

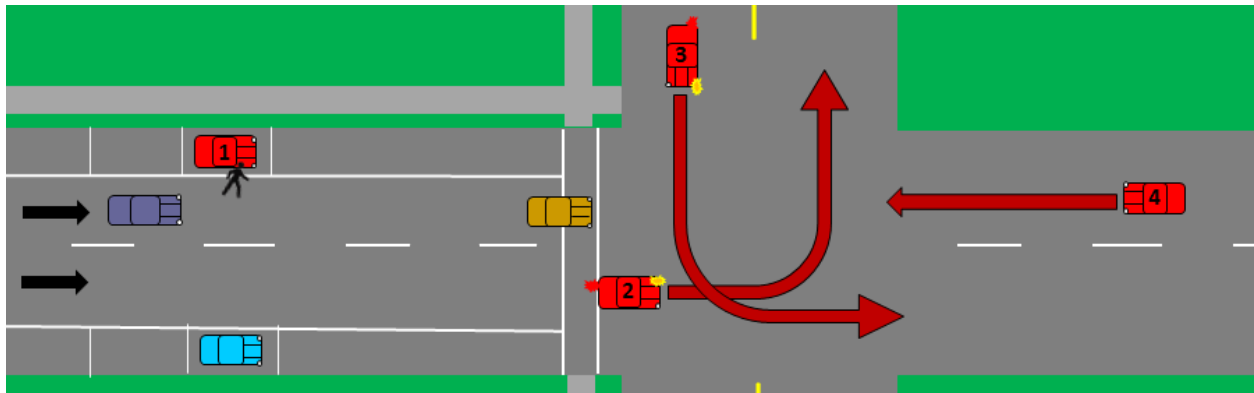
Driving in the city has its own challenges. There will be more activity in a smaller area.

Business areas – will have more vehicles and people moving around. Be alert for vehicles pull into or out of business parking lots. Also watch for pedestrians walking to and from vehicles and businesses. In busy downtown areas people may cross in mid-block between vehicles. They may also be distracted by phone calls, conversations with others, or looking over business papers.

Residential Streets – have lots of activity on them at times. Be extra alert for children and pets during day time and days off of school. Always be scanning the roadway and area alongside the roadway for play balls, bikes, and other toys which indicate a child may be around. Watch for groups of children playing in or next to the roadway.

Remember that residential street speed limits are 25 mph, and 15 mph when people are on or next to the roadway, if there is no posted speed limit sign.

One-Way Streets – are mainly found in downtown areas. One-way streets are designed to move a large number of vehicles in one direction eliminating problems with turning across oncoming traffic. If drivers are not aware they are on a one-way street, they could make some common errors.

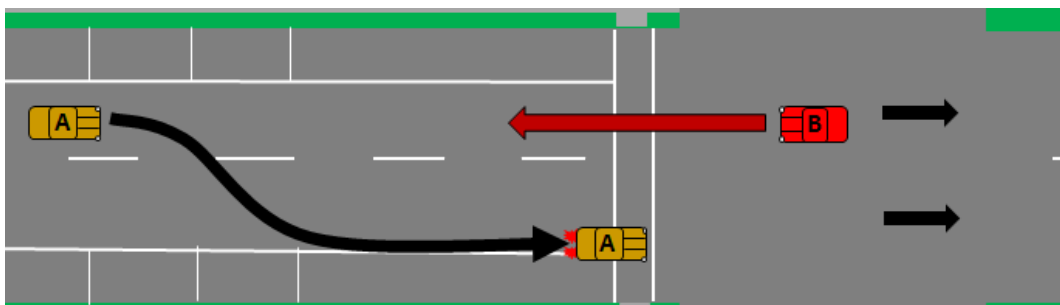


1 – Watch for people getting out of cars parked on the left side of the roadway.

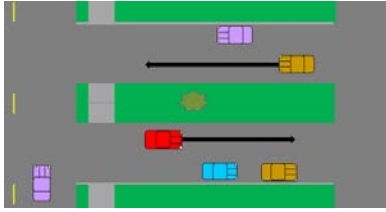
2 – Watch for cars turning from the wrong lane. If the vehicle was on a normal two-way street, this would be the lane they would turn from. The driver may not realize that they are on a one-way street.

3 – Watch for cars turning onto the one-way street. If the driver does not realize it is a one-way street, they may not see you approaching in the left lane (tan car).

4 – Watch for cars going the wrong way on the one-way street. If you do encounter a vehicle going the wrong way, slow down, move to the right most lane, stop, and honk the horn or flash your lights to warn the other driver.



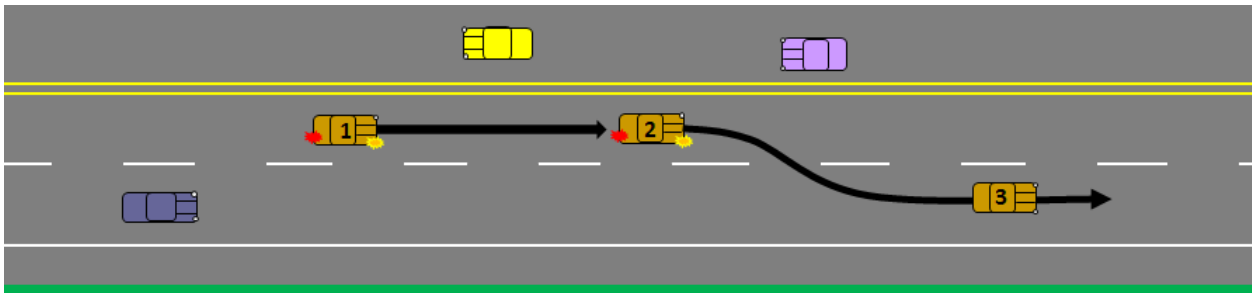
Boulevards – are city streets that have a median of grass and trees between lanes of traffic. It is a type of a one-way street that can be found in residential or business areas.



On boulevards always park on the right side of the roadway unless signs tell you otherwise.

Watch for vehicles driving the wrong way on the boulevard. Drivers will often do this to get to their homes on that street.

Lane Changing – is when you move from one lane to another going in the same direction. Lane changing is permitted when there is a broken WHITE line separating the lanes. Never lane change in, or just prior to an intersection or when there is a solid WHITE line separating lanes. Keep in mind that the faster you go the less you need to turn the steering wheel to move into the next lane.

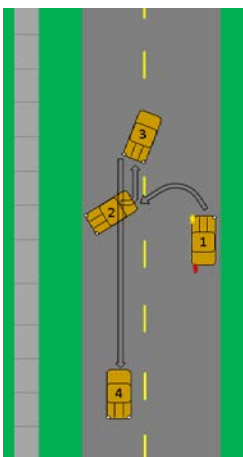


Step 1 – Make sure it is safe and legal to lane change. Get your turn signal on in the direction you will be lane changing. Be sure to give other vehicles plenty of time to see your signal.

Step 2 – Check mirrors and blind spot in the direction you will be going. If safe, slightly turn the steering wheel in the direction of the lane change while maintaining your speed. Do not slow down or speed up while moving into the next lane. Only lane change one lane at a time. Do not cross multiple lanes.

Step 3 – Check mirrors for traffic around your vehicle and adjust your speed and lane spacing for the area you are driving in.

Y-Turns – are done when the roadway is not wide enough to do a U-turn. Before doing a Y-turn, pull over to the side of the road and stop. You will do a Y-turn on the Class D Skills Test but should only be done in low traffic residential areas. Be alert for other vehicles, people, and bikes the entire time you are doing the Y-turn.



Step 1 – Signal to the left. Turn wheels all the way to the left. Check for traffic, people, and bikes by looking in the mirrors and checking the left blind spot. Pull forward keeping the wheels turned to the left. Stop about 1 foot from curb or edge of roadway

Step 2 – Put vehicle in “R” (reverse), turn wheels all the way to the right. Check left and right for vehicles, people, and bikes. Slowly back the vehicle until you have enough room to pull forward into traffic. Back just enough to pull out. Do not back all the way to the other side of the roadway, doing so on the road test could result in an auto fail.

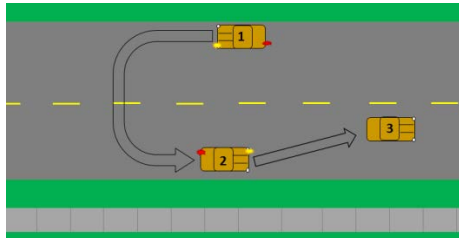
Step 3 – Shift vehicle to “D” (drive) and check left, behind, and to your right before pulling forward into the traffic lane.

Step 4 – Check mirrors for traffic and adjust vehicle speed and spacing in lane.

U-Turns – are done when you have enough room to completely turn the vehicle around without having to stop and back up. Before doing a U-turn, pull over to the side of the roadway and stop. While doing the U-turn be looking around checking for other vehicles, people, and bikes that may approach.

U-turns are not permitted:

- where there is a No U-turn sign posted.
- on a hill or by a curve where other vehicles cannot see you for at least 500 feet.
- in mid-block on a major residential street, downtown area, or business district.
- at any place where a U-turn cannot be done safely and without interfering with other traffic.

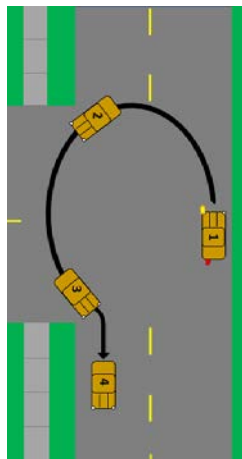


Step 1 – Signal to the left. Turn wheel all the way to the left. Check for traffic, people, and bikes. When safe, slowly move vehicle while keeping the wheel turned to the left. Slow down when by right curb.

Step 2 – Signal to the left. Check for vehicles, people, and bikes. When safe, make a lane change to the driving lane.

Step 3 – Check mirrors and adjust your speed and lane spacing.

Using an intersection:



If possible, use an intersection or wide driveway on a low traffic roadway.

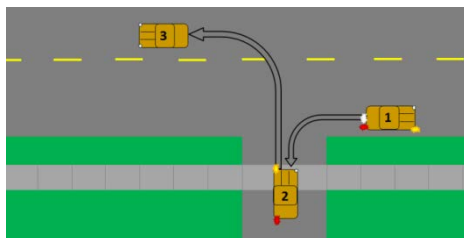
Step 1 – Signal to the left. Turn wheel all the way to the left. Check for traffic, people, and bikes. When safe, slowly move vehicle while keeping the wheel turned to the left. Slow down when by right curb.

Step 2 – Slow and check for any vehicles, people, and bikes before continuing onto crossroad.

Step 3 – Slow and check again for any vehicles, people, and bikes before pull off the crossroad.

Step 4 – Check mirrors and adjust your speed and lane spacing.

Driveway Turnabouts – can be used when there is not enough room on the roadway for a Y-turn or U-turn to be done safely. Before using a driveway to turn around, always check for children or pets in or near the driveway you plan to use. Also make sure there is enough room in the driveway for you to pull in.



Driveway Right Back-in – is the safest driveway turnabout to do because you are not stopping in the flow of traffic and you have a good view of traffic before pulling out.

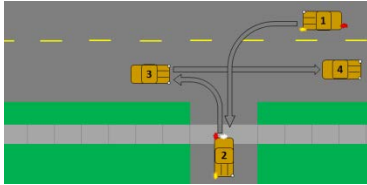
Choose a driveway that has room for your vehicle to back into.

Never use a driveway with children in.

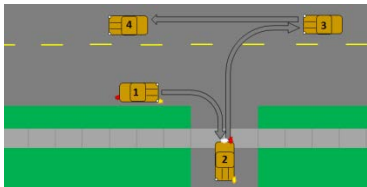
Step 1 – Pull to right side of roadway just past the driveway you will be backing into staying about 2 feet from the curb. Slowly back into driveway until you are off the roadway and out of the traffic flow.

Step 2 – Put vehicle in “D” (drive) gear and make a good check for other vehicles, people, and bikes before pulling out of driveway and onto the roadway. When it is safe, pull out.

Step 3 – Check your mirrors for other vehicles and adjust your speed and spacing for road conditions and the area you are driving in.



Driveway Left Pull-in – can be dangerous because you have to back out into and then stop in the traffic lane.



Driveway Right Pull-in – is the most dangerous driveway turnabout because you have to back across two lanes of traffic and then stop in the traffic flow.

General Parking Rules – Before parking your vehicle, you need to be sure the area you are going to park is a safe and legal area to park. Whenever you park and leave your vehicle, be sure to properly secure the vehicle. Put the windows up, place valuable items out of sight, take your keys, and lock the door after exiting.

Parking signs give you information on if you can or can't park in a certain area. Not seeing or understanding posted parking signs could result in a ticket or your vehicle being towed. Some of them are:



A capital “P” on traffic signs means Public Parking. Parking signs will be Green, Blue, or Red in color.



Any time you see a sign with a capital “P” with a red circle and slash, it indicates that parking is not permitted in this area.



Green parking signs indicate that parking is permitted at all times. If there is a time posted on the sign, then you may only park there for 2 hours maximum between times posted on sign.



Red parking signs indicate that parking is only permitted during times and dates posted on the sign. All other times parking is not permitted.

This sign indicates that you may park in this area for a maximum of two hours between the hours of 7 AM to 7 PM.



This sign indicates that parking is not permitted during the hours of 10 PM to 5 AM.

Parking is permitted from 5 AM to 10 PM.

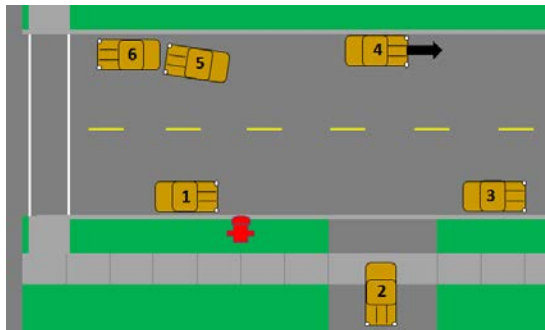
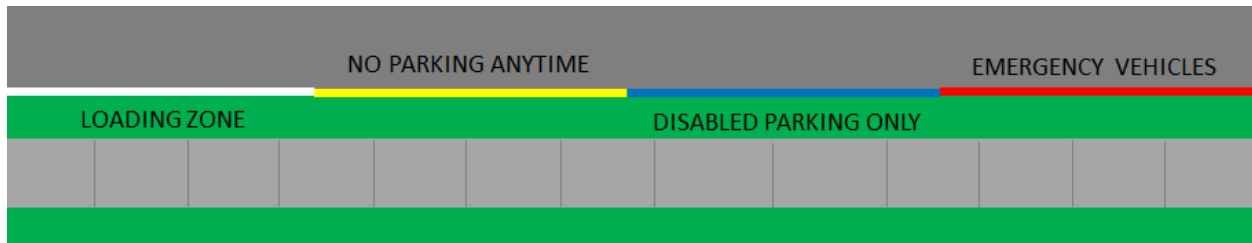
Curb Colors - As you approach to find a parking spot, be sure to notice if the curb is painted certain colors.

WHITE curbs indicate loading zone or special parking which will usually be indicated with a sign.

YELLOW curbs indicate that there is no parking at any time.

BLUE curbs indicate that parking is permitted for vehicles with disabled plates or hang tags.

RED curbs indicate that it is for emergency vehicle parking only.



DO NOT PARK:

1. Within 10 feet of a fire hydrant
2. On a sidewalk
3. Within 4 feet of a driveway
4. On the wrong side of the roadway
5. Within 2 feet of another vehicle or more than 1 foot from the curb
6. Within 15 feet of a marked crosswalk

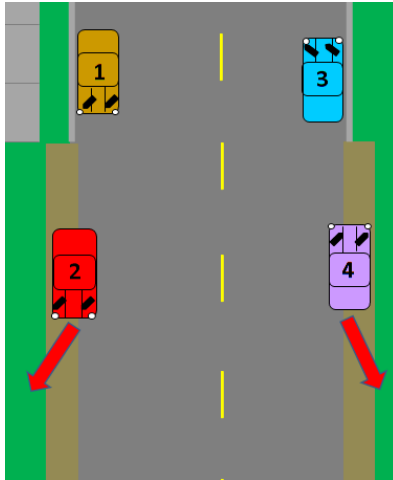
Also never park:

- where a no parking sign is posted.
- in an intersection or a driving lane next to other vehicles (double parking).
- within 15 feet of a fire station driveway or directly across the street from the fire station driveway.
- on railroad tracks, or within 25 feet of a railroad crossing.
- on a bridge, overpass, or in a tunnel.
- within 4 feet of a private roadway or an alley.
- In front of a school from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on school days, or as posted.

Hill Parking – When parking your vehicle on a hill or slope be sure to park the vehicle so that if it comes out of gear the vehicle will not roll into traffic. To hill park, follow these simple steps:

- Find a safe and legal place to park the vehicle.
- Always signal and check for traffic before pulling over to the side of the roadway.
- Pull as close to the curb as is possible without hitting the curb. If there is no curb, pull as far off the roadway as is possible while remaining safe.
- Turn wheels so the vehicle will not roll into traffic. (see diagram below)
- Put vehicle in “N” (neutral) gear and let tires roll to curb if parking by a curb. This will take the stress of the transmission and will also keep the vehicle from rolling if it comes out of gear.
- Put vehicle in “P” (park) gear. [*“1” (first gear) if you are driving a stick shift.*]

- Firmly set parking (emergency) brake to keep the vehicle from rolling.



Downhill with a Curb (car 1) – turn your wheels towards the curb so that the tires roll to the curb and stop the vehicle.

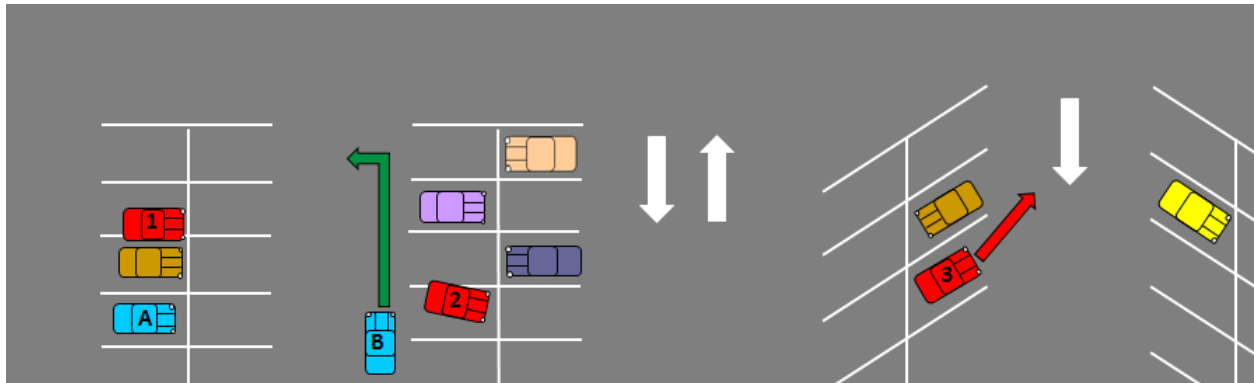
Downhill without a Curb (car 2) – turn your wheels towards the side of the road or ditch so the vehicle rolls forward off the road or into the ditch.

Uphill with a Curb (car 3) – turn your wheels away from the curb so that the tires roll back to the curb and stop the vehicle.

Uphill without a Curb (car 4) – turn your wheels toward the side of the road or ditch so the vehicle rolls back off the road or into the ditch.

UP, UP AND AWAY DOWN, DOWN THE OTHER WAY

Parking Lot Driving & Parking –



Tips for driving and parking in parking lots:

1- Don't park too close to the vehicle next to you. The other driver will not be able to enter their vehicle and also could damage the side of your vehicle when they open their vehicle door.

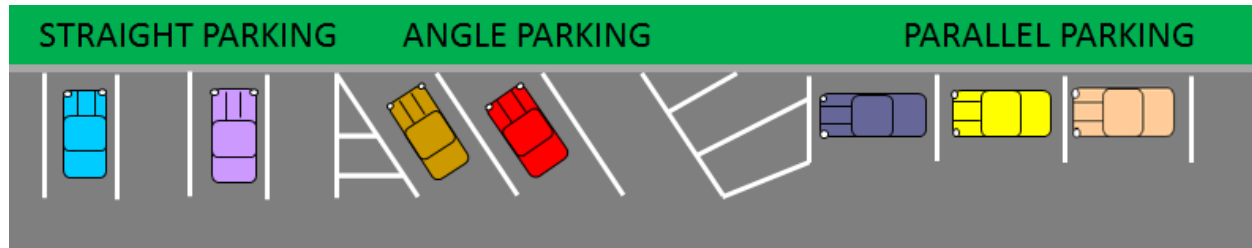
2 – Don't take up more than one spot. Center yourself in one spot so other vehicles can park.

3 – When angle parking, don't park so that your vehicle is facing the wrong way. When you go to leave, you will be driving against the traffic flow.

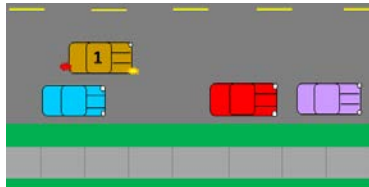
A- Find a spot away from problem parkers and try to avoid parking next to large vehicles that would block your view when pulling out of the parking spot.

B – Whenever possible, find a parking spot on the left side. It is much easier to swing into a spot on the left than the right.

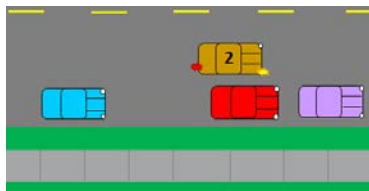
Always be alert for people, especially children. Go slow and watch for cars backing out of parking spots.



Parallel Parking – Many drivers are scared to parallel park. Parallel parking is as simple as making a lane change in reverse. With practice, all drivers are able to perform this simple maneuver with ease.

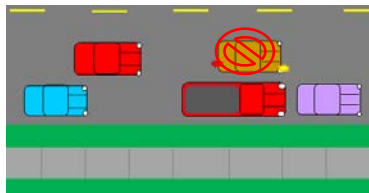


Step 1 – Once you find a spot, signal in the direction you are parking. As you approach your spot, look around for people, animals, other vehicles that are or about to move into or from other parking spots, and vehicles behind you.



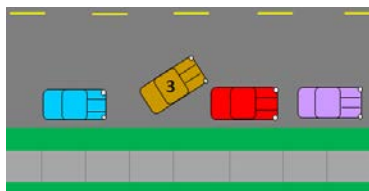
Step 2 – Staying about 2 feet from the vehicle, pull up next to the vehicle that is in front of the parking spot you will be using. Line up your rear tire with the rear bumper of the vehicle next to you. This is the pivot point.

Once at the pivot point, put shift into “R” (reverse) gear and turn steering wheel all the way to the right.



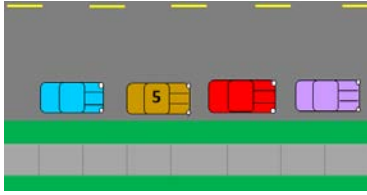
Be sure to check for traffic and people before starting to back. Look back behind the vehicle where you want to back to.

The pivot point will allow you to park using different size vehicles like trucks, vans, and even a school bus. If you pull too far forward, vehicles behind you may pull up behind you not giving you enough space to back into the parking space. By staying back by the pivot point, vehicles behind you will know what you are doing and will stay far enough back to give you space to get into the parking space.



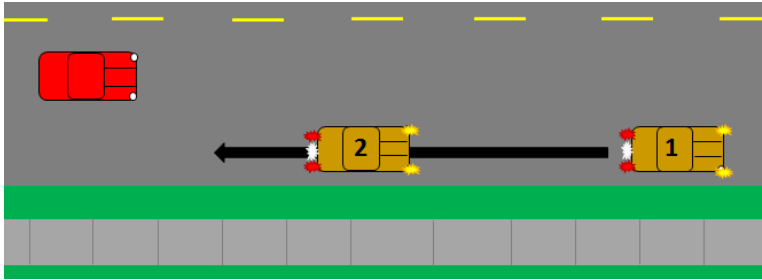
Step 3 – back up slowly until your front right bumper is lined up with the rear bumper of the vehicle in front of you. At this point, stop. While stopped, turn the steering wheel all the way to the left.

Step 4 – While keeping the wheels turn left, slowly back up until you have room in front to pull forward. Be sure not to back too far resulting in hitting the vehicle behind you. While stopped, turn steering wheel to the right, and shift into “D” (drive) gear.



Step 5 – Slowly pull vehicle forward centering vehicle in the parking space. Remember that WI law requires you to stay at least 2 feet from the vehicle in front and to the rear of your vehicle. Your right front and rear tires must not be more than 12 inches from the curb or roadway edge.

Backing the Vehicle –

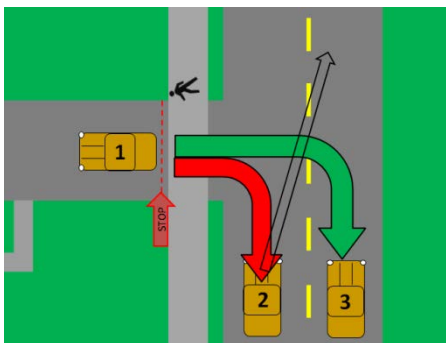


On the road test they will have you back your vehicle for about 30 – 40 feet. Because of how dangerous backing on the roadway can be, you should avoid this type of backing when possible.

When backing:

- Go slow. Back not faster than a slow walk. The slower you go the better chance you have of stopping before hitting something. Keep your foot on the brake while backing.
- Use gentle movements of the steering wheel to correct your position.
- Look back where you want the vehicle to go. Like driving forward, you need to look farther back in your driving path to see what is there and where you want the vehicle to go. Turn around in your seat and look over your right shoulder out the back window. You might have to even twist your body around to see over the rear seat head restraints. Your mirrors will not show everything that is behind your vehicle. If you are unsure there is something alongside you, stop and check the area before you continue to back.
- If a vehicle approaches while backing, stop and wait until that vehicle or vehicles have safely passed you before you continue to back.
- Get your hazard lights (flashers) on to make your vehicle more noticeable to other vehicles.
- Be sure to watch for vehicles entering and exiting driveways and parking lots.
- Watch for pedestrians entering or crossing the roadway.

When backing out of a driveway:



1 – Be sure to stop and check for pedestrians and bikers before crossing the sidewalk area.

2 – Do not back onto the wrong side of the roadway. This can be very dangerous if cars try to pass you on the right side of your vehicle.

3 – Back onto the side of the roadway you will be going.