

CENTRAL WASHINGTON DRIVING SCHOOL

UNIT 5

Day 13

5.1 Traffic Stops

- Driver Responsibilities

5.2 Collisions

- Driver Responsibilities
- Reporting a Collision

5.3 Emergency Situations

- Handling vehicle malfunction

Day 14

5.4 Impaired Driving

- Effects of Alcohol and Drugs
- Impaired Driving

Day 15

5.7 Licensing Expectation

- Completing Driver Education
- DOL testing
- DOL Requirements

Homework:

1. Finish reading the WDG.
2. All assignments online
3. **Final: This must be done in person.** 50 question Comprehensive Test. Need 40/50 to pass. 3 attempts to pass. **Question bank of 65 questions.**
4. STUDY the NOTES. Different test each attempt.
5. **If you need to make up classes, call CWDS for make-up days.**

Collisions

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

Check your equipment is in good order from time to time.

- Spare tire is properly inflated
- First-aid supplies are in check
- Fire extinguisher is charged
- Water is fresh.
- Know how to operate your jack, install your tire chains, and use the tools.

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

Collision: Damage Only

Minor collisions 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 you 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

- Check for breathing
- Check for bleeding
- Direct pressure on wound can slow or stop bleeding.

All Your Parents

- Your parents love you and want your safety above everything!
- They are also financially responsible for your driving.
 - ✓ Their car
 - ✓ Their insurance policy

They are the only people that will protect you and your best interests!!!

Inform your insurance company

You may also want to call your insurance agent while you're at the scene.

- That way, they can tell you exactly what they will need to process your claim.

Documenting the collision

Information needed:

- Name, address, phone number
- Driver license number
- Insurance company & policy number
- License plate number

Do not discuss detail of the crash!!

- Never admit fault, even if you think it might be.

Take pictures:

- Document the damage to all the vehicles.
- License plates
- The area that the collision happened.

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.

Law enforcement reported crash

- Identify the officers.
- Once the police arrive, get the name and badge number of all responding officers.
- Get a copy.
- Ask the police officers present where you can obtain a copy of their accident report.
- Collision report required

If a report was not made by law enforcement and collision results in

- Injury or death
- Property damage of \$700 or more to one person's property
- You must complete a collision report
- within 4 days.

Emergencies & Breakdowns

Emergency Basics

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.

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.
 - You can drive on a rim at a very low speed for some distance without causing damage.

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! If there is a curb, you can scrape tire against curb to slow.

Brake Failure: Wet brakes can cause you vehicle to pull to the side or not work at all.

- Apply light brake pressure to help dry them.

Brake Fade: Brakes overheat after continuous hard braking.

- 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 and escape path
3. Brake gently
4. Pull off the roadway
5. Turn off the ignition

Headlights Fail

- Try dimmer switch
- Turn on hazard flashers. Will let you see enough to find a safe place to pull over.
- Check fuses.

Engine Fails: This could happen when the dies, floods, overheats or runs out of gas.

If you experience engine failure:

- Shift to neutral, try to restart the engine.
- 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 heater to draw heat from the engine.
3. If the light stays on or gauge points to hot, pull over and turn engine off. Let cool. Add Water
Don't take off the radiator cap when it is hot. 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. Let off accelerator and DO NOT BRAKE. (could cause skid)
→ Use parking brake.
3. Shift to lower gear.

Hood Flies Up

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

Engine Compartment Fire

1. Pull off roadway, turn off ignition
2. If it is a big fire, leave hood closed and call 911.
3. If it is a small fire, Use gloves or rag to open hood and protect face. Use a 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 onto the roadway too quickly. The tires could catch the edge of the roadway and you could lose control of the car.

Traffic Stops

If you see/ hear sirens and lights behind you

- Immediately pull over to the nearest right-hand edge or of the roadway.
- Pull your car over as close as possible to the curb of the roadway and stay clear of any intersections.
- Stop and remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has either passed or wait for the officer to approach your car.

Reasons for a stop

- Traffic violations
- Probable cause to make an arrest
- Reasonable suspicion of criminal activity based on personal observations and information from other police officers, the police radio or a witness.
- Outstanding warrants.
- A police officer can also stop for minor infractions such as darkly tinted windows, inoperative equipment or failing to signal before a turn.

Stay in your car

If you get out, the officer may draw his gun!

- He does not know you and safety is his main concern!

Stay in your vehicle and keep your hands visible.

- If it dark outside – turn on the interior light.
- Follow the officer's instructions.

You are required to show:

- License
- Registration
- Proof of insurance

Be honest with the officer and ask for an explanation if something is unclear.

If you are issued a citation, accepted it: even if you don't agree with it.

- Accepting the citation is not an admission of guilt.
- You will have the opportunity to contest the citation in court.
- Arguing will get you NOWHERE!!

Ticket: Instructions on the ticket give you your options. You have 15 days to comply.

- Pay the ticket.
- Request a mitigation hearing: You would like to explain the circumstances.
- Contest the ticket.
- Request deferred prosecution.
 - You are eligible to defer a ticket ever 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)

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.

- You may be suspended
- Your car will be impounded, even if the vehicle is not yours.

Alcohol, Drugs and Impaired Driving

Alcohol

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

Consuming 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.

Alcohol Content Varies

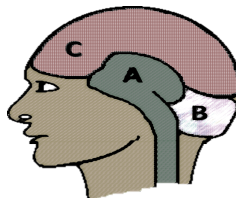


Not all drinks are created equal!

- 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.

Sequence of Development

- A: Vital function: Heart, Lungs
- B: Muscle Control
- C: Higher Learning: Judgement / Reasoning



Progression of Alcohol Effects

- A: Higher Learning: Judgement / Reasoning
- B: Muscle Control
- C: Vital function: Heart, Lungs

The effects of alcohol vary from person to person and with different amounts.

Initially, the drinker starts experiencing reduced tension and lowered inhibitions.

Inhibitions: Your inner voice that restrains impulsive behavior.

They may become more active, talkative, loud, and as they begin to do and say things that are not a part of their normal behavior pattern.

BAC: Blood Alcohol Concentration

- BAC is a measure of the amount of alcohol in a person's blood expressed as a percent 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. Liver does most of the work. It takes your body about one hour to get rid of each drink you consume. BAC is lowered about .015% per hour.

Impaired Driving Laws

Over 21: .08

- Any Measurable BAC Can Result in a DUI – Driving Under The Influence

Under 21: .02

- MIP: Minor in Possession In Washington you can be charged with MIP if you are under 21 & possess any amount of alcohol, even if you have consumed none of it, even if it is in a sealed container.

Implied Consent

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.

FREEDOM, FINANCES, FUTURE

FREEDOM: THEY OWN YOU! Once you're in the court system - it is hard to get out! The court has no concern about your school or work schedule. You have to comply to court orders or you go to jail!

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.

How do you pay if you lose your job?

- You must pay for everything required to fulfill court requirements.
- You may have to go to jail because you can't pay.

FUTURE: Alcohol/ Drug Offenses = Criminal

A gross-misdemeanor which is a criminal offense punishable by up to a maximum of 364 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.

Open Container

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. This includes beer, wine, liquor, and any beverage that contains one-half of one percent or more of alcohol by volume.

Drugs

When you mix drugs they have a synergistic effect. They multiple the effect of each drug.

Drinking / Drugging & Driving is like Oil & Water = They don't mix!

NOTES:

EXPECTATION OF LICENSING

Eligibility for a license: Under 18

To be eligible for your license:

- 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 drive examinations.

Complete Driver Education

REMEMBER!! You must attend driver education once a week until you are completely finished.

- That means test retakes, drives, observation – anything that needs to be finished.
- You will sign a copy of this, and we both will get a copy.
- If we do not see you: After two weeks you will be entered into the DOL portal as an incomplete/ fail.
- You will have to provide any written documentation necessary to explain why it wasn't finished.
Doctors notes, etc.

You may start the state testing once COMPLETED driver education.

- You do these at a driving schools.
- Scores are entered to DOL electronically.
- They cost money. Make sure you are prepared before testing.

Receive discounts on testing at CWDS.

Once you are complete, you will visit the DOL and they will charge you \$89 for your first license.