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: Recruit 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:

- Recognize the elements and common names for speed violations involving basic speed law and maximum speed. [28.III.F] [28.III.F.1,2]
- Recognize the elements and common names for driving and passing violations involving following too closely, unsafe lane change, passing on the right/left and passing a stopped school bus. [28.III.G] [28.III.G.1,2,3,4]
- Recognize the elements and common names for public offense violations involving reckless driving, speed contest, hand-held wireless telephone, and electronic wireless communications device. [28.III.H] [28.III.H.1,2,3,4]
- Recognize the elements and common names for hit and run violations. [28.III.I]
- Recognize the elements and common names for basic motor vehicle licensing requirement. [28.III.J]
- Recognize the elements and common names for violations for driving with a suspended or revoked license. [28.III.K]
- Recognize the elements and common names for basic motor vehicle registration requirements. [28.III.L]
- Recognize the elements and common names for basic vehicle equipment requirements for vehicles driving upon a highway. [28.III.M]

Session Time: 2 hours

Resources:

- Class room with tables, whiteboard, and dry erase markers.
- Laptop with media software developed for this module.
- LD 28, vehicle Code Book.
- Citation cheater, blank practice citations.

Session Summary: The class will develop the skills to properly use the California Vehicle code book, develop the skills ability to properly identify violations as 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	Instructor Notes
 Speed Violations There are two categories of speed laws: basic, which includes speed laws that involve operation with regard to prevailing conditions and maximum, which refers to the laws regulating maximum speed. 22350 CVC: Prohibits driving a vehicle at a speed that is not reasonable and prudent (unsafe) for the prevailing conditions, when doing so endangers the safety of people or property. Conditions that may hinder the driver's ability to stop and/or steer can be:	[28.III.F] Lecture: Two speed categories Lecture: Basic speed law definition. [28.III.F.1] Note: "Basic Speed" law: Cannot drive faster than it is safe due to conditions. Even though the posted sign is maximum speed is 65, conditions may be such that the safe speed is less than that posted.
 Prima facie. a. Prima facie means good and sufficient on its face, or that 	Note: Prime facie: Areas (specific locations) where the speed limit is presumed to be known and do not needed to be posted:
which suffices for the proof of a	Railways, alleyways

- particular fact until contradicted and overcome by other evidence. A prima facie speed is the speed limit in a specific area, unless otherwise posted.
- b. Prima facie speed limits are guides established to indicate safe speeds. Drivers are presumed to know the prima facie speed limits; therefore, these limits need not be posted. Any change to a prima facie speed limit must be posted.
- 3. Prima facie speeds limits
 - a. 15 mph: Uncontrolled railway grades, uncontrolled intersections and alleys.
 - 25 mph: Business/ residential districts (unless another speed is posted), school zones, senior zones.
 - 22352 CVC: is non-punitive. A peace officer should cite for a violation of the basic speed limit.
 - d. 22350 CVC: Driving faster than is reasonable or prudent.
- 4. Maximum speed limit
 - a. Generally, 65 mph is the maximum permissible speed in California.
 - b. 22349(a) CVC: Exceeding the 65 mph maximum speed limit.
 - c. 22349(b) CVC: No vehicle may be driven faster than 55 mph on a *two-lane*, undivided highway unless it is posted otherwise.
 - d. 22348(b) CVC: Driving in excess of 100 mph is an infraction.
 - e. When drivers violate the maximum speed limit, peace officers are not required to prove that the speed was either unreasonable or unsafe.
 - f. If certain conditions are met, the Department of Transportation,

• Business, residential

Lecture: Prime facie speed limits.

15 mph:

- Uncontrolled railway grades, if the view is obstructed within 400 feet in either direction. When within 100 feet of the railway crossing.
- Uncontrolled intersections and alleys if during the last 100 feet before the intersection the drivers view is obstructed 100 feet in either direction.

25mph:

- Business/ residential unless other speed limit is posted.
- School zones / senior zone, when approaching or passing a school building or grounds when children are present or posted senior zone.

[28.III.F.2]

Lecture: Maximum Speed Limit

- upon consultation and approval of the California Highway Patrol, can declare and post a maximum speed of 70 mph (Vehicle Code Section 22356).
- g. 22406) CVC: Certain types of vehicles may never be driven more than 55 mph. Vehicles with speed restrictions include motortrucks or truck tractors with three or more axles, or any motor-truck drawing (i.e., towing) any other vehicle, passenger vehicles or buses drawing any other vehicle, school buses transporting any school pupils, farm labor vehicles when transporting passengers, vehicles transporting explosives, and trailer buses.
- B. Driving and Passing
 - 21703 CVC. Following too closely. A driver is prohibited from following another vehicle more closely than is reasonable or prudent considering:
 - a. Speed.
 - b. Traffic.
 - c. Condition of roadway.
 - 2. Driving on the right.
 - a. 21650 CVC: Driving on the right.
 All vehicles on all highways shall be driven on the right half of the roadway.
 - b. Exceptions to this requirement include:
 - 1) When lawfully overtaking and passing another vehicle.
 - 2) When making a lawful left turn.
 - 3) When the right side of the roadway is closed for construction or repair.
 - 4) When operating a bicycle on the shoulder, sidewalk, crosswalk, or bicycle path

[28.III.G] [28.III.G.1]

Lecture: Following to Closely

- when not prohibited by a city or county ordinance.
- 5) When driving on a one-way street.
- 6) Where the roadway narrows.
- 7) When the vehicle is necessarily traveling so slowly as to impede the normal movement of traffic, that portion of the highway adjacent to the right edge of the roadway.
- 3. Divided highway.
 - a. Whenever a highway has been divided into two or more roadways by intermittent barriers or a dividing section at least two feet wide, drivers are required to remain on the right of them.
 - b. 21651(a) CVC: Divided highway. It is unlawful to:
 - 1) Drive over, upon, or across the dividing section.
 - Make any left or U-turn on the divided highway, except through a designated opening in the barrier or dividing section.
 - The dividing section may be unpaved or delineated by curbs, double-parallel lines, or other markings on the roadway.
 - 4) Driving the "wrong way" on a divided highway can be classified as a misdemeanor or a felony, depending on whether it causes injury or death (Vehicle Code Sections 21651(b) and 21651(c)).
- 4. Lane changes.

a. 21658(a) CVC: Lane change.
 Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly

[28.III.G.2]

Lecture: Unsafe Lane Change

marked lanes for traffic in one direction, a vehicle:

- Shall be driven, as nearly as is practical, entirely within a single lane and
- 2) Shall not be moved from the lane until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.
- b. This section also prohibits lane straddling.
- 5. Driving on the left prohibited.
 - a. 21752 CVC: Driving on the left prohibited. Prohibited under the following conditions:
 - 1) When approaching or upon the crest of a grade or a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction.
 - When the view is obstructed upon approaching within 100 feet of any bridge, viaduct, or tunnel.
 - When approaching within 100 feet of or when traversing any railroad grade crossing.
 - 4) When approaching within 100 feet or when traversing any intersection.
 - 5) This section does not apply on a one-way roadway.
 - b. 21750 CVC states that a driver overtaking another vehicle or bicycle (unless on a one-way highway) shall:
 - 1) Pass to the left at a safe distance.

[28.III.G.3]

Lecture: Driving on the left.

- 2) Without interfering with the safe operation of the overtaken vehicle.
- Attempting to pass another vehicle on the left without sufficient clearance while on a two-lane highway is an infraction (Vehicle Code Section 21751).
- 6. Passing on the right.
 - A driver may overtake or pass another vehicle upon the right only when conditions make it safe to do so.
 - b. 21755 CVC: Passing on the right.
 It is unlawful to pass on the right by driving off the paved or maintraveled portion of the roadway (e.g., using the shoulder of the road).
- 7. School bus.
 - a. 22454(a) CVC: Requires a driver approaching or overtaking a school bus which has stopped to load or unload children.
 - 1) Is displaying its flashing red lights and the stop signal arm, if so equipped.
 - 2) Shall stop and remain stopped until the lights cease operation on a highway or private roadway.
 - The driver of a vehicle upon a divided or multiple-lane highway need not stop upon approaching or overtaking a school bus:
 - 1) That is upon the other roadway
 - When stopped at an intersection controlled by a traffic officer or official traffic control signal (Vehicle Code Section 22454(b)CVC).
- C. Public Offenses

[28.III.G.3]

Lecture: Driving on the right.

[28.III.G.4]

Lecture: Passing a stopped school bus.

[28.III.H]

- 1. Certain offenses where drivers deliberately put themselves in situations in which they are not totally in control of their vehicles can create even greater hazards and risk for others. Such offenses are often referred to as public offenses.
- 2. Reckless driving.
 - a. 23103(a) CVC: Reckless driving Any person who drives a vehicle upon a highway in willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property is guilty of reckless driving.
 - b. 23103(b) CVC: This law also applies to driving recklessly in any off-street parking facility.
 - c. Classifications: Misdemeanor.
 - d. However, if the act of reckless driving of a vehicle has caused bodily injury to any other person other than the driver, the punishment may be enhanced. 23104(a) CVC.
 - e. If the driver has had previous convictions for reckless driving, speed contests, or DUI, the current offense of reckless driving causing great bodily injury is a felony. Vehicle Code Section 23104(b).
- 3. Speed contests
 - A speed contest can involve a single vehicle racing against the clock, timing device, or two or more vehicles racing against each other (i.e., drag racing).
 - b. 23109(a) CVC: It is a misdemeanor offense for any person to engage in any motor vehicle speed contest on a highway.
 - c. 23109(b) CVC: Aiding or abetting in any motor vehicle speed

Lecture: Public Offense Violations.

[28.III.H.1]

Lecture: Reckless driving.

[28.III.H.2]

Lecture: Speed contest.

- contest on a highway is also a misdemeanor offense
- d. 23109 CVC: Organized road rallies of over 20 miles, in which vehicles do not exceed speed limits, are exempt from the violations.
- 4. Exhibition of speed.
 - a. 23109(c) CVC Exhibition of speed. Involves a driver exhibiting to another person an overt act (i.e., "showing off") involving speed on a highway. Engaging in such an act, or aiding and abetting another in such an act, is a misdemeanor offense.
 - b. For a driver's action to be considered an exhibition of speed, another person must be present to be exhibited to. Such a person need not be known to the exhibitor at the time. A single peace officer may constitute the required observer of the offense.
- 5. Throwing substances at vehicles.
 - a. 23110(a) CVC: States that it is unlawful for any person to throw any substance at a vehicle on a highway, or any occupant of a vehicle on a highway.
 - b. Such action is elevated to a felony offense if a person:
 - 1) With the intent to do great bodily injury.
 - Maliciously and willfully throws or projects any object capable of doing serious bodily harm at a vehicle, or an occupant of a vehicle on a highway.
 - c. 23111 CVC: Throwing cigarettes/ cigars. Vehicle occupants and pedestrians are prohibited from throwing any lighted or nonlighted cigarette, cigar, match, or

any flaming or glowing substance upon the highway or adjacent property.

- 6. Handheld wireless telephones.
 - a. 23123(a) CVC: states that a person shall not drive a motor vehicle while using a wireless telephone unless it is specifically designed and configured to allow hands free listening and talking or used in that manner while driving.
 - b. 23123.5 CVC: States that a person shall not drive a motor vehicle while using an electronic wireless communications device to write, send, or read a text-based communication unless the electronic device is specifically designed and configured to allow voice-operated and hands free operation to dictate, send, or listen to a text-based communication, and it is used in that manner while driving.
 - c. 23124 CVC: Applies to persons under the age of 18. Shall not drive a motor vehicle while using a wireless telephone or an electronic communication device, even if equipped with a handsfree device.
 - d. A violation of this section is an infraction punishable by a base fine of twenty dollars (\$20) for a first offense and fifty dollars (\$50) for each subsequent offense.
 - e. NOTE: For purposes of this section, "electronic wireless communications device" includes, but is not limited to, a broadband personal communication device, specialized mobile radio device,

[28.III.H.3]

Lecture: Hand held wireless telephone.

[28.III.H.4]

Lecture: Electronic wireless communications device.

handheld device or laptop computer with mobile data access, pager, and two-way messaging device.

f. This section does not apply to a person using a wireless telephone for emergency purposes, including, but not limited to, an emergency call to a law enforcement agency, health care provider, fire department, or other emergency services agency or entity.

D. Hit and Run

- A traffic collision is an unintended event involving a vehicle in motion that produces damage or injury (including fatal injury). A driver involved in a collision has certain obligations to fulfill.
- 2. A driver involved in a collision resulting in injury or death shall:
 - a. Render reasonable assistance to any injured person.
 - b. Including transportation to medical care.
- 20003 CVC: Also requires a driver involved in a collision resulting in injury or death of any person to provide specific information to peace officers at the collision scene.
 Required information includes:
 - a. Driver's and any injured occupants' names and addresses.
 - b. Vehicle's registration number.
 - c. Name and address of the vehicle's owner, if different from the driver.
 - d. Upon request, the driver shall provide driver's license information to injured occupants any available identification to:
 - 1) Person(s) struck.
 - 2) Driver or occupant(s) of the involved vehicle(s).

[28.111.1]

Lecture: Elements and common names for hit and run violations.

Ask: What is our responsibility as drivers when we are involved in a collision?

- 3) Investigating peace officer at the scene.
- 4. If a collision results in the death of any person and there is no peace officer present at the scene, Vehicle Code Section 20004 stipulates that the driver shall:
 - Without delay report the collision to the nearest office of the CHP or police authority.
 - b. Provide the required information.
- 5. Misdemeanor hit and run
 - a. 20002(a) CVC: Requires that a driver involved in an collision resulting only in property damage shall immediately stop at the scene locate the owner or person in charge of the property damaged provide name and address of driver and registered owner on request, show driver's license and vehicle registration.
 - b. If the owner cannot be located, the driver must leave a note (in a conspicuous place) on the damaged property, containing the above information and the circumstances of collision without unnecessary delay, notify the police department of the city in which the collision occurred CHP if the collision occurred in an unincorporated area.
 - c. Failure to comply with these requirements is a misdemeanor.
- 6. Felony hit and run
 - a. 20001(a) CVC: Requires the driver of any vehicle involved in a collision resulting in injury to any person other than himself death of any person.
 - b. Shall immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the

Ask: When does a Hit and Run become a felony? **20001(a) CVC:** Felony Hit & Run.

- Collision resulting in injury / death to any person other than themselves.
- Fails to provide information and or fails to call for help RA for the injured party.

collision fulfill certain requirements based on whether the collision involves an injury, a death, and/or property damage.

- c. Violation of this statute is classified as a felony.
- 7. Runaway vehicle.
 - a. 20002(b) CVC: Any person who last drove a runaway vehicle which becomes involved in a collision resulting in damage to any property.
 - b. The actions required by Vehicle Code Section 20002(a) also apply.
- E. Driver Licensing
 - 1. 12500(a) CVC: License requirements.
 - No person shall drive a motor vehicle upon a highway without being licensed except persons expressly exempted.
 - b. Violation of this statute is a misdemeanor.
 - 2. Driver's license restrictions
 - a. 14603 CVC: No person shall operate a motor vehicle in violation of the provisions of a restricted license issued to that person. Court-mandated restrictions may be stamped on, typed on, or attached to a license.
 - b. 14601.2(b) CVC: is used for license restrictions after a DUI conviction. Vehicle Code Section 14603 should not be used for court mandates.
 - c. Local enforcement policies may vary. A peace officer must be aware of his or her agency's specific enforcement policies on license restriction violations.
 - 3. Cause for restrictions.
 - a. The DMV may issue driver's licenses with specific restrictions for a number of different

[28.III.J]

Lecture: Driver's License

reasons. Restrictions may include
but not be limited to:

- 1) Using special mechanical control devices.
- 2) Using additional mirrors.
- 3) Wearing corrective lenses while driving.
- 4) Not driving at night.
- 5) Not driving on a freeway.
- b. Any other restrictions to assure the safe operation of a motor vehicle by the licensee.
- 4. Immediate possession
 - a. 12951(a) CVC: Immediate possession of license.
 - A driver must have a valid license in that person's immediate possession at all times when driving a motor vehicle upon a highway.
 - c. Violation of this statute is an infraction.
- 5. Presentation of driver's license.
 - a. 12951(b) CVC Presentation of driver's license to peace officer.
 It is unlawful for a driver to refuse to present their driver's license upon the demand of a peace officer.
 - b. Violation of this statute is a misdemeanor.
- 6. Classification of license.
 - a. 12500(d) CVC It is unlawful for a person to drive a motor vehicle, or combination of vehicles without the proper classification of license.
 - b. Violation of this statute is an infraction.
- 7. License classes.
 - a. Class A
 - Any combination of vehicles, if any vehicle being towed weighs more than 10,000 lbs.

- 2) Vehicles towing more than one vehicle.
- 3) Trailer buses.
- 4) Operation of all vehicles under class B and class C.

b. Class B

- 1) Single vehicles weighing more than 26,000 lbs.
- 2) Single vehicles with three or more axles, except those weighing 6,000 lbs or less.
- 3) Buses, except a trailer bus.
- 4) Farm labor vehicles.
- 5) Single vehicles with three or more axles or weighing more than 26,000 lbs, towing another vehicle weighing 10,000 lbs or less.
- 6) Any house car over 40 feet in length, excluding safety devices and safety bumpers.

c. Class C

- 1) Two-axle vehicles weighing 26,000 lbs or less
- 2) Two-axle vehicles weighing 4,000 lbs or more unladen
- House cars of 40 feet or less or vehicles towing other vehicles with a gross weight of 10,000 lbs or less
- 4) Two-axle vehicles 4,000 lbs or more unladen, when towing either a trailer coach or a fifth-wheel travel trailer not exceeding 10,000 lbs, when the towing is not for compensation.
- 5) Three-axle vehicles weighing 6,000 lbs or less.
- Motorized scooter Vehicle Code Section 12804.9(3)(I).
- 7) Three-wheeled motorcycle.
- 8) Class M1: Class license can operate two-wheel motorcycles and motor

driven cycles (Vehicle Code Section 12814.6(b))

- d. Class M2.
 - Class license can operate, motorized bicycles mopeds or bicycles with attached motors.
 - 2) Motorized scooter Vehicle Code Section 12804.9 (5)(A)(ii).
- 8. Motor cycle license.
 - a. 12500(b) CVC: It is unlawful for a person to drive any motorcycle, motor-driven cycle, motorized bicycle on a highway.
 - b. Unless holding a license or endorsement for that class.
- 9. Off-street parking.
 - a. 12500(c) CVC: Requires drivers to have a license when driving in an off-street parking facility (i.e., any off street facility held open for use by the public for parking vehicles).
 - Such facilities include any public or private facilities where no fee is charged which are held open for the common public use of retail customers.
- Suspended or revoked license for reckless driving or negligentoperator.
 - a. 14601(a) CVC no person shall drive at any time when that person's privilege to drive is suspended or revoked for reckless driving
 - b. The person so driving has been notified of the suspension or revocation.
- 11. Suspension for driving under the influence.
 - a. 14601.2(a) CVC States that no person shall drive a motor vehicle when that person's

[28.III.L]

Lecture: Motorcycle license

[28.III.K]

Lecture: Suspended or Revoked Driver's License

driving privilege has been suspended or revoked for a conviction of a violation of driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or driving under the influence of a drug (Vehicle Code Sections 23152 or 23153) if that person so driving has knowledge of the suspension or revocation.

- Except in full compliance with the restriction no person shall drive a motor vehicle at any time when that person's driving privileges are restricted, if the person has knowledge of the restriction.
- 12. 14601.5(a) CVC States that no person shall drive a motor vehicle at any time when that person's driving privilege has been suspended or revoked because of refusing or failing to complete a chemical test (Vehicle Code Section 13353).
 - a. Refusing or failing to complete a preliminary alcohol screening test (Vehicle Code Section 13353.1) driving with an excessive blood alcohol level (Vehicle Code Section 13353.2).
 - b. The person has knowledge of the suspension or revocation.
- 13. 14601.5(b) CVC Except in full compliance with the restriction no person shall drive a motor vehicle at any time when that person's driving privileges are restricted due to failing to complete a chemical test, preliminary alcohol screening test or driving with an excessive blood alcohol level. The person has knowledge of the restriction.
- 14. Exceptions for driving with suspended license.

- a. Persons who are or have participated in an alcohol or drug rehabilitation program:
 - May drive when the vehicle being driven is owned or utilized by the person's employer.
 - 2) During the course of that employment.
 - 3) When on private property that is owned or utilized by the employer.
 - 4) May not drive on an offstreet facility.
 - May not drive off-highway vehicles on specified lands see Vehicle Code Section 38000 et seq.
- Even though a person may have a suspended license, there may be specific conditions which allow them to drive. Verify any conditions prior to taking enforcement actions.
- F. Vehicle Registration
 - 1. 4000(a)(1) CVC: Registration requirement.
 - a. No person shall drive, move, leave standing upon a highway, an off-street public parking facility any vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, pole or pipe dolly, or logging dolly unless it is registered and fees paid or registered under the permanent trailer identification program.
 - 6700 CVC: New residents must register their vehicle(s) within 20 days of establishing residency or accepting gainful employment in the state.
 - 2. Exceptions to Vehicle Registration Requirement.
 - a. 38012 CVC: off-highway vehicles in an off street public parking

[28.III.L]

Lecture: Vehicle Registrations

- facility when displaying offhighway identification.
- b. 38025 CVC: Off-highway vehicles when crossing a highway in a lawful manner.
- c. 4009 CVC: No part of vehicle is in contact with the highway (i.e., vehicle loaded on a trailer).
- d. 4002-4021 CVC: Vehicles operated under permit or other exceptions.
- 3. 4454(a) and (b) CVC: The owner of a vehicle is required to keep the registration card or a copy with the vehicle for which it was issued, except during the registration process or when the vehicle is left unattended.
- 4160 CVC: The registered owner of a vehicle must notify the DMV within 10 days of a change of address (Vehicle Code Section 4159), and insert the new address on the registration card.
- 5. License plate requirements.
 - a. 5200 CVC: Display of License Plates. Must be attached to the proper vehicle when two are issued, one must be in front and one in the rear.
 - b. 5201(a) CVC: Positioning of Plates. Must be securely fastened to vehicle for which they are issued. No covering shall obstruct or impair the recognition of any license plate information. Shall be upright and displayed from left to right.
- G. Vehicle Equipment.
 - 1. 24250 CVC: Lighting equipment requirements. During darkness, a vehicle shall be equipped with lighted lighting equipment as required for that specific type of vehicle.

[28.III.M]

Lecture: Vehicle equipment requirements.

- 2. 24252 CVC: All required lighting equipment installed on a vehicle shall be maintained in good working order. This includes lamps with bulbs of the correct voltage, functioning lamps or reflectors, etc. There are vehicle code exceptions for antique cars.
- 3. Headlamps.
 - a. 24400(a)(1) CVC: Headlamps required. All motor vehicles, except motorcycles and vehicles manufactured prior to 1930, must:
 - Have at least two headlamps, one on each side of the vehicle.
 - 2) Have headlamps on when wipers are in continuous use.
 - b. 24400(b) CVC: Both headlamps must be lighted during darkness or inclement weather.
- 4. Motorcycle headlamps.
 - a. 25650 CVC: During darkness, motorcycles shall be equipped with at least one, and not more than two, lighted headlamps that conform to equipment requirements.
 - b. 25650.5 CVC: Headlamps on motorcycles manufactured and registered on or after January 1, 1978, are required to automatically turn on when the engine is started and remain lighted as long as the engine is running.
- 5. Stop-lamps.
 - a. 24603(a) CVC: Every vehicle must have one or more stop-lamps.
 - b. 24603(b) CVC: All vehicles need two stop-lamps, except for those vehicles manufactured prior to 1958 and trailers less than 30 inches wide.

- 6. Other lighting equipment requirements.
 - a. 24600(a-f) CVC: Tail-lamps.
 During darkness, motor vehicles
 not in combination with any
 other vehicle shall be equipped
 with one or more lighted taillamps. Every vehicle at the end of
 a combination of vehicles shall be
 equipped with no less than two
 tail-lamps. Tail-lamps should be
 mounted on the rear of the
 vehicle.
 - b. 24951(a-b) CVC: Turn Signals
 System. Certain vehicles are
 required to be equipped with
 lamp-type turn signal systems
 (e.g., motor trucks, truck tractors,
 buses, passenger vehicles,
 motorcycles manufactured and
 registered after January 1, 1973)
 - c. Any vehicle may be equipped with a lamp-type turn signal system capable of clearly indicating any intention to turn right or left. (Vehicle Code Section 24951(a)).
- 7. Exhaust systems.
 - a. 27150(a) CVC: Exhaust. Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with an adequate muffler that is properly maintained and contains no cutout or bypass type device.
 - No motor vehicle shall be operated in a manner resulting in excessive smoke or flame. (Vehicle Code Section 27153)
 - c. Correction of exhaust system
 violations must be certified by an
 authorized motor vehicle
 Pollution Control Device
 Inspection station.
- 8. Windshields.

- a. 26700(a) CVC: Passenger vehicles, buses, motor trucks, and truck tractors shall be equipped with an adequate windshield, whether publicly or privately owned.
- b. 26710 CVC: It is unlawful to operate any motor vehicle upon a highway if the windshield or rear window is in such a defective condition that it would impair the driver's vision. Drivers can be required to have such windshields or rear windows repaired within 48 hours.
- 9. Obstructed views.
 - a. 26708(a)(1) CVC: Obstructed view. No person shall drive a motor vehicle with any object or material placed, displayed, installed, affixed, or applied in or upon a vehicle in such a way that it obstructs or reduces the driver's clear view.
 - b. This restriction applies to materials:
 - 1) Upon the windshield, side, or rear windows
 - 2) In or upon the vehicle itself.
 - c. There are several exemptions to this requirement which include, but are not limited to:
 - 1) Rearview mirrors
 - 2) Adjustable nontransparent sun visors
 - 3) Side windows to the rear of the driver
 - 4) Rear trunk lid handle or hinges, etc.
 - 5) Signs/stickers displayed in a five-inch square in the lower corner of the windshield nearest the driver; this is to include GPS devices affixed in this area.

- 6) Signs/stickers displayed in a seven-inch square in the lower corner of windshield farthest from the driver; this is to include GPS devices affixed in this area.
- d. 26708 CVC: Glass, window tint.
 Glass which transmits less than
 70 percent of the light "after market" tinting is prohibited.
- 10. Other equipment requirements.
 - a. 26709(a-c) CVC: Mirrors. Motor vehicles shall be equipped with no less than two mirrors which reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least 200 feet to the rear of the vehicle.
 - One of the required mirrors must be affixed to the driver's left-hand side of the vehicle.
 - 2) Motorcycles are required to have one mirror.

11. Seatbelts.

- a. 27315 CVC: Mandatory seatbelt.
 Seatbelt law requires that all drivers and all passengers 16
 years of age or older to be properly restrained by seatbelts when the vehicle is being operated on a highway.
- This statute applies to all vehicles manufactured after January 1, 1968 and to all trucks manufactured after January 1, 1972.

12. Exemptions to seatbelt law.

a. Taxis/ Limousines for Hire: Rear seat passengers not required.
 (Passengers riding in front seat must be properly restrained.)
 Drivers not required if carrying passenger unless they are driving

- alone in vehicle on a city street or driving on a freeway.
- b. Emergency Vehicles: Peace officers in the emergency vehicle (unless otherwise required by agency policy). Passengers riding in rear seats (unless otherwise required by agency policy).
- c. Persons with Disabilities: Persons with certified medical conditions or disabilities that prevent them from using seatbelts. Persons must have documentation with them.
- d. Delivery Persons: while delivering newspapers serving as rural delivery carriers for the U.S. Postal Service collecting solid waste/recyclable materials. Prior to starting the route and after finishing deliveries, these persons are required to use seatbelts.
- e. During the past decade, over 50% of the peace officers killed in the line of duty died in traffic related incidents. Of those deaths, 40% were not wearing their seatbelts.

13. Seatbelt violations.

- a. 27315(d) CVC: Driver required seatbelt. Driver and passengers
 16 years or older must be properly restrained by a safety belt.
- b. 27315(e) CVC: Passenger required safety belt. All passengers 16 or older must be properly restrained by a safety belt.
- c. 27315(f) CVC: registered owner responsible. All safety belts must be maintained in good working order, if originally installed in the vehicle (including taxis and limos).

- d. Properly restrained means that the lower (lap) portion of the belt crosses the hips or upper thighs of the occupant and the upper (shoulder) portion of the belt, if present, crosses the chest in front of the occupant.
- 14. Child restraints under the age of eight years.
 - a. 27360 CVC: Requires that all children under the age of eight years old to be secured in a rear seat in an appropriate child passenger restraint system.
 - b. 27363 CVC: Exemption
 - 1) Any class of child by age, weight, or size if it is determined that the use of a child passenger restraint system would be impractical by reason of physical unfitness, medical condition, or size. The court may require satisfactory proof of the child's physical unfitness, medical condition, or size and that an appropriate special needs child passenger restraint system is not available.
 - 2) In case of a life-threatening emergency, or when a child is being transported in an authorized emergency vehicle, if there is no child passenger restraint system available, a child may be transported without the use of that system, but the child shall be secured by a seatbelt.
 - A child weighing more than 40 pounds may be transported in the backseat of a vehicle while wearing

- only a lap safety belt when the backseat of the vehicle is not equipped with a combination lap and shoulder safety belt.
- 4) A child or ward under eight years of age who is four feet nine inches in height or taller may be properly restrained by a safety belt, rather than by a child passenger restraint system.
- 5) A child or ward under eight years of age may ride properly secured in an appropriate child passenger restraint system meeting applicable federal motor vehicle safety standards in the front seat of a motor vehicle if there is no rear seat, the rear seats are sidefacing jump seats, the rear seats are rear-facing seats, the child passenger restraint system cannot be installed properly in the rear seat, all rear seats are already occupied by children seven years of age or under or Medical reasons necessitate that the child or ward not ride in the rear seat. The court may require satisfactory proof of the child's medical condition.
- 6) A child shall not be transported in a rear-facing child passenger restraint system in the front seat of a motor vehicle that is equipped with an active frontal passenger airbag.
- 15. Child restraints eight years and older.

- All children ages eight to sixteen are required to be properly restrained by seatbelts when the vehicle is being operated on a highway.
- b. 27360.5(a) CVC: Parent responsibility to restrain a child.
 When a parent or legal guardian is also in the vehicle, even if they are not the driver. (Cite parent)
- c. 27360.5(a) CVC: Driver's responsibility to restrain a child.
 When a parent or legal guardian is not in the vehicle. (Cite driver)
- 16. Motorcycle safety helmets.
 - All persons are required to wear a safety helmet when driving or riding on motorcycles, motor driven cycles, or motorized bicycles (mopeds) being operated on a highway.
 - b. 27803(b) CVC: safety helmet required Driver.
 - c. 27803(c) CVC: Passenger safety helmet required.

II. Vehicle Removal

- A. Under certain circumstances, peace officers have the legal authority to remove unattended vehicles from a highway to a garage or any other place. They also may remove such vehicles from public or private property.
- B. Vehicle storage.
 - 1. When a vehicle is stored, the vehicle can be released to the owner, or authorized agent with proper identification, pending any fees (e.g., fines, towing fees, etc.).
 - Impound of a vehicle from public or private property while an investigation is still in progress, when forfeiture or 30-day hold procedures are in progress (stipulated vehicle release, SVR).

[28.IV.A]

Lecture: Vehicle Removal

- 3. When a vehicle is impounded, the agency that authorized the impound can decide when and to whom the car is released.
- 4. Inventory policies vary from agency to agency. Consult agency guidelines.
- 5. The intent of storing or impounding a vehicle is to improve public safety.

C. Removal authority

- 1. 22651(b) CVC: Traffic Hazard. Left standing on a highway obstructing normal traffic movement, or creating a hazard to other traffic.
- 2. 22651(d) CVC: illegally parked so as to block an entrance to a private driveway, and it is impractical to move to another point on the highway.
- 22651(g) CVC: Incapacitated Driver.
 When the person(s) in charge of a
 vehicle upon a highway or public
 lands is unable, because of illness or
 injury, to provide for its custody or
 removal.
- 4. 22651.5 CVC: Public Nuisance. With activated alarm devices or horns.
- 5. 22669(a) CVC: Abandoned vehicle. Abandoned on a highway or public or private property.
- 22669(d) CVC: Abandoned. Which is parked, resting, or immobilized on a highway or public right-of-way and lacks any part or equipment necessary to operate safely and is a hazard to public health and safety.
- 7. 22651(k) CVC: Abandoned vehicle on highway. Parked or left standing upon a highway for 72 or more consecutive hours in violation of a local ordinance authorizing removal.
- 8. 22651(a) CVC: Vehicle left unattended. Vehicle left unattended on a bridge, viaduct, or causeway, or in a tube or tunnel, and is obstructing traffic.

- D. Registration Licensing Violations.
 - 1. 22651(o) CVC: Registration Licensing. Vehicle found or operated on a highway, public lands, or off-street parking facility with registration expired more than six months prior to the date the vehicle was found or operated. Displaying evidence of registration not lawfully issued for that vehicle. Displaying altered, forged, or counterfeit registration.
 - 2. 22651(p) CVC: Removal and impound of vehicle is authorized only when a citation has been issued for:
 - a. Not ever having been issued a driver's license.
 - b. Having an expired driver's license.
 - c. Driving out of class.
 - d. Driving under a suspended or revoked license with knowledge of or proper service of suspension/revocation.
- E. Criminal activity.
 - 1. 22655.5 CVC: States that a peace officer may also remove a vehicle from the highway or from public or private property, if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the vehicle:
 - a. Was used in the commission of a public offense.
 - b. There is evidence showing that a crime has been committed.
 - c. Contains evidence, which cannot be readily removed.
 - 22651(c) CVC: Stolen/ Embezzled Vehicle. Found on a highway and has previously been reported stolen or embezzled.
 - 3. 22653(a) CVC: found on private property and has previously been reported stolen or embezzled.
 - 4. The Stolen Vehicle System (SVS) is a database containing records related

to vehicles, license plates, and vehicle parts that are under investigation. SVS is available through the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS).

- 5. Incident to Arrest.
 - a. 22651(h)(1) CVC: A peace officer
 has the authority to remove a
 vehicle Incident to Arrest.
 Incident to arrest when driver or
 person in control of the vehicle is
 arrested and taken into custody
 (refer to department policy).
 - b. 22651(h)(2) CVC: Incident to Arrest. When a peace officer serves notice of an order of suspension or revocation for failure to take or complete a preliminary alcohol screening or chemical test if under 21 or is on probation for DUI.
 - c. 22655(a) CVC: Authority to remove when found on a highway or on public or private property open to the general public, and the peace officer has reasonable cause to believe it was involved in a hit and run collision.
 - d. 22653(b) CVC: Found on private property and has been involved in and left at the scene of a traffic collision, and no owner is available to grant permission to remove the vehicle.
- III. Traffic Radio Broadcast
- A. Want/Warrants
 - Request to check if a vehicle is wanted or has warrants
- B. DMV Check
 - 1. Registration information on a vehicle
- C. Auto Status
 - Request to check if a vehicle is stolen, recovered or repossessed
 - 2. Lost/stolen plate

Lecture: Want and Warrant

"14A47, wants/warrants on license #1ABC123."

Lecture: DMV Checks. Use Radio Codes Guide

Lecture: Auto Status

"14A67, DMV/Auto Status on license #ABC123."

- Request can be combined with DMV Check
- Lecture: Code 6 Vs. Traffic Stop
- IV. Introduction Vehicle Citations.
 - A. Code 6 vs. Traffic Stop.[1]
 - Code 6: indicates that a unit is conducting a field investigation and no assistance is anticipated.
 - a. Units shall remain available for reassignment for priority calls by monitoring their radio frequencies.
 - b. After 60 minutes, the RTO will automatically ask you if you are still at your current location.
 - 2. Traffic stop: When you stop a vehicle for a traffic violation.
 - Run the vehicle for wants or warrants before stopping the vehicle.
 - b. The RTO will check up on your status every 10 minutes.
 - B. Traffic stop radio broadcast.[1.1]
 - 1. Request wants and warrants on the vehicle.
 - 2. Advise RTO you are conducting a traffic stop.
 - 3. Give location (address) where the vehicle was stopped.
 - 4. Tactically approach vehicle.
 - C. The 8 step for traffic stop contact.[1.2]
 - 1. Greeting
 - a. It starts positive.
 - b. It breaks the ice.
 - 2. Identify self / Department.
 - a. Establishes command presence.
 - b. Personalizes the contact.
 - 3. Explain the reason for the stop.
 - a. Advise where you were.

Lecture: Traffic Stop Broadcast

Advise: Recruits to follow the 8 step for traffic stops. Taught by HRTU.

- b. What you observed the violator do.
- 4. Identify possible reason for committing the violation.
- 5. Ask where the violator keeps driver's license, registration, and insurance information.
 - a. Verify Cal-op information is current.
 - b. Verify insurance is current.
- 6. Return to police vehicle to verify driver's information.
 - a. Request a code 10
 - b. Verify Cal-Op status
 - c. Write citation or warning.
- 7. Advise the violator of your decision.
 - a. To warn
 - b. To cite
 - c. To arrest
- 8. 12. Close the contact. "Thank you for your cooperation, drive safely".
 - a. Be authentic.
 - b. No sarcasm.
- V. Notice to appear.
 - A. Citation by the numbers.
 - Check the Misdemeanor box when one of the violations is a Misdemeanor.
 - 2. Print the date and time.
 - 3. Print the violator's name (first, Middle, Last).
 - 4. Print the violator's address.
 - 5. Print the violator's home city, state, and zip code.
 - 6. Print the violator's driver license, identification.
 - 7. Print the violator's Sex, Hair color, Eye color, Height, Weight, Race, and any other applicable description.

Lecture: Traffic Citation Box by Box

Play: Citation Power Point.

- 8. Print the vehicle license number and state.
- 9. Print the vehicle year, made, model, body style, and color.
- 10. Print the violator's evidence of financial responsibility (insurance.
- 11. Check the appropriate box when applicable.
- 12. Print the registered owner's name when different from the violator being cited.
- 13. Print the registered owner's full address.
- 14. List each violation.
- 15. Enter the estimated speed.
- 16. Print the location of the violation.
- 17. The issuing officer.
- 18. Indicate the date.
- 19. Violator is required to sign.
- 20. Court date.
- 21. Right thumbprint.
- 22. Juvenile date.

Instruct: Recruits to turn in two Traffic Citations per week until advised to stop.