Travel

Safer

Conflict points	Roundabouts have fewer conflict points in comparison to conventional intersections.
Lower speeds	They allow drivers more time to react and reduce crash severity.
Visibility	Since the central “round” area is flat, all vehicles have better visibility.
Pedestrians	Pedestrians do not have to look in multiple directions to cross.

The potential for high-severity conflicts is greatly reduced with roundabout use.



Multi-Lane Roundabouts

Turning right	Unless posted otherwise, use only the right-hand lane if there are multiple approach lanes. Use your right-turn signal.
Going straight ahead	Unless posted otherwise, you may use any lane to go through. Do not use any turn signals on approach.
Turning left or making a U-turn	Unless posted otherwise, use the left-hand lane if there are multiple approach lanes. Use your left-turn signal.



Roundabout Precautions

Yield	Traffic entering a roundabout always yields to traffic in it.
Large Vehicles	Do not overtake large vehicles like trucks or buses. Large vehicles may have to swing wide on the approach or within the roundabout.
Emergency Vehicles	Do not enter a roundabout when an emergency vehicle is approaching on another leg. This will allow traffic within the roundabout to clear in front of the emergency vehicle.

Potholes

Avoiding Potholes

Inspect tires	The tire is the most important cushion between a car and a pothole. Make sure tires have enough tread and are properly inflated by checking the sticker in the door frame or owner's manual.
Look ahead	Make a point of checking the road ahead for potholes. An alert driver may have time to avoid potholes, so it's important to stay focused on the road.
Keep it Clean	Have a clean windshield! Your field of vision is critical.
Observe traffic ahead of you	If other cars are swerving and stopping, it's because of a problem in the road.
Beware of puddles	What might look like a little surface water might have a nasty, deep and sharp-edged pothole lurking below.
Slow Down	Reduce your speed on roads prone to potholes. Slower hits generally involve less damage, a simple matter of physics.
Focus	Stay focused and pay attention to the amount of traffic in front, behind and alongside you. You might be able to avoid potholes but do not want to cause an accident while doing so.

Damage From Potholes

Tires	If your wheels ram into a pothole, your tire's sidewall can bulge. It needs to be fixed very soon.
Rims	Unless your car is equipped with older steel rims, they're likely aluminum-based. That means they're susceptible to dents.
Undercarriage	Hitting a pothole can dent or puncture the undercarriage of your vehicle. In other words, fluid leaks and wear leading to rust formation are just the beginning.
Suspension	Your control is compromised and you feel your car bottoming out or bouncing erratically. You may feel swaying, especially on turns. This indicates your suspension has taken a hit, and can negatively affect many parts including shocks, struts, ball joints, steering rack, bearings, seals and tie rods.

Unit 5 Review

1 What are some of the significant risk groups a driver encounters in neighborhoods?

2 When does a driver have to stop for a school bus?

3 How far does a driver need to be from a cyclist?

4 In a school zone, when might a driver need to stop?

5 What are some of the risks of a making a right turn?

6 What are some of the risks of making a left turn?

7 What are the appropriate steps to make a left turn or a right turn?

8 When a driver gets to a stop sign with no stop line, where does he/she need to stop?

9 What should a driver do when he/she gets to a speed bump?

10 How might a driver know if he/she is at risk of hitting a pothole?

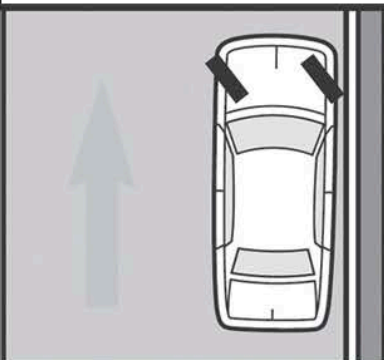
11 Describe the rules for entering and exiting a roundabout.

12 What do you think is the most risky aspect of driving in a neighborhood?

Parking On Hills

Parking on a Hill - Uphill

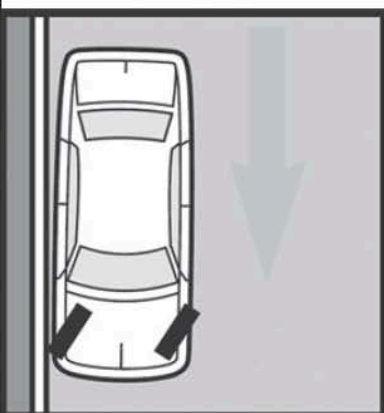
**Uphill with Curb
Turn Wheels from Curb**



When headed uphill at a curb, turn the front wheels away from the curb and let your vehicle roll backwards slowly until the rear part of the front wheel rests against the curb using it as a block.

Parking on a Hill - Downhill

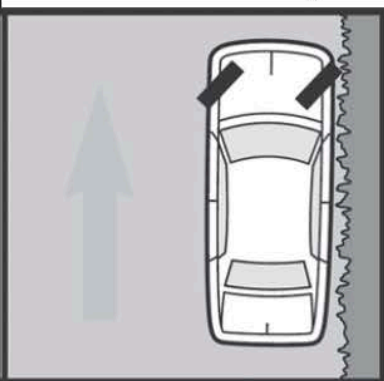
**Downhill with Curb
Turn Wheels to Curb**



When you stop your car headed downhill, turn your front wheels toward the curb. Let your tires roll forward slightly and rest against the curb, using it as a block.

Parking on a Hill Without a Curb

**Uphill or Downhill
without Curb
Turn Wheels to Right**



When parking on a street with no curb, uphill or downhill, your front wheels should be turned to the right, away from the street. If the brakes fail the car won't roll into the street.