Topic 200: Observing Speed Limits

Introduction: Vehicle speed is an important part of traffic safety. You must obey all speed regulations and be ready to adjust your speed quickly if necessary. Elements such as road conditions, traffic flow, and the number of accidents are used to determine the proper speed limits for roadways.

The following speed limits must be observed when no limit is posted:

- 15 mph when approaching a school crossing.
- 25 mph in any business or residential district.
- 55 mph on open highways or city freeways.
- 65 mph on designated open highways (varies by state).
- 75 mph on rural interstate highways (varies by state).
- 45 mph is the minimum speed allowed on most freeways and highways.

Adjusting Speed to Conditions - The speed limits are set assuming the best driving conditions. When driving in bad weather, your speed should be reduced to a level that is reasonable. Three guidelines are:

- When driving on wet roads, reduce your speed by at least one-third.
- When driving on roads with snow or ice, reduce your speed by at least one-half.
- When driving in bad weather, double the following distance from the vehicle in front of you.

Impeding Traffic - Driving too slowly can be as dangerous as driving too fast. Remember to drive in the right lane and allow faster moving vehicles to pass whenever driving slower than the traffic around you. If you become lost or disoriented, pull off the roadway instead of slowing your vehicle.

Speeding and Consequences:

- The force of a 60 mph head on vehicle collision is approximately equivalent to dropping a car nose first from a twelve story building. The vehicle may stop almost instantly, but the occupants of the vehicle keep moving at 60 mph until they hit something which stops them; the seatbelt, steering wheel, windshield, or dashboard.
- Driving 20 mph over the posted speed limit is considered reckless driving in most states, and the driver may face heavy fines or license revocation.
- Most states operate on a point system to penalize drivers for moving or traffic violations. Speeding tickets can raise your point limit to where your drivers’ license will be suspended.

Conclusion: Do not drive when you feel angry, depressed, or excited; these emotional states may translate to your driving and impair your judgment. When you take into account traffic lights, stop signs, and traffic congestion; it becomes apparent that speeding actually makes very little difference in your driving time. However, speeding greatly increases your chance of having an accident or receiving a traffic ticket. It simply is not worth the few seconds you may save. Remember to always buckle your seat belts.

Specific Driving Hazards and Safety Suggestions: ______________________________________________________
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