



Select Topics Wisconsin

RC A-11 Guide

This "RC A-11 GUIDE" is NOT for BRCu STUDENTS

This document is for use only by the RiderCoach to help facilitate this section. It provides specific information about each topic. The information is just to help the RC become more knowledgeable about the topic. The purpose of the group activity is to have the students come up with ***their own ideas*** and gain consensus within their group. If they totally miss the mark (i.e. nobody in the group knew the correct answer) you can guide them with some of the additional information. Better yet, have the other groups help. Some of these topic have specific answers that are provided by Wisconsin laws others are provided by the student's experience. It is not necessary that the groups hit every point listed in this guide. That would most likely be TMI. This is not an all-inclusive list but provides enough to facilitate the exercise.

Instructions: Each group will have one minute to come to consensus on what they think the correct answer is. When time is up, each group will report out. Clarify/discuss with rest of class. Repeat for each of the four categories below.

Requirements for Motorcycle Operation:

Group 1: Who needs a Class M (motorcycle) license?

- Anyone who drives a motorcycle must have a Class M motorcycle license **or** motorcycle instruction permit.
- A motorcycle is a motor vehicle designed and built to have no more than three wheels. It must have its own power source and be capable, under ideal road conditions, of speeds in excess of 30 mph with a 150 pound rider.
- Moped drivers do not need a Class M license. They can operate a moped with a Class D regular or probationary license. However, it is not legal to operate a moped with only a valid instruction permit.

Group 2: When is a helmet required in Wisconsin?

- Required for all operators and passengers under the age of 18.
- Helmets are required for all operators with motorcycle instruction permits and their passengers.
- Must meet or exceed US DOT minimum standards.

Group 3: What other riding gear is required in Wisconsin?

- Motorcyclists are required to wear any of the following eye protection:
 - •A protective face shield attached to the helmet
 - Glasses
 - Goggles
- If the windshield rises 15 or more inches above the handlebars, eye protection is not required but is strongly suggested.

Farm Safety/Rural Driving:

Group 1: What are some examples of special hazards in rural areas?

- Deer, cattle, other wild animals, sand or gravel on the pavement, grooved pavement, crowned roads, objects in the road, slow moving vehicles, tractors, farm machinery, Amish buggies, etc.

Group 2: What challenges do farm machinery operators have while operating on the roadway?

- They are large (wide and long), move slower, blind spots, may not have directional, mirrors, adequate lighting, moving into and out of fields, motorists want to get around them, they need to take up more than their lane, etc.

Group 3: Can a motorist pass farm machinery that is going 25 MPH in a 55 MPH speed zone while in a No-Passing Zone?

- Quick answer is NO, but...



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- The operator of a vehicle shall not drive on the left side of the center of a roadway on any portion thereof which has been designated a no-passing zone, either by signs or by a yellow unbroken line on the pavement on the right-hand side of and adjacent to the center line of the roadway, provided such signs or lines would be clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person. Wis Stats. 346.09 (3)(a)
- The operator of a vehicle may drive on the left side of the center of a roadway on any portion thereof which has been designated a no-passing zone, to overtake and pass, with care, any vehicle, **except an implement of husbandry** or agricultural commercial motor vehicle, traveling at a speed less than half of the applicable speed limit at the place of passing. Wis Stats. 346.09 (3)(b)

Rules of the Road:

Group 1: What are the requirements for a child as a passenger on a motorcycle?

- Passengers under 18 must wear approved helmets (U.S. DOT standard at minimum) with the chin straps properly fastened.
- Rests his/her feet on standard equipment foot rests or pegs. (The passenger must be tall enough so his/her feet reach the pegs.) Foot rests or pegs shall be mounted in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. (Wis Stats. 347.487)

Group 2: What are the requirements when encountering emergency vehicles?

- When an emergency vehicle approaches with its siren on you must yield the right of way as quickly as possible. As soon as you see or hear the approaching emergency vehicle you must pull to the right and stop your vehicle.
- Since 2001, Wisconsin requires motorists to shift lanes, where possible, to give stopped emergency vehicles or tow trucks a safe zone in which to work.
- Under this law, when approaching an authorized emergency vehicle or tow truck stopped within 12 feet of the pavement and which has its emergency lights operating, you should shift lanes, if possible, leaving the lane next to the emergency vehicle open. If shifting lanes is unsafe, motorists are required to slow until they are past the emergency vehicle.

Group 3: Traffic actuated signals – What can a motorcyclist do? (346.37(1)(c)4)

- a motorcycle, moped, motor bicycle, or bicycle facing a red signal at an intersection may, after stopping as required under subd. 1. for not less than 45 seconds, proceed cautiously through the intersection before the signal turns green if no other vehicles are present at the intersection to actuate the signal and the operator of the motorcycle, moped, motor bicycle, or bicycle reasonably believes the signal is vehicle actuated. The operator of a motorcycle, moped, motor bicycle, or bicycle proceeding through a red signal under this subdivision shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicular traffic, pedestrian, personal delivery device, bicyclist, or rider of an electric personal assistive mobility device proceeding through a green signal at the intersection or lawfully within a crosswalk or using the intersection.

Alcohol and the Law:

Group 1: When can you be arrested for Operating While Intoxicated?

- You can be arrested for driving under the influence if you have a Prohibited Alcohol Concentration (PAC). That is .08 in Wisconsin.
- Implied Consent: If a police or traffic officer asks you to take a PAC test, you must comply. If you refuse, you will lose your driver license for at least one year.
- Absolute Sobriety or "Not a Drop": Drivers under age 21 can be arrested for driving with any amount of alcohol in their body.

Group 2: What are the consequences of an OWI conviction?

- Fines and your license will be revoked for six months or more. Increase in insurance premiums. May be subject to immobilization. Loss of job. Other cost associates with



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lawyer fees and alcohol assessment. In Wisconsin OWI convictions remain on your driving record for life, etc.

Group 3: What is drugged driving?

- Use of ANY measurable amount of a controlled substance is considered to be operating impaired and will be treated the same as an Operating While Intoxicated offense. (Examples of restricted controlled substances are marijuana, heroin, LSD, PCP, cocaine, hallucinogens, narcotics and methamphetamine.)

5 Stories, 1 vision: *Instructions: Play video: 5 Stories, 1 Vision*

Group 1,2 & 3: **Watch the training aid.**

Donor Information: *Instructions: Review donor information below.*

<http://www.donorregistry.wisconsin.gov/>

Having your name included in the Registry means that you have authorized the gift of your organs, tissues, and eyes upon your death. Registering indicates legal consent for donation. This decision can save and improve lives through transplantation, therapy, research and education.



Discussion point: *Instructions: Read and reflect.*

Remember...Motorcycling is a life---long learning experience!