Date Revised: September/2019

Course Goal: To provide the students with basic skills necessary to complete a Traffic Enforcement Stop in a manner consistent with law, policy, and tactically sound principles.

Session Goal: The student will develop the skills to properly use the California Vehicle code book and developed the skills and abilities to successfully perform a legal traffic enforcement stop, justify a traffic enforcement stop based on a given set of facts to a legal standard using authorized radio procedures, defensive tactics, and tactical communications. Develop legal investigative actions using current laws, department policy, and the CAPRA model. **Learning Objectives:**

- Explain the relevance of traffic enforcement. [28.I.A]
- Public safety and quality of life within the community. [28.I.A.1]
- Legally establish probable cause for accomplishing general law objectives [28.I.A.2]
- Explain the organization of information within the vehicle code. [28.I.B]
- Discuss the elements and vehicle code sections governing arrest. [28.II.A]
- Differentiate between mandatory and optional appearance before a magistrate. [28.II.B]
- Recognize the elements and common names for violations involving failure to obey the lawful orders of a peace officer or designated employee. **[28.II.C]**
- Demonstrate effective use of hand signals, flashlights and other warning devices to control traffic [28:II:D]
- Recognize the elements and common names for traffic control signals and device violations involving red light, stop signs and other traffic control signals and devices.
 [28.III.A.3] [28.III.A.1,2,3]
- Recognize the elements and common names for right-of-way violations involving Failure to yield the right away, failure to yield to emergency vehicles. **[28.III.B] [28.III.B.1,2]**
- Recognize the elements and common names for right and provisions involving bicyclist. [28.III.C]
- Recognize the elements and common names for violations involving pedestrians. [28.III.D]
- Recognize the elements and common names for violations involving turning and signaling. **[28.III.E]**
- The student will participate in a learning activity that requires the student to utilize the California Vehicle Code to identify traffic violations from presenter provided depictions of traffic violations. The student will at a minimum, identify:
 - 1. The specific violation by common name and vehicle code sections(s)
 - 2. The crime classification
 - 3. Options for resolution [28:VII:F1,2,3]

Session Time: 2 hours

Resources:

- Class room with tables, whiteboard, and dry erase markers.
- Laptop with media software developed for this module.
- Learning Domain 28, California vehicle code book.
- LAPD Citation Cheater
- Blank Traffic Citations

Session Summary: The class will develop the skills to properly use the California Vehicle code book, identify violations and justify a traffic enforcement stop based on a given set of facts observed. Develop legal investigative actions using current laws, department policy, and the CAPRA model.

	Outline	
Outline		Instructor Notes
I. A.	Relevance of Vehicle Code Effective enforcement of traffic laws results in:	[28.I.A] Lecture: Relevance of Traffic Enforcement
	 An opportunity to build positive contacts with the public. The reduction of collision rates, saving lives, and reducing economic 	Ask : What are the positive effects of traffic enforcement?
	loss. 3. A reduction of crime rates in general.	[28.I.A.1]
	 Encouraging voluntary compliance with the law. 	Ask: What is the public's attitude towards traffic enforcement?
	 Providing peace officers with probable cause to conduct enforcement stops which may lead to the discovery of additional traffic or criminal offenses. 	 Traffic enforcement should be a low law enforcement priority. Some get upset for being stopped. Officers should be getting the "Real criminals."
В.	The California Vehicle Code is an indispensable tool in proactive law enforcement. In addition, knowing the vehicle code gives the peace officer the ability to stop, detain, and investigate additional criminal activity.	 [28.I.A.2] Lecture: Establish Probable Cause Note: The importance of knowing the vehicle code book and how it can help officers to investigate possible criminal activity (Pretext
C.	 Peace officer's role. 3 "E's" of traffic. Education (e.g., educate the public regarding traffic laws). Enforcement (e.g., enforce traffic laws, control traffic). Engineering (e.g., submit requests or suggestions to improve traffic safety 	traffic stop.)

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by engineering or environmental	
design).	[28.I.B]
II. Vehicle Code Structure	Lecture: Vehicle Code Structure
A. Statutes in the Vehicle Code fall within	
four categories. Only punitive sections and	
subsections are citable.	
1. Definitive-defines, limits, or	
explains the meaning of words or	
phrases, not citable	
2. Procedural-provide rules by which	
legal actions are conducted, not	
citable	
3. Authoritative-grants authority to	
individuals, not citable	
4. Punitive-requires or prohibits	
certain actions, identifies cites and	
arrests	
B. Vehicle Code Aids	
1. Table of Contents	
2. Index	
3. Appendices	
III. Governing Arrests	
A. A peace officer may arrest a person who has	[28.II.A]
committed specified offenses contained	Lecture: Governing Arrests
within the California Vehicle Code.	
1. Arrest without a warrant for DUI	
(Vehicle Code Section 40300.5)	
a. Driving while under the influence	Note: This is an exception to the general rule that
of alcoholic beverage of any	a misdemeanor violation must occur in the peace
drug, or under the combined	officer's presence.
influence of an alcoholic	
beverage and any drug when any	
of the following exists: The	
person is involved in a traffic	
collision. The person is observed	
in or about a vehicle that is	
obstructing a roadway. The	
person will not be apprehended	Note: There is no requirement that the peace
unless immediately arrested. The	officer be present at the time of the offense, but
person may cause injury to	the peace officer must have probable cause to
himself or herself or damage	believe the person committed the offense of
property unless immediately	driving under the influence.
arrested. The person may	_
destroy or conceal evidence of	

the crime unless immediately arrested.

- 2. Time/ location of a DUI arrest following an accident (Vehicle Code Section 40300.6)
 - a. An arrest without a warrant to be made within a reasonable time and distance from the scene of a traffic accident.
- IV. Mandatory vs. Optional Appearance
- Appearance before a magistrate is mandatory if a person has been arrested for a non-felony Vehicle Code violation and when a person:
 - fails to present both his or her driver's license or other satisfactory evidence of his or her identity and an unobstructed view of his or her full face for examination
 - 2. refuses to give a written promise to appear in court
 - 3. demands an immediate appearance before a magistrate
 - 4. is charged with violating Vehicle Code Section 23152 (DUI)
- B. There are many Vehicle Code violations where an appearance before a magistrate is *optional*.
 - 1. Under such circumstances, the arresting peace officer may give the person a notice to appear, or take the person before the magistrate (i.e., arrest).
- V. Lawful Orders and Manage Traffic
- A. Drivers and pedestrians are required to obey the lawful orders of a peace officer who is enforcing the traffic laws
- B. Compliance with Peace Officer orders
 - Vehicle Code Section 2800(a) states that it is unlawful to: willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order, signal, or direction of any peace officer who is in uniform and performing duties under any provision of the Vehicle Code.

[28.II.B]

Lecture: Mandatory vs. Optional Appearance

Note: The arresting officer is not required to take the person without unnecessary delay before a magistrate, the arrested person shall, in the judgment of the arresting officer, either to be given a 21 day notice to appear as herein provided or to take without unnecessary delay before a magistrate within the county in which the offense charged is alleged to have been.

Note: See page <u>2-5</u> in LD28 workbook for Vehicle Code violations.

[28.II.C] Lecture: Lawful Orders

Note: Drivers and pedestrians are required to obey the lawful orders of a peace officer who is enforcing the traffic laws.

2. Evading a peace officer	
3. Peace officer controlled traffic	Note: Violation of this section is a misdemeanor.
management	
VI. Hand Signals	[28.II.D]
A. When using hand signals to control or	Lecture: Hand Signals, Flashlights and other
manage traffic, a peace officer should always	Warning Devices
remember to: make eye contact with the	
driver, and give only one direction at a time	
B. Whistle	
1. can be used in conjunction with hand	
signals	
C. Voice Commands	
1. seldom used in directing traffic flow	
2. Verbal orders not understood	
D. Flashlight	
1. used to direct traffic in an emergency	
at night	
E. Flares	
1. warn oncoming traffic in situations	
where hazards	
3. Hazards near flammable spill	
F. Barricade	
G. Emergency lights from patrol car	
VII. Traffic Control Signal and Devices	
A. 21461(a) VC: It is unlawful for a driver to fail	[28.III.A]
to obey any: Sign. Signal device.	Lecture: Traffic Control Signal and Devices
1. This statute may be used by peace	
officers when there is not a more	
specific section available.	
2. This section of the Vehicle Code does	
not apply to parking violations.	
B. Other related sections	Ask: What are the major primary causes of traffic
1. 21461.5 VC: Unlawful for pedestrians	collisions?
to fail to obey any official traffic	 Right of Way
control sign or signal.	• Speed
2. 22101(d) VC: Unlawful for any driver	 Traffic Control (Not obeying traffic signs)
to disobey traffic control devices	 Driving Under-the-influence
regulating or prohibiting turning	-
movements at intersections.	 Pedestrian (J-Walk, on road, walking on modulisht)
C. Control devices and signals	red light)
-	
1. 21453(a) VC: Red Signal Light	[28.III.A.1]
(Steady circular red light). Requires	Lecture: Red Signal Lights
driver to:	
a. Stop at a marked limit line.	

		b. If there is no limit line, stop	
		before entering the near	
		crosswalk.	Note: Officers shall give special attention to
		c. Remain stopped until the light	these violations to reduce the number of fatal
		has changed and it is safe to	and injury collisions in the City of Los Angeles.
		proceed.	
	2.	21453(b) VC: Red Signal light top and	
yield before:		yield before:	
		a. Turn right.	
		b. Turn left from a one-way street	
		onto a one-way street.	
		c. Unless there is a sign prohibiting	
		such movement.	
	3.	21453(c) VC: Red Arrows Requires	
		driver to:	
		a. Stop at a marked limit line.	
		b. If there is no limit line, stop	
		before entering the crosswalk.	
		c. If there is no crosswalk, stop	
		before entering the intersection.	
		d. Remain stopped until an	
		indication permitting movement	
		is shown.	
	4.	21457(a) VC: Flashing red light, driver	
		must:	
		a. Stop at a marked limit line.	
		b. If there is no limit line, stop	
		before entering the crosswalk.	
		c. If there is no crosswalk, stop	
		before entering the intersection.	
		d. Then proceed according to the	
		laws regarding yielding right of	
		way.	
	5.	A flashing red light has the same	
		stopping requirements as a stop sign.	
	6.	21453(d)VC: Pedestrians facing a	
		steady circular red signal or red	
		arrow are not permitted to enter the	
		roadway unless otherwise directed	
		by a pedestrian control signal.	
D.		Control Devices	
	1.	21451(a) VC Green Signal Lights.	[28.III.A.3]
		Driver shall proceed after yielding to:	Lecture: Other Control Devices.
		a. Vehicles and pedestrians.	
		h Lawfully within the intersection	

b. Lawfully within the intersection.

2.	21451(b) VC: Green Arrow. Only
	making the movement that is
	indicated when entering an
	intersection under a green arrow
	signal light.
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- 3. 21454(c) VC: Controls lane use. a steady red signal light is an indication that the driver should not enter or use the traffic lane.
- 4. 21455 VC: Other Signal Control. Drivers are required to obey traffic control signals erected at places other than an intersection.
- 5. 21456(a) VC: Pedestrian Signal Light. When a pedestrian signal indicates "walk," pedestrians must yield rightof-way to vehicles already in the intersection.
- 21456(b) VC: Pedestrians signal light. Ped shall not start to cross the roadway if a pedestrian signal light indicates "Don't Walk," "Wait," or shows an upraised hand.
- 7. 22450(a) VC: Stop Sign. The driver of any vehicle approaching a stop sign shall:
 - a. Stop at a limit line, if marked.
 - b. Otherwise shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection.
 - c. If there is no limit line or crosswalk, the driver shall stop at the entrance to the intersecting roadway or railroad grade crossing.

E. Roadway markings.

- 21460(a) VC: Double Solid Yellow Lines. When double parallel solid yellow lines are in place, no person driving a vehicle shall:
 - a. Drive to the left of the double lines.
 - Except when turning at an intersection, entering a driveway or private road, making a legal U-

[28.III.A.2] Lecture: Stop signs

		turn, when one of the double	
		lines is broken.	
		c. Raised pavement markers may	
		simulate painted lines (e.g., Botts	
	-	dots).	
	2.	21460.5(c) VC: Two-Way Left-Turn	
		Lanes.	
		a. Must be used by a driver when	
		preparing to make a left turn	
		onto a highway.	
		b. Must be used when making a left	
		or U-turn from the highway. c. shall not be driven in for more	
		 shall not be driven in for more than 200 feet while: 	
		 Preparing for and making a U-turn. 	
		 Or preparing to merge into 	
		the adjacent lanes of travel.	
		d. This section does not prohibit	
		driving across a two-way left-turn	
		lane.	
F.	Right-o	f-Way.	
	-	Right-of-way is the privilege of the	
		immediate use of a given space on	[28.III.B][28.III.B.1]
		the highway.	Lecture: Right of Way.
	2.	A question of right-of-way only arises	
		when there is danger of a collision	
		between two users of a highway. If	
		there is no possibility of a collision,	
		there is no question of right-of-way.	
	3.	For a question of right-of-way to	
		arise, it must be necessary for one of	
		the drivers contending for the same	
		area to swerve, slow, stop, or	
		increase speed to avoid a collision or	
		the potential for immediate conflict.	
	4.	A driver of a vehicle who is obeying	
		the law has a right to presume that	
		other drivers operating vehicles upon	
	5.	the highway will also obey the law. If the law requires a driver on an	
	э.	intersecting highway to stop, the	
		driver on the through highway may	
		assume that the other driver will stop	
		and yield the right-of-way.	

- 6. Before a driver is entitled to the right-of-way, the driver must be operating a vehicle within the law and not in violation of the law.
- A driver of a vehicle cannot arbitrarily rely on gaining the rightof-way as the result of excessive speed, reckless driving, driving at night without lights, or any other negligent act or violation of the law.
- 8. A driver with the right-of-way at an intersection may intentionally waive it, or give the appearance of the intent to waive.
- 9. Since right-of-way refers to a particular place of potential conflict, it also applies lane-by-lane. A driver may enter a lane if that lane is free and open. If a vehicle is already in the lane, the driver who wishes to change lanes must yield to the traffic in other lanes if there is a potential hazard.
- 10. If a driver wishes to move through successive lanes, that driver must yield the right-of-way one lane at a time.
- 11. Even when an oncoming vehicle in the lane closest to the left-turning vehicle surrenders its right-of-way, the driver who is turning left may not proceed beyond the first lane of traffic, if vehicles approaching in other lanes are a hazard during the turn.
- G. Intersection.
 - 1. 21800.(a) VC: Intersection Without Traffic Control Devices.
 - a. A driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the Right-of-way
 - b. To any vehicle which has already entered the intersection from a different highway.

2	2. 21800(b)(1) VC: Intersection without	
	traffic control devices. When two	
	vehicles enter an intersection from	
	different highways at the same time:	
	a. The driver of the vehicle on the	
	left shall yield the right-of-way to	
	b. The vehicle on that driver's	
	immediate right.	
	c. "At the same time" has been	
	interpreted as meaning	
	approximately the same time.	
	d. Intersection Without Traffic	
	Control Devices. If the driver of	
	one of the vehicles entering the	
	intersection at the same time is	
	on a terminating highway:	
	1) That driver shall yield the	
	right-of-way.	
	2) To any vehicle on the	
	intersecting continuing	
	highway.	
	3) A terminating highway is a	
	highway which intersects	
	(but does not continue	
	beyond the intersection)	
	with another highway which	
	continues through the	
	intersection, commonly	
-	known as a T intersection.	
3	 21800(c) VC: Four-way Stops. When two vehicles enter the intersection 	
	from different highways at the same	
	time and the intersection is	
	controlled from all directions by stop	
	signs, (not limited to four way) The	
	vehicle on the left shall yield the right	
	way to the vehicle on the driver's	
	immediate right.	
Z	4. 21800(d)(1) VC: Inoperative Signals.	
	(Signal Not working) The driver of	
	any vehicle approaching an	
	intersection with inoperative signals	
	shall:	
	a. Come to a complete stop.	

- b. Then proceed with caution only when it is safe to do so.
- c. 21800(d)(2) VC: Inoperative Signals. When two vehicles approach the intersection from different highways at the same time the requirements are the same as for an intersection controlled from all directions by stop signs.
 - The driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the rightof-way to
 - 2) The vehicle on that driver's immediate right.

H. Left turns or U-turns.

- 21801(a) VC: States that a driver intending to turn left or to complete a U-turn at an intersection or into public or private property or an alley shall:
 - a. Yield right-of-way to all vehicles which have approached, are approaching from the opposite direction, and close enough to constitute a hazard during the turning movement.
 - b. Continue to yield to approaching vehicles until the left turn can be made with reasonable safety.
- 2. The need to yield the right-of-way is not limited to vehicles in motion, but applies also to those are not in motion if they have arrived so close to the intersection as to constitute a hazard to drivers as they make a left turn.
- 3. 21801(b) VC: Laws related to right-ofway contain a section stating that a driver having yielded and given a signal as required, may turn left, or complete a U-turn. The drivers of all other vehicles approaching from the opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way.

- 4. The driver of any vehicle approaching a stop sign at the entrance to an intersection must not only stop, but also yield the right-of-way.
- 5. 21802(a) VC: States that the driver of a vehicle approaching a stop sign shall:
 - a. Stop as required by a stop sign.
 - b. Then yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have approached are approaching so closely as to be an immediate hazard.
 - c. Then continue to yield to approaching vehicles until the driver can proceed with reasonable safety.
- 6. Immediate hazard is determined primarily by the factors of speed and distance of the approaching vehicles.
- 7. Vehicle Code Section 21802 VC does not apply when stop signs are at all approaches to the intersection.(four way stop signs.)
- I. Yield Signs.
 - 1. Right-of-way can be assigned by the use of a yield sign.
 - 2. 21803(a) VC: Obeying a yield sign. The driver of any vehicle shall:
 - a. Yield the right-of-way to other vehicles which have entered the intersection from an intersecting street are approaching so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard.
 - b. Then continue to yield the rightof-way to such approaching vehicles until the driver can proceed with reasonable safety.
- J. Entry onto a highway.
 - The driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from any public or private property, or from an alley, must also yield the right-of-way.

- 2. 21804(a) VC: Entry onto a highway. driver in this situation shall:
 - a. Yield the right-of-way to all traffic approaching so closely as to be an immediate hazard.
 - b. Continue to yield the right-ofway to such approaching vehicles until the driver can proceed with reasonable safety.
- Also applies to vehicles backing onto a highway, generally from a private driveway. Vehicle Code Section 22106 only applies to a vehicle already upon highway.
- Each section states once the driver has yielded to all vehicles that have the immediate right-of-way, that driver then has the lawful right-ofway.
- K. Emergency vehicle.
 - An authorized emergency vehicle is any publicly or privately owned and operated vehicle which is authorized to have sirens and emergency lights. These include law enforcement vehicles, ambulances, or vehicles with lifesaving or emergency fire equipment. (Vehicle Code Section 165).
 - 2. 21806(a)(1) VC: Requires when an authorized emergency vehicle is approaching while sounding the siren, and having at least one red light visible from 1,000 feet to the front of the vehicle drivers shall:
 - a. Yield the right-of-way.
 - b. Drive as near and parallel to the right hand edge of the roadway.
 - c. Stop clear of any intersection.
 - d. Remain stopped until the emergency vehicle has passed unless otherwise directed by a traffic officer.

[28.III.B.2] Lecture: Yield to Emergency Vehicles

- Pedestrians must remain in, or proceed to, a place of safety until the emergency vehicle has passed.
 No motor vehicle, except another
 - No motor venicle, except another authorized emergency vehicle, shall follow within 300 feet of any authorized emergency vehicle being driven under emergency conditions (Vehicle Code Section 21706).

L. Bicycles.

- 1. 21299 VC: Every person riding a bicycle upon a highway has all the rights and is subject to all the provisions pertaining to the operation of a vehicle. (Bicycles have to follow all the rules of the road like vehicles.)
- 2. Exception: Vehicle Code Sections such as 23109 and 23123, specifically addressing violations by motor vehicles, are not applicable to bicycles.
- 3. Bicycles are not included within the definition of a motor vehicle (Vehicle Code Section 415).

M. Riding under the influence.

- 1. 21200.5 VC: Riding under the influence can apply to individuals on bicycles.
 - a. It is unlawful to ride a bicycle upon a highway while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.
 - b. Violation of this statute is a misdemeanor.

N. Bicycle Equipment.

- 1. 21201(a) VC: Brakes on bicycle.
 - a. No person shall operate a bicycle on a roadway unless:
 - b. It is equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make one wheel skid when brake is applied on dry, level, clean pavement.

[28.III.C]

Lecture: Elements and Common rights of bicyclists

- 2. 21201(b) VC: Bicycle Handlebars. No person shall operate a bicycle on the highway:
 - a. Equipped with handlebars so raised that the operator must elevate their hands above the level of their shoulders.
 - b. In order to grasp the normal steering grip area.
- 3. 21201(c) VC: Bicycle size. No person shall operate a bicycle on a highway:
 - a. Of a size that prevents the operator from safely stopping.
 - b. Supporting it in an upright position with at least one foot on the ground.
 - c. And restarting in a safe manner.
- 21201(d) VC: Lights / Reflectors. A person shall operate a bicycle during darkness on a highway or bikeway with the following equipment:
 - a. White lamp illuminated to the front visible from a distance of 300 feet to the front and from the sides may be mounted to the operator (Vehicle Code Section 21201(e)).
 - b. Red reflector on the rear visible from a distance of 500 feet.
 - c. White or yellow reflector on each pedal, shoe, or ankle visible from a distance of 200 feet to the front and rear.
 - d. Side reflectors white or yellow forward of the center of the bicycle white or red to the rear of the center of the bicycle.
 - e. Reflectorized tires on the front and rear may replace side reflectors.
- 5. 21204(a) VC: Operator seat on a bicycle.
 - a. A person shall operate a bicycle on a highway.

- b. Astride (with a leg on each side) a permanent and regular seat.
- c. Attached to the bicycle unless the bicycle was designed by the manufacturer to be ridden without a seat.
- 6. 21204(b) VC: Passenger Seat. No person shall operate a bicycle:
 - a. On a highway with a passenger.
 - Unless that passenger is upon or astride a separate seat attached thereto.
- If the passenger is four years of age or younger, or weighs 40 pounds or less, the seat shall have adequate provision for retaining the passenger in place and for protecting the passenger from the moving parts of the bicycle.
- 8. 21212(a) VC: Helmet. No person under 18 years of age:
 - a. Shall operate a bicycle; ride upon a bicycle, or in a trailer attached to a bicycle upon a highway or bikeway.
 - Unless that person is wearing a properly fitted and fastened bicycle helmet that meets specified standards.
 - c. This section also applies to minors operating a nonmotorized scooter, a skateboard, and in-line or roller skates.
- O. Operation on a roadway.
 - 1. 21650.1 VC: Bicycles shall be operated in the same direction as traffic when in the roadway or on the shoulder however, certain laws govern the operation of a bicycle when it is traveling less than the flow of traffic.
 - 2. 21202(a) VC: Any person on a bicycle upon a roadway at a speed less than the flow of normal speed of traffic moving in the same direction at the

same time shall ride as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, subject to the provisions of Vehicle Code Section 21656, except when under any of the following situations:

- a. Overtaking and passing.
- b. Preparing for a left turn.
- c. Avoiding fixed or moving objects.
- d. Approaching a place where a right turn is authorized.
- Rider shall not attach himself to any vehicle on the roadway. (Vehicle Code Section 21203)
- 4. 21206 VC: Grants authority to local government to adopt ordinances prohibiting the use of bicycles on sidewalks. In the absence of a local ordinance, bicycles may travel on sidewalks with or against traffic.
- 22100(a) VC: requires a right-hand turn shall be made as close as practical to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway.
- 6. 21750 VC: The driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle or a bicycle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the overtaken vehicle or bicycle, subject to the limitations and exceptions hereinafter stated.

P. Bicycle Lanes

- 21208 VC: Requires the operator of a bicycle to ride within a marked bicycle lane when they are traveling at a speed less than the normal speed of traffic. The bicycle may leave the bicycle lane under the following situations:
 - a. When overtaking and passing another bicycle, vehicle, or pedestrian within the bicycle lane.

Ask: Do bicyclists have to follow rules of the road like vehicles?

Every person riding a bicycle upon a highway has all the rights and is subject to all the provisions pertaining to the operation of a vehicle.

Ask: Can someone be arrested for riding under the influence on a bicycle?

- b. Preparing for a left hand turn.
- c. To avoid hazardous conditions.
- d. Place where right hand turns are authorized.
- e. When the movement can be made with reasonable safety after signaling.
- 2. 21209 VC: Motor vehicles are not permitted to drive in a bicycle lane, except when permitted.
 - a. When overtaking and passing another bicycle, vehicle, or pedestrian within the bicycle lane.
 - b. Preparing for a left hand turn.
 - c. To avoid hazardous conditions.
 - d. Place where right hand turns are authorized.
 - e. When the movement can be made with reasonable safety after signaling.
- 3. 22100(a) VC: requires a right-hand turn shall be made as close as practical to the right hand curb or edge of the roadway.
- 4. **NOTE:** Vehicle Code Section 21750 the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle or a bicycle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left at a safe distance without interfering with the safe operation of the overtaken vehicle or bicycle, subject to the limitations and exceptions hereinafter stated.
- Q. Pedestrian Right-of-Way.
 - A pedestrian is any person who is afoot or who is using a means of conveyance propelled by human power, other than a bicycle.
 Pedestrians do not have to outwardly demand the right-of-way in order to obtain it (e.g., putting a hand up to stop traffic before entering a crosswalk). They can waive their

[28.III.D]

Lecture: Violations Involving Pedestrians.

Ask: What is a pedestrian?

- A person walking
- A person in a wheelchair

right-of-way and yield to vehicles if they so choose.

- 2. Crosswalks.
 - a. 21950(a) VC: A driver must yield to any pedestrian who is in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.
 - b. It is not necessary for the driver of the vehicle to wait until the pedestrian has completely cleared the crosswalk to the other side before proceeding. Once the pedestrian has moved far enough out of the way of the vehicle that the possibility of conflict no longer exists, the vehicle can continue.
 - c. An unmarked crosswalk is the portion of a roadway included within the prolongation or connection of the boundary lines of a sidewalk at an intersection where the roads meet at approximate right angles.
 - d. Once a pedestrian steps into a crosswalk, even if that person stops or cautiously hesitates, the driver of the vehicle is required to yield the right-of-way if there is a danger that if the pedestrian continued, a conflict would occur.
 - e. The driver can continue only when the pedestrian conveys to the driver or causes the driver to reasonably assume the pedestrian has waived the rightof-way.
 - f. A pedestrian lawfully using the crosswalk and obeying traffic signals is entitled to presume that motor vehicle drivers will also obey the law.
- 3. Abuse of right-of-way.

- a. 21950(b) VC: establishes that pedestrians must not abuse the right-of-way. No pedestrian shall:
 - Suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle that is so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.
 - 2) Unnecessarily stop or delay traffic while in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.
- b. 21950(c) VC: Even in such situations, the driver has the duty to exercise due care for the safety of the pedestrian.
- 4. Vehicle stopped for a pedestrian.
 - a. 21951 VC: Overtaking Vehicles Stopped for Pedestrians. The driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass the stopped vehicle.
 - Whenever any vehicle has stopped at a marked or unmarked crosswalk to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway.
- 5. Pedestrian Outside crosswalks.
 - a. 21954(a) VC: Pedestrian Outside crosswalks. Pedestrians who cross a street outside the crosswalk must yield to through vehicles which have the right-ofway.
 - b. Every pedestrian shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway that are so near as to constitute an immediate hazard.
 - c. 21955 VC: Jaywalking. Crossing roadway at a point between adjacent intersections that are controlled by traffic control signal devices (or a peace officer) is an infraction.

- d. Even if a pedestrian is not in a marked or unmarked crosswalk, drivers are not relieved of their responsibility to exercise due care for the safety of any pedestrian upon a roadway (Vehicle Code Section 21954(b).
- 6. Other related violations.
 - a. 21956(a) VC: When walking on a roadway outside of a business or residential district, a pedestrian shall walk on the left hand edge of the roadway.
 - A pedestrian may walk close to his or her right-hand edge of the roadway if a crosswalk or other means of safely crossing the roadway is not available or if existing traffic or other conditions would compromise the safety of a pedestrian attempting to cross the road.
 - c. 21957 VC: No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride (hitchhiking) from the driver of any vehicle.
 - d. 21963 VC: The driver shall yield to a visually handicapped pedestrian who uses a cane or is accompanied by a guide dog.

R. Turns.

- 22107 VC: No person shall turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway until such movement can be made with reasonable safety and then only after the giving of an appropriate signal in the manner provided in this chapter in the event any other vehicle may be affected by the movement
- 2. 22108 VC: Any signal of intention to turn right or left shall be given continuously during the last 100 feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

[28.III.E]

Lecture: Turning and Signaling Violations.

- 3. Available Lanes.
 - a. Completion of any turn after entering an intersection must be made in a lane that is lawfully available.
 - A lawfully available lane is any lane that is available in the appropriate direction of travel in which the driven vehicle does not interfere with the lawful movement of any other vehicle.
- 4. Controlled intersections.
 - a. 22101(d) VC: A driver must obey traffic control devices that regulate or prohibit right or left turns at an intersection
 - Unless traffic devices regulate or prohibit otherwise, turning movements must be made in a specified manner.
 - c. 22100(a) VC: Right Turns. The driver of any vehicle intending to turn right upon a highway shall:
 - Approach the turn and make the turn as close as is practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.
 - 2) If a bike lane is present, driver must use the lane within 200 feet from the intersection. (Vehicle Code Section 21209)
 - When a highway has an additional lane or lanes marked for a right turn by signs or markings, a driver may turn right from any lane that is designated for that turning movement.
- 22100(b) VC: Left Turns. The driver of any vehicle intending to turn left upon a highway shall:
 - a. Approach the turn as close as is practicable to the left-hand edge

	of the extreme left lane that is	
	lawfully available.	
	b. Not make the turn before	
	entering the intersection.	
	c. Obedience by a driver to official	
	traffic control devices (Vehicle	
	Code Section 21461(a)) would	
	also be used for a violation of a	
	"No U-Turn" sign at an	
	intersection.	
	d. Unless otherwise prohibited or	
	required, a right or left hand turn	
	may be made from the middle	
	lane of a highway with three	
	marked lanes in one direction	
	when that highway terminates at	
	a highway with traffic in both	
	directions.	
6.	22106 VC: Turns onto highways No	
	person shall:	
	a. Start a vehicle which is stopped	
	standing parked on a highway.	
	b. Nor shall any person back a	
	vehicle on a highway until such movement can be made with	
	reasonable safety.	
7.	21804(a) VC: Starting, backing on a	
7.	highway. A driver who started or	
	backed unsafely onto a highway from	
	adjoining property and violated the	
	right-of-way of a driver on the	
	highway would be in violation. This	
	section applies to starting and	
	backing on a highway.	
8.	U-turns.	
	a. A U-turn is the turning of a	
	vehicle upon a highway so as to	
	proceed in the opposite	
	direction, whether or not	
	accomplished by one continuous	
	movement (Vehicle Code Section	
	665.5).	
	b. A U-turn can begin and end on	
	any portion of the highway,	
	including the roadway, provided	

	it is not unsafe and not otherwise	
	prohibited.	
с.	22100.5 VC: U-turns are	
	permissible unless an official	
	traffic control device prohibits	
	the turn. The turns must be	
	made from the far left-hand lane	
	lawfully available, when the	
	intersection is controlled by	
	official traffic signals or devices	
d.	22102 VC: U-turns in a business	
	district are prohibited.	
e.	U-turns: Are allowed at	
	intersections, or openings on a	
	divided highway where an	
	opening has been provided.	
	When multiple lanes exist the	
	turn must be made as close as	
	practicable to the extreme left-	
	hand edge of the lanes in the	
	driver's direction of travel.	
f.	•	
	residence district shall make a U-	
	turn when any other vehicle is	
	approaching from either	
	direction within 200 feet except	
	where approaching vehicles are	
	controlled by a traffic control	
	device.	
g.	22104 VC: U-turns are prohibited	
	in front of fire station driveway	
	entrances or in the station	
_	driveways themselves.	
h.	The definition implies a 180-	
	degree turn accomplished	
_	without leaving the highway.	
i.	22105 VC: U-turns are prohibited	
	when view is obstructed for 200	
	feet or less. Obstructions can	[28:VII:F1,2,3]
	include, but not be limited to,	Facilitate: Learning Activity #1
	weather, embankments, hill	
	crests, curves, parked vehicles,	
	etc.	