

SA 03 EVOC
Session 1 – Defensive Driving
LD 19 Emergency Vehicle Operations Course

Event Goal: To teach students how to safely operate and control a law enforcement vehicle in normal, emergency response, and pursuit conditions. The students will also learn Department policy and state law related to emergency response and pursuit driving.

Session Goal: To teach students the concept of defensive driving.

Learning Need:

- Peace officers must be proficient in the operation of the vehicle and know the dynamic forces at work. Proper steering, throttle control, speed judgment and brake use enhances driving expertise. **(LD 19 IV)**
- Peace officers need to know the importance of defensive driving principles and techniques in order to develop safe driving habits. **(LD 19 I)**

Learning Objectives:

- Determine a safe distance when following another vehicle **(LD 19 I A)**
- Identify the effect of speed on a driver’s peripheral vision **(LD 19 I. B)**
- Discuss how perception and reaction time affect a vehicle’s total stopping distance **(LD 19 I. C)**
- Recognize potential hazards of freeway driving and appropriate actions to prevent collisions **(LD 19 I. E)**
- Identify psychological and physiological factors that may have an effect on a peace officer’s driving **(LD 19 I. H)**
- Identify hazards of various road conditions **(LD 19 I. I)**
- Identify the causes and contributing factors of vehicle hydroplaning **(LD 19 IV. I)**

Session Time: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Resources:

- Classroom with projector
- Computer with DVD player
- “POST Safe Driving” videos

Session Summary: This Session will teach students the importance of defensive driving principles and techniques. Students will learn the policy and law related to seat belt use as well as the TSR. Students will learn factors that have an effect on law enforcement driving, different types of accidents, causes and hazards of various road conditions. Students will learn techniques to properly clear an intersection, hazards related to freeway driving and how perception, decision and reaction factor into defensive driving with an emphasis on speed and braking.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Following too close F. Three primary components of defensive driving <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Driver <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Attitude b. Knowledge and skill c. Driver’s condition-Identify psychological and physiological factors that may have an effect on a peace officer’s driving (LD 19 I. H) 2. Vehicle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Capability and condition b. Vehicle maintenance and care 3. Driving conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Road, weather and/or traffic conditions-Identify hazards of various road conditions (LD 19 I. I.) b. Daytime versus night driving c. distractions G. Intersections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk at intersections 2. Clearing intersections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fresh green versus stale green light b. Other vehicles on roadway c. Right and left turns H. Freeway driving <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Merging 2. Re-entering from shoulder 3. Driving at high speed-Recognize potential hazards of freeway driving and appropriate actions to prevent collisions (LD 19 I. E) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Desensitization to speed b. Beware of wrong way drivers I. Hydroplaning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define-Identify the causes and contributing factors of vehicle hydroplaning (LD 19 IV. I) 2. List strategies to recover 	<p>[F1] Discuss-Instructor will discuss factors that affect the driver, which are listed on the power point slide.</p> <p>[F2] Discuss-Instructor will discuss the factors that affect the vehicle, which are listed on the power point slide.</p> <p>[F3] Discuss- Instructor will discuss the factors that affect the driving conditions, which are listed on the power point slide.</p> <p>[G2] Explain-Instructor will explain how to properly clear intersections in various conditions, which are listed on the power point slides. Discuss lane by lane clearance (left, front, right, left).</p> <p>[H] Discuss-Instructor will discuss defensive driving principles for freeway driving (following distance, reentering from emergency lanes, space cushion, following a vehicle you cannot see around or through).</p> <p>[I] Define- Instructor will define hydroplaning and discuss options to avoid or how to drive during hydroplaning.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduce speed b. Minimize steering input <p>J. Following too close</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Common cause of accidents 2. Strategies to apply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Three second rule b. More than 3 seconds needed for greater speeds or in inclement weather <p style="text-align: center;">Determine safe distance when following another vehicle (LD 19 I. A)</p> <p>K. Effects of speed on peripheral vision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discuss the general meaning of peripheral vision 2. An increase in speed equates to a decrease in peripheral vision- <p style="text-align: center;">Identify the effect of speed on a driver’s peripheral vision (LD 19 I. B.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Examples of speed affecting peripheral vision b. Loss of peripheral vision can lead to tunnel vision <p>L. Speed formula and stopping distance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to calculate speed formula <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Feet per second =1.5 x actual speed in miles per hour b. Give calculation example 2. Total stopping distance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Components that make up total stopping distance-Discuss how perception and reaction time affects a vehicle’s total stopping distance (LD 19I.C.) b. Formula related to perception, decision/reaction c. Braking distance formula d. ABS 3. Factors that influence total stopping distance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Condition of the driver b. Condition of the vehicle 	<p>[J] Discuss-Instructor will discuss following too closely from power point slide.</p> <p>[K] Explain-Instructor will give an explanation for “peripheral vision” and discuss the effect of speed on peripheral vision.</p> <p>[L] Explain-Instructor will explain how to calculate feet per second using the speed formula, which is provided on the power point slide.</p> <p>[L2] Discuss-Instructor will discuss all factors related to total stopping distance using the Power Point slides as a guideline. (Perception/decision time is measured at 3/4 second [1.1 x speed] and reaction time measured at 3/4 second [1.1 x speed], in addition to vehicle’s actual braking distance)</p>
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<p>c. Driving conditions d. Weather conditions</p> <p>M. (see instructors note)</p>	<p>[M] Direct- the students to the EVOC track Collision Avoidance Simulator for Learning Activity No. 2 directly followed by Learning Activity No. 3 conducted at the EVOC track Skid Recovery Course.</p>
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