



Unit 5 Notes

Class 13

- 5.1 Traffic Stop
- 5.2 Emergency Situation
- 5.3 Collision

Class 14

- 5.4 Impaired Driving
- 5.5 Review

Class 15

- 5.6 Organ Donation
- 5.7 License Expectations

Unit 5 tasks to complete:

Read Washington Driver Guide:
Sections 5-6.

Unit 5 Homework

Behind-the-Wheel Lesson 5

Home driving practice!!

Self-Reflection Questions

Unit 5: Class 13

5.1 Traffic Stops *WDG Section: 1-13*

Reasons for a stop

- Traffic violations
- Probable cause to make an arrest, outstanding warrants.
- Reasonable suspicion of criminal activity based on personal observations and information from other police officers, radio, or a witness.
- Minor infractions such as darkly tinted windows, inoperative equipment or failing to signal before a turn.

Safe Interaction with Law Enforcement

If stopped by a police officer, teach your child to:

- Remain calm;
- Pull the vehicle to the side of the road in a safe location and park;
- Turn on the flashers;
- Turn on your vehicle's interior lights at night;
- Turn off the engine, radio, and any other device that could block communication with the officer;
- Roll down your window to communicate with the officer who, for safety reasons, may approach the vehicle on the driver or passenger side;
- Keep safety belts fastened and ask passengers to keep their belts fastened;
- Stay in the vehicle. Do not get out unless the officer asks you to;
- Keep hands in plain view, preferably on the steering wheel, and ask passengers to keep their hands visible so the officer can see them at all times;
- Do not make any movement that will make the officer think you are hiding or reaching for something.
- Carry proper identification: a valid driver's license, proof of vehicle registration and proof of insurance; and if the officer asks for these documents, tell the officer where they are and reach for them slowly, keeping one hand on the steering wheel;
- Ask to see identification if the officer is driving an unmarked car or not in uniform;
- Answer the officer's questions fully and clearly;
- If you disagree with the officer, do not discuss your point of view at that time - you will have your chance to make your case in court; and
- Sign the citation; this is not an admission of guilt. Refusal to sign the citation may result in arrest.



Ticket: Instructions on the ticket give you your options.

1. Pay the ticket.
2. Request a mitigation hearing: You would like to explain the circumstances.
3. Contest the ticket.
4. Request deferred prosecution.

Deferred Prosecution

- You are eligible to defer a ticket every 7 years.
- Pay deferral court cost.
- Probation for 1 year.
 - If you get another ticket during this time, the deferred ticket is reinstated. If you don't comply: Failure to Appear (FTA)
 - You have 15 days to comply. If you don't comply in 15 days, the court notifies DOL. You then have 45 days to comply or the DOL will suspend your license.
 - If you drive with a suspended license and you are pulled over, your car will be impounded, even if the vehicle is not yours.

5.2 Emergencies *WDG Section: 6-1*

Try not to panic. Panic braking can cause brake lock up and you cannot control the car when you are skidding. Always steer to the less dangerous location. Continue to try to control your car even after striking another object.

Being prepared with a basic kit can increase your safety, reduce stress, and help you get back on the road as soon as possible.

- Fire Extinguisher, first aid kit, flares, warning triangles/ strobe, jumper cables, small tool kit, gloves, etc. (Search the web for a list of emergency kit items.)

Tire Blowout

1. Grip the steering wheel firmly. Remain in your lane.
2. Stay off brakes! Can cause further loss of control.
3. Reduce speed gradually.
4. Once moving slowly, apply light brakes and pull off the road to a safe area.

Total Brake Failure

1. Pump the brakes: Could build enough pressure to slow or stop.
2. Use parking brake: Brake release mechanism.
3. Shift to lower gear: Use the engine to slow down Look for an escape path!

Wet Brakes

Can cause your vehicle to pull to the side or not work at all.

1. Apply light brake pressure to help dry them.

Brake Fade

Brakes overheat after continuous hard braking.

1. Pull over and let them cool.

Acceleration Sticks

The pedal may stick, or the spring may have broken.

1. Shift to neutral – open palm method.
2. Look for an escape path.
3. Brake gently.
4. Pull off the roadway.
5. Turn off the ignition.

Headlights Fail

1. Try dimmer the switch.
2. Turn on hazard flashers. Can illuminate enough of the road to find a safe place to pull over.

Engine Fails

This could happen when the dies, floods, overheats, or runs out of gas. If you experience engine failure:

1. Shift to neutral, try to restart the engine.
2. If it doesn't restart, pull off the road.

Overheated Engine

Temperature light/ gauge warns you if the engine overheats.

1. Turn off the A/C.
2. Turn on the heater to draw heat from the engine.
3. If the light stays on or the gauge points to hot, pull over and turn engine off. Let cool.
4. Add water: Don't take off the radiator cap when it is hot. The liquid inside can scald you!

Total Steering Failure

1. Use your horn and hazard flashers to communicate.
2. Stop as quickly and safely as possible.
3. Let off accelerator and DO NOT BRAKE. (could cause skid)
 - Use parking brake, shift to lower gear.

Hood Flies Up

1. Slouch down and look through the crack below the hood and car.
2. If you cannot see, roll down the window.
3. Turn on emergency flasher and a safe location to pull over.

Engine Compartment Fire

1. Pull off the roadway, turn off the ignition.
2. If it is a big fire, leave the hood closed and call 911.
3. If it is a small fire, use gloves or rag to open the hood and protect your face.
 - Use an A-B-C type fire extinguisher.

Off-Road Recovery

1. Remain calm and keep steering straight. Even if uneven.
2. Ease off accelerator.
3. Unless there is something directly ahead in front of you, do not try to get back onto the roadway until your speed is lower.
4. Check for traffic behind you, signal and move back into the road. The most common mistake is to panic and try to get back on

5.3 Collisions *WDG Section: 6-6*

Collision with a parked vehicle: Try to locate the owner of the vehicle.

If you cannot find the owner, you need to leave a note in a conspicuous place with the following information:

- ✓ Name
- ✓ Your contact information
- ✓ Date & time of the collision.

Minor collisions, damage only with no serious injuries.

- Should move cars to the side of the road and out of the way of oncoming traffic. Leaving cars parked in the middle of the road can result in additional collisions and injuries.

Collisions with Injured

- Don't move vehicles If there are injuries or question the vehicles safety, leave it where it is, even if it is blocking traffic.
- Turn on hazard lights and use flares or warning triangles if possible.
- Place flares 200-300 feet behind the vehicle to warn other drivers. If people are injured or if unsure of their response, call 911 immediately.

Never move the injured unless:

- In a burning vehicle
- In immediate danger
- Cover them with a blanket.
- Do not give the injured anything to drink.
- Basic first aid

Documenting the crash: Do not discuss details of the crash!! Never admit fault, even if you think it might be.

1. Take pictures.

- a. Document the damage to all the vehicles.
- b. License plates
- c. The area where the collision happened.
- d. If there were witnesses, try to get their contact information; they may be able to help you if the other drivers dispute your version of what happened.

2. Law enforcement

- a. Identify the officers. Get the name and badge number of all responding officers.
- b. Ask the police officers present where you can obtain a copy of their accident report. Get a copy of the police report.

3. **Contact your insurance company.** You will need to provide the details of the collision.

Collision Report

Collision report required If a report was not made by law enforcement and collision results in injury or death and/or property damage of \$1000 or more to one person's property, you must complete a collision report within 4 days.

Unit 5: Class 14

5.4 Drugs, Alcohol and Impaired Driving *WDG Section: 5-4*

Alcohol is a drug that depresses the central nervous system. As a depressant, alcohol slows the activity of the brain and the spinal cord.

Alcohol Absorption:

Once swallowed, it is absorbed directly into the blood stream through the walls of the stomach and small intestine, usually within 20 - 40 minutes. If there is food in the stomach, this absorption process may be slowed.

A typical alcohol drink contains about the same amount: 12 oz Beer = 5 oz Wine = 1 ½ oz 80° Whiskey

Alcohol content varies: Not all drinks are created equal!

- The alcohol content of a drink depends on the type of booze and how much is in the drink. Some specialty drinks can contain 2-3 ounces. Drinks mixed at a private party can be even stronger.

BAC: Blood Alcohol Concentration

BAC is a measure of the amount of alcohol in a person's blood expressed as a percentage by volume.

- BAC can be determined by testing a person's blood, breath, urine, or saliva.
- Testing the breath is the quickest, least complicated, and most frequently used test to determine BAC.

Factors that Influence BAC Weight, time spent drinking, gender, size of drink, alcohol content, food.

- As BAC increases, driving ability decreases. Getting it out of your system takes time.
- It takes your body about one hour to get rid of each drink you consume.

Getting it out of your system

- It takes time! It takes the body about one hour to get rid of each drink consumed.

Marijuana

Smoking vs. consumption. Consuming marijuana-infused foods can also be dangerous because it takes longer to feel the effects. It's easier to have too much because the effects are delayed.

- Marijuana has been shown to impair performance on driving tasks and on driving courses for up to 5 hours.

- Decreased car handling performance, slower reaction times, impaired time and distance estimation, inability have all been reported.

Implied Consent Law: When you sign your license and accept a license to operate a motor vehicle, you have agreed to take a breath or blood test to determine the alcohol or drug content of your blood.

- If a police officer or traffic officer asks you to take a BAC test, you must do so. If you refuse, you will lose your license for at least 1 year.

Prescription & Over-the-Counter Drugs the doctor may prescribe these to you. Drugs like Benadryl which treats allergies can impair our abilities to drive. They can cause drowsiness. These drugs can impair our ability to drive. Read the warning label.

Mix drugs = Stronger effect

- Mixing drugs and alcohol can cause a compounded effect, which means that the effects of the drug multiply.

Impaired Driving Laws *WDG Section 5-8*

You can be arrested for DUI with BAC and THC/marijuana levels lower than the legal limit if you are driving and impaired due to alcohol and/or drugs.

- You can be arrested for driving with BAC of .08 or more or a THC/marijuana level of 5.00 nanograms per milliliter of blood or higher.
- .08 is administrative number, you can be arrested with any amount of alcohol in your system if you are impaired.

Zero Tolerance ↓21

- **If you are under 21**, you also can be arrested for DUI with a BAC of .02 or more or a THC/marijuana level of more than 0.00 nanograms per milliliter of blood.
- **You can be charged with MIP** if you are under 21 & possess any amount of alcohol, even if you haven't consumed any of it.

If you are arrested for DUI, The Department of Licensing will suspend your license for 90 days.

Open Container Law

Washington State open container laws prohibit anyone, including a passenger, from having an open container of alcohol in a moving vehicle. By law, any receptacle that contains alcohol and has an opened seal or top—such as a bottle, flask, or can—is considered an open container. In Washington, any open container of alcohol must be stored in the trunk of the vehicle.

Finances:

You may lose your job because of lack of transportation or your inability to work because you are required to fulfill all the courts conditions. Court appearances, treatment. You may have to go to jail because you can't pay.

Future:

Alcohol/ Drug Offenses = Criminal. Gross misdemeanor punishable by up to a maximum of 365 days in jail and a \$5,000.00 fine.

- Alcohol offenses stay on your record for life!
- Shows up on background checks. MIP will show throughout adult life.
- Can impact your employment and future employment.
- Impact travel possibilities: In countries like Canada, these offenses are felonies – they do not allow convicted felons into their country.

Unit 5: Class 15

5.4 Organ Donation

One organ, eye and tissue donor can save or improve the lives of over 50 people.

- ✓ Approximately 150 new candidates are added to the U.S. waiting list for organ transplants every day. There aren't enough donors to fill the growing needs.
- ✓ 80% of Americans on the national waiting list need a kidney transplant.
- ✓ If you are injured and admitted to the hospital the priority is to save your life. It is only after death that the donation process begins.
- ✓ There is no cost to the donor family for any donation related expenses.
- ✓ Most major religions in the United States support donation and view it as a final act of love and generosity toward others.
- ✓ Through the entire donation process the body is treated with care, respect, and dignity. An open casket funeral is possible for organ, eye, and tissue donors.

5.5 Licensing Expectations *WDG Section: 1-4*

Eligibility for a license: Under 18

- ✓ Must be at least 16.
- ✓ Hold an instruction permit for 6 months.
- ✓ Parent/ Guardian must certify 50 hours of supervised driving including 10 hours of night driving.
- ✓ Successfully complete an approved driver education program.
- ✓ Pass both the state knowledge and driving examinations.

Steps to your first license

If you are under 18 years of age, you will have to meet all the requirements to get an Intermediate Driver License.

- You will have restrictions to follow with IDL.
- Once you turn 18, your license will become a regular license.

Instruction Permit

You need to possess a permit for 6 months before being eligible for a license.

- Complete at least 50 hours of driving practice (including 10 hours at night) with someone who's been licensed for 5 years or more.

Complete Driver Education

1. Classroom

- ✓ All classes are complete including all make-up days.
- ✓ All homework assignments completed.
- ✓ Take the classroom final. 3 attempts
- ✓ Must have a score of 80% or better.

2. Behind-the-Wheel

- ✓ Complete all 5 BTW drives.
- ✓ Complete at least one observation drive.

3. You have 120 days from the course start date to finish the class.

- If you are not completed, there is a \$50 per month extension fee.
- Cannot be extended beyond one year from start date of class.

Course completion is entered electronically into the DOL system.

DOL Testing

You do these at driving schools.

- They cost money. Make sure you are prepared before testing.
- You will receive discounts if testing at CWDS.
- DOL will charge you \$89 for your first license.
- Visit the dol.wa.gov website to get more information about state testing and licensure.

The Knowledge Test

Review Washington Driver Guide.

- 40 question multiple choice test.
- Must get 32 correct – 80% to pass.
- Knowledge examination test scores are good for two years.

The Drive Test

- You must have a passing knowledge exam score before scheduling a driving test!
- Must get a score of 80% to pass.
- Drive test scores are good for one year.

Bringing your own vehicle

Vehicle Requirements:

- No cracks in the windshield.
- Seatbelts must work.
- The driver's side window must roll down.
- The passenger door must open.
- Parking brake must work.
- All lights must work, including the third brake light if equipped.

IDL: The first year of licensed driving

1. First 6 months:

- No passengers under the age of 20 unless they are members of your immediate family.

2. Remaining 6 months:

- You may not carry more than 3 teenage passengers who are not members of your immediate family.

3. For the first year:

- Cannot drive between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m. unless you are with a licensed driver 25 or older.

4. Until your 18th birthday.

- No talking and sending or receiving text messages even with a hands-free device except to report an emergency.