

Behind the wheel, anger is one letter away from danger!

MONTHLY SAFETY NEWSLETTER



Custodial Care

VULNERABLE* STUDENTS SHOULD NEVER BE LEFT AT A BUS STOP UNATTENDED!

All of our districts have different policies as to what age a child can be left without a responsible** person at the bus stop to receive the child.

- YOU MUST KNOW THE POLICY FOR THE PROGRAM YOU ARE DRIVING!

These policies are connected to Care and Custody of student, and that you can be held legally responsible if a vulnerable* child is left unattended at a bus stop, or on the school bus.

You should ALWAYS keep a child on that is apprehensive about getting off alone, resists getting off at the stop, or is the category of vulnerable* students and does not have a responsible adult to receive the child at the bus stop.

- CONTACT THE BASE AS SOON AS YOU CAN TO LET THEM KNOW WHEN A CHILD IS KEPT

*Vulnerable students are those who are special needs, Pre-k, Kindergarten, 1st grade or older as designated by your school program.

**Responsible person at the stop is one that is on the child's list to receive the child at the bus stop.

Rolling V Mission Statement

Operating a prompt, professional and personalized transportation company that is successful in its mission to be profitable, provide meaningful employment and give back to the community when it can . This missions is to be accomplished by adhering to our core values, one of which is

RIDE FOR THE BRAND!

The LLLC Defensive Driving Principles

Many people talk about defensive driving, but not many know exactly what it is. So, let’s talk specifics. True defensive driving boils down to behaviors, here are some easy-to-remember mnemonic to define four principles and behaviors that are essential defensive driving habits

1. Look Ahead

The first principle is **Look Ahead**. It’s not enough to just know what is happening in your immediate environment. Defensive Driving is about knowing what will happen, and you can do so by keeping an eye-lead time of 15 seconds. Scan the road ahead to see any action or potential issues before you reach them in order to have as much time as possible to react.

2. Look Around

The **Look Around** principle, similar to the **Look Ahead** principle, has to do with the environmental demands that you perceive. You need to **Look Around** your vehicle, not just in front. Everything around you is constantly changing: the roadway, the traffic, pedestrians. Change your point of focus every two seconds and check your mirrors every five to eight seconds to see around you and navigate your blind spots. This way, you avoid driving with a fixed stare and stay more alert

3. Leave Room

In some ways, the third principle—**Leave Room**—is the most important to defensive driving. It’s the most basic insofar as preventing collisions; keep adequate space in between you and other vehicles or fixed objects. It’s essential to **Leave Room** on all six sides of the vehicle: in front, behind, left, right, above, and below. The easiest space to control is the space in front of you. You need to maintain a **three to five seconds** in clear conditions to account for other drivers’ mistakes.

4. Communication

While the first three LLLC Defensive Driving principles are about what information you perceive, **Communicate** is about what information you give other drivers. You have to let other drivers on the road know what you intend to do so they can act accordingly. The most basic is your turn signal. Use your turn signal for three to five flashes before turning or changing lanes. You also need to use your horn, lights, four-way flashers, school bus flashers and eye-contact to **Communicate** your intentions. A quick, friendly tap of your horn is a good way to let another driver know you’re there or get their attention. Use your lights and four-way flashers to warn other drivers of dangers ahead. Lastly, it’s important to give a quick glance with eye contact. This way, you can make sure other drivers know you’re there and that they’re paying attention.

