



shareVAroads

Virginia law and
safety tips for
motorists
bicyclists
pedestrians

SIXTH EDITION - SEPT 2018



WWW.SHAREVAROADS.ORG

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Share VA Roads offers safety procedures and traffic regulations for all users of Virginia's roads and paths. This guide will help bicyclists, pedestrians, and motorists safely use Virginia's transportation network.

Like motorists, bicyclists and pedestrians are subject to the Code of Virginia section on motor vehicles (Title 46.2). For a summary of Virginia's pedestrian and bicycling laws, visit: www.virginiadot.org/programs/bk-laws.asp

A federal highway safety grant from the Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles funded *Share VA Roads*, 6th edition. It has been prepared by the Northern Virginia Regional Commission with oversight from the Technical Advisory Committee members listed on page 51.

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This booklet is a good place to start learning the rules and the most common safety practices for all travelers sharing Virginia's roads, trails, and paths.

No matter why they drive, bike, or walk, everyone should travel safely in Virginia.

Some people drive because it is convenient. Others do not own or cannot drive a car so they must bike, walk, or use public transportation. People may walk or bicycle for their health, their budgets, and the environment; or they may walk or bicycle as inexpensive and environmentally-friendly options for short commutes to parks, schools, stores, places of worship, and businesses.

Everyone uses the roads—know the law and put safety first

Everyone should recognize that motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians have mutual rights and responsibilities. When all travelers know the law and respect their mutual rights and responsibilities, sharing the road is safe and predictable.

“Every person riding a bicycle on a highway shall be subject to the provisions of the Code of Virginia section on motor vehicles and shall have the rights and duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle unless a provision clearly indicates otherwise.”

—Code of Virginia § 46.2-800 

Know the Law

Title 46.2, Chapter 8 of the Code of Virginia contains laws covering motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians in Virginia. All road users should read the Virginia Driver’s Manual. www.dmv.state.va.us/webdoc/pdf/dmv39.pdf

Rights and Duties	§ 46.2-800, 904, 924
Definitions	§ 46.2-100, 1600, 903, 908.1, 914, 915.2, 1051
Traffic Controls	§ 46.2-830, 833
Where to Walk.....	§ 46.2-928
Where to Ride.....	§ 46.2-802, 808, 826, 903, 904, 905, 907
Turning and Changing Directions.....	§ 46.2-846, 847, 848, 849
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Care When Opening Motor Vehicle Doors.....	§ 46.2-818.1
Passing on a Bicycle.....	§ 46.2-839, 907
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Mopeds, Electric Bicycles.....	§ 46.2-100, 903, 908.1, 914, 915.2, 1051

“The drivers of vehicles entering, crossing, or turning at intersections shall change their course, slow down, or stop if necessary to permit pedestrians to cross such intersections safely and expeditiously.

Pedestrians crossing highways at intersections shall at all times have the right-of-way over vehicles making turns into the highways being crossed by the pedestrians.” –Code of Virginia § 46.2-924

Knowledge to Live By

Motorists must respect bicyclist and pedestrian rights:

Always:

- Approach and pass bicyclists at a reasonable speed and with a safe gap of at least three feet
- Yield to pedestrians and bicyclists who are crossing the road in a crosswalk, especially when turning
- Allow pedestrians time to cross safely
- Leave room for bicyclists sharing the road
- Come to a full stop for a pedestrian using a cane or guide dog, as this indicates blindness or vision impairment (Class 3 misdemeanor)

Don't:

- Drive while using mobile devices, or other distractions
- Honk, yell out to, or crowd bicyclists

Bicycles are vehicles when ridden on roads and streets, and bicyclists must abide by the same laws:

Always:

- Obey all traffic signs, signals, lights, and markings
- Wear a helmet – it reduces the chance of a head injury
- Look LEFT-RIGH T-LEFT when turning or crossing
- Travel in the right lane, designated bike lane, or shoulder if significantly slower than traffic
- Ride on the right side with traffic; take a lane if safer
- Ride no more than two side-by-side
- Use motor vehicle turn lanes when turning
- Ride single file when moving slower than traffic

- Obey signs that restrict riding on interstate highways and limited access roads
- Call out or ring a bell to alert others when approaching from behind or passing on a sidewalk or path
- Carry children securely in special seats or trailers and make sure they wear a helmet
- Use white headlamps visible 500 feet, rear reflectors, and a red taillight when bicycling between sunset and sunrise

Don't:

- Carry passengers on bicycles built for one rider
- Wear earphones in both ears

Pedestrians have rights and responsibilities:

Always:

- Watch for motorists, other pedestrians, and bicyclists
- Be alert to surroundings and listen for bicyclists and cars
- Use sidewalks or paths if available
- Use crosswalks wherever possible
- Look **LEFT-RIGHT-LEFT** when crossing
- On roads without a sidewalk, face traffic and travel on the edge or shoulder
- Obey Walk/Don't Walk control signals and countdown timers
- Use caution when crossing, give time for vehicles to stop
- Be visible. Wear something light or reflective after dark.

Don't:

- Use mobile devices when crossing the street
- Text and walk
- Wear earphones in both ears

Right of Way

Pedestrians have the right of way on sidewalks.

In spite of this, pedestrians can avoid crashes by paying attention to motor vehicle and bicycle traffic. Pedestrians should use eye contact and gestures to alert drivers when crossing roads from sidewalks, crosswalks, paths, and driveways.

Bicyclists must yield the right of way to pedestrians. Bicyclists can legally ride on sidewalks, unless prohibited by local ordinance or traffic control device. When approaching a pedestrian, bicyclists must slow down, ring a bell, or give an audible warning such as “bike passing” and wait for the pedestrian to move over.

Bicyclists on sidewalks should slow down to watch for motorists entering a road, intersecting sidewalk or driveway. Motorists’ views are often obstructed by parked cars or other objects.

Motorists should yield right of way to pedestrians and bicyclists and watch for turning across sidewalks, into driveways, or across crosswalks. By law, motorists must approach and pass a bicyclist at a reasonable speed, at least three feet away from the bicyclist.

What to Do in a Crash

Check if someone is injured, call 911 immediately. If trained, administer first aid, remove the injured from harm’s way, and assist until first responders arrive. Severely injured persons should not be moved.

Persons rendering emergency care or obstetrical services are exempt from liability, as noted in Virginia's Good Samaritan law.

Those involved in a crash, including passengers, should exchange legal names, addresses, and contact information. Drivers should provide:

- Name and address
- Vehicle registration number
- Driver's license number
- Insurance company and policy number

Document what happened, including any injuries or damage with photos as soon as possible. Save all receipts and repair estimates.

If bicyclists have coverage, they should contact their insurance company.

Bicyclists and pedestrians should always carry identification and medical insurance information, especially when traveling alone.

Crosswalk: Wherever sidewalks meet the street and where streets intersect, a crosswalk exists, whether painted on the road or not.

Shared-use path: Facilities physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier. Shared-use paths may be used by bicyclists, pedestrians, skaters, users of wheelchair conveyances, and other non-motorized activities. Always yield to slower users.

Bicycle lane: That portion of a roadway designated by signs and/or pavement markings for the preferential use of bicycles, electric power-assisted bicycles, and mopeds.

Highway: The entire width between the boundary lines of every way or place open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel in the Commonwealth, including streets and alleys.

On the Road

Bike lanes

Bike lanes separate bicyclists from other traffic. They may be marked by signs as well as white lines and symbols applied to the pavement. Motorists should not park in bike lanes.

Motorists should not drive in a bike lane except when turning right. Before crossing a bike lane to turn, they need to scan for bicyclists to the right and rear, use a turn signal, scan again for bicyclists, and then merge into the bike lane for the turn.

Bicyclists and motorists must share the road, whether or not bike lanes are provided.

Sharrows

Shared Lane Markings (Sharrows) are road markings used to indicate where a bicyclist should be riding in the lane. They are used next to parked cars to help a bicyclist avoid being hit suddenly by car doors being opened and on lanes that are too narrow for cars and bicycles to comfortably travel side by side in the same lane. Occasionally they are used on steep downhill slopes to allow the bicyclist more maneuvering space to react when traveling at a high speed. Sharrows are an indicator that motorists should not attempt to pass the cyclist; there is not enough room for the cyclist and motorist to fully share the lane.



WRONG

Driver is not turning from as far right as practicable



Bike rider should look for a turn signal, avoiding driver's blind spot

CORRECT

Driver must merge into bike lane & turn from curb



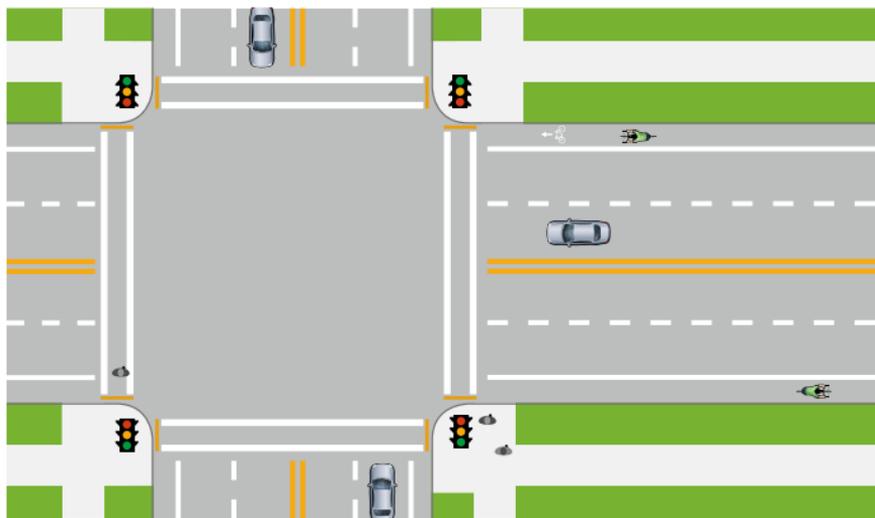
Bike rider should pass on left as driver merges into the bike lane

Motorists: Stop

Motorists are required to come to a complete stop at red traffic signals and STOP signs. Before turning right on red, motorists must STOP, look **LEFT-RIGHT-LEFT**, then proceed. The most dangerous situation for bicyclists and pedestrians is at intersections where motorists fail to come to a stop.

Marked Crosswalks

Mid-block



Crosswalks

What is a crosswalk?

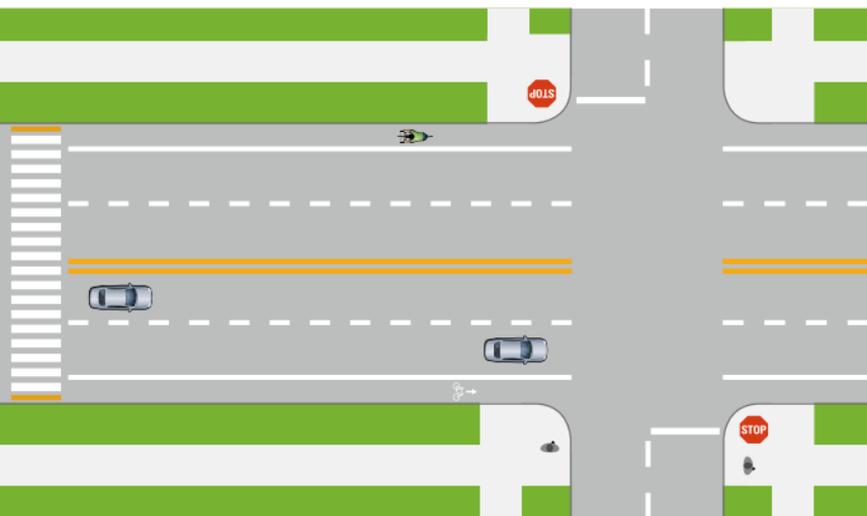
Crosswalks might not be marked or painted on the highway. Wherever sidewalks meet the street and where streets intersect, a crosswalk exists, whether painted on the road or not. —**Code of Virginia § 46.2-924**

Motorists and bicyclists: Yield to pedestrians

Motorists and bicyclists must yield to pedestrians in crosswalks, both marked and unmarked.

Crosswalk

Unmarked Crosswalk



Don't block the crosswalk

A driver should not pass the white stop bar and encroach on the crosswalk while waiting for the signal to change. Doing so prevents walkers and bicyclists from safely using the crosswalk in front of the car.

Similarly, a driver should not enter the intersection until there is sufficient space to clear the intersection on the other side. Otherwise he will end up blocking the crosswalk on the far side.

Be aware

Many pedestrian-motorist crashes occur when the pedestrian is crossing the road, either mid-block or at intersections.

Drivers: look left-right-left

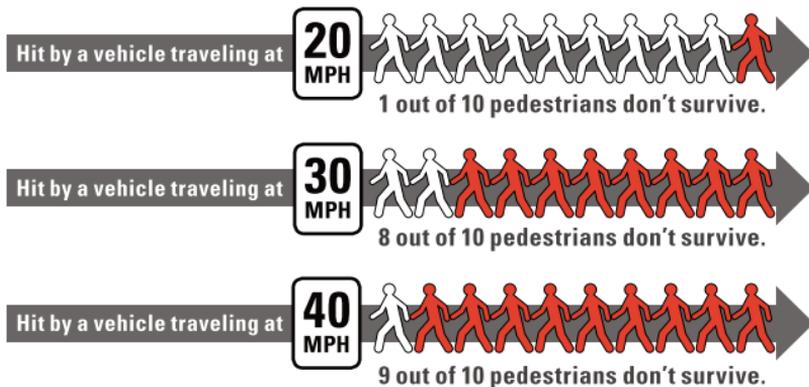
In addition to looking for other motor vehicles, motorists should look **LEFT-RIGHT-LEFT** for bicyclists and pedestrians, particularly at heavily used intersections and trail intersections.

Trail and road intersections

Motorists should consider trail intersections as they would other intersections. Trail crossings are intersections even if crosswalks are not marked.

Motorists: Slow down

Speeding is a major factor in crashes with pedestrians. In past five years, from 2012 through 2017, there were 87 pedestrian deaths on Virginia's roads where speeding was a factor. Vehicles traveling at relatively low speeds can cause serious injury and fatalities.



Passing

Slow Down to Get Around: Passing emergency and stopped vehicles, mail, tow and trash trucks

Watch for stopped emergency vehicles and trash collectors. Waste collection workers are frequently at risk, as they are in our neighborhoods on a regular basis. Drivers need to be mindful that when they see a collection vehicle on the road, there often is a worker on the street or near the truck. The “Slow Down to Get Around” law requires drivers passing stopped collection vehicles to slow down to at least 10 miles per hour below the posted speed limit and provide at least a two-foot cushion between their vehicle and the collection vehicle. Violations are punishable by fines. —Code of Virginia § 46.2-921.1



Encountering bicyclists and pedestrians

When there is no sidewalk or shoulder, motorists need to look for PEDESTRIANS that may walk along the shoulder or edge of the road. Pedestrians are safest if they walk facing traffic.

Ride RIGHT

Watch for BICYCLISTS using the right side of a two-way road.

Transit and rideshare: watch for exiting, boarding and passing stopped vehicles

Buses and traffic stopping often could mean pedestrians are exiting and crossing in front of buses or ride shares...watch before passing stopped vehicles to reduce the risk of hitting a pedestrian or cyclist crossing in front of a stopped vehicle.

Driving with bicyclists on the road

The law requires that motorists distance themselves at least three feet from bicyclists as they pass them. Motorists may legally cross the double yellow line in order to safely pass a cyclist, as long as the oncoming lane is clear.

Motorists should give cyclists extra room and use caution when turning, in case cyclists are in the blind spot. When turning at an intersection, motorists need to watch for bicyclists and pedestrians crossing in front.

Keep a safe distance

Motorists must be mindful of their surroundings whenever they open their door on the side of passing traffic. It is the responsibility of the motorist to ensure their door will not obstruct the path of a passing bicyclist.

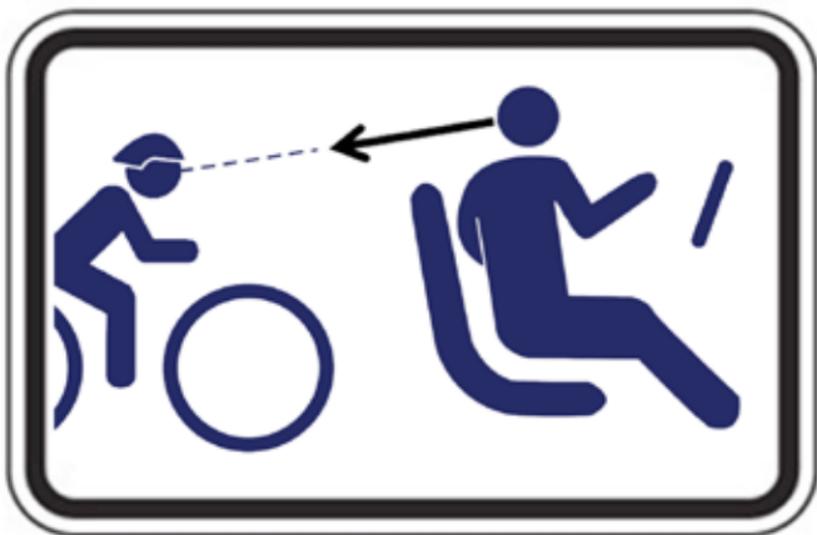
If a motorist or passenger gets out of a vehicle in line with a cyclist, hitting them with the door, the vehicle is at fault. Virginia law levies a fine on drivers who open a vehicle door on the side of passing traffic without confirming that it was “reasonably safe to do so.” —**Code of Virginia § 46.2-818.1**

Backing out

Before backing out of a parking space or driveway, motorists should look behind, left, and right to make sure it is clear before proceeding.

Dutch Reach

The Dutch Reach is opening the car door using your 'far hand', allowing your body to pivot to look behind. This helps minimize the chance of "dooring" a cyclist or being hit by oncoming traffic. Before opening the door, look out at your mirror and toward the back of the car for bikes and traffic.



Before Cycling

Bike fitting

- Bicyclists need a bike that fits.
- Local bike shops can identify a bike that fits the rider's needs. They will explain features and teach gear and brake use. Most bike shops also sell safety equipment.
- Size: Having a bike that fits the user is important for safety and comfort. A rider should reach the pedals and handlebars easily; this reduces difficulty in controlling the bike.
- Style: Road bikes have narrow tires and dropped handlebars and are designed for faster riding. Mountain bikes have wide tires and are designed for off-road or winter use. A hybrid or city bike combines features for comfort and efficiency.

Bike check

- Cyclists should regularly inspect their bicycle or take bikes to a bike shop for inspection.
- Air: Tires should be at the recommended pressure and in good condition.
- Brakes: The rider should be able to reach the brake levers, and the brakes should stop the wheels.
- Chain: The chains should spin and change as gears are engaged.
- Lights: Bikes require a white front light that is visible from at least 500 feet and a red rear reflector that is visible at least 600 feet to the rear after dusk. If a cyclist is riding on roads

with a speed limit of 35 mph or greater, they must have an additional rear red taillight that is visible from at least 500 feet. More light means more visibility.

Bike helmets

- All cyclists should wear a helmet. Bicycle helmets greatly reduce the risk of serious brain injury from a bicycle crash.
- There is no statewide helmet law, but the –**Code of Virginia § 46.2-906.1** gives a county, city, or town the authority to require anyone 14 years old or younger to wear a helmet when riding or being carried on a bicycle.
- Virginia Department of Vehicles maintains a list of localities with helmet laws. www.virginiadot.org/programs/bikeped/laws_and_safety_tips.asp#Helmet%20use
- When buying a helmet, look for the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) label. Helmets should sit level and not shift easily. V-straps should fit beneath the ear lobes. The chin strap should be snug, about two fingers' width under the chin.
- The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration offers illustrated instructions. www.nhtsa.gov/bicycles
- Crash it, trash it. If a helmet hits a hard surface in a crash, the cyclist should replace it due to potentially hidden damage to the helmet.





Street Travel

Bike lanes

Bike lanes are for bicyclists. They are marked with white lines and icons/symbols on the pavement.

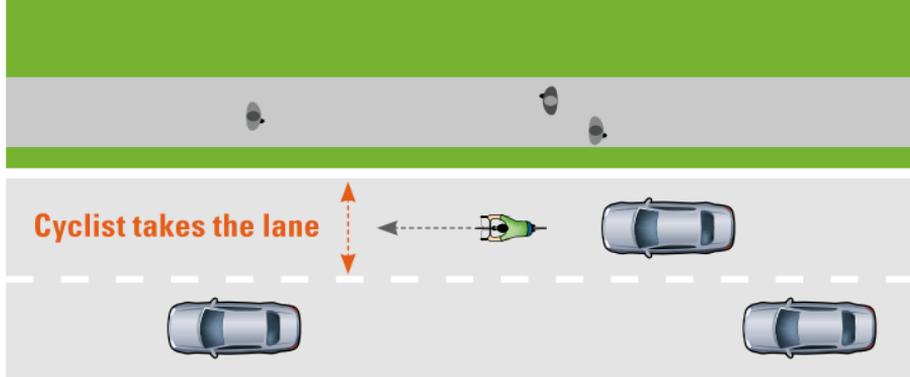
Bicyclists and motorists must share the road, whether or not bike lanes are provided.

Ride in a straight line

Bicyclists should be predictable; do not weave in and out between parked cars. Drivers can't always see bicyclists in the parking areas and may unintentionally squeeze them when they try to merge back into traffic.

Bicycling side by side

Two bicyclists may ride side by side, but only if they don't impede other traffic. If riding side by side will prevent cars from passing the bicycles at a safe distance (three feet), bicyclists must ride single file.



Take the lane

Bicyclists are more visible and less likely to be passed too closely when they “take the lane.” Ride near the center of any travel lane of ordinary width (10-12 feet), when traveling close to the speed of other traffic and when approaching intersections, driveways, and alleys. Controlling the lane improves a bicyclist’s visibility by keeping out of motorists’ blind spots. It improves positioning at intersections to reduce conflicts with turning traffic. It also prevents motorists from trying to squeeze by within the same lane when there is inadequate space.

Sharrows

Shared Lane Markings (Sharrows) are road markings used to indicate the safest place to ride within the lane. They are used next to parked cars to help a bicyclist avoid being hit by car doors being opened and on lanes that are too narrow for cars and bicycles to comfortably travel side by side in the same lane. Occasionally sharrows are used on steep downhill slopes to allow the bicyclist more maneuvering space to react when traveling at a high speed.



Comfort levels

Easy: Multi-use paths and quiet neighborhood streets (recommended for users of all ages and abilities due to lower traffic speeds and volume).

Medium: Roads with moderate volume of traffic, where riders may interact more with motor vehicles, especially at intersections.

Difficult: Routes with higher traffic volumes or high traffic speeds, often without bike lanes or shoulders.

Keep a safe distance

Bicyclists should avoid traveling too close to parked cars to avoid the risk of having a door open in front of them.

The bicyclist in the photo below is correct. He has taken the lane and is traveling at least five feet from parked cars to stay out of their door-opening zone.

Virginia law fines drivers who open a vehicle door on the side of passing traffic without confirming that it was “reasonably safe to do so.”

–Code of Virginia § 46.2-818.1 



Sidewalks

Bicyclists are permitted to ride on the road or sidewalks (unless prohibited by the local jurisdiction). When riding on a sidewalk, yield to pedestrians and be especially mindful of slower sidewalk traffic. Bicyclists must audibly warn pedestrians when passing them, preferably with a bell. They must always pass on the left.

Paths and Trails

Shared-use paths and recreational trails

Shared-use paths and recreational trails are physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier. They are located within the highway right of way or within a separate right of way. Shared-use paths may be used by bicyclists, pedestrians, skaters, users of wheelchair conveyances, joggers, and other users. Faster users must yield to those who are slower.



Bicycling with pedestrians and animals on the trail

Bicyclists must watch for unpredictable users, such as dogs on leashes, children learning to bike, skaters, or, in some cases, horses. When approaching animals, cyclists can avoid scaring them by slowing down. Gently saying “hello there” or “is it safe to pass?” can calm a horse and rider. In tight places, cyclists should dismount and walk past.

Bicyclists and pedestrians should stay to the right on shared-use paths, except to pass on the left.

At mid-block crossings with the road, users need to watch for oncoming traffic and look **LEFT-RIGHT-LEFT**. All path users must obey signals.

Bicyclists have the rights and responsibilities of pedestrians when on a shared-use path.

Bicyclists on multi-use trails and on the road must obey the laws pertinent to the trail or road.

Crosswalks

Yield to pedestrians

Bicyclists must yield to pedestrians in crosswalks, both marked and unmarked.

Experienced bicyclists stay on the road

Confident riders can ride on the road as vehicles when using intersections.



Do not ride in crosswalks or alternate between the sidewalk and road by hopping the curb or using driveway cuts. Ride with consistency and predictability. Before a bicycle trip, plan ahead to ensure the route is safe. Resources produced by local governments, as well as online mapping tools, allow bicyclists to know the road conditions they will encounter and plan according to their skill level.

Less-confident bicyclists

Bicyclists who feel more comfortable riding on sidewalks must follow pedestrian rules at crosswalks. When riding on the sidewalk, bicycles must maintain a lower speed and yield to pedestrians.

Bicyclists' Side of the Road

How far to the right?

Bicyclists should not hug the curb or road edge since this position makes them less visible to motorists, promotes unsafe motorist passing, and exposes bicyclists to various hazards. While bicyclists are required to stay "as far right as safely practicable," when a lane is less than 14 feet wide it is not practical to share the lane with a car. Bicyclists should position themselves to maximize visibility and vantage, and to discourage motorists from turning right into them. Bicyclists may use the shoulders or take the lane.





Ride **RIGHT**
BICYCLISTS use the right side of a two-way road.

Choose a lane

When approaching an intersection, bicyclists should select the rightmost lane that serves their destination. Do not ride in a turn lane unless planning to turn. Bicyclists should not travel between lanes of traffic moving in the same direction, except where one lane is a separate or mandatory turn lane.

Never face traffic

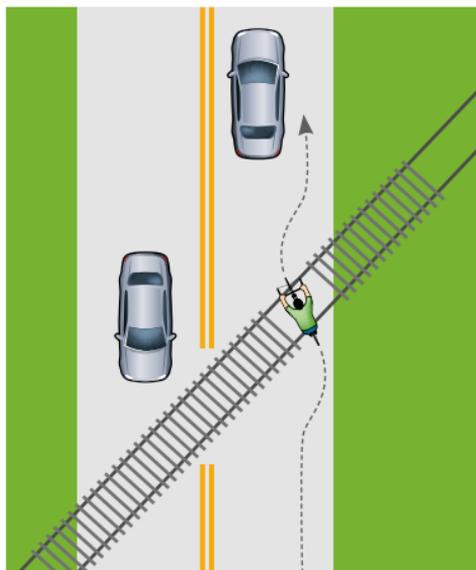
Riding a bike the wrong way through traffic is against the law and is a leading cause of crashes. Bicyclists may think they are safe if looking at oncoming traffic, but it is more dangerous. If hit head on, the impact would be greater than if hit from behind. When wrong-way riding, bicyclists can't see signs and traffic signals. Also, motorists are not expecting bicyclists to be approaching from that direction.

Take a class

Classes offer opportunities to learn how to ride a bike in a safe environment, improve riding skills, and increase rider confidence. Bicycle education courses are offered by League of American Bicyclists-certified instructors and are designed for people of all ages and riding abilities. www.bikeleague.org

Bicycling across railroad tracks

Cyclists must cross railroad tracks carefully. Watch for uneven pavement and grooves that could catch a wheel. Stay in control of the bicycle. Cyclists should rise up from the bicycle seat and bend arms and legs so the body acts like a shock absorber.

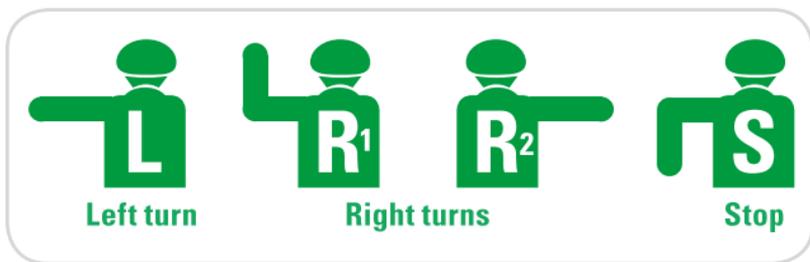


If the tracks cross the road at a sharp angle, cyclists should signal and scan for approaching traffic, then angle the bicycle to cross perpendicular to the tracks.

Signals

Hand signals

Before turning or moving, cyclists should always look behind for, and yield to, any closely approaching traffic in their new line of travel. To signal a left turn, look behind and then hold out the left arm. To signal a right turn, look behind and then either hold out the right arm or hold the left arm up, with elbow bent up. Return both hands to the handlebar before turning, to maximize control while turning. To signal a stop hold either arm down at an angle, but use both hands for braking when necessary.



Traffic signals

Some traffic signals are triggered by electrically charged wires buried under the pavement. As a vehicle passes over them, the metal in the vehicle disrupts the current, turning the signal. Not all bicycles have enough metal to trip the signal. To trigger the camera, “white line get behind” is common practice. Some jurisdictions may



have a bicycle symbol near the line to show where to stop to turn the signal. If a light does not trigger, a bicyclist can move forward to let a car trigger the signal, go to the sidewalk and cross with pedestrians, or proceed with caution after waiting two minutes or through two cycles if all traffic is clear.

Bicycling with traffic

In Virginia, bicycles are vehicles when on the road. Bicyclists and motor vehicle drivers share mutual rights and responsibilities as users of public roads. When bicyclists are in command of their vehicles and when motorists see bicyclists acting predictably, the highways are safer for everyone.

Be aware

Bicyclists should use mirrors and/or turn their head and look back to scan, just as they would if driving a motorized vehicle.

In Virginia, it's against the law for bicyclists to wear earphones in both ears while riding. –**Code of Virginia § 46.2-1078**

Turns

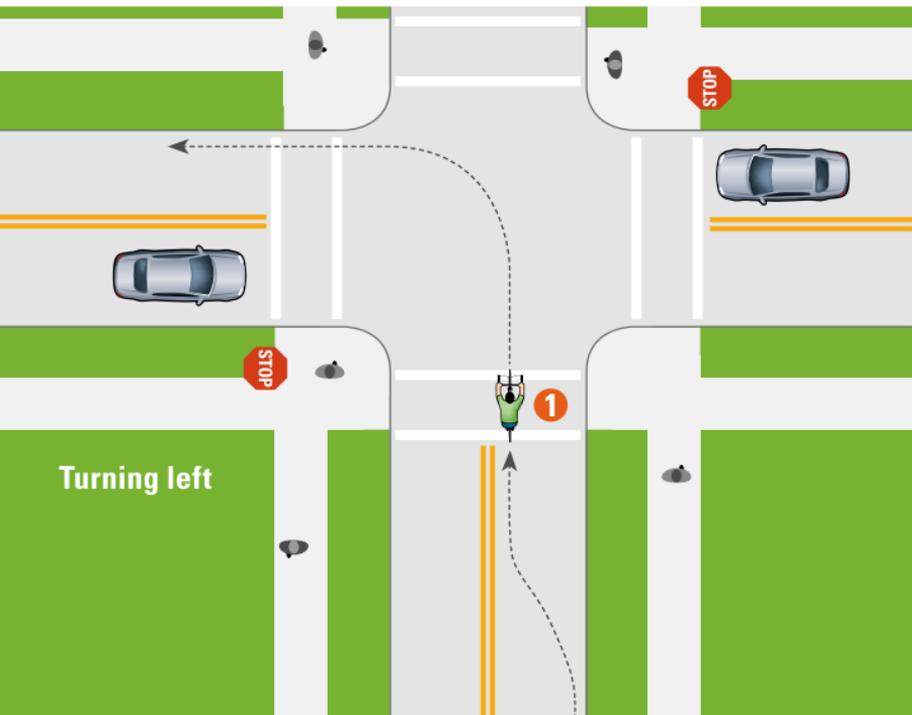
When approaching an intersection with several lanes, bicyclists should choose the rightmost lane appropriate for their intended direction, using turn lanes if appropriate.

Turning right

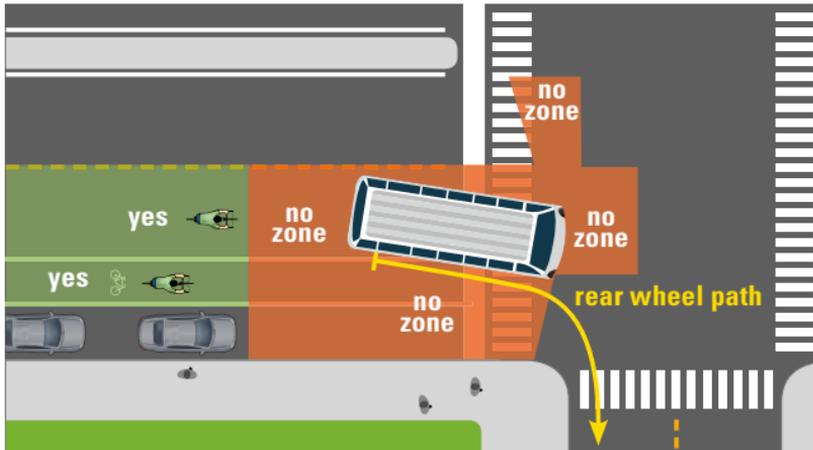
Bicyclists should always scan for vehicles that may be turning right. Signal ahead of the intersection. Cyclists should turn right from the right side of a straight lane or right turn lane if available. Bicyclists must stop at red lights before turning right. Motorists must watch for bicyclists.

Turning left

1. The illustration to the right shows how bicycles turn left as a vehicle. Bicyclists must:
 - Look over their left shoulder for traffic while approaching the intersection. They should practice this until they can perform it without swerving.
 - Watch for approaching motor vehicles.
 - Signal a left turn.
 - When traffic is clear, move to the left side of the lane (on a two-lane road), left lane, or left turn lane, whichever is appropriate.
 - Be positioned so vehicles going straight through can't pass them on the left.
 - Yield to oncoming vehicles before turning.

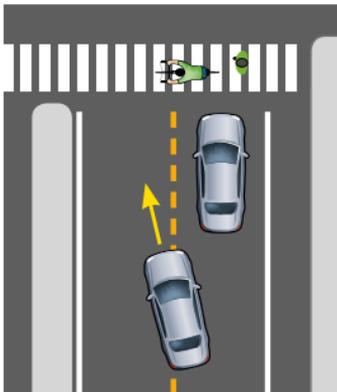


- If riding in a bike lane or on a road with several lanes, look and signal before each lane change.
 - Never make a left turn from the right side of the road.
- 2.** If less comfortable in traffic, bicyclists should use the crosswalks and:
- Cross as a pedestrian in the crosswalk.
 - If there is a signal, wait for the green or WALK signal before crossing.



Blind Spots

Watch for blind spots on trucks and buses. Stay back when possible to ensure your visibility. Watch carefully when vehicles may be turning or stopping.



Double Threat

When crossing more than one lane of traffic, watch for double threats: where one vehicle stops, yet others pass around, or do not stop. This is a common and unfortunate opportunity for bicycle/vehicle crashes.

Reduce this risk by waiting for better visibility across the lanes of traffic.

Passing

Passing requires special caution. Bicyclists should watch for vehicles planning to turn right at an intersection or driveway. They should not pass to the right of motorists at intersections, because motorists might turn right and will not see the bicyclist. Bicyclists should avoid the motorist's blind spot or other position where visibility is limited. Stay in front of or behind vehicles to always remain visible. On a shared-use path, call out or ring a bell and pass on the left.

Passing with bike lanes

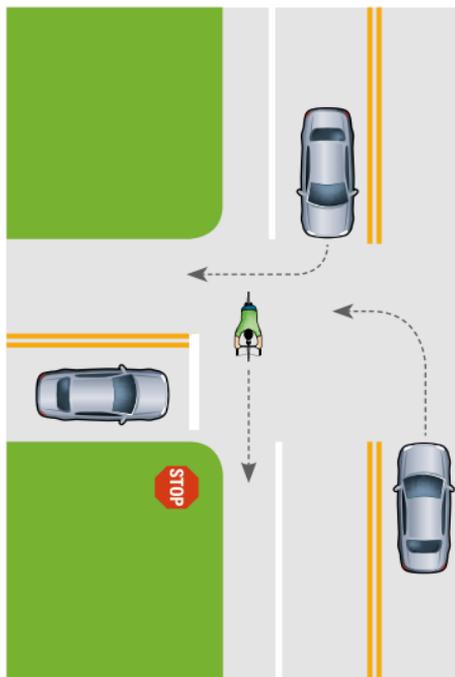
Motorists should not drive in a bike lane, but may turn across a bike lane after using signals. Bicyclists and motorists must share the road, whether or not bike lanes are provided.



Turning Vehicles

Be visible and be aware

Even if bicyclists are obeying all traffic laws, there is a risk of being involved in a crash if another bicyclist, pedestrian, or motorist isn't obeying the law or is unable to see a dangerous situation ahead. Bicyclists should ride cautiously.



- 1.** Bicyclists must watch others who are waiting at stop signs or in driveways, or who are in parking spaces. They may be preparing to pull out.
- 2.** Bicyclists must look out for others who may not see them when preparing to turn.
- 3.** Bicyclists must watch for oncoming traffic that may be preparing to turn left.
- 4.** Bicyclists must look out for others who may not see them when preparing to turn.

Bicyclists must always be prepared to stop suddenly or take other evasive action.

Traveling at night in rainy, low light, or snowy conditions

Bicyclists should make themselves visible by using lights and reflectors and wearing reflective or bright-colored clothes. Wear white, yellow, or lime-green clothing. Avoid red clothing as it looks black in the fading light.

By law, every bicycle ridden between sunset and sunrise must have:

- At least one white headlamp on the front of the bike with a light visible from at least 500 feet (10-watt halogen, 1-watt LED minimum).
- A red rear reflector visible for 500 feet. On roads with speed limits of 35 mph or greater, one red taillight visible from 600 feet to the rear is required. Rear lights are safer than reflectors.



Taillights may be steady or blinking and may be attached to the bicycle or rider. Additional lights and reflectors improves visibility even during the day.

Cyclists should take extra care when daylight saving time changes, as it gets dark earlier and crash rates tend to increase.

Commuting

Commuting by bicycle helps reduce pollution and is a great way to keep fit and increase stamina. Always carry identification and medical insurance information, especially when alone. Before deciding to commute by bicycle, consider the length of the trip, the amount of motor vehicle traffic, and the terrain. Choose routes with less traffic and accommodations for bicyclists—such as bike lanes, wider lanes, or shared-use paths—to make the ride safer. Carry a map or plan an alternate route in case of a detour.

Shared-use paths

Shared-use paths are often used for recreation. Bicycle commuters and fast-moving road bicyclists are not required to use these unless a sign is posted prohibiting them from the road. When using, use care when passing slower users.





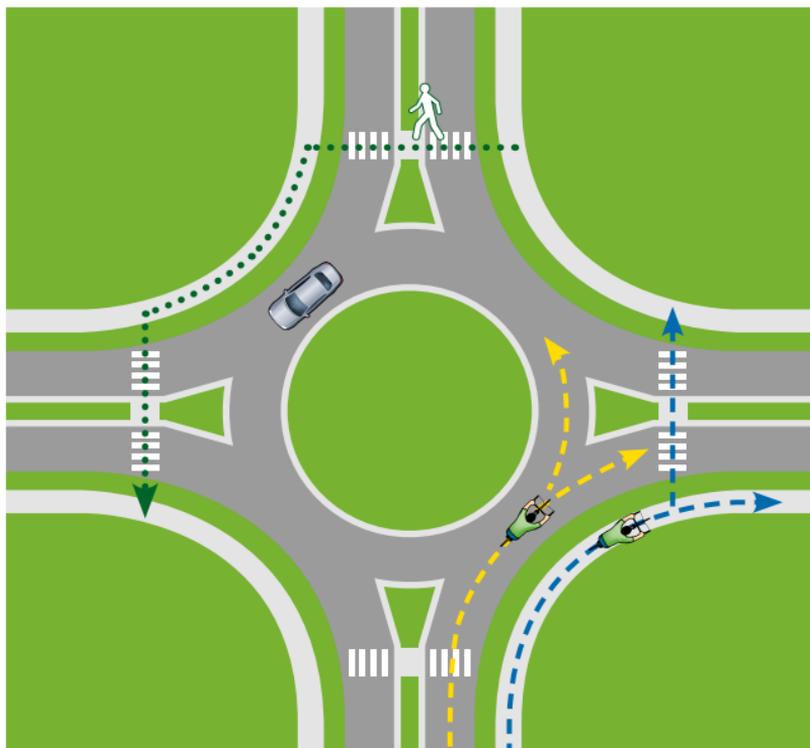
Tips: When commuting, bicyclists should:

- Wear a helmet and dress for safety by wearing reflective clothing and securing loose pant legs and shoe laces.
- Carry gear in a manner that will not obstruct vision or bike control.
- Ride defensively by anticipating the actions of other road users and watching for road hazards.
- Pass with care because bicyclists may not be seen by turning vehicles.
- Maximize visibility at twilight, at night, and in rainy conditions. Wear reflective clothing, use lights, and use reflective tape on the bicycle.

- Walk bicycles in traffic situations beyond cycling abilities. Walk on the right side of the bike for safety.
- Cyclists need to use caution around buses and large trucks, especially when they are pulling to and from curbs and when passengers are getting on and off. Avoid blind spots and give large vehicles plenty of room to maneuver.
- Cyclists should not block sidewalks, handicap and building accesses, or emergency drives.



Roundabout Safety Tips



Roundabouts

Traffic circles may lower speed in neighborhoods, may help traffic flow and improve safety in uncontrolled intersections.

A second type of roundabout, found in some urban areas, involves multiple lanes and operating at higher speed. Avoid these when cycling.



Sidewalks

Walk the line

Pedestrians may not walk on roadways when usable sidewalks are available. If there is no sidewalk or shoulder, pedestrians should walk as near as practicable to the outside edge of the roadway, yield right of way to vehicles in the roadway, and walk facing traffic.

Teachable moment

When walking with their children, parents should explain the safest way to interact with the motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians observed.

Children who walk and bicycle to school arrive *alert* and *ready to learn*.

The Safe Routes to School program assists localities, schools, and non-profit groups with developing plans, activities, and infrastructure improvements that encourage and enable children to walk or bike to school. www.saferoutesinfo.org

Pedestrians and bicycles on the sidewalk

Pedestrians should always be listening for approaching bicycles.

Paths and Trails

Shared-use paths and recreational trails

Faster-moving users must yield to slower path and trail users. Watch for dogs on leashes, children learning to bike, skaters, or, in some cases, horses. When approaching animals, avoid scaring them by slowing down. Gently saying “hello there” or “is it safe to pass?” can calm a horse and rider.

Pedestrians should stay to the right on shared-use paths, except to pass on the left

All path users must obey signals. At mid-block crossings with the road, watch for oncoming traffic. Look **LEFT-RIGHT-LEFT**.

When on a shared-use path, bicyclists have the rights and responsibilities of a pedestrian.

Crosswalks

Pedestrians: Scan and cross

Pedestrians are required by law to cross roads at crosswalks whenever possible. Drivers should expect to see pedestrians crossing at crosswalks and intersections.





CROSSING MID-BLOCK IS NOT A GOOD IDEA.

Crossing the street mid-block is unsafe; most pedestrian crashes with cars occur at mid-block crossings, between intersections. So be alert.

Before crossing, pedestrians must stop, look **LEFT-RIGHT-LEFT**, and then check over the shoulder for turning traffic.

Pedestrians: Give motorists room to yield

Though pedestrians have the right of way in a crosswalk, it is unsafe to step off a curb into the path of a vehicle. Allow drivers time to yield.

“No pedestrian shall enter or cross an intersection in disregard of approaching traffic.” –**Code of Virginia § 46.2-924** 

Motorists and bicyclists must yield to pedestrians

Motorists and bicyclists must yield to pedestrians in crosswalks, both marked and unmarked.

Pedestrians' Side of the Road

Pedestrians must walk facing traffic

Walk LEFT

When there is no sidewalk or shoulder, PEDESTRIANS may walk as near as practicable to an outside edge of the roadway. It is safest to walk facing traffic.

Ride RIGHT

MOTORISTS and BICYCLISTS use the right side of a two-way road.

Turning Vehicles

Pedestrian crossing

To make sure they are seen, pedestrians should make eye contact with drivers, particularly those turning right.

Be alert

Pedestrians should walk cautiously and:

- Watch vehicles waiting at stop signs or in driveways, or in parking spaces. They may be preparing to pull out.
- Look out for vehicles who may not see them when preparing to turn.
- Watch for oncoming traffic that may be preparing to turn left.

Pedestrians should always be prepared to stop suddenly or take other evasive action.

Walking at night, or in rainy or snowy conditions

Pedestrians should increase their visibility by using lights and reflectors and wearing reflective or bright-colored clothes.

Pedestrians should wear white, yellow, or lime-green clothing. Avoid red since it looks black in the fading light.

Pedestrians should take extra care when daylight saving time changes, when it stays dark later or gets dark earlier.

Crash facts

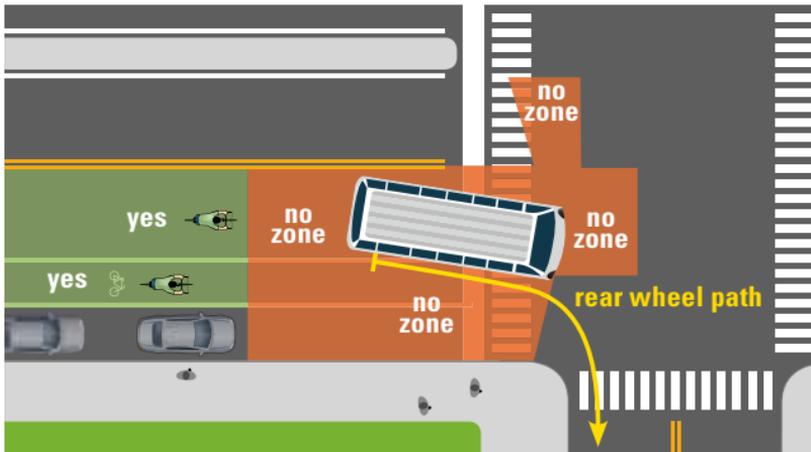
According to the Virginia DMV Highway Safety Office, in 2017, in Virginia there were:

- 3,290 motor vehicle crashes involving pedestrians
- 1,858 pedestrians injured in a motor vehicle crash
- 116 pedestrian fatalities resulting from a motor vehicle crash
- In 2017, alcohol was a factor in 47% of fatal crashes involving pedestrians



LIFE IS FRAGILE

Yield to pedestrians
when turning



Commuting with Buses and Transit

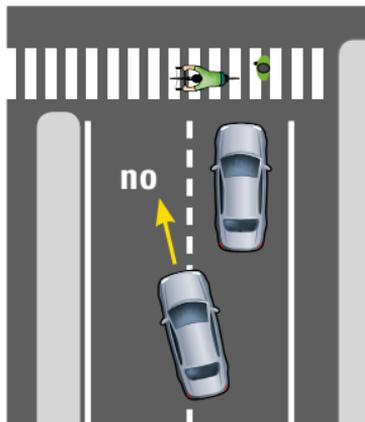
Tips for exiting and entering traffic from buses and other transit use crosswalks and obey pedestrian signals

- Data shows that entering and exiting public transportation (especially buses) can be dangerous for pedestrians. A similar risk exists for taxis or ride shares.
- To avoid a crash, commuters should leave a safe distance between themselves and the curb when walking, boarding, or exiting transit.
- Buses and surrounding traffic have limited visibility. Commuters must use extra caution. After exiting, wait until the bus leaves and traffic clears before crossing the street at intersections.
- Commuters should not run for the bus. In a rush, people often focus on their destination rather than their surroundings, putting themselves and others at a greater risk of a crash.



Double Threat

Pedestrians need to watch for cars passing stopped vehicles when crossing the street, and entering or exiting stopped vehicles.



Resources and Learn More

- **AAA** | Safety resources | www.exchange.aaa.com/safety
- **America Walks** | Advocacy for local, state, and national pedestrian issues | www.americawalks.org
- **Bicycle Helmet Safety Institute** | A clearinghouse of bicycle helmet information serving consumers, parents, teachers, the media, and more | www.bhsi.org
- **Bike Arlington** | www.bikearlington.com
- **Bike Virginia** | Resources for bicyclists, runs statewide bicycle trips | www.bikevirginia.org
- **Birding and Wildlife Trails** | www.virginia.org/birdingandwildlifetrail
- **City of Alexandria GO Alex** | Active transportation resource in Northern Virginia | www.alexandriava.gov/GOAlex
- **Dutch Reach Project** | www.dutchreach.org
- **Federal Highway Administration** | A Resident's Guide for Creating Safer Communities for Walking and Biking | https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/ped_bike/ped_cmunity/ped_walkguide/index.cfm
- **Laws and Safety Tips** | Laws and tips to make bicycling and walking safe and enjoyable on Virginia's highways | www.virginiadot.org/programs/bikeped/laws_and_safety_tips.asp | www.dmv.virginia.gov/safety/ | www.dmv.virginia.gov/safety/#programs/pedestrian/index.html for pedestrians

- **League of American Bicyclists** | Promotes bicycling for fun, fitness, and transportation; certifies bicycling instructors; and advocates for bicycle-friendly communities, regions, and states | www.bikeleague.org
- **National Highway Traffic Safety Administration** | Pedestrian safety program with publications, activities, information about National Safe Routes to School program and more | www.nhtsa.gov/road-safety/pedestrian-safety
- **Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center** | Resources to increase viability of walking and bicycling as a means of transportation and physical activity | www.pedbikeinfo.org
- **Safe Routes to School** | Program that assists interested localities, schools, and non-profit groups in making bicycling and walking to school safer and more appealing to children | www.virginiadot.org/programs/ted_rt2_school_pro.asp
- **San Francisco Bike** | Family biking and kidical mass groups in Virginia | www.sfbike.org/resources/ | www.kidicalmass.org/
- **Street Smart** | Public safety program of the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia | <https://www.mwcog.org/transportation/planning-areas/walking-and-biking/>
- **U.S. Department of Federal Highway Administration** | Pedestrian Safety Resources | http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/ped_bike/
- **Virginia Bicycling Federation** | Volunteer organization working to promote bicycling; change public policy and community attitudes; and improve the safety, convenience, and acceptance of bicycling throughout Virginia | www.vabike.org

- **Virginia Department of Health** | Injury and Violence Prevention site with bicycle safety information and resources
- **Virginia Department of Motor Vehicles** | Virginia Driver's Manual | www.dmv.virginia.gov/webdoc/citizen/drivers/manual.asp
- **Virginia Maps** | Bicycling in Virginia | www.virginiadot.org/bikeped
- **Washington Area Bicyclist Association** | The Commonwealth of Virginia's largest metropolitan area bicycling group's website offers many resources | www.waba.org
- **Women and Bikes** | www.waba.org/programs/women-bicycles

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Northern Virginia Regional Commission

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Credits

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Copy Editing: Judy Galen, Loudoun Commuter Services

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Laws and Safety Tips for Bicyclists, Pedestrians, and Motorists 2018 Technical Advisory Committee

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