



# NEVADA

## Beginning

## Driver

## Training Guide



October 2005

Inside Front Cover

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Print this document double-sided for maximum effectiveness of the content.





# Foreword

This logbook is intended to give parents the tools they need to teach their teenagers safe driving. Driver training in the classroom is important, but only instruction and hours of practice will make your son or daughter a good driver.

It is a simple fact that inexperienced drivers of any age are much more likely to be involved in crashes and receive traffic citations. Teenagers are also more likely to engage in risky behaviors behind the wheel.

This combination is deadly. In Nevada, drivers age 15 to 20 account for slightly over six percent of all licensed drivers, but this same group represents nearly 19 percent of motor vehicle fatalities. Nationally, motor vehicle crashes are the number one cause of death for teenagers.

Regardless of age, the first six months are especially critical driving periods for all new drivers. Nevada has implemented new laws designed to minimize specific risks that are major factors in crashes and fatalities. Our goal is to substantially reduce the number of teenage fatalities on Nevada roadways.

## Nevada Teen Driving Laws

### Instruction Permit

- To obtain an instruction permit, the driver must be 15½ years old, present proper proof of identity and pass the vision and knowledge tests.
- A parent or guardian must accept financial responsibility and sign a statement to that effect.
- A licensed driver, 21 years of age or older with at least one year of driving experience, must be seated next to the new driver at all times while driving.

### Driver's License

To obtain a driver's license, any new driver under age 18 must:

- Complete a 30-hour driver's education course (minimum enrollment age is 15)\*
- Complete 50 hours of behind the wheel experience including 10 hours in darkness
- Keep a log of the dates and times of this experience on the official DMV Beginning Driver Experience Log (Form DLD-130)
- Be 16 years of age
- Hold the Instruction Permit for a minimum of six months
- Have no at-fault accidents, moving violation convictions or any type of drug or alcohol conviction within six months
- Submit the driver's education Certificate of Completion and Beginning Driver Experience Log
- Pass the driving skills test

\*Teens in rural areas where a driver education course is not offered within 30 miles of their residence may substitute an additional 50 hours of experience for the course.

### Driving Restrictions

The following restrictions apply after a driver under age 18 has received a full license:

- The driver may not transport passengers under age 18, except immediate family members, for the first 90 days.
- The driver may not drive between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. unless they are traveling to or from a scheduled event such as work or a school event. This curfew applies to all drivers under 18 until they turn 18.
- The parent or guardian who accepted financial responsibility for the new driver may cancel the instruction permit or license at any time. The underage driver is required by law to surrender the license to the DMV.

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# General Tips And Practices

Parents should adhere to these rules to help make the behind-the-wheel training as effective as possible.

1. Set a good example whenever you drive. Obey all traffic laws and drive courteously. Set high training standards. At the beginning of each lesson, make sure the new driver understands the objectives of the lesson and review the last lesson.
2. Be calm and patient, but alert at all times.
3. Sit so your left hand can be placed on the steering wheel to help guide the new driver if necessary.
4. Read the traffic environment ahead, to the sides and behind while observing the new driver's behavior.
5. When giving directions, first direct where, then state the action to take [i.e. At the second intersection, turn left].
6. Give directions to turn at least one block before the turn, and always check mirrors before giving directions.
7. Avoid the use of terms with possible double meanings [i.e. Instead of "right" in response to a question, say "that's correct"].
8. Demonstrate what and how to do something to save time.
9. For each new maneuver, guide the new driver through two or three practice trials, then allow practice without specific assistance or direction.
10. If a mistake is made, repeat the maneuver while talking the new driver, step by step, through the process.
11. If a mistake can be allowed without undue risk, permit the new driver to learn from a mistake.
12. If a lengthy discussion or explanation is needed, move to a safe place to stop and park the vehicle.
13. Never allow a new driver to drive into a dangerous situation. Take control or give specific direction.
14. Involve the new driver in the evaluation of his/her performance. It is recommended that you use the check sheets that accompany each lesson.
15. Remember, learning demands patience, understanding and mutual respect.

## Choosing the Right Car

Choose a mid- or full-size car with an automatic transmission. Avoid small cars, if possible, as these do not afford as much protection in a crash. Sports cars and muscle cars can encourage speeding.

Beginning drivers should not be overwhelmed by their vehicle. New drivers make many common mistakes while learning, many of which are outlined in this manual. Mistakes in areas such as steering and braking are only magnified in a vehicle that is too large, too powerful or has large blind spots.

# How to Use This Book

This manual is *not* a substitute for the Nevada Driver's Handbook. It does not contain all of the information needed to qualify your teen for a license. Rather, this book is meant as a practical guide for training beginning drivers who already have an instruction permit.

Pages 10 to 21 contain lists of specific skills your teen should practice and master before he or she is ready to obtain a full driver license. Each skill contains a list of the specific steps necessary to accomplish the task safely. These steps can be used as specific verbal instructions to the new driver.

Each skill is also referenced to a page in the manual that contains more-detailed instructions, illustrations, general tips and specific Nevada laws.



The skills are divided into four levels of practice sessions:

Level I - The Basics

Level II - Driving in Traffic

Level III - Freeway and Highway Driving

Level IV - Night and Adverse Conditions

Teens should master each level before proceeding to the next one. To help track progress, the lists of steps under skill have spaces to place check marks as the new driver practices each skill and step over multiple sessions. Checking off the steps as instructed on each page will give you a quick visual reference to know where your new driver has mastered skills and where he or she might need more practice.

You may not have the opportunity to practice all of the skills listed. Many Nevada cities do not have roundabouts, for example, and you should not drive in extremely bad weather. In these cases, simply review the procedures multiple times until your teen is comfortable with the material.

*Never* place yourself or other drivers in dangerous situations. Do not attempt to practice a skill unless you and your teen are comfortable that it can be completed safely.

## Plan Your Lesson and Pre-Drive Your Route

Ideally, practice driving sessions should last about one hour. Go through the skills list and decide the skills you wish to work on. Plan a route that will help you accomplish the goals. It is very helpful to pre-drive the route with your teen in the passenger seat.

Many parents find that having their teen drive while running errands in their home neighborhood is a good practical approach to training as well. You should, however, combine short trips with some longer lessons so the beginning driver practices in a variety of road and traffic conditions.

## Experience Log

The Beginning Driver Experience Log found in the front of this manual must be completed and submitted to the Department of Motor Vehicles at the time the teen driver applies for a full license.

Simply note the dates and times of the experience and keep a tally of the minutes. Additional sheets are located in the back of this manual and may also be downloaded from the internet at [www.dmvnv.com](http://www.dmvnv.com).

Time spent behind the wheel with a professional driving instructor does count toward the required experience. Be sure to log the time as the course is completed.

# Level I –The Basics

Level I lessons should be completed in a large parking lot or other area with no traffic.

## Instructions

Place an **S** in the space when performed correctly and in proper sequence.

Place an **O** in the space when a step is omitted.

Place an **X** in the space when a step is out of sequence.

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## Getting Ready to Drive — — — — — 22

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks around outside of vehicle
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Unlocks door and enters car
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Places key in ignition and locks doors
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies all of vehicle control devices, switches and gauges
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Adjusts seat, steering wheel column
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Adjusts inside and outside mirrors
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Fastens and adjusts safety belts
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Adjusts head restraint

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## Starting the Engine — — — — — 22

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Parking brake on, selector lever to park, foot on brake
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Ignition switch on, checks dash lights and gauges
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns ignition switch to start
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns low beam headlights on
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Allows engine to slow idle, rechecks gauges

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## Backing — — — — — 23

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Practice backing straight first, then do turns while backing until the student is comfortable in maneuvering the vehicle.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Foot on brake, shifts to reverse
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Left hand grasps wheel at 12 o'clock
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks over right shoulder with right arm over back of seat
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Searches through rear window
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Uses idle speed or accelerates smoothly, speed slow
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns the wheel to the right to back to the right; turns to left to back to the left
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks to rear until stop is completed

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## Moving Forward — — — — — 23

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Foot on brake, gear selector to drive, releases parking brake
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks for safe path, identifies reference point
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks for traffic, signals intention to enter traffic if parked.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ If safe, pivots foot to accelerator, presses gently
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Uses appropriate steering method, steers toward reference point

# Level I – The Basics

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## Stopping ————— 23

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks for traffic behind and in all directions, signals if parking
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Releases accelerator, pivots foot to brake pedal
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Presses brake pedal firmly for smooth stop
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops behind stop bar, cross walk or road edge as appropriate
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops within 18 inches of curb if parking

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## Stop Signs and Limit Line ————— 23

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Comes to a complete stop two feet before the sign or the limit line
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks left and right for traffic
3. \_\_\_\_\_ If view is obstructed, pulls forward and comes to another complete stop
4. \_\_\_\_\_ If a 4-way stop, yields to vehicle which arrived first
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Yields to vehicles on the right if arrived simultaneously
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Proceeds after checking in all directions again
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Remains prepared to yield to vehicles going out of turn

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## Steering Methods ————— 24

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Learns Push-Pull method
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Learns Hand-over-Hand method
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Reverses movements to come out of a turn  
(Counter steer - do not let the steering wheel slip through the fingers)

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## Turns ————— 25

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals at least 100 feet in advance, checks traffic in all directions
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks through turn to farthest point
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Uses appropriate steering method and counter steers
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Enters nearest lane
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates smoothly to appropriate speed, checks that turn signal is off
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Travels at least 150 feet before changing lanes

# Level I –The Basics

Nevada law allows motorists to park within 18 inches of the curb. You should, however, learn to park much closer than this, particularly if you are parking on streets with traffic.

## Instructions

Place an **S** in the space when performed correctly and in proper sequence.

Place an **O** in the space when a step is omitted.

Place an **X** in the space when a step is out of sequence.

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### Parking at a Curb/Securing the Vehicle — — — — — 26

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Chooses an available and appropriate space, signals 100 feet in advance
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Slows and steers smoothly into space 18 inches or less from curb
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Places selector lever in park, parking brake on, headlights off
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns off engine and removes key
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks traffic, exits vehicle, locks doors

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### Parking on a Hill — — — — — 26

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Chooses an available and appropriate space, signals 100 feet in advance
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Slows and steers smoothly into space 18 inches or less from curb
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns the steering wheel sharply in the proper direction while slowly moving forward.
  - Turn wheels right if parking downhill or uphill without a curb.
  - Turn wheels left if parking uphill with a curb.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops when tire touches the curb or reaches the side of the road
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Secures the vehicle

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### Entering an Angle Parking Space — — — — — 27

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies space in which to park
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Positions vehicle far from space, signals intentions
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Moves forward until vehicle reaches the near side of the space
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns left or right as appropriate while looking in the middle of the space
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Centers vehicle in the parking space
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Moves forward to front of parking space, stops, and secures vehicle

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### Exiting an Angle Parking Space — — — — — 27

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Foot on brake, starts engine, shifts to reverse
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks for traffic in all directions, looks through rear window
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Backs until you can see in the direction you will turn
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns wheels and continues backing slowly
5. \_\_\_\_\_ When clear, stops, shifts to drive, steers in direction of travel

# Level 1 – The Basics

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## Entering a Perpendicular Parking Space — — — — — 27

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies space in which to park
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Positions vehicle far from space, signals intentions
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Moves forward until outside mirror is even with the first line of the space
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns left or right as appropriate while looking in the middle of space
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Centers vehicle in the parking space
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Moves forward to front of parking space, stops, and secures vehicle

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## Exiting a Perpendicular Parking Space — — — — — 27

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Foot on brake, starts engine, shifts to reverse
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks for traffic in all directions, then looks through rear window
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Backs straight slowly until windshield is even with rear bumpers
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns steering wheel in the direction of the turn
5. \_\_\_\_\_ When clear, stops, shifts to drive, steers in direction of travel

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## Entering a Parallel Parking Space — — — — — 28

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals intentions, checks traffic to the rear
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Positions vehicle parallel to the vehicle you are parking behind with the front seats in line and 2 feet between vehicles
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Shifts to reverse, checks traffic, looks in direction of intended move
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Backs slowly and turns wheel in appropriate direction, continues until driver is in line with rear bumper of vehicle you are parking behind
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Backs slowly, turns wheels straight, continues until corner of front bumper is in line with rear bumper of the vehicle ahead
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks to rear while backing slowly, turns wheel rapidly in appropriate direction, stops before touching bumper of the vehicle to the rear
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Shifts to drive, adjusts vehicle in parking space, stops and secures

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## Exiting a Parallel Parking Space — — — — — 28

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Foot on brake, shifts to reverse, backs close to the vehicle behind
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals, checks for safe gap in traffic (8-9 seconds)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Shifts to drive and moves forward, steering toward traffic lane
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks front bumper for clearance of rear of vehicle parked in front
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Straightens wheels and moves forward until center door post is in line with back bumper of parked car
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Completes entry into traffic lane

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## Parking on Highways and Freeways — — — — — 28

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Do not practice in high-traffic areas. Do not stop on a freeway except in an emergency.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Leaves enough space for other vehicles to pass safely
2. \_\_\_\_\_ All four wheels off the pavement; vehicle visible from 200 feet away
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Uses 4-way flashers or parking lights as appropriate

# Level II – Driving in Traffic

Initial Level II lessons should be conducted on residential streets with little or no traffic at a maximum speed of 25 mph. Later sessions should be conducted on arterials with light traffic at speeds of no more than 45 mph.

## Instructions

Place an **S** in the space when performed correctly and in proper sequence.

Place an **O** in the space when a step is omitted.

Place an **X** in the space when a step is out of sequence.

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## Following Distance and Counting Seconds — — — — — 30

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The new driver should practice these skills from the passenger seat *before* actually taking the wheel. It may also be helpful to begin judging whether you would stop or proceed for a yellow signal.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Notes when the vehicle ahead passes a fixed point ahead such as a light pole
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Begins counting—“one thousand and one...”
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Notes whether own vehicle passes the fixed point within 4 seconds
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Maintains 4 second following distance (2 seconds is *not* recommended)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Increases following distance to 5 seconds at speeds above 40 mph
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Drops back if other traffic enters the cushion
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Understands stopping distance and adjusts following distance for fatigue, bad weather, etc. Gives extra space to large commercial vehicles (see page 31)

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## Visual Search Skills — — — — — 30

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Searches 20 to 30 seconds ahead for traffic conditions
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies “escape paths” to the left and right 12 to 15 seconds ahead
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies stopping zone 4 – 8 seconds ahead
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Maintains 4 second following distance
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks to rear prior to slowing

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## Entering Traffic from Curb Side — — — — — 32

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks traffic to rear, sides and front
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals, check mirrors and blind spots, identifies half-block gap
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks ahead along projected path of travel
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates smoothly, steers into proper lane
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Cancels signal, searches at least 12 seconds (2 blocks) ahead
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates to speed of traffic flow. Travels between the speed limit and 5 mph below the limit

# Level II – Driving in Traffic

## Entering Traffic from a Parking Lot or Intersection — — — — — 32

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops with signal on, checks all directions
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Selects gap on left of at least a half block (6 to 8 seconds)  
Selects 7 to 9 second gap on opposite side of street if turning left
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks ahead along projected path of travel
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates smoothly, steers into proper lane
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Cancels signal, searches ahead
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates to appropriate speed

## Driving through Intersections — — — — — 32

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Searches in all directions for traffic controls, pedestrians, etc.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Searches ahead to ensure intersection is not blocked
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks following traffic (rear-end collisions are the most common type)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Prepares to brake 100 feet in advance. Takes foot off the accelerator in most conditions.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks left 100 feet from intersection, looks right 50 feet away.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks left when entering, straight ahead, then right  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the way through.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates through if safe.

## Turning at Intersections — — — — — 33

Reinforce the turning lessons from Level I (page 25):

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks following traffic, signals and slows down at least 100 feet prior
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Scans all directions for traffic, pedestrians and bicycles
3. \_\_\_\_\_ If stopping, stops behind the stop sign, limit line or crosswalk as appropriate. Leaves wheels straight
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Proceeds when safe, turns into closest lane
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates smoothly and travels at least 150 feet before any lane change.

## Using Multiple Turn Lanes at an Intersection — — — — — 33

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies which lane will be used as soon as possible
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals at 100 feet and completes lane change safely
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks for traffic control devices, traffic, pedestrians, etc.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops if required, ensures turn signal remains on
5. \_\_\_\_\_ When legal and safe to proceed, checks for pedestrians and other traffic
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Steers into corresponding lane

# Level II – Driving in Traffic

## Right Turn on Red ————— 33

If it is not clear or safe to complete this maneuver, *you do not have to do it*. Wait for a green light.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Comes to a complete stop behind limit line. Leaves wheels straight
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Notes the speed limit of the other street (Traffic may be speeding.)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Scans all directions with a visibility of two blocks
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks to right and in right blind spot for pedestrians and bicyclists.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks to left to judge oncoming traffic for time and space to complete the turn
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Proceeds when safe, turns into closest lane
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates smoothly and travels at least 150 feet before lane change

## School Zones and Buses ————— 33

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops for any school bus displaying flashing red signals.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Does *not* stop if bus is on opposite side of *divided* highway
3. \_\_\_\_\_ When approaching a school zone, notes whether signals or posted times require slower speed
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Slows to the posted speed *before* entering the school zone and maintains that speed until after the end
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Yields to children in crosswalks and obeys crossing guard
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Waits for all persons, including any guard, to completely clear the crosswalk before proceeding

## Changing Lanes ————— 34

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks traffic ahead, behind and to the sides
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Maintains 4 second following distance
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Identifies 4 to 5 second gap in traffic
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals at 100 feet in advance
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks rearview mirror, then outside mirror, then traffic ahead
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks blind spot by looking over the shoulder.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Adjusts speed and steers smoothly into lane
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Cancels turn signal

## Using a Shared Left Turn Lane ————— 34

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks shared left turn lane for vehicles ahead
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals left turn 100 feet before merge, checks mirrors
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks left blind spot by looking over shoulder
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Merges smoothly no more than 200 feet before turn, slows down
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops, if necessary, leaving wheels straight
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Completes turn in a safe gap in oncoming traffic

When turning left from a side street and crossing a shared left turn lane, you may travel no more than 50 feet in the center turn lane before merging into traffic.

# Level II – Driving in Traffic

## Basic U-Turn ————— 35

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Scans ahead for an intersection or appropriate area. Ensures U-turn is legal and street is wide enough
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals, merges into proper lane, slows down and stops if necessary
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Scans to the left for street width, parked vehicles, etc.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks for oncoming traffic and traffic in all directions
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Releases brake, uses idle speed or very light acceleration at the same time as turning the steering wheel as far as it will go
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Coasts through the turn. Presses the accelerator lightly as needed
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Steers smoothly into travel lane and accelerates

## U-Turn Using an Alley or Driveway on the Right ————— 35

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals right turn, checks traffic to the rear and sides
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops just beyond alley or driveway, shifts to reverse
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks traffic to sides and rear of vehicle
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Backs slowly until rear bumper reaches near edge of driveway
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Turns steering to the right as backing continues
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Straightens wheels as vehicle centers in driveway
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops as vehicle clears edge of road
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals left turn, shifts to drive, checks traffic in both directions
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Completes left turn smoothly when safe

## U-Turn Using an Alley or Driveway on the Left ————— 35

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Selects a driveway with good field of view
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals left turn, checks mirrors, slow downs, stops if necessary
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Enters driveway (to the right side on wide driveways)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops as rear of vehicle clears curb, rechecks for traffic
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals a right turn, shifts to reverse and checks traffic in all directions
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Moves back slowly while turning wheels to the right
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Straightens wheels as vehicle centers in nearest lane
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops and shifts to drive
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Moves forward smoothly, canceling right signal if necessary

## Roundabouts ————— 36

1. \_\_\_\_\_ If multiple lanes, chooses and merges into entry lane well in advance (right lane to turn right, either lane to go straight, left lane for any other)
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Slows down and prepares to stop at Yield sign
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Scans for traffic inside and for pedestrians and bicyclists
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops if necessary, enters to the right when safe
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Drives counterclockwise with no stop or lane change
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Yields to traffic exiting from the inside (left) lane
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals right before exiting. Checks right blind spot if using inside lane
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Continues around if exit is missed or exiting would be unsafe

# Level III – Freeway and Highway

## Instructions

Place an **S** in the space when performed correctly and in proper sequence.

Place an **O** in the space when a step is omitted.

Place an **X** in the space when a step is out of sequence.

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### Entering a Freeway — — — — — 38

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Scans well ahead for location of on ramp and merges into correct lane
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Yields or stops for signs, signals, on ramp traffic or entry meters
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Scans traffic on ramp and on freeway, identifies an opening in traffic on the freeway
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates to match freeway speed and to position vehicle to merge into an opening in traffic
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Yields to traffic on the freeway if necessary
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Cancels turn signal

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### Driving on a Freeway — — — — — 39

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Stays alert and avoids distractions
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Stays with the flow of traffic as much as possible up to the speed limit
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Maintains a longer following distance of 5 seconds
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals at least 300 feet before lane changes or exiting
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks blind spot when changing lanes. Allows other vehicles adequate following distance
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Allows enough space for entering traffic or merges to the left

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### Exiting a Freeway — — — — — 39

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Scans well ahead for proper exit lane and ramp
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals at least 300 feet ahead of any lane change or exit
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks right rear blind spot before merging into exit lane (if an exit lane is provided)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Maintains freeway speed until reaching the deceleration lane (marked by the solid white line)
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Reduces speed to the limit posted for the exit ramp
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Cancels signal
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals, adjusts speed and position for stopping and turn.

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### Negotiating Curves — — — — — 39

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Notes speed limit for curve, if any. Looks ahead through the curve
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Eases off accelerator and reduces speed *before* the curve
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Does not brake *during* the curve
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Maintains the vehicle path in the center of the lane as much as possible
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Accelerates slightly to hold the vehicle on line through the curve

# Level III – Freeway and Highway

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## Driving on an Open Highway — — — — — 40

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Conducts visual search in all directions and at least 20 to 30 seconds ahead
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Scans the sides of the road, in particular, for intersections, pedestrians, bicyclists and animals.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Maintains following distance of five seconds or longer.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Obeys speed limits posted for curves.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals 300 feet or more in advance of a lane change, pass or exit

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## Passing — — — — — 40

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Obeys lane markings and posted No Passing zones
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks for oncoming vehicles and vehicles at intersections, pedestrians, bicyclists and animals
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks mirrors and over the shoulder for passing vehicles
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals intentions when safe and at least 300 feet in advance
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Initiates pass at least two seconds behind vehicle
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Steers smoothly into passing lane
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Maintains or adjusts speed as necessary, searches highway ahead, checks mirrors
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Does not allow vehicle to drift toward vehicle being passed
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Continues pass until *complete front* of passed vehicle is visible in rear view mirror
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals intention to return to lane, steers smoothly into lane and adjusts speed as appropriate

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## Being Passed — — — — — 40

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Keeps to right side of lane
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Maintains speed or slows as appropriate
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Does not accelerate

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## Passing on the Right — — — — — 40

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- Passing on the right using shoulders, bicycle lanes or driving off the pavement is illegal.
1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ensures there is a complete travel lane available
  2. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals well in advance to ensure other driver is aware of the pass
  3. \_\_\_\_\_ Continues pass until *complete front* of passed vehicle is visible in rear view mirror
  4. \_\_\_\_\_ Signals intention to return to lane, steers smoothly into lane and adjusts speed as appropriate

# Level IV – Night and Adverse Conditions

Driving in adverse conditions and practicing emergency procedures in traffic can put yourself and other drivers at unnecessary risk. Do not drive in extremely bad weather. Stay in areas with little or no traffic.

## Instructions

Place an **S** in the space when performed correctly and in proper sequence.

Place an **O** in the space when a step is omitted.

Place an **X** in the space when a step is out of sequence.

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## Night Driving \_\_\_\_\_ 41

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Checks and cleans windshield and lights; does not wear sunglasses
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Sets rearview mirror to night, dims instrument panel and keeps dome light off.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Avoids looking into oncoming high-beam headlights. Looks to right while avoiding drift.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Looks up the middle of the lane and uses road edge or center line as a guide while avoiding drift.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Increases following distance and cushion around vehicle.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Searches especially for motorcycles, bicyclists and pedestrians
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Uses high beams in open country. Uses low beams within 500 feet of oncoming traffic or 300 behind another vehicle.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Does not “overdrive” headlights on unlit roads. Maintain speed to be able to stop within the range of the headlights.

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## ABS Brakes \_\_\_\_\_ 42

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Notes whether vehicle has anti-lock brakes (look for dashboard light)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Learns to pump non-ABS brakes in potential skid conditions
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Learns to always apply steady pressure with ABS

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## Rain, Snow and Ice \_\_\_\_\_ 42

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ensures all vehicle windows are completely clear of snow and ice
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Allows extra driving time, plans route to avoid roadways that are potentially flooded, snow-packed or icy. Avoids steep hills
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Uses headlights and, as necessary, wipers and defroster
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Applies accelerator, brakes and steering smoothly and gradually
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Gets the “feel” of the roadway by gently testing the brakes.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Slows down to a “reasonable and proper” speed for the conditions
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Increases following distance
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Slows down more when approaching intersections and curves
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Begins braking much sooner when approaching a stop or slow traffic
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Pumps brakes if necessary on non-ABS vehicles
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Shifts to lower gear on steep hills

# Level IV – Adverse Conditions

Procedures involving emergency vehicles, law enforcement stops and traffic accidents cannot be planned or practiced. The beginning driver should, however, review and know the procedures.

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## Emergency Vehicles ————— 43

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When an emergency vehicle approaches:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Pulls to the right immediately, clears any intersection and stops

When approaching a stopped emergency vehicle:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Decreases speed to reasonable and proper speed below the posted limit
2. \_\_\_\_\_ If possible, moves to a lane not adjacent to the emergency vehicle
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Proceeds with caution and remains prepared to stop
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Obey directions of any law enforcement officer

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## Law Enforcement Stops ————— 43

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops vehicle out of travel lane if possible
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Stays in vehicle, turns on dome light at night
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Keeps hands in plain view on steering wheel
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Waits for officer to request license, registration and insurance
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Obeys all lawful orders and does not argue

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## Crash Procedures ————— 43

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ Stops and parks vehicle with minimal obstruction to traffic
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Remains at the scene
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Renders assistance to any injured party
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Gives others involved name, address, license, registration and insurance information
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Leaves a note if accident involves unattended property
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Reports the accident to law enforcement if necessary
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Files an SR-1 Accident Report Form if necessary

# Getting Ready to Drive

1. Check around the outside of the vehicle. Look for small children, pets and any other sort of obstruction. Check the condition of the vehicle [windows, lights, body damage, condition of the tires and fluid leaks.]
2. Enter the vehicle, place the key in the ignition and lock the doors.
3. Identify the location and purpose of *all* switches, gauges, and pedals. Know the location of the following controls even if you are not planning to use them at the moment:
  - Horn
  - Turn Signals
  - 4-Way Flashers
  - Headlights
  - Windshield Wiper Switch
  - Parking Brake and Release Lever
  - Air Conditioner/Heater/Defroster
4. Adjust the seat and, if equipped, the steering column. Your body should be about 10 inches back from the steering wheel with or without an air bag. Your foot should be able to pivot smoothly from accelerator to brake while the heel is kept on the floor. The top of the steering wheel should be no higher than the top of the shoulders.
5. Adjust seat head restraints to a level even with the back of the head.
6. Adjust the inside mirror so that it frames the rear window.
7. Outside mirrors should be adjusted to reduce blind spots and provide maximum visibility. Seated in an upright position, you should lean your head to the left about five inches and adjust the left mirror so that the rear fender is just visible on the right edge of the mirror about a half inch up from the bottom. To adjust the right mirror, lean your head to the right about five inches, and adjust the mirror so that the rear fender is just visible on the left edge of the mirror about a half inch up from the bottom. When seated in an upright position, you will not see the sides of the vehicle in the mirrors.
8. Fasten and adjust safety belts. Make sure passenger is properly belted. Lap belts should be positioned firmly across your hips while the shoulder belt is firmly across your shoulder.



## Starting the Engine

1. Place foot on brake pedal and ensure gear selector is in Park or Neutral.
2. Turn Ignition switch to on, check dash lights and instruments (ABS, air bags, fuel level, etc.) and start the engine.
3. Turn on low-beam headlights, particularly at night or in bad weather. Your vehicle is visible at twice the distance with your headlights on.

# Backing, Moving Forward and Stopping

Level 1

## Backing

Common mistakes committed by new drivers when backing are moving too fast, providing too much steering input and turning the steering wheel in the wrong direction.

1. With foot on brake, move gear selector lever to “R” [reverse].
2. Grasp steering wheel at 12 o’clock with left hand.
3. Turn to the right and place right arm over the back of the seat.
4. Look over your shoulder through rear window.
5. Use idle speed or accelerate gently and smoothly, keeping speed slow.
6. Turn the wheel to the right to back to the right; turn to left to back to the left.
7. Continue looking to the rear until coming to a complete stop.



## Moving Forward

1. With foot on brake, move gear selector lever to “D” [drive].
2. Check forward for safe path.
3. Check for traffic to the sides and behind.
4. Signal if pulling away from a curb.
5. If safe, pivot foot to accelerator and press gently.
6. Look at least one block ahead and steer toward a reference point.

## Stopping

1. Check mirrors for traffic.  
(There are more than 22,000 rear-end collisions reported in Nevada each year, by far the most common type of crash.)
2. If moving to curb, check over the right shoulder and signal intention.
3. Release accelerator, pivot foot to brake pedal.
4. Press brake pedal with a steady pressure for a smooth stop.
5. If stopping at stop sign or traffic signal light, stop two feet behind the sign, limit line or crosswalk as appropriate.
6. If stopping at a curb, move to within 18 inches of curb.

## Stop Signs and Limit Line

### 2-Way Stops

1. Come to a complete stop two feet before either the stop sign or the limit line, whichever comes first.
2. Look left and right for traffic.
3. If you can not see traffic, pull up carefully, come to a complete stop again.
4. Check again in all directions for traffic, pedestrians and bicycles before proceeding.

### 4-Way Stops

1. Come to a complete stop two feet before either the stop sign or the limit line whichever comes first.
2. Look left and right for traffic.
3. The vehicle which arrives at the intersection first goes first.
4. The vehicle to the right goes next.
5. When vehicles arrive simultaneously, the vehicle on the right goes first.
6. Be prepared to yield the right of way to any vehicle that goes out of turn.

# Steering Methods

Most modern driving courses teach students to place their hands at 7/9 o'clock and 3/5 o'clock on the steering wheel, rather than 10 and 2.

Do not teach the student to let the steering wheel slip through his or her fingers. The driver should reverse the hand and arm movements made during the turn when coming out of a turn. This "counter-steering" makes for smooth turns and will also help in skids and driving on snow and ice.



Overall, there are two generally accepted steering methods: Push-Pull and Hand-over-Hand.

## Push-Pull

The following method is recommended because it slows down your turning movements making for a smoother, safer turn. It also keeps both hands on the steering wheel through the entire maneuver.

### Left Turn

Start with your hands at the proper placement of 9/3 o'clock. Pull down with your left hand to approximately 7 o'clock, and then push up with your right hand until it reaches approximately 1 o'clock. Repeat this pattern until you complete your turn. Counter-steer to straighten out the vehicle.

### Right Turn

Start with your hands at the proper placement of 9/3 o'clock. Pull down with your right hand to approximately 5 o'clock then, push up with your left hand until it reaches approximately 11 o'clock. Repeat this pattern until you complete your turn. Counter-steer to straighten out the vehicle.

## Hand-over-Hand

When turning the vehicle with this method, you will need to be careful to keep your speed down. This method allows for quicker wheel movement, but there will be times when you will only have one hand on the wheel. For this reason we recommend using the push-pull method.

For a right turn (reverse for a left):

Begin the turn with your hands at the proper positions.

Lean forward and grasp the outside of the rim at the 1 o'clock position with your right hand (for a right turn) palm down.

Lean back and pull with your right hand to the 5 o'clock position.

Lean forward and grasp the outside of the rim with your left hand, palm down, at the 1 o'clock position.

Lean back and pull to the 5 o'clock position with the left hand.

Repeat the process until the front wheels of the vehicle are at the desired angle. Before you straighten out, return your hands to the original (9 and 3 o'clock) positions. Counter-steer to straighten out.



## Do Not Cross Your Arms

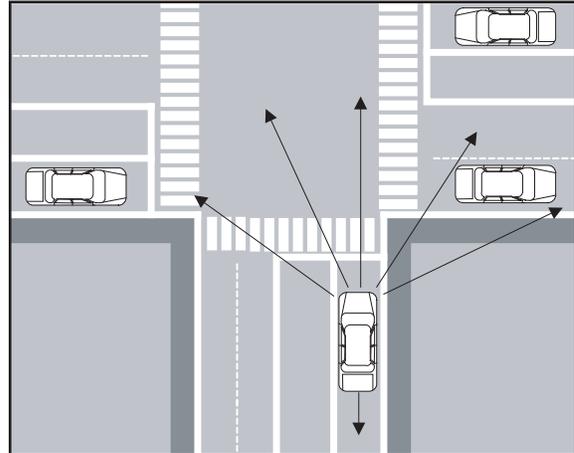
*It is OK to cross your wrists while turning. You should not cross your arms. Your clothing and jewelry may interfere with safe turning. You would suffer more serious injuries should the air bags deploy.*

# Turns

Level 1

Your teen's first practice turns should be done in a large, open parking lot or other area without traffic. Practice right turns first. When you begin turns on streets with traffic, be sure to give the instruction to turn at least 200 feet in advance. To help judge distances in feet, note that light poles on city streets are typically about 100 feet apart.

1. Make sure you are in the correct lane well ahead of time. Check traffic in all directions.
2. Signal your turn at least 100 feet ahead (one light pole from the intersection) on city streets and 300 feet on freeways and highways.
3. Watch for and obey traffic signals, signs and pavement markings that direct your movement.
4. Allow time and space to make your turn safely. Slow down.
5. Leave your wheels pointed straight ahead when stopped.
6. Yield the right-of-way to pedestrians and other traffic. Double check for pedestrians on left turns.
7. Steer through the turn and accelerate to the speed of traffic. Be sure your turn signal is off. Travel a minimum of 150 feet before changing lanes.



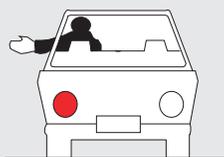
*Look in all directions before completing a turn.  
Look over your right shoulder first  
if merging into a bicycle or turn lane.*

When *turning right*, you must be in the extreme right-hand travel lane. If there is a curb, check your passenger side mirror and position your vehicle 2 feet from the curb (just to the left of the gutter strip). If a turn lane is provided, check your mirrors and blind spot before entering. You may only enter the lane if you are making a right turn, and may not travel through an intersection while driving in the right-turn lane. Turn into the right-hand lane of the roadway you are entering. If you then need to change lanes, signal and proceed carefully to the next lane only after you have maintained your lane of travel for 150 feet.

When *turning left*, keep your wheels pointed straight ahead until you actually start to turn. Check your mirrors and blind spot before entering a turn lane. Double check for pedestrians and bicycles. Complete the turn into the traffic lane closest to you going in your intended direction. If you then need to change lanes, signal and proceed carefully to the next lane only after you have maintained your lane of travel for 150 feet.

## Practice Hand Signals

*Nevada law requires the use of hand signals if the vehicle's lights are temporarily inoperative.*



*Left Turn*



*Right Turn*



*Stop or  
Slowing Abruptly*

# Parking

Nevada law allows motorists to park up to 18 inches away from a curb. You should, however, learn to park much closer. Laws in other states vary. Vehicles parked far from the curb can also present a safety hazard on narrow streets.

## Parking at a Curb/Securing the Vehicle

1. You must park with the right-hand wheels parallel to and within 18 inches of the right-hand curb.
2. Your vehicle should be visible for 200 feet (about 20 car lengths) in each direction.
3. Choose an available space and signal 100 feet in advance.
4. Slow and steer smoothly into the space as you come to a complete stop.
5. Shift to park, turn off the engine and set the parking (emergency) brake.
6. Before opening your door to get out, look carefully for bicycles and other vehicles.
7. Lock your vehicle and take the keys.

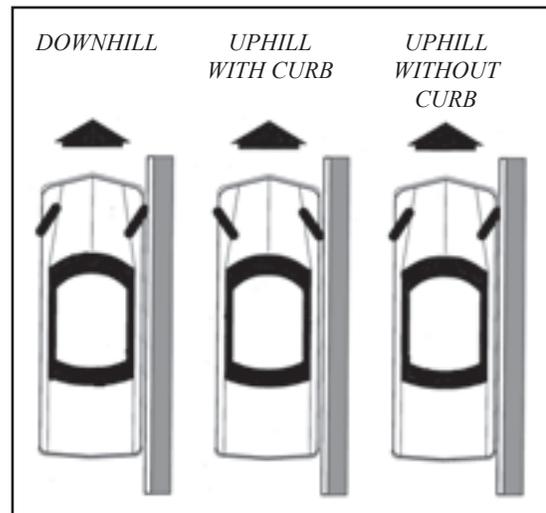
When a roadway has no curb or other barrier, and there are no parking signs or markings, you should park parallel to the road. You must park completely off the road if possible in a spot with a clear visibility of 200 feet.

## Hills

1. Bring the vehicle to a stop parallel to and within 18 inches of the road edge.
2. Turn the steering wheel sharply in the direction indicated by the graphic while moving slowly forward.
3. Stop when the tire closest to the side of the road reaches the edge of the road or as it touches the curb.
4. Secure the vehicle.

To re-enter traffic:

1. Check behind your vehicle.
2. Straighten the wheels while moving slowly back.
3. Ensure adequate space ahead to complete the entry.
4. Signal and check for oncoming traffic before entering the travel lane.



*The minimum fine for parking illegally in a handicapped space has been raised to \$250.*

*DMV now issues identification letters for handicapped plates and placards. These must be stored in the vehicle if equipped with handicapped plates or carried by the person who has been issued placards.*

*Handicapped parking spaces marked "Van Accessible" are reserved for vehicles equipped with side-mounted wheelchair lifts.*

## Angle

At first, practice parking in empty lots. Park next to other vehicles as the new driver's skills improve.

1. Identify an open space in which the new driver should park.
2. Position the vehicle well away from this space.
3. Signal intentions.
4. Move forward slowly until the front of the vehicle reaches the near side of the parking space, and then turn left or right as appropriate looking up the middle of the space.
5. Center vehicle in the parking space.
6. Move to the front of the parking space, stop, and secure vehicle.

To exit:

1. Start the engine, place foot on brake and shift to reverse.
2. Check for traffic in all directions, then look through the rear window.
3. Move straight back until you can see in the direction you want to turn.
4. Turn the steering wheel in the direction that the rear of vehicle should move.
5. When the car clears the parking space, stop, shift to drive, look in the direction you will be traveling and steer toward a reference point.



## Perpendicular

1. Identify the space in which the new driver should park.
2. Position the vehicle well away from this space.
3. Signal intentions.
4. Move forward slowly until the outside mirror is even with the first line of the space, then turn left or right as appropriate looking up the middle of the space the center the vehicle.
5. Move to the front of the parking space, stop, and secure the vehicle.

To exit:

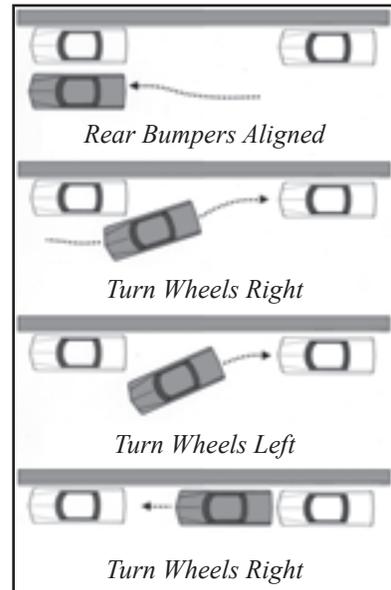
1. Place foot on brake, start the engine and shift to reverse.
2. Check for traffic in all directions, and then look through the rear window.
3. Back straight, slowly with your foot resting on the brake pedal until your windshield is even with the rear bumper of the vehicles parked to either side.
4. Turn the steering wheel in the direction that the rear of the vehicle should move.
5. When the car clears the parking area, stop, shift to drive, look in the direction you will be traveling and steer toward a reference point.

# Parking

## Parallel

Parallel parking requires a lot of practice and patience. When beginning, find areas where parking spaces are wide. Use smaller spaces as your teen's skills improve.

1. Slow down well in advance and signal (100 feet ahead).
2. Stop parallel to the vehicle you are going to park behind with the rear bumpers in line, and two feet between vehicles.
3. Shift to reverse, check traffic and look to the rear in the direction the vehicle will be moving.
4. Back very slowly, turning the steering wheel in the appropriate direction. Continue backing until your shoulder is in line with the rear bumper of the vehicle you are parking behind.
5. Back slowly while turning the steering wheel back to center steer. Continue backing until the corner of front bumper is in line with the rear bumper of the vehicle ahead of you.
6. Look to the rear and backing slowly, turn the steering wheel rapidly as appropriate. Stop before touching the bumper of the vehicle to the rear.
7. Shift to drive, adjust vehicle in the parking space, shift to park and secure the vehicle.



To exit:

1. Place foot on brake, shift to reverse and back as near as possible to the vehicle behind you.
2. Signal. Check for a safe gap in traffic (up to 8 or 9 seconds).
3. Shift to drive and move forward slowly, steering into traffic lane.
4. Check to make certain that your front bumper will clear the car ahead of you.
5. Straighten wheels and move forward until center door post is in line with back bumper of parked car.
6. Steer into appropriate lane of traffic. Travel at least 150 feet before a lane change.

## Highways and Freeways

This skill should not be practiced in high-traffic areas. Do not stop on a freeway except in an emergency.

1. Leave enough space for other vehicles to pass safely.
2. Park with all four wheels well off the pavement, if possible.
3. Vehicle should be visible from 200 feet in either direction if possible.
4. Use your parking lights or 4-way flashers if visibility is poor, or if it is between sunset and sunrise.
5. When you have to use emergency parking areas, always use your 4-way flashers or parking lights.



# Keeping Your Distance

New drivers should practice counting seconds and develop their visual search skills from the passenger seat first. Mastering these skills before actually driving in traffic will help build overall confidence.

You may also wish to have the new driver begin judging traffic signals. As you approach a signal, have the student call out points where it would be safe to stop if the light were to turn yellow and at what point it would be safer to proceed through the intersection.

## Following Distance and Counting Seconds

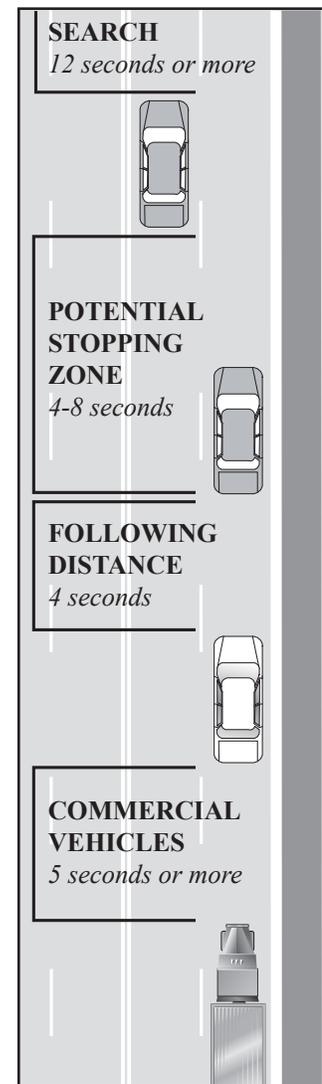
Many older drivers were taught the “Two-Second Rule” for following distance. Most driving instructors now recommend four seconds on all streets and five seconds at highway speeds.

1. Note when the vehicle ahead passes a point of reference that will not move. (pole, bridge, etc.)
2. Begin counting “one thousand and one...one thousand and two...one thousand and three...one thousand and four.”
3. Your vehicle should not pass that same reference point before you count “one thousand and four.” If you do, you are following too close. Drop back.
4. Increase the following distance to 5 seconds above 40 mph.
5. Other traffic may enter this cushion. Be prepared to brake and drop back to a safe distance.
6. Adjust your following distance in bad weather and for other factors that affect your stopping distance.

## Visual Search Skills

Many drivers, both new and experienced, have a tendency to look at the road immediately in front of the vehicle and at lane markings. In reality, safe driving requires that drivers be aware of objects and conditions 12 to 20 seconds ahead. When traveling 25 to 30 mph, 12 seconds equals about one city block. At highway speeds, drivers should look 20 to 30 seconds ahead.

1. Identify points 20 to 30 seconds ahead and make this longer search range a habit.
2. Make quick glances to the left and right to identify “escape paths,” areas 12 to 15 seconds ahead into which it is possible to steer if a problem should develop.
3. Identify zones where you may have to stop 4 to 8 seconds ahead and check for shadows and movement around parked vehicles and shrubbery that could indicate the presence of children or animals.
4. Identify a following distance of 4 seconds.
5. Check traffic to the rear prior to slowing.



# Keeping Your Distance

Level II

## Understanding Stopping Distances

Stopping times and distances are longer than you may think. If you double your speed – say from 30 mph to 60 mph – your braking distance does not become twice as long, it becomes *four times as far*.

It is important to understand stopping distances in order to judge safe following distances. Total stopping distance consists of the following:

- *Perception Distance* – is the distance your vehicle travels from the time your eyes see a hazard until your brain recognizes it.
- *Reaction Distance* – is the distance traveled from the time your brain tells your foot to move from the accelerator until your foot is actually pressing the brake pedal.
- *Braking Distance* – is the distance it takes to stop once the brakes are applied.

Traffic safety studies consistently show the combined perception and reaction time is two seconds or more under the best of conditions. Driver fatigue or illness will increase reaction time.

Your braking distance increases dramatically at higher speeds. Braking distances also increase with weight. A full-size SUV requires more distance than a small economy car.

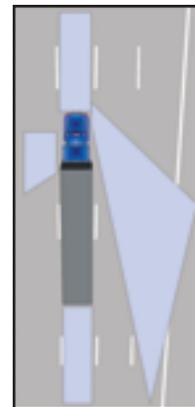
Wet roads, gravel or sand on the roadway, ice, and snow will increase braking distance. Under these conditions, allow yourself two to three times the normal following distance.

## Commercial Vehicles

Commercial drivers often maintain much more than four seconds of following distance because they need this extra space to stop.

An average passenger car weighs about 3,000 pounds. The weight of an *empty* semi-tractor and trailer combination is 36,000 pounds or more. Loaded trucks can weigh up to 80,000 pounds.

Commercial vehicles also have much larger blind spots. Stay out of the “No Zones” where drivers cannot see you. Do not cut in front of trucks and buses.



No Zones

### STOPPING DISTANCE AND TIME

For a typical passenger car with perfect 4-wheel brakes, dry pavement, level road, 2.5 second reaction time

25	92 Ft.	34.7		126.7 Ft. (4.40 seconds)
35	128 Ft.	68 Ft.		196 Ft. (5.14 seconds)
45	165 Ft.	112.5 Ft.		277.5 Ft. (5.90 seconds)
55	202 Ft.	168 Ft.		370 Ft. (6.66 seconds)
65	238 Ft.	256 Ft.		494 Ft. (7.86 seconds)
MPH	Perception and Reaction Distance		Braking Distance	

# Driving in Traffic

Watch your teen carefully during the first few lessons in traffic. If the new driver feels threatened, additional time may be needed in a more controlled environment.

## Entering Traffic from the Curb Side

1. When parked on the side of the roadway, check traffic to the rear, side and front.
2. Signal intentions, check mirrors, look over the shoulder and identify a one-half-block gap in traffic.
3. Look as far ahead as possible along the projected path of travel.
4. Accelerate smoothly and steer into intended path of travel.
5. Cancel turn signal and search one and a half to two blocks ahead along the path of travel.
6. Accelerate to speed of traffic flow. Do not travel at speeds above, nor more than 5 mph below, the posted speed limit.

## Entering Traffic from a Parking Lot or Intersection

1. While stopped with turn signal on, check traffic to the rear, sides and front.
2. Identify a gap in cross traffic of at least half a block. If turning right, 6 to 8 seconds to the left. If turning left, 6 to 8 seconds to the left and 7 to 9 seconds to the right.
3. Look as far ahead as possible along the projected path of travel.
4. Accelerate smoothly and steer into intended path of travel.
5. Cancel turn signal and search one and a half to two blocks ahead along the path of travel.
6. Accelerate to speed of traffic flow. Do not travel at speeds above the posted limit nor more than 5 mph below.

## Driving through Intersections

On any street, when intending to cross or turn, driver behavior is critical at intersections. When approaching any intersection, whether uncontrolled or controlled by signs or signals, take the following safety precautions:

1. Search all corners of the intersection for traffic controls, pedestrians, etc.
2. Search the lanes ahead to ensure you will not have to stop in the intersection.
3. Check following traffic (the rear-end collision is by far the most common type of crash).
4. Prepare to brake 100 feet in advance. In most traffic conditions, you should pivot your foot off the accelerator and position it over the brake. This will have you prepared to stop in case of an emergency or should the light change from green to yellow.
5. Look left 100 feet from the intersection. Scan for pedestrians and bicyclists.
6. Look right approximately 50 feet from the intersection.
7. Look left when entering, then straight ahead, then right  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the way through the intersection.
8. Accelerate through the intersection if safe.



*Motorcycles are closer than they look and often travel faster than other vehicles.*



*It is the motorist's responsibility to pass bicycles safely.*

## Turning at Intersections

Reinforce the turning lessons from Level I (page 25):

1. Check following traffic, signal and slow down at least 100 feet in advance.
2. Scan all directions for traffic, pedestrians and bicycles.
3. If stopping, stop behind the stop sign, limit line or crosswalk as appropriate. Leave wheels straight.
4. Proceed when safe and travel at least 150 feet before any lane change.

## Using Multiple Turn Lanes at an Intersection

1. Identify which of the multiple lanes you will use as soon as they are visible.
2. Signal 100 feet before entering the turn lane.
3. Complete the lane change safely (maintain following distance, identify gap, check blind spots)
4. Check intersection for traffic control devices, oncoming and cross traffic, pedestrians, etc.
5. Stop if required. Ensure turn signal remains on.
6. When the signal turns green, look left and right to ensure your path is clear of traffic and pedestrians.
7. Steer into the lane corresponding to the one from which the turn was made.

## Right Turn on Red

If it is not clear or safe to complete this maneuver, *you do not have to do it.*

1. Come to a complete stop 2 feet behind stop line. Leave wheels straight.
2. Know the speed limit of the street you are pulling on to. Remember traffic may flow at approximately 5 to 10 miles over the posted speed limit.
3. Scan all directions. You must be able to see clearly to your left and right for 2 blocks without pulling into the crosswalk.
4. Look to the right and in your right blind spot for pedestrians and bicyclists who may be entering the intersection.
5. Look to the left and judge the oncoming traffic:
  - Do I have enough time and space?
  - How fast is traffic moving towards me? (Check for motorcycles and vehicles changing lanes.)
  - Can I gradually accelerate?
  - Am I comfortable doing this?
  - Should I wait for a green light?
6. Complete the turn if safe.

## School Zones and Buses

1. You must stop for a school bus displaying flashing red signals. You do *not* have to stop if you are traveling in the opposite direction on a divided highway...one that is separated by a median or other physical barrier. The minimum fine for a violation is \$250. Repeated violations can lead to a suspension of your driver's license.
2. When approaching a school zone, note whether you must slow down (lights are flashing or you are within the posted times).
3. Slow to the posted speed *before* you enter the school zone and maintain that speed until after the end.
4. You must yield to children in crosswalks and obey the directions of any crossing guard.
5. You must wait for all persons, including the guard, to completely clear the crosswalk before proceeding.

# Using Lanes

These skills should be practiced on multi-lane arterial streets with some traffic present. Speeds should range from 35 to 45 mph. It is important to reinforce the visual search and following distance skills.

## Searching for Clues to Other Road Users

The new driver must learn how to anticipate the actions of other drivers and other roadway users such as bicyclists, pedestrians and animals.

What is the other driver doing? Where is the driver's attention directed? Identify possible conflicts well in advance and take action to compensate. Reinforce the practice of searching at least 12 seconds ahead.

## Changing Lanes

Beginning drivers tend to drift in the direction of a blind spot check when changing lanes. Have the new driver practice checking blind spots and judging safe distances before actually making a lane change. Maintain a 4 second following distance to better ensure a clear view ahead.

1. Check traffic ahead, behind, and to the sides.
2. Maintain a 4 second following distance.
3. Identify a 4 to 5 second gap in traffic.
4. Signal at 100 feet in advance.
5. Check your rearview mirror, then your outside mirrors.
6. Check traffic in front of your vehicle again. Changing conditions in the original lane could result in a rear-end collision.
7. Check your blind spot by looking over your shoulder. On streets or freeways with three lanes or more, look for other vehicles that may be trying to merge into the same space you are.
8. Steer into the new lane while looking up the middle of the new lane. Maintain speed.
9. Cancel turn signal.



*Blind Spots*

## Using a Shared Left Turn Lane

The solid yellow centerline in a shared left turn lane means you cannot use the center lane for passing. The broken yellow lines show that vehicles traveling in either direction may use the center lane only to make left turns. You may not travel more than 200 feet in a left turn lane.

1. Check the shared left turn lane for vehicles ahead.
2. Signal left turn 100 feet before the merge, check mirrors and look over your left shoulder to check the left blind spot.
3. Steer smoothly into left turn lane no more than 200 feet before the turn, slow down.
4. Stop, if necessary. Leave wheels straight.
5. When safe and legal, choose an appropriate gap in oncoming traffic and complete the left turn.

When turning left from a side street and crossing a shared left turn lane, you may travel no more than 50 feet in the center turn lane before merging into traffic.

# U-Turns

Level II

Practice u-turns in areas with little or no traffic at first. Do not attempt them in traffic until the student has mastered judging space and maneuvering the vehicle. U-turns using alleys or driveways should never be attempted on busy streets.

## Basic U-Turns

In Nevada, U-turns are generally allowed on any road when they can be made safely. They are prohibited anytime a traffic sign or signal prohibits them, in business districts except at an intersection, on curves and near a grade where there is less than 500 feet of visibility in both directions.

1. Scan ahead for an intersection or appropriate area to make the turn. Make sure that a U-turn is not illegal in this location. Ensure the street is wide enough to accommodate the turn radius of your vehicle.
2. Signal, merge into the left lane or turn lane, if necessary, signal and slow down or stop.
3. Scan again to be sure that you have enough room to make the turn without hitting the curb or any parked cars. Look for pedestrians and vehicles that may be turning right at the intersection.
4. Check for oncoming traffic and traffic in all directions.
5. Release brake, use idle speed or press the accelerator lightly at the same time while turning the steering wheel as far as it will go in the direction you want to turn.
6. Lift your foot off the accelerator and coast through the turn. Press the accelerator lightly as needed.
7. Steer smoothly into the travel lane and accelerate.

## U-Turn Using an Alley or Driveway on the Right

1. Signal a right turn 100 feet in advance, check traffic to the sides and rear of the vehicle.
2. If safe, stop just beyond the alley or driveway and shift to reverse.
3. Back slowly (looking through the rear window) until the rear bumper of the vehicle reaches the near edge of the driveway.
4. Turn steering all the way to the right as you continue backing slowly.
5. Straighten the wheels as the vehicle centers in the driveway.
6. Stop as the vehicle clears the edge of the road.
7. Signal a left turn, shift to drive, check traffic in both directions.
8. Complete the left turn smoothly when safe.

## U-Turn Using an Alley or Driveway on the Left

1. Select a driveway where the view will not be blocked when backing into the street.
2. Signal intention to turn left and check the mirrors. Slow down, stop if necessary.
3. Turn into the driveway or alley as near as possible to the right side.
4. Stop as the rear of the vehicle clears the curb or edge of the driveway.
5. Signal a right turn, shift to reverse and check traffic in all directions.
6. When safe, back slowly while turning the steering wheel to the right.
7. As vehicle centers in nearest lane, straighten wheels, stop, shift to drive.
8. Move forward smoothly, adjust the vehicle position and cancel the right signal.

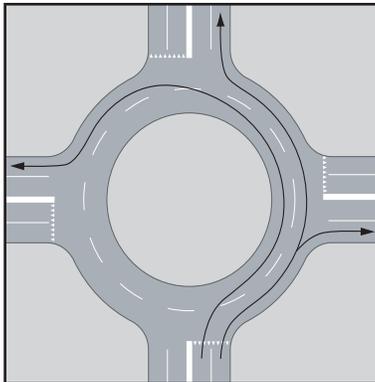
# Roundabouts

A roundabout is a circular intersection used to decrease speeds on a street. Entry is controlled by Yield signs. Traffic runs in a counterclockwise direction only. Motorists should not stop inside a roundabout. There are no set rules for turn signals when you enter a roundabout, since traffic is one way. You should always signal right when exiting.

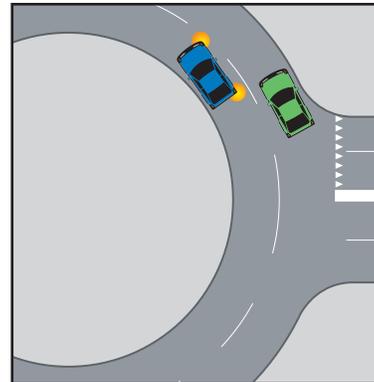
1. As you approach, choose which lane to use just as you would for any other intersection.
  - To turn right, choose the right-hand lane.
  - To go straight, choose either lane.
  - To you are going to any other exit, choose the left lane.
2. Slow down and prepare to stop as you would for any intersection with a Yield sign.
3. Scan in all directions, yield to traffic already inside the roundabout and to pedestrians and bicyclists crossing at the corners.
4. Enter the roundabout when there is a safe gap in traffic.
5. In multiple lanes, traffic on the outside (right) lane should yield to traffic on the inside (left) lane.
6. Signal right before you exit the roundabout. Check your right blind spot if you are exiting from the left lane of a two-lane roundabout.
7. If you miss your exit, continue around until you return to your exit.

Traffic in the left lane of a roundabout has the right of way over traffic in the right lane. Many drivers are not aware of this, however, and can become confused. Take all precautions necessary to avoid an accident.

- If you are in the right lane, you must yield to vehicles in the left lane when they change lanes or exit the roundabout.
- Drivers in the left lane, however, must take care to avoid unsafe lane changes. Check the blind spot over your right shoulder. If the exit or lane change is unsafe, you must continue around.



*Examples of choosing lanes in a roundabout.  
Never turn left into a roundabout  
or attempt a u-turn.*



*Traffic in the outside lane should yield to  
traffic on the inside lane.  
All drivers must avoid unsafe maneuvers.*



# Freeways

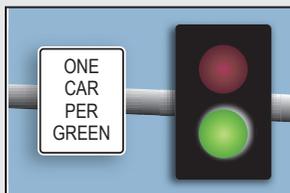
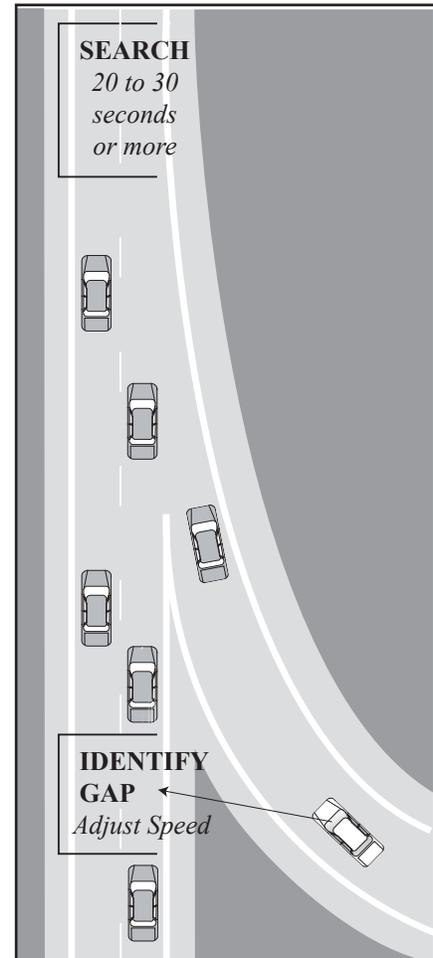
It is important that you master entering and exiting the freeway before moving on to lane changes and passing. You may wish to drive in the right lane only for the first few sessions, particularly if the traffic flow is going too fast. Common errors made by beginning drivers include:

- Speed too slow
- Poor judgement of space and gaps in traffic
- Crossing solid lines and merging too early
- Excessive or jerky steering
- Drifting toward a visual check

## Entering a Freeway

1. Scan ahead as far as possible when approaching a freeway. Look for signs that indicate the location of the on ramp for the direction you wish to travel. On ramps are often on the opposite side of the road from the direction you will travel.
2. Merge into the appropriate lane for the on-ramp well in advance.
3. Yield or stop for signs, signals, on-ramp traffic and freeway entry meters as required.
4. Signal at least 300 feet before the merge. Scan ahead on the ramp and look at the traffic on the freeway for an opening in traffic as you accelerate.
5. Accelerate to match the speed on the freeway. Accelerate slightly faster or slower to place your vehicle in a position to merge smoothly into traffic. Do not stop or slow down before merging unless absolutely necessary.
6. You must yield to traffic already on the freeway if there is a conflict.
7. Cancel the turn signal when the merge is completed.

Take your time if the freeway has an extra exit lane between the on-ramp and the next exit. There is no rush to get into or out of these lanes. Watch carefully for vehicles merging to exit.



## Freeway ramp meters

*Freeway entry meters are now beginning to be used on Nevada freeways to help reduce accidents and congestion.*

*If the meter is in use, pull to the stop bar as you would for any red signal. Stay alert. Ramp meters cycle faster than normal signals.*

*Metered on-ramps may also have High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes. If you are in a carpool of two or more people, you may use the bypass lane.*

## Driving on a Freeway

1. Stay alert! Scan in all directions continuously and look ahead much further...at least 20 to 30 seconds. Be prepared for rapid changes in road conditions and traffic flow. Stay with the flow of traffic up to the posted speed limit.
2. Maintain a following distance of five seconds or longer.
3. Signal 300 feet or more in advance of a lane change or exit to let other drivers know your plans, and watch for their signals.
4. Use your mirrors and look over your shoulder to check your blind spot before changing lanes. Allow other vehicles to maintain a safe following distance, particularly heavy commercial vehicles.
5. Leave the extreme left lane for faster traffic. Lane hopping is always dangerous, annoys other drivers, increases the risk of accidents and seldom saves time.
6. When approaching traffic that is entering the freeway, adjust your speed to allow enough space for the other vehicles to merge. Merge to the left yourself if necessary and it is safe to do so.

## Exiting a Freeway

1. Scan ahead as far as possible for signs indicating the proper lane for the exit to your destination. Major interchanges have multiple off-ramps that can be confusing.
2. Signal at least 300 feet in advance before changing lanes or exiting.
3. Check the right rear area over your shoulder quickly and merge into the exit lane.
4. Maintain freeway speed until you reach the deceleration lane (marked by the solid white line).
5. Reduce to the speed limit posted for the exit ramp. These speed limits are set for each individual ramp to allow you to use that specific ramp safely.
6. Cancel the turn signal.
7. Adjust speed and position, signal and merge if necessary for stopping and entering the other roadway.

## Negotiating Curves

1. Note any speed limit posted for the curve. Look ahead through the curve as far as possible.
2. Ease off accelerator and reduce speed *before* the curve.
3. Do not brake *during* the curve.
4. Maintain the vehicle path in the center of the lane as much as possible during the curve.
5. Accelerate slightly to hold vehicle on line through the curve.



*Slow down before the curve.  
Do not brake during the curve.*

# Highways and Passing

Initial practice on open highway driving, especially on passing, should take place on four-lane highways. Complete passing maneuvers as though you were on a two-lane road. Make sure you can complete the pass before any oncoming cars approach on the opposite side of the four-lane roadway.

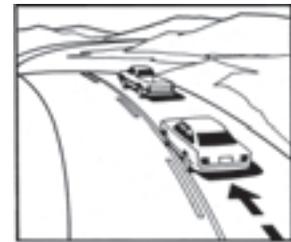
## Driving on an Open Highway

Driving on open highways is similar to freeway driving, but the driver must also search for conditions not normally present on a controlled-access freeway.

1. Stay alert! Scan in all directions continuously and look ahead much further...at least 20 to 30 seconds.
2. Scan the sides of the road, in particular, for intersections, pedestrians, bicyclists and animals.
3. Maintain a following distance of five seconds or longer. This is particularly important on two-lane highways, grades and curves.
4. Obey speed limits posted for curves. These are set to enable you to safely negotiate each curve.
5. Signal 300 feet or more in advance of a lane change, pass or exit.

## Passing

1. Obey lane markings and posted No Passing zones. It is extremely dangerous to attempt passing when you cannot see clearly ahead. On a two-lane road, you may not pass within 100 feet of an intersection or a railroad crossing.
2. Check for oncoming vehicles, vehicles slowing ahead of you and the sides of the road for vehicles at intersections, pedestrians, bicyclists and animals.
3. Check mirrors and over the shoulder for following or passing vehicles.
4. Signal intentions when safe and at least 300 feet before you initiate the pass.
5. Initiate pass at least two seconds behind vehicle to be passed.
6. Steer smoothly into passing lane.
7. Maintain or adjust speed, search highway ahead and check mirrors again.
8. Do not allow vehicle to drift toward vehicle being passed.
9. Pass until the *complete front* of passed vehicle is visible in rear view mirror.
10. Signal intention to return to lane, steer smoothly into lane and adjust speed as appropriate.



*Do not pass  
on hills and curves.*

## Being Passed

1. Keep right. Once aware that a vehicle wants to pass, move to the right side of the lane.
2. Maintain a constant speed. Slow down only if the passing vehicle is in danger of a collision. It is illegal to increase your speed when being passed.

## Passing on the Right

*You may pass on the right only if the street or highway is clearly marked for two or more lanes of traffic moving in the same direction and only if it is safe. Passing on the right is very dangerous if the other driver does not see you and decides to change lanes.*

*You may not use shoulders, bicycle lanes or drive off the pavement..*

# Night Driving

Level IV

It is best to delay night driving until your student has mastered all driving skills in daylight. When you do begin night driving, practice in a good variety of traffic conditions.

New drivers and especially those under the age of 25 have a high probability of crashes during hours of darkness. Normal training programs do not provide practice at night and it is therefore critical that new drivers learn night driving under supervision.

## Nevada Law

- Beginning drivers under 18 must complete 10 hours of night driving prior to receiving a full license.
- All drivers under 18 may not drive between the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m. unless they are traveling to or from a scheduled event such as work or a school event.
- Headlights must be used:
  - from a half hour after sunset until a half hour before sunrise.
  - anytime persons or vehicles cannot be clearly seen at a distance of 1,000 feet (bad weather)
  - if required by a traffic-control device
- Low beams must be used:
  - 500 feet before any oncoming vehicle
  - 300 feet before any vehicle you are following
- Fog lights and other auxiliary lights must be aimed so the high-intensity portion of the beam does not strike the windshield, windows, mirrors or occupants of other vehicles.
- No more than four lamps of 300 candle power or greater may be lighted on the front of a vehicle.

## Best Practices

1. Keep the windshield, headlights and other lamps clean. Never wear sunglasses.
2. Use the night setting on your rearview mirror, keep the instrument panel as dim as possible and keep the dome light off.
3. Do not look directly into the high-beam headlights of oncoming vehicles. If the driver fails to dim the lights, look towards the right side of the road.
4. Look up the middle of your lane and use the road edge or center line as a guide. The beginning driver must learn not to drift toward the road or lane edge when the headlights of oncoming traffic make it difficult to see.
5. Increase following distance to a minimum of five seconds.
6. Increase cushion space around vehicle. Continuously identify stopping zones and escape paths.
7. Search in particular for motorcycles, bicyclists and pedestrians. The single headlight and taillight on a motorcycle can be hard to pick out. Bicyclists and pedestrians are harder to see.

## Unlit Highways

1. Use high beams in open country at night.
2. Be prepared to switch to low beams quickly on corners and hills.
3. Do not “overdrive” your headlights. Keep your speed low enough to be able to stop within the distance illuminated by your headlights. Typical low beams illuminate the road only about 150 feet ahead. You can drive safely only at about 30-35 mph.

# Adverse Conditions

Driving in adverse conditions and practicing emergency procedures in traffic can put yourself and other drivers at unnecessary risk. Do not drive in extremely bad weather. Stay in areas with little or no traffic. Practice emergency procedures in parking lots or other clear areas.

## ABS Brakes

Take note of whether your vehicle has an anti-lock brake system (ABS). An ABS light on the dashboard will illuminate briefly when you start the car and then go out if the system is working correctly.

Beginning drivers should learn the correct braking methods for both ABS and non-ABS vehicles. Many drivers have learned that the correct way to stop in an emergency situation where traction is lost is by pumping the brakes. This is correct for conventional brakes.

With ABS brakes, however, you should *always* apply steady pressure. The ABS system pumps the brakes at a far faster rate than a driver ever could. Be aware that this makes the car seem to shudder. Many drivers who experience ABS braking for the first time mistakenly believe the brakes are malfunctioning.

## Rain, Snow and Ice

1. Ensure all vehicle windows are completely clear of snow and ice.
2. Allow yourself extra driving time. Plan your route to avoid roadways that are flooded, snow packed or icy. Avoid steep hills.
3. Turn the low-beam headlights on, use windshield wipers and vehicle defroster as required.
4. Avoid quick starts, stops and fast turns. Accelerate, brake and steer smoothly and gradually.
5. Get the feel of the roadway. Start slow and gently test your brakes to see how well you can stop. Road conditions can change from block to block.
6. Slow down! Visibility is reduced in storms. Nevada's Basic Rule requires drivers to maintain a speed that is "reasonable and proper" for the conditions.
7. Increase your following distance. Stopping distances increase on wet and slippery roads.
8. Slow down even more when approaching intersections and curves.
9. Begin braking much sooner when approaching a stop or slow traffic.
10. Pump brakes if necessary on non-ABS vehicles.
11. Shift into a lower gear before going down a steep hill.

## Nevada's Basic Rule for Speed

### NRS 484.361

It is unlawful for any person to drive or operate a vehicle of any kind or character at:

- A rate of speed greater than is reasonable or proper, having due regard for the traffic, surface and width of the highway, the weather and other highway conditions.
- Such a rate of speed as to endanger the life, limb or property of any person.
- A rate of speed greater than that posted by a public authority for the particular portion of highway being traversed.
- In any event, a rate of speed greater than 75 miles per hour.

## Emergency Vehicles

1. You must pull to the right immediately, clear any intersection and stop for an emergency vehicle using its lights or sirens.
2. When approaching a stopped emergency vehicle, you must:
  - Decrease your speed to less than the posted limit and obey the basic rule for “reasonable and proper” speed.
  - If possible, move to a lane that is not adjacent to the emergency vehicle.
  - Proceed with caution and be prepared to stop.
  - Obey the directions of any law enforcement officer.

## Law Enforcement Stops

All drivers should know the proper procedures for a law enforcement stop.

1. Stop your vehicle as far out of the lane of traffic as possible.
2. Stay in your vehicle, and if you are stopped at night, turn on the interior light.
3. Keep your hands in plain view at all times, preferably on the steering wheel.
4. Wait for the officer to request your license, registration and evidence of insurance.
5. Obey all lawful orders and don't argue the citation with the officer. If you think that the citation was wrongly issued, the proper procedure is to attend the scheduled court hearing.

## Crashes

If you are involved in an accident, Nevada law requires you to:

1. Stop without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.
2. Remain at the scene.
3. Render assistance to any injured party.
4. Give others involved your name, address, driver's license number, registration information and insurance information.
5. You must leave a note if you have damaged an unattended vehicle or property.
6. You must report the accident to law enforcement if no officer is present.
7. You must file an SR-1 Accident Report Form with the DMV within 10 days if:
  - The accident was not investigated by law enforcement.
  - The accident caused any injury or \$750 or more in damage.

### Your Duty to Stop

*Leaving the scene of an accident involving death or bodily injury is a serious felony offense.  
The minimum penalty is two years in prison and a fine of \$2,000.*



*The vast majority of traffic “accidents” are both predictable and preventable.  
Know the law and follow the proper procedures when driving.  
It will keep you and your family safe!*







Inside Back Cover

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## **Nevada Beginning Driver Training Guide**

### **Acknowledgments**

The Department of Motor Vehicles would like to thank the following organizations for their assistance:



#### **American Driver and Traffic Safety Education Association**

*www.adtsea.iup.edu*



#### **Nevada Office of Traffic Safety**

Funded in part by a grant from the Office of Traffic Safety.

*ots.state.nv.us*

#### **Members of the Nevada Professional Driving School Association**

*www.npdsa.org*

Northwest Driving School (Rich Heinrich & Rob V. Torricer)

Road Runner Driving School

Drive Friendly Driving & Traffic School

### **DMV Administrative Offices**

Your feedback on this manual is important and appreciated. Please contact us.

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