MATURE DRIVER IMPROVEMENT COURSE GUIDELINES

LESSON PLAN CONTENT

Each lesson plan submitted for Department approval shall provide sufficient detail and content to allow the Department to adequately review for course context, method of instruction, and compliance with the minimum amount of instruction time. Therefore, the following course guidelines should be followed:

- **Instruction Times:**

  The lesson plan must provide 400 minutes of classroom instruction to obtain a completion certificate and 240 minutes of classroom instruction for certificate renewal. This time excludes course registration, any lunch or break periods, and issuance of completed course certificates. Non-classroom curriculum must comply with the provisions of Vehicle Code Section 1675 and cover the topics required in these guidelines.

- **Audio Visual Aids:**

  Audio visual aids in the form of slides presentations or movies shall be used to visually demonstrate and supplement lecture material. All audio visual aids must be current and applicable to course purpose and lecture material. All presentations must be reasonably spaced throughout the entire course. Each lesson plan shall reflect where the instruction will be supplemented by audio visual aids, what type of visual aid is to be used, and approximate viewing times. No less than 40 minutes or more than 100 minutes of audio visual material shall be included in the 400 minute course, and no less than 30 minutes or more than 60 minutes for the 240 minute course.

- **Statistical Data:**

  The course shall provide statistical data regarding the relationship between aging and driving performance. Data should be discussed in appropriate topic areas, and provide specific information on accidents, convictions and physical or physiological problems associated with the aging process. "Senior Driver Facts (Bullets)" have been provided for development of this information.

- **Participation:**

  The course shall provide for participation by attendees. Participation may include, but is not limited to, questions and answers, pre and post-knowledge tests and group discussions. Each lesson plan shall reflect where group participation will be used to supplement lecture material, specific information on how the instructor will generate group participation and approximate amount of time allotted for the type of participation used. Samples of any written material intended to elicit group participation shall be submitted with each lesson plan.

- **Tests:**

  If the course provides for tests to be used to supplement lecture material, the lesson plan shall indicate at what point the tests are to be given, the time allowed for completion of each test, the method of correction, and time allowed for correction. Samples of any tests and answers shall be submitted with each lesson plan.

- **Evaluations:**

  Each course shall provide for an evaluation of the course contents by attendees. Completion of the evaluation shall not exceed 15 minutes. All course evaluations are to be maintained with the business records of the course provider. Samples of evaluation shall be submitted with each lesson plan.

- **Participant's workbook:**

  If the course provides for a workbook to supplement instruction, the workbook shall be designed to complement course instruction, participant's general age group, and course purpose. Samples of workbooks intended for course use shall be submitted with each lesson plan.

- **Handout Material:**

  If the course is to provide regular use of supplemental handout material, the material shall be relevant to the purpose of the course, timely, and reproduced in an adequate and readable manner. (Unique or noteworthy handout material may be used on an infrequent basis.) Samples of regularly used handout material shall be submitted with each lesson plan.

- Times frames for course Instruction:

  Lesson plans shall include instruction on each mandatory topic and sub-topic area. Each course shall only provide instruction on one elective topic area; however, lesson plans shall provide instructional material on all three elective topic areas. All topic and sub-topic areas are to be thoroughly discussed in each lesson plan submitted for approval. Areas of discussion are provided in the attached core curriculum.

  The following topic and sub-topic areas are shown with the recommended amount of time to be spent on instruction.

MANDATORY TOPIC AREA	**RECOMMENDED TIME**	
	400 Minute Course	**240 Minute Course**
HEALTH AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE: I. Visual Limitations Associated with the Aging Process. II. Hearing Limitations Associated with Aging. III. Physical Limitations Associated with Aging. IV. Physiologic Changes Associated with Aging. V. Departmental Requirements Regarding License Issuance and Refusal, and Reexamination of Licensed Driver.	**90 Minutes**	**60 Minutes**
EFFECTS OF MEDICATION AND ALCOHOL: VI. Medication and its Effects on Driving Performance. VII. Alcohol and its Effect on Driving Performance.	**45 Minutes**	**30 Minutes**
RULES OF THE ROAD AND DEFENSIVE DRIVING COUNTERMEASURES: VIII. Updated on the Rules of the Road. IX. Driving Demands in Specific Situations. X. Basic Defensive Driving Tactics.	**145 Minutes**	**90 Minutes**
PLANNING A TRIP AHEAD AND HANDLING HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS: XI. Planning Travel Time and Routes of Travel. XII. Hazardous Conditions.	**90 Minutes**	**45 Minutes**
ELECTIVE TOPIC AREAS	**INSTRUCTION TIME**	
XIII. Recreational Vehicle Safety	**30 Minutes**	**15 Minutes**
XIV. Deciding When to Stop Driving	**30 Minutes**	**15 Minutes**
XV. Local Weather and Traffic Conditions Affecting Driving Performance.	**30 Minutes**	**15 Minutes**

HEALTH AND DRIVING PERFORMANCE

I. VISUAL LIMITATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE AGING PROCESS

LIMITATIONS	EFFECTS ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE
Reduced Pupil Size ~ (reduced ocular transmission)	
• Inability to adjust to lower levels of illuminations	• Inability to see details and objects in areas of low illumination
Accommodative Convergence	
• Inability to see clearly at all distances	• Inability to change accommodation, and focus on objects nearby
Glare Threshold and Recovery	
• Inability to see in spite of bright light	• Inability to recover from a strong light source, sensitivity to glare
Static Visual Acuity	
• Inability to clearly distinguish the details of a stationary object	• Inability to resolve detail in a stationary object
Dynamic Visual Acuity	
• Inability to see fine detail in a moving object	• Inability to estimate speed and distance
Central Movement in Depth	
• Inability to perceive a change in image size in the central visual field	• Inability to detect image size of an object approaching or moving away
Peripheral Vision	
• Inability to see objects or movement outside the central vision fields	• Inability to detect movement or hazards to either side when looking straight ahead
• Color Perception – (yellowing of the lens)	
• Inability to discriminate different colors	• Inability to react or distinguish colors in the blue end of the color spectrum

DEGENERATIVE EYE CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH AGING

CONDITIONS	EFFECTS ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE
Glaucoma	
• Gradual loss of visual function beginning in periphery area, associated with increased ocular pressure	• Reduced ability to distinguish objects and details during darkness or in areas of low illumination • Loss of peripheral or side vision, with increased tunnel vision • Increased ocular scatter, reduces the ability to detect images clearly
Cataracts	
• Opacity or clouding of the crystalline lens	• Reduced contrast in the retinal image – with reduced ability to see low contrast objects • Absorption and scattering of light in proportion to severity, reduces the ability to see objects clearly
Macular Degeneration	
• Loss of vision in the central (macular) vision area due to neurological damage	• Inability to see objects in the central portion of the visual field

COMPENSATING FOR VISUAL LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

- Have vision checked regularly.
- Avoid driving at night whenever possible.
- Avoid driving during adverse weather conditions.
- Avoid driving in areas of low illumination.
- Allow eyes to adjust to low illumination levels before staring out.
- Reduce vehicle speed after sundown.
- Keep vehicle windshield and headlights clean.
- Keep interior car lights turned off.
- Use high beams whenever possible and legal.
- Avoid looking directly at headlights, use quick glances to check approaching traffic.
- Look beyond lights or to the right of them.
- Keep panel lights at highest illumination levels.
- Wear sunglasses only during daylight hours.
- Use day/night rearview mirrors to reduce glare.
- Stay farther back from car ahead.
- When passing, allow for a greater distance ahead.
- Use known distances, parked cars, city blocks, telephone poles to judge distances.
- Move the eyes and head slightly to see movement to the sides.
- Install special mirrors if movement constricted.
- Avoid eyeglass frames with wide side pieces.
- Avoid smoking in the vehicle.
- Use medications for eye conditions at prescribed intervals.
- Allow time to adjust to newly prescribed lens before attempting to drive.
- Become accustomed to new lenses after surgery before attempting to drive.
- Discontinue driving when sight temporarily lost or affected due to surgery.
- Be familiar with the shapes of traffic signs.
- Remember the position and placement of traffic signals.
- Read warning signs that accompany flashing signals.

II. HEARING LIMITATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH AGING

LIMITATIONS	SYMPTOMS AFFECTING DRIVING PERFORMANCE
Increased Auditory Threshold	
• Loss of hearing	• Inability to use auditory cues to monitor traffic and emergency situations

COMPENSATING FOR HEARING LIMITATIONS

- Have regular hearing tests.
- Use hearing aids to compensate for hearing loss.
- Install additional mirrors to monitor traffic situations.
- Use eye and head movement to monitor traffic situations.
- Reduce interior noise levels.

III. PHYSICAL DISORDERS ASSOCIATED WITH THE AGING PROCESS

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM	SYMPTOMS AFFECTING DRIVING PERFORMANCE
• Organic heart disease	• Reduced or blurred vision
• Cardiac arrhythmias	• Dizziness or fainting
• Hypertensive vascular disease	• Fatigue
• Vascular disease affecting the extremities	• Apprehension
• Vascular aneurysms	• Over excitability
• Arteriolosclerosis	• Slowed reaction
	• Extreme nervousness
	• Disorientation
	• Extreme pain experienced during heart attack
	• Numbness of the extremities
• Cerebral Arteriosclerosis	• Agitation
	• Impatience
	• Impaired Memory
	• Disorientation
	• Confusion

MUSCULOSKELETAL CONDITIONS	SYMPTOMS AFFECTING DRIVING PERFORMANCE
• Arthritis	• Severe pain and weakness
• Osteoporosis	• Limited range of head and neck movement
	• Limited arm movement for steering
	• Limited foot movement ~ leg and foot movement from brake to accelerator

COMPENSATING FOR PHYSICAL DISORDERS

- Have regular medical checkups.
- Take medication in prescribed amounts and at specified intervals
- Keep medication readily available
- Avoid driving after surgery until medically cleared
- Avoid driving in stressful traffic situations
- Avoid prolonged hours of driving
- Do not drive when not feeling well
- Limit driving to familiar areas
- Install specialized vehicle equipment to aid mobility
- Have a passenger accompany to help navigate

IV. PHYSIOLOGIC CHANGES ASSOCIATED WITH AGING

CONDITION	SYMPTOMS AFFECTING DRIVING PERFORMANCE
Cognitive limitations	• Short-term memory loss
Reduced neural processing and transmission	• Inability to integrate and collect information simultaneously
Reduced motor transmission or reaction time	• Inability to ignore irrelevant information

COMPENSATING FOR PHYSIOLOGIC CHANGES

- Have regular medical checkups.
- Avoid driving in stressful traffic situations.
- Drive in familiar areas.
- Keep a farther distance from the car ahead.
- Concentrate on the whole traffic scene
- Do not drive when emotionally upset
- Avoid prolonged hours of driving

V. DEPARTMENTAL REQUIREMENTS REGARDING LICENSE ISSUANCE AND REFUSAL, AND REEXAMINATION OF LICENSED DRIVERS

- Grounds Requiring Refusal of License 12805 VC
- Grounds Not Requiring Refusal 12806 VC
- Grounds Permitting Refusal 12809 VC
- Investigation by the Department 13800 VC
- Reexamination by Department 13801 VC

ISSUANCE AND RENEWAL OF DRIVER LICENSES:

- Conditions under which the department shall not issue or renew a driver license.
- Conditions under which the Department may issue or renew a driver license.
- Conditions under which the Department, at its discretion, may refuse to issue or renew a driver license.
- Conditions under which the Department may investigate driving qualifications.
- Department's authority to reexamine the driving qualifications, and consequences of failing to submit to and complete a reexamination.

EFFECTS OF MEDICATION AND ALCOHOL

VI. MEDICATIONS WHICH IMPAIR DRIVING PERFORMANCE

COMMONLY PRESCRIBED DRUGS	EFFECTS ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE
Analgesics (painkillers)	
• Usually prescribed for arthritis and rheumatism	• Drowsiness • Inability to concentrate
Antihistamines	
• Usually prescribed for colds or allergies	• Inattention • Drowsiness • Confusion • Blurred vision • Dizziness
Antihypertensives	
• Usually prescribed for high blood pressure	• Drowsiness • Dizziness • Blurred vision
Oral Hypoglycemics	
• Usually prescribed for diabetes	• Drowsiness • Inability to concentrate
Sedatives	
• Prescribed for “nerves” or anxiety	• Blurred vision • Drowsiness • Loss of coordination • Loss of judgment • Loss of alertness

COMMONLY PRESCRIBED DRUGS	EFFECTS ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE
Stimulants • Prescribed for weight control depression, or fatigue	• Overexcitability • False sense of alertness • Confusion
Antibiotics • Combating infections	• Visual and auditory disturbance • Dizziness
Cardiac Glycosides • Prescribed for congestive heart failure	• Muscular weakness • Blurred vision
Diuretics • Prescribed for edema and heart failure	• Dizziness • Fainting • Muscular weakness

OVER-THE COUNTER DRUGS	EFFECTS ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE
Cough syrups, drops, sprays and pills	• Drowsiness
Tablets for headaches, hay fever, Colds, allergies	• Dizziness • Slowed reaction • Irritability • Faulty judgment • Blurred vision • Impaired depth perception

MEDICINE-RELATED PROBLEMS AFFECTING DRIVING PERFORMANCE

CHRONIC ILLNESS:

Requires continuing medication.

Medication remains in system continuously.

Body tolerance.

MULTIPLE ILLNESSES:

- Several different medications may be required
- Combined medications may produce unpredictable and strong side effects

REACTIONS:

- Intense or unexpected reaction.
- Unknown reactions to combined medications.
- Patent medications may multiply side effects and reactions to prescribed medications.

COMPENSATING FOR THE EFFECTS OF MEDICATIONS:

- Consulting your physician:
  ~ Ask about side effects of medication.
  ~ Discuss each drug taken including patent medication.
  ~ Discuss medication prescribed by other doctors.
- Do not take medication prescribed for someone else.
- When buying patent medication, discuss side effects with pharmacist.
- Do not drive if feeling side effects of medication.

VII. ALCOHOL AND ITS EFFECT ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE

FACTORS INFLUENCING THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON THE BODY:

- Amount of alcohol consumed.
- Strength or proof of alcohol.
- Length of time over which alcohol is consumed.
- Amount and kind of food in the stomach.
- Weight of an individual.
- Physical and emotional condition.

EFFECTS ON THE BODY	EFFECTS ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE
BRAIN	
• Impairment of judgment and reasoning	• Loss of inhibitions that provide restraint
• Impairment of central processing	• Extended period of time to recognize dangers and react
• Loss of muscular movement and control	• Lack of coordination causing oversteering and failure to brake
VISION	
• Night visual acuity (dark adaptation)	• Inability to see in dimly lit areas
• Glare recovery	• Inability to adjust to bright lights causing temporary blindness
• Muscular balance (blurred vision)	• Inability to coordinate objects
• Depth perception	• Inability to judge distance and speed of oncoming vehicles, the space from vehicles ahead, and distance from signs

PRONOUNCED SIDE EFFECTS ON THE AGING DRIVER:

- Slowed body functions, thought process and reflexes.
- Increased visual impairment.
- Likelihood of other drugs or medication being present and multiplication of side effects

CONTROLLING THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL:

- Control intake.
- Drink water or soft drinks.
- Leave part of the drink in the glass.
- Set unwanted drinks down.
- Watch drinks being mixed.
- Space drinks.
- Eat food before or while drinking

CONTROLLING IMPAIRMENT:

- Blood alcohol concentrations.
- Time required to lower blood alcohol levels.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT REDUCING THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL:

- Strenuous activity
- Tolerance
- Coffee and cold showers
- Type of drink consumed

LEVELS OF INTOXICATION AND REQUIREMENTS FOR TESTING:

- Maximum and minimum levels of intoxication.
- Time frames for presumptive levels.
- Use of drugs and intoxication.
- Implied Consent Law
  - ~ Driver requirements
  - ~ Advisement required
  - ~ Test options and restrictions

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

DRIVING OFFENSES INVOLVING ALCOHOL AND DRUGS:

• Alcohol or Drugs: Driver	23152 VC
• Alcohol or Drugs Causing Injury: Driver	23153 VC
• Driving While Intoxicated; Presumption	23152 VC
• Defense to Drug Violations	23630 VC
• Implied Consent for Chemical Testing	13353, 23577, 23612 VC

VIII. UPDATE ON THE RULES OF THE ROAD

RIGHT-OF WAY ~ ESTABLISHING TRAFFIC PRIORITY:

Which Vehicle is Required to Yield in the Following Situations:

Intersections

- Controlled
- Uncontrolled

Yielding on Turns

- Left Turns
- Right Turns

Yielding in Special Situations

- Highway entrances
- Emergency vehicles
- Leaving a parking space
- Exiting a driveway or alley

When a Vehicle is Required to Yield to a Pedestrian

- Marked crosswalks
- Unmarked crosswalks

Making the Decision When to Give up the Right-of-Way

- Purpose of giving up the right-of way

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

RIGHT-OF WAY VIOLATIONS:

• Yield Right-of-Way Signs	21356 VC
• Uncontrolled Intersections	21800 VC
• Left Turn ~ Right Turn	21801 VC
• Approaching Intersection Entrance	21802 VC
• Yield Right-of-Way	21803 VC
• Entry onto Highway	21804 VC
• Authorized Emergency Vehicles	21806 VC
• Right-of-Way at Crosswalks	21950 VC
• Pedestrians Outside Crosswalks	21954 VC

BACKING UP SAFETY:

Checking Behind the Vehicle Before Getting In For

- Children
- Small objects

Visibility and Body Posture

- Body position while steering
- Head position while driving

Speed Control

- Release of brake pedal
- Backing speed

Steering

- Sharp turns
- Backing around a corner

When Movement is Constricted

- Use mirrors and passenger to help navigate
- Whenever possible avoid backing
- Find parking spaces that do not require backing

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCE

BACKING:

- Starting parked vehicles or backing 22106 VC

INTERACTING AT INTERSECTIONS:

Identifying an Intersection

- Controlled
- Uncontrolled

Skills Required for Crossing and Turning

- Judging time to make a maneuver
- Judging speed and distance of other vehicles
- Choosing a traffic gap or space to enter or cross traffic

Left Turns ~ Protected and Unprotected

- Scan for hazards ~ other vehicles, pedestrians, bicycles
- Vehicle position ~ before and after turn
- When view is blocked

Right Turns ~ Protected and Unprotected

- Scan for hazards ~ other vehicles, pedestrians, bicycles
- Check for controlled lanes and signals
- Vehicle position ~ before and after turn
- When view is blocked
- Use of bike lane for turns

U-Turns

- Scan for hazards ~ other vehicles, pedestrians, bicycles
- Check for prohibitive signs
- Vehicle position ~ before and after turn

Proceeding Straight

- Scan for hazards ~ other vehicles, pedestrians, bicycles
- Covering the brake pedal

Signaling for Turns and Stops

- Purpose of signaling
- Distance required
- Duration of signal

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

INTERSECTIONS ~ PROCEEDING STRAIGHT, TURNING AND SIGNALING:

• Intersection defined	365	VC
• Turning upon a highway	22100	VC
• U-Turn at controlled intersections	22100.5	VC
• Regulation of controlled intersections	22101	VC
• U-Turn in a business district	22102	VC
• U-turn in a residential district	22103	VC
• Unobstructed view necessary for U-Turn	22105	VC
• Turning across bicycle lane	21717	VC
• Turning movements and required signals	22107	VC
• Duration of signal	22108	VC
• Signal when stopping	22109	VC
• Method of signaling	22110	VC

RECOGNIZING TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND PAVEMENT MARKINGS:

Purpose of Traffic Controls

- Regulation
- Warning
- Information
- Guidance

Meaning of Traffic Control Signals

- Traffic lights
- Arrows
- Flashing signals
- Lane signals

Intersections Safety

- Scan for traffic controls and prohibitive signs
- Scan for potential hazard
- Entering controlled intersections on yellow light
- Controlled intersections
  - ~ Signal lights
  - ~ Flashing signal lights
  - ~ Circular arrows
  - ~ Right turn on red signals
  - ~ Designated lanes

PAVEMENT AND CURB MARKINGS ~ PURPOSE AND MEANING:

Yellow Center Line Marking

- Broken line
- Solid line next to broken lines
- Double solid lines on two-lane roadways
- Double solid lines on four-lane roadways

White Line Marking

- Broken
- Solid
- Lines with arrows

Curb Markings

- Purpose
- Color
- Placement

ADDITIONAL PAVEMENT MARKINGS ~ COLOR PURPOSE:

- Edge of pavement
- Obstructions
- Stop lines
- Crosswalks
- Railroad crossings
- School warnings

INTERSECTION OR CROSSINGS THAT REQUIRE SPECIAL STOPS:

- Railroad crossings
  - Controls
    - ~ Flashers
    - ~ Crossing gate
    - ~ Stop sign
- School buses
  - ~ At school crossings
  - ~ When lights are flashing

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES:

• Official traffic control signals	21450	VC
• Circular green or green arrow	21451	VC
• Circular yellow or yellow arrow	21452	VC
• Circular red or red arrow	21453	VC
• Lane use control signals	21454	VC
• Signal at other places	21455	VC
• Flashing signals	21457	VC
• Curb markings	21458	VC
• Distinctive roadway markings	21459	VC
• Double lines	21460	VC
• Two-way left turn lanes	21460.5	VC
• Obedience of driver to official traffic control devices	21461	VC
• Obedience to traffic control signals	21462	VC

SPECIAL STOPS REQUIRED:

• Stop required	22450	VC
• Stops for train signals	22451	VC
• Railroad crossings	22452	VC
• School Bus	22454	VC

UNDERSTANDING PICTORIAL MESSAGES AS INSTANT COMMUNICATION:

Color and meaning:

- Regulation ~ Red, Black, or Red on White
  ~ Stop, yield, or a prohibition
- Guide ~ Green
  ~ Movement permitted or directional guidance
- Warning ~ Yellow
  ~ General warning
- Construction ~ Orange
  ~ Warning and guidance, information for construction and maintenance zone operation
- Service ~ Blue
  ~ Motorists' services
- Recreational ~ Brown
  ~ Public recreation and cultural interest guidance
- Shapes:
  ~ Octagon ~ Stop
  ~ Triangle ~ Yield
  ~ Round ~ Railroad Crossing
  ~ Vertical Rectangle ~ Regulatory
  ~ Pentagon ~ School
  ~ Pennant ~ No Passing
  ~ Diamond ~ Warning
  ~ Horizontal Rectangle ~ Information and Guide

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

TRAFFIC SIGNS:

• State Authority	21350	VC
• Local Authority	21351	VC

PASSING AND BEING PASSED:

- Demands of proper passing
  - ~ Good judgment
  - ~ Rapid decision making

WHEN PASSING IS AUTHORIZED:

- Designated lane use and markings
  - ~ Freeways
  - ~ Two-lane roadways

WHEN PASSING IS PROHIBITED:

- Designated lane use and markings
  - ~ Freeways
  - ~ Two-lane roadways

SPECIAL SITUATIONS:

- Without sufficient clearance
- On a hill
- Intersections or railroad crossings
- School Bus
- Bridges or abutments

DANGEROUS PASSING SITUATIONS:

- Long line of cars ahead
- Intention to stop or run
- Oncoming car too close
- Car ahead is at or near the speed limit
- Sight distance ahead is limited
- Maneuver cannot be completed before reaching a no-passing zone

PASSING POTENTIAL:

- Identify passing situations
  - ~ Passing maneuver times
  - ~ Identifying a safe distance ahead
  - ~ Identify an end-of-pass gap to pull back into lane
  - ~ Establish a safe response for hazards
  - ~ Checking for road traction

STEPS FOR SUCCESSFUL PASSING:

- Scan for Hazards
  - ~ Oncoming vehicles
  - ~ Vehicles approaching from rear
  - ~ Merging vehicles
- Check for blind spots
- Signal intent
- Warn the driver ahead
- Obtain a speed advantage
- Re-check conditions ahead
- Create return space
- Signal return
- Check for blind spots
- Create space for vehicle passed

WHEN BEING PASSED

- Safety when being passed
  - ~ Yielding required
  - ~ Maintaining speed

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

OVERTAKING AND PASSING:

• Overtake and Pass to Left	21750	VC
• Passing without Sufficient Clearance	21751	VC
• When Driving on the Left Prohibited	21752	VC
• Yielding for Passing	21753	VC
• Passing on the Right	21754	VC
• Passing on the Right Safely	21755	VC
• Passing on Grades	21758	VC

ESTABLISHED SPEED LIMITS:

- Purpose of basic speed laws
- Purpose of minimum speed laws
- Speed limits for designated areas
  - ~ Freeways
  - ~ Residential zones
  - ~ Business districts
  - ~ School zones
  - ~ Blind intersections
- Speed limits for designated vehicles
- Speed and stopping distance
  - ~ Perception time and distance
  - ~ Reaction time and distance
  - ~ Braking distance
  - ~ Stopping distance

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

SPEED LAWS:

• Maximum Speed Limit	22349	VC
• Basic Speed Law	22350	VC
• Prima Facie Speed Limits	22352	VC
• Minimum Speed Law	22400	VC
• Maximum Speed for Designated Vehicles	22406	VC

PROPER LANE USE:

Designated Lanes of Travel

- Divided highways
- Laned roadways
- Three-lane highways

Position of Vehicle in Lane of Travel

- Marked lanes
- Narrow roadways
- Mountain roadways
- Other vehicle approaching
- Exceptions to driving on the right side of the roadway

Required Lane Use and Use of Turnouts:

- Slow-moving vehicles
- Special vehicles

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

LANE USE:

• Right Side of Roadway	21650	VC
• Divided Highway	21651	VC
• Slow-moving Vehicles	21654	VC
• Designated Lanes for Certain Vehicles	21655	VC
• Turning Out of Slow-Moving Vehicles	21656	VC
• Laned Roadways	21658	VC
• Three-Lane Highways	21659	VC
• Approaching Vehicles	21660	VC
• Narrow Roadways	21661	VC
• Mountain driving	21662	VC

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT FOR SAFETY:

REQUIRED EQUIPMENT:

Lighting

- Hours of use
- Visibility requirements
- Maintenance and precautionary measures
- Purpose
  - ~ High Beams ~ Low beams
  - ~ Taillights
  - ~ Brake lights
  - ~ Back-up lights
  - ~ Turn signals
  - ~ Emergency Flashers

Brakes

- Required systems
- Maintenance and precautionary measures
- Purpose
  - ~ Vehicular control
  - ~ Stopping requirements

Windshield and Mirrors

- Requirements to aid visibility
- Prohibited devices or equipment
- Maintenance
- Purpose
  - ~ Visibility
  - ~ Screening

Horn

- Use
- Audible distance
- Prohibitive amplification
- Maintenance
- Purpose
  - ~ Warning device

Tires

- Required condition, inflation and tread
- Maintenance
- Purpose
  - ~ Vehicle control
  - ~ Traction

Safety Belts

- Use
- Maintenance
- Purpose
  - ~ Reduced injury and fatalities

Child Restraints

- Type and use for age development
- Purpose
  ~ Reduced injury and fatalities

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

VEHICLE EQUIPMENT:

LIGHTING EQUIPMENT ~ GENERAL PROVISIONS:

• Lighting During Darkness	24250	VC
• Lighting Distance Requirements	24251	VC
• Lighting Equipment Requirements	24252	VC

HEADLAMPS AND AUXILIARY LAMPS:

• Headlamps on Motor Vehicles	24400	VC
• Auxiliary driving and Passing Lamps	24402	VC
• Foglamps	24403	VC
• Multiple Beams	24406	VC
• Upper and Lower Beams	24407	VC
• Use of Multiple Beams	24409	VC
• Single Beams	24410	VC

REAR LIGHTING EQUIPMENT:

• Tail Lamps	24600	VC
• Stop Lamps	24603	VC
• Backup Lamps	24606	VC

SIGNAL LAMPS AND DEVICES:

• Turn Signal System Required	24950	VC
• Turn Signal System	24951	VC
• Visibility Requirements of Signals	24952	VC
• Turn Signal Lamps	24953	VC

OPERATION OF BRAKES:

• Required Brake System	26450	VC
• Parking Brake System	26451	VC
• Condition of Brakes	26453	VC
• Control and Stopping Requirements	26454	VC

WINDSHIELDS AND MIRRORS:

• Windshields	26700	VC
• Windshield Wipers	26706	VC
• Condition and se of Windshield Wipers	26707	VC
• Materials Obstructing or Reducing Driver's View	26708	VC
• Sun Screening Devices: Requirement	26708.2	VC
• Mirrors	26709	VC
• Defective Windshields and Rear Windows	26710	VC

HORNS, SIRENS, AND AMPLIFICATION DEVICES:

- Horns or Warning Devices 27000 VC
- Use of Horn 27001 VC

TIRES:

- Tread Depth of Pneumatic Tires 27465 VC

SAFETY BELTS:

- Mandatory Seat Belt Law 27315 VC
- Child Passenger Seat Restraints: Requirements 27360 VC
- Child Passenger Restraint System; Safety Belts; Requirements; Fines 27360.5 VC

PROCEDURES WHEN INVOLVED IN AN ACCIDENT:

- Stopping requirements
  ~ Victims at scene
  ~ Property damage ~ unable to locate owner

- Aid to the injured
  ~ Sending for help
  ~ When to move an injured person

- Preventing further damage
  ~ Reducing chances of fire
  ~ Warning oncoming vehicles

- Reporting requirements
  ~ When a report must be filed
  ~ Use of reports

- Exchanging information
  ~ Identifying information
  ~ Noting damage and injury

- Additional Steps
  ~ Obtain names and address of other witnesses
  ~ Give accurate facts to police
  ~ Seek medical attention
  ~ File necessary supplemental reports

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCE

ACCIDENTS AND ACCIDENT REPORTS:

• Duty to Stop at Scene of Accident	20001	VC
• Duty Where Property Damaged	20002	VC
• Duty to report Accidents	20008	VC
• Reports Confidential	20012	VC
• Report as Evidence	20013	VC
• Use of Reports	20014	VC
• Counter Report: No Determination of Fault	20015	VC

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

- When a report is required
  - ~ Property damage amounts
  - ~ Injury
  - ~ Time frames for reporting

- Required amounts of coverage
  - ~ Minimum amounts of insurance coverage
  - ~ Additional forms of coverage

- Suspension for failure to provide proof of coverage
  - ~ Period of suspension

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY LAWS:

ACCIDENT REPORTS:

• Report Required	16000	VC
• Mandatory Suspension of License	16004	VC
• Use of reports	16005	VC
• Evidence of Financial Responsibility	16020	VC
• Requirements of Policy or Bond	16056	VC
• Suspension of the Driving Privilege	16070	VC
• Period of Suspension	16072	VC

VEHICLE CODE:

- Laws You Should Know
  ~ Children Left in Vehicle
  ~ Animal Abandonment

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

Prohibition Against Unattended Child in Vehicle	15620	VC
Abandonment or Dumping of Animals	1666.5	VC

IX. DRIVING DEMANDS IN SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

PLANNING A ROUTE IN ADVANCE:

- Be familiar with alternative exits
- Guide signs ~ placement of guide signs which indicate distance and route direction
- Plan time of travel to avoid unfamiliar or congested traffic situations

ENTERING THE FREEWAY:

- Acceleration lanes: Extra lane permitting a vehicle to reach freeway speeds
  - ~ Be familiar with entrance warning signs
  - ~ Observe ramp speed limit
  - ~ Check speed of freeway traffic
  - ~ Watch vehicle ahead for sudden stops
  - ~ Locate a gap in traffic
  - ~ Adjust speed for merging onto freeway through lanes
  - ~ Signal until entering through-traffic lane

COMMON MISTAKES ENTERING FROM ACCELERATION LANE:

- Sudden slowing or stopping
- Merging at too slow a speed

ENTERING DIRECTLY ONTO THE FREEWAY ~ NO ACCELERATION LANE:

- Yield or merge signs before entering
- Wait for a longer gap before entering
- Acceleration speed to blend into traffic

SPECIAL SITUATIONS:

- Timed entrance lights
- Double merge lanes
- Diamond lanes

LEAVING THE FREEWAY:

- Scan ahead for signs indicating desired exit lane
- What to do when an exit is missed

EXIT LANES:

- Deceleration lanes, allow drivers to reduce speed without endangering traffic to the rear.
- Multiple deceleration lanes
  - ~ Yielding to other drivers
- Adjusting speed
  - ~ Posted limit
  - ~ Curved ramps

CHOOSING LANES OF TRAVEL:

- Two-lane freeways
  - ~ Use of right-hand lanes
  - ~ Use of left-hand lanes
- Three lanes or more
  - ~ Use of right-hand lanes
  - ~ Use of center lane
  - ~ Use of left-hand lanes
- Lane use when approaching interchanges
  - ~ Avoiding merging conflicts

SPEED LIMITS:

- Posted speed limits
  - ~ Maximum speed
  - ~ Speed for conditions
  - ~ Minimum speed
  - ~ Lane use for slower vehicles

- Dangers of driving too slow
  - ~ Blocking the flow of traffic
  - ~ Forced lane changes

MAKING A SAFE LANE CHANGE:

- Checking for ample apace
  - ~ Vehicle ahead
  - ~ Vehicle to rear
  - ~ Vehicles to sides

- Look for hazards
  - ~ Use of mirrors
  - ~ Checking for blind spots

- Signaling in advance
- Change lanes one at a time
- Speed when changing lanes
  - ~ Avoid slowing or stopping

TIME MARGINS FOR FREEWAY CONDITIONS:

- Establishing a space cushion

HELPING OTHER DRIVERS ENTER OR EXIT:

- Merging signs, warning other vehicle are entering the freeway
- Adjusting speed to open a gap
- Moving into adjacent lanes

FREEWAY EMERGENCIES:

- Blocked roadways
  ~ Steering around

- Stopping
  ~ Warning drivers to the rear
  ~ Brake light
  ~ Hazard Lights

BREAKDOWNS:

- Pulling to the shoulder
  ~ Signaling
  ~ Shoulder use and vehicle position

- Warning approaching traffic
  ~ Hazard lights
  ~ Flares or warning devices

RE-ENTERING THE FREEWAY:

- Signaling
- Accelerating on shoulder
- Entering in an adequate gap
  ~ Speed
  ~ Checking for hazards

SPECIAL FREEWAY PROBLEMS:

- Velocitation-unconsciously going too fast
  ~ Check speedometer
  ~ Allow time to readjust to slower speeds

- Highway Hypnosis
  ~ Avoid drowsiness

TOLL BOOTHS-WHAT TO LOOK FOR WHEN APPROACHING:

- Reduced speed limits
- Distance ahead
- Designated lanes for special vehicles

DEMANDS OF DRIVING ON AN OPEN HIGHWAY

AREAS OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS:

- Areas of potential hazards
- Unmarked farm and field driveways
- Livestock crossing areas
- Rough road conditions
- Unmarked shoulders
- Roadside stands or gas stations

OTHER USES OF THE ROADWAY:

- Trucks
  - ~ Speed
  - ~ Passing
- Slow-moving vehicles
  - ~ Speed
  - ~ Clearance
- Animals
  - ~ Unexpected
  - ~ Passing

ENVIRONMENT:

- Curves
  - ~ Speed and braking
  - ~ Hazards
- Hills
  - ~ Shifting gears
  - ~ Visibility and speed
  - ~ Brake failure or overheating
- Mountain driving
  - ~ Vehicle condition
  - ~ Speed
  - ~ Allowing for other vehicles to pass
  - ~ Passing slower vehicles
- Special problems in high altitudes
  - ~ Overheating
  - ~ Vapor lock

MEETING OR APPROACHING OTHER VEHICLES ON OPEN ROADWAYS:

- Meeting lines of cars
- Meeting at hilltops
- Meeting at night
- Meeting slow-moving vehicles

ROAD CONDITIONS:

- Rough roads
- Traction
- Width of road
- Field of view
- Line of sight

DEMANDS OF CITY DRIVING

REDUCING SPEED:

- Allows for more time to see details and identify their meaning.
- Allows for more time to analyze information and predict what might happen.
- Allows for more reaction time to decide what to do.
- Allows for additional time to execute decisions or avoid dangerous situations.

LOOKING AHEAD OF TRAFFIC:

- Look ahead for traffic hazards
- Leave enough distance to maneuver
- Signal lights:
  ~ Look ahead for signal changes
  ~ Anticipate signal changes
  ~ Check for stale green lights

COVERING THE BRAKE NOT RIDING IT:

- Slow for reduced stopping distance
- Situations in which the brake pedal should be covered
  ~ Next to parked cars
  ~ Brake lights of other cars
  ~ Approaching signal lights

CITY PASSING:

- Passing over center line of travel
- Passing in or near an intersection

CHOOSING OF LANE:

- Choose a lane appropriate to use
- Choose a less traveled or congested lane unless planning to turn

VEHICLE POSITION:

- Keep up with traffic speed and within legal limits
- Avoid another driver's blind spots
- Avoid letting another driver driving in your blind spot
- Avoid side-by-side driving
- Avoid driving in bunches

CHOOSING A SAFE ROUTE:

- Time of day and traffic density
- Through streets vs. side streets
- One-way street vs. two-way streets

SPECIAL PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH CITY TRAFFIC:

- Parked cars hiding cross traffic
- Detour in lane of travel
- Left turn center lane use
- Turning at corners
- Driving on one-way streets
  - ~ Identifying
  - ~ Entering
  - ~ Speed
  - ~ Lane choice
  - ~ Exiting
  - ~ Dealing with wrong-way drivers
- When and where to expect pedestrians and bicyclists

X. BASIC DEFENSIVE DRIVING TACTICS

AVOIDING A COLLISION WITH THE CAR AHEAD:

- Importance of vehicle lane placement
- 2-second system
  ~ How to establish 2-second gap
- When to increase following distance to 3 seconds or more
  ~ When being tailgated
  ~ When vision is blocked or visibility poor
  ~ When speed is increased
  ~ When adverse roadway or weather conditions exist
- 4-second system
  ~ How to establish a 4-second gap
  ~ When to establish a 4-second gap
- Momentary distractions-pick a safe time to look away
  ~ Check the situation ahead
  ~ Take short looks
  ~ Have a passenger help with navigation
- Look ahead for trouble
  ~ Look over and around the car ahead
  ~ Check ahead for speed on hilltops and curves
  ~ Watch brake lights in adjacent lanes
  ~ Start braking early
- Locations to watch for trouble
  ~ Traffic controlled intersections
  ~ Approaching crosswalks
  ~ Lanes next to parked cars
  ~ Parking lot entrances
  ~ Interchanges where cars enter and leave
  ~ Slippery or ice-covered streets

AVOIDING BEING REAR-ENDED BY ANOTHER VEHICLE:

- Increase following distance from vehicles ahead
- Signal early for turns, stops, and lane changes
- Brake smoothly and gradually
- Keep pace with traffic when possible
- Check mirrors for following distance of other vehicles
- Before changing lanes, check direction of travel
- After stopping, keep brake pedal depressed
- Keep rear lights clean and working

HOW TO CHOOSE AN ALTERNATIVE PATH OF TRAVEL AS AN ESCAPE ROUTE:

- Importance of adequate visual leads
  ~ Choosing a safe path of travel ahead
  ~ Possible speed or position adjustments

- Positioning the vehicle laterally
  ~ Select speeds to position vehicle between cluster of vehicles
  ~ Select a lane position within traffic clusters to allow greater maneuverability

- Avoiding multiple hazards
  ~ Identify hazards early
  ~ Predict potential hazards
  ~ Adjust speed and position to avoid potential hazards
  ~ Anticipate and plan possible escape routes

- Approaching vehicle drifts into lane of travel
  ~ Slow down
  ~ Pull to the right
  ~ Sound horn and flash lights

- On a curve
  ~ Slow before entering
  ~ Stay toward the right of the lane

PROTECTING YOURSELF WHEN A COLLISION CANNOT BE AVOIDED:

- Being hit from the rear
  ~ When to apply the brakes
  ~ Use of head restrains

- Being hit from the side
  ~ Preparing to steer
  ~ Bracing against the steering wheel

- Being hit from the front
  ~ Protecting your face when wearing a shoulder strap
  ~ Protection when not wearing a shoulder strap

XI. PLANNING TRAVEL TIME AND ROUTE OF TRAVEL

EFFECTS OF FATIGUE ON DRIVING PERFORMANCE:

- Slowed reaction time
- Irritability, anger and rash decisions
- Loss of attention and concentration
- Dream states ~ blurred sense of time and distance

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS IN PLANNING A LONG TRIP:

- Physical health and limitations
- Medical conditions requiring special dietary needs
- Adequate amount of medication available
- Keep track of times for medication
- Be familiar with side effects of medication

WEATHER CONDITIONS FOR TIME OF YEAR AND AREA:

- Be familiar with adverse weather conditions, and how to safety maneuver in those conditions
- Have additional equipment available for adverse conditions
- Consider postponing trip if adverse weather conditions are anticipated

TYPE OF VEHICLE AND CONDITION:

- Have the vehicle serviced before the trip
- Become familiar with a vehicle before you use it
- Have safety equipment checked before the trip
- Plan on taking emergency spare parts if traveling in unpopulated areas or in adverse weather

LONG TRIPS IN UNFAMILIAR AREAS:

- Obtain up-to-date maps to plan the route
- Be familiar with alternative routes in case primary routes are closed or inaccessible
- Try to avoid using a route with potentially hazardous terrain
- Attempt to become familiar with condition and maintenance of the roadways on your route
- Select routes that may be longer, but present fewer hazards and unfamiliar traffic congestion
- Check anticipated weather conditions and plan to have appropriate safety equipment with you
- Attempt to become familiar with intrastate traffic laws and restrictions

GENERAL FACTORS FOR AVOIDING FATIGUE ON LONG TRIPS:

- Set realistic goals for daily mileage
- Determine the time of day you want to travel to avoid congested traffic conditions
- Avoid driving from dusk to dawn
- Do not take stimulants to stay awake
- Make room reservations in advance to avoid rushing
- Get a good night’s sleep before starting out
- Eat lightly but regularly
- Take periodic rest stops
- Share the driving whenever possible

PLANNING FOR DAILY TRIPS

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR DAILY DRIVING:

- Make sure your vehicle is equipped with appropriate driving aids for physical limitations
- Take medication as directed and at specified intervals
- Avoid driving from dusk to dawn
- Do not drive if not feeling well
- Avoid "road rage"
  - ~ Don't let others control your emotions
  - ~ Don't act out frustrations through your vehicle
  - ~ Anticipate rude or angry drivers
  - ~ "Road rage" up 50% since 1990
  - ~ Men and women experience it equally
- Cell Phones
  - ~ Know how to work your phone
  - ~ Have the phone within easy reach
  - ~ End the call if experiencing hazardous conditions
  - ~ Hands-free operation required, effective 7/1/2008

ROAD CONDITIONS:

- Choose a familiar route, freeway vs. city street
- Avoid poorly maintained or unmarked roadways
- Avoid congested areas

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS:

- Commute hours vs. non-commute
  - ~ Choose the time of day to avoid congested and unfamiliar conditions

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

- Do not drive in unfamiliar or adverse weather conditions

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE:

- Have your vehicle periodically serviced
- Periodically check safety equipment

XII. HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

DRIVING IN THE FOG:

Obtaining maximum visibility and reducing glare
- ~ Appropriate use of headlamps
- ~ Use of fog lights and mounting
- ~ Windshield wipers and defrosters

SPEED:

- Reduce speed, but keep moving when entering a fog bank
- Watch for slow-moving vehicles ahead
- Look in the rearview mirror for vehicles approaching from the rear

WHEN YOUR VEHICLE STALLS:

- Move off roadway as quickly as possible
- Move away from vehicle
- Restricted use of flashers or flares

GENERAL TIPS:

- Listen for traffic you cannot see
- Avoid crossing roadways
- Avoid passing a line of cars
- Consider postponing driving until conditions clear
- Keep headlights and taillights clean

DRIVING ON SLIPPERY SURFACES:

- Obtaining maximum visibility
  - ~ Drive with headlights on
  - ~ Use windshield washers to remove film

SPEED:

- Keep below dry road speed
- Decrease speed when entering a curve

STAYING ON THE ROADWAY:

- Stay on paved portion of the roadway
- Drive in the tracks of the car ahead
- Allow more of a space cushion
- Avoid sudden movements

GOING THROUGH DEEP WATER:

- Do not overload the rear
- Shift to a lower gear

HYDROPLANING:

- Regaining vehicle control
  ~ Take foot off gas
  ~ Do not brake

DRIVING IN SNOW AND ICE:

- Obtaining maximum visibility
  ~ Appropriate use of headlamps
  ~ Windshield wipers and defrosters

SPEED:

- Keep speed below dry-road speed
- Keep steady speed
- Reduce speed on curves and shady areas
- Maintain wipers and defrosters

GENERAL TIP TO AVOID SKIDS:

- Watch for areas where ice collects
- Avoid turning or swerving suddenly
- Avoid applying brakes too suddenly or too hard
- Do not drive on road edge or shoulder
- Do not change to a lower gear at too fast a speed
- When to use chains

HOW TO STOP SKIDDING:

- Avoid braking suddenly ~ pump brakes lightly but fast
- Steer in the direction on which the rear end is skidding
- Avoid oversteering
- Keep the clutch engaged
- Avoid lifting your foot from the accelerator suddenly

STARTING WHEN TRACTION IS POOR:

- Start in a higher gear
- Accelerate gradually

HOW TO ROCK OUT:

- Start slowly in low gear
- Shift rapidly to reverse
- Back until wheels start to spin
- Shift back to low gear
- Repeat movement in rapid succession

MECHANICAL FAILURE:

- Accelerator stuck
- Blowout
- Brake failure
- Headlight failure
- Power steering failure

XIII. RECREATIONAL VEHICLE SAFETY

SAFETY EQUIPMENT CHECKS:

- Brakes
- Lighting
- Power source
- Storage of flammable liquids or gas
- Hitch assembly
- Special equipment for towing

LOADING:

- Weight distribution
- Securing

CLEARANCE HEIGHTS:

- Be familiar with height of the vehicle
- Do not use the top of the vehicle for extra storage

ALLOWING FOR EXTRA TIME AND DISTANCE:

- Stopping
- Passing
- Braking
- Pulling into traffic

DRIVER COURTESY:

- When turnouts should be used

SPECIAL:

- Loss of control
  - ~ Wind
  - ~ Turning
  - ~ Backing
  - ~ Road conditions
  - ~ Swaying

XIV. DECIDING WHEN TO STOP DRIVING

SELF-EVALUATION THE WARNING SIGNS OF POTENTIAL DANGER:

- Growing number of near-miss accidents
- Involvement in minor accidents
- Obvious difficulty in seeing pedestrians, other vehicles and objects
- Obvious difficulty in coordinating hand and foot movements

GETTING READY FOR RENEWAL:

- Study driver's handbook
- Consult physician if a medical problem exists
- Have vision checked

SCREENING A DRIVER'S LICENSE APPLICANT:

- General physical appearance
- Alertness
- Successful written, vision, and possible drive tests
- Compensation for any apparent disease or disability affecting the ability to operate a motor vehicle safely

VISION TEST FAILURES:

- Drive test may be required to determine competency
- Vision statement from doctor may be required
- Restrictions imposed on license
- Referral for reexamination

MEDICAL CONDITION DISCLOSED:

- Drive test may be required to determine competency
- Medical reports may be required
- Restrictions imposed on license
- Referral for reexamination

ALTERNATIVES TO DRIVING:

- Buses
- Taxi
- Friends
- Maintaining the vehicle, but having someone else drive
- Alternative means of transportation and service provided by special programs

ALTERNATIVE FORM OF IDENTIFICATION:

- Identification cards
  - ~ Types
  - ~ Purpose
  - ~ Use
  - ~ Costs

EXEMPTION FOR DISABLED PERSONS:

- Definition of disabled persons
- Parking placards
  - ~ Purpose
  - ~ Issuance
  - ~ Use

VEHICLE CODE REFERENCES

AGE LIMIT FOR RENEWING OR OBTAINING A DRIVER'S LICENSE:

Renewal of license	12814	VC
License extension	12814.5	VC
Identification Cards	13000	VC
Expiration of Identification Cards	13002	VC
Disabled Person's Exemption	22511.5	VC
Parking for disabled persons and disabled Veterans	22511.7	VC

XV. LOCAL WEATHER AND TRAFFIC CONDITIONS AFFECTING DRIVING PERFORMANCE

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS:

- Congested areas of traffic
  - ~ Alternative routes of travel
  - ~ Alternative times of travel
  - ~ Adjusting to changing traffic conditions from area to area
  - ~ Alternative means of travel

HAZARDOUS ROADWAYS:

- Local areas of concern
  - ~ Poorly lit roadways
  - ~ Poorly maintained roadways
  - ~ Poorly marked roadways
  - ~ High risk areas and accident potential

ROADWAY MARKINGS:

- Local city ordinances
- Purpose and meaning of local signs and signals

WEATHER CONDITIONS:

- Anticipating conditions
  - ~ Local weather conditions affecting travel
  - ~ Weather conditions in adjacent areas
  - ~ Preparing a vehicle for adverse conditions

LOCAL TRAFFIC ISSUES AND CONCERNS:

- The drinking driver
- Pedestrian safety