



# *Driving MIND Evaluations App*

*for*

## **Professor Mottola's Family Wellness Training**

*These slides are images that are on the Evaluation App which would be used on a mobil device. All of the app's responses are recorded. A parent could use this. They have the questions to ask and the responses to learn the correct actions.*

*Teens would have learned these actions from eCoach activities.*

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# 1 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

## Being Courteous — A Gift to YOURSELF

**ASK: 1.** How is looking for opportunity to be courteous a gift to Yourself?

**ASK: 2.** How is finding a hole in traffic as a pedestrian attempting to cross a road an act of being courteous?

**ASK: 3.** How is making a 45° search beyond an LOS Blockage before crossing a street an action of courtesy?



**Cover Responses:** **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made.

1. By looking to be courteous it gets your mind engaged in seeing details of the traffic scene, which makes it easy to detect a roadway user who may be ready to enter your POT. **2.** It prevents the oncoming driver from having to apply the brake in response to your movement. **3.** When you make the 45° search your mind is engaged. You don't step into other's path.

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

## 2 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

### Searching Target Area and Critical Seconds

**ASK: 1.** When you search to the Target Area, where are you searching, and why are you searching there?

**Response:**

Looking all the way down the road until you can't see any further is the Target Area. By searching there you are able to detect approaching vehicles and make a choice whether you have time and space to cross the road.

**ASK: 2.** What is a Critical Second?

**Response:**

A Critical Second is when you are within one second of other roadway users.

**For Evaluator -** After the trainee responds to your questions you can show the image above.



**This is Searching to the Target Area!**

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

### 3 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

#### LOS-POTs - 90° and 45° Searches

**SAY:** You're a pedestrian getting ready to cross the street at this intersection.

**ASK: 1.** What does the Zone Control Language call this truck?

**ASK: 2.** In addition to making a 90° search for vehicles and bicycles before stepping beyond this truck, where else should you search and what are you searching for?

**ASK: 3.** Where is a 90° Search? Which search is shown here?

**Cover Responses:** **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made.

**1.** This truck is an **LOS-POT Blockage**. **2.** A search to the rear for vehicles making left turns into your path and search ahead for vehicle making a right turn into the street. **3.** A 90° Search is the the target area. A 45° Search is shown here.

#### Show Photo



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4 3 2 1

## 4 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

### Walking on a Road — Detecting Movement to LP3

**ASK: 1.** You're walking on a road. Which side of the road should you be on, and what should you be looking for?

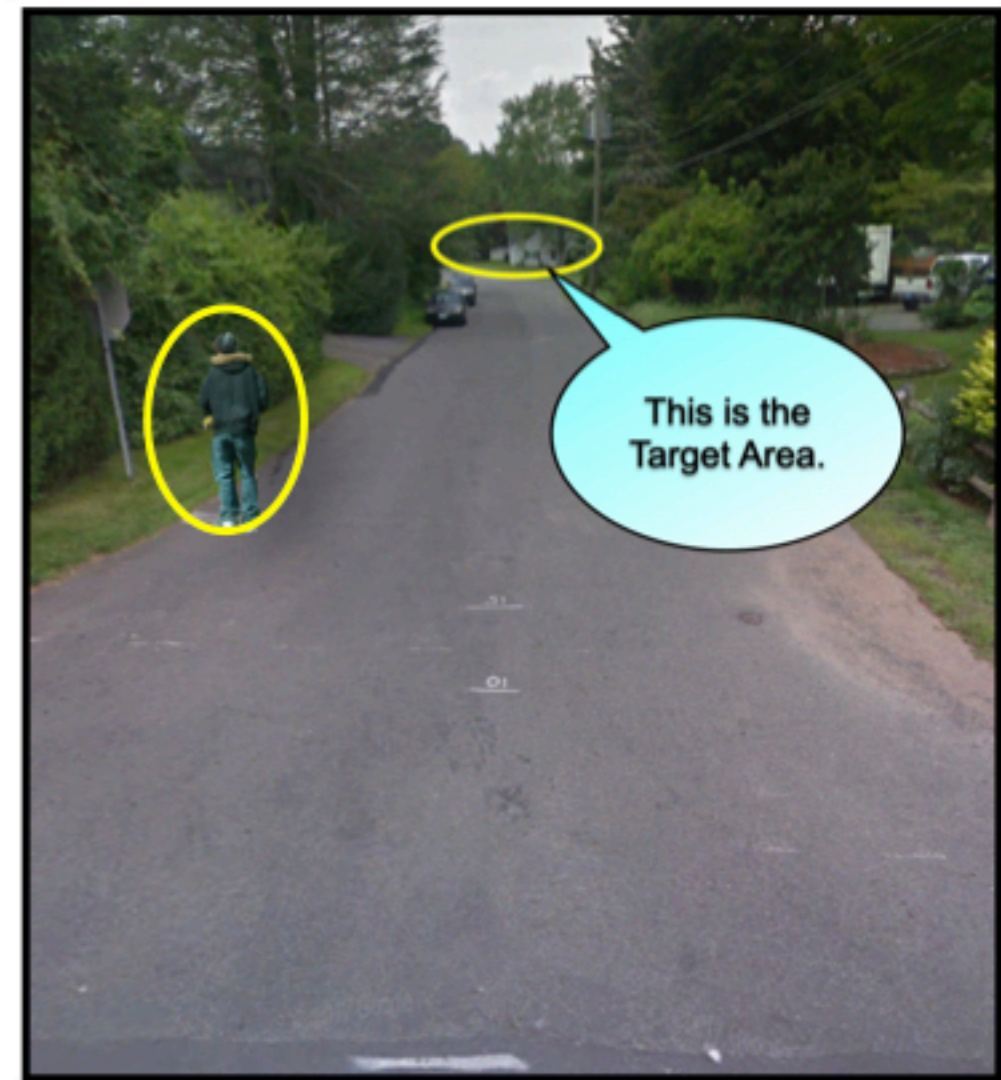
**Response:**

You should be on the left side of the road facing traffic. You should look for the lane positioning of oncoming vehicles. If you find a driver in LP3 be prepared to find an escape path.

**ASK: 2.** What position is LP3?

**Response:**

L3 is toward the curb side of the road.



**For Evaluator -** After the trainee responds to your questions you can show the image above.

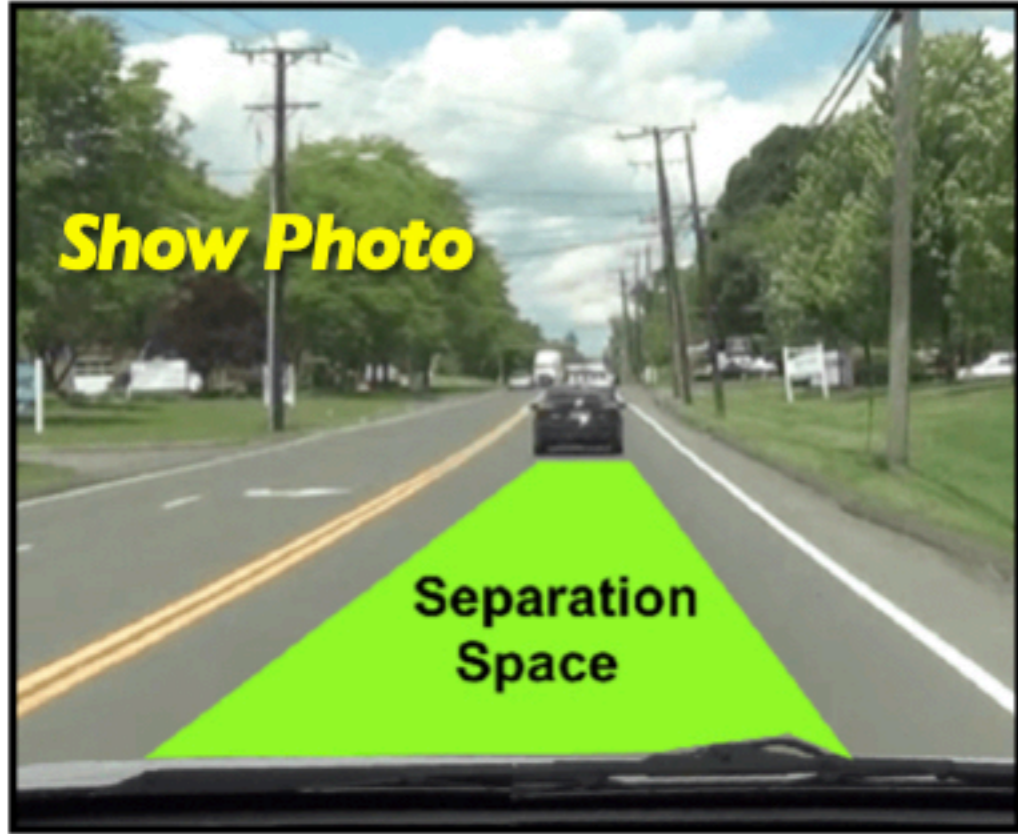
**SAY:** Point to the LOS-POT Blockage the pedestrian should become aware of! **Response:** The LOS-POT is the Bushes ahead before the driveway. **ASK:** What type of search should be made before crossing the driveway? **Response:** A 45° search.

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4 3 2 1

# 5 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

## Judge Seconds of Approaching Vehicles



**SAY:** Explain the five steps you were able to use for this Challenge to learn how to judge Separation Space.

## EVALUATOR

Cover this until after the response is made.

### To Measure Space

1. Take a guess.
2. Select a marker.
3. Car ahead passes marker.
4. Begin counting.
5. Stop counting when you reach the marker.

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

## 6 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

### Locate Gaps, Holes, Clusters of Traffic Flows

**ASK: 1.** What type of space separation is shown in photos A and B?

**ASK: 2.** How do you learn to make accurate judgement of the size of separation space?

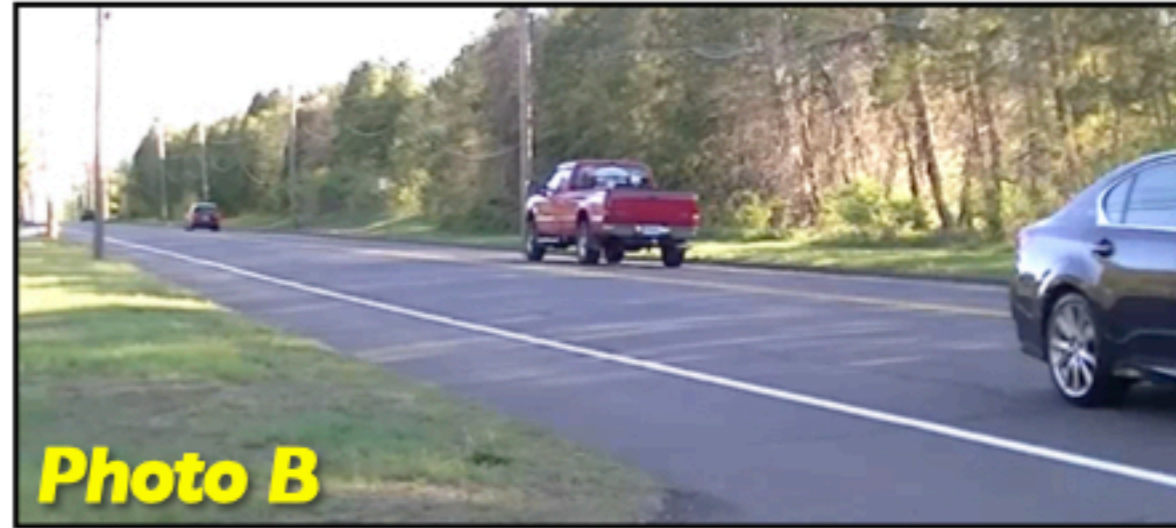
**ASK: 3.** Why do you want to time how many seconds it takes you to cross a road?

**Cover Responses:** **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made.

**1.** Photo A shows a **Gap** between the next two vehicles. Photo B show a **Hole** in the traffic flow.

**2 a.** First find a marker to use. **b.** Take a guess of the space between two vehicles. **c.** When the back of the first vehicle passes the marker begin counting by 1000's. **d.** Stop counting when the the front of the second vehicle reaches the marker.

**3.** To be aware of the size of the hole needed.



## 7 **Driving MIND**<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

### Crossing at Mid-Block and Marked Crosswalks

**ASK: 1.** You have the “Walk” Light as you are preparing to cross the street. Where should you be looking and what are you looking for?

**Response:**

Look ahead for drivers making a left turn. And look to the rear for drivers making a right turn on red.

**ASK: 2.** Why may a driver making a left turn not see you in the crosswalk?

**Response:**

He did not acquire the habit of evaluating the path to be entered before turning the steering wheel.

**ASK: 3.** What actions are taken before crossing a street at midblock without a marked crosswalk?

**Response:**

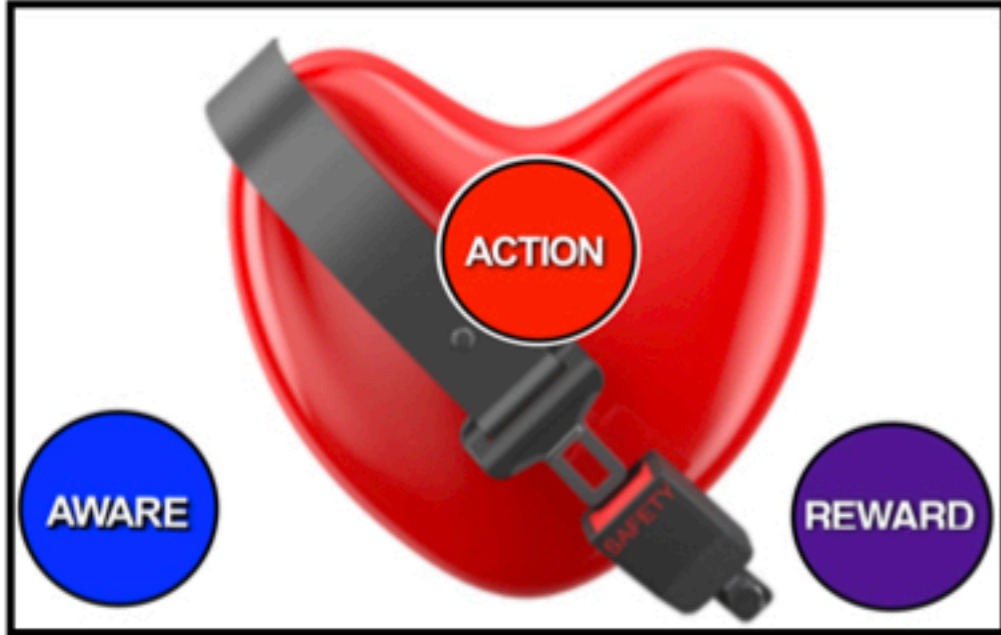
Search to the front to see what you will be crossing into. Make a 90° search to the left and right to the target area for approaching vehicles. Find where an acceptable hole or gap will be to enter.





# 8 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

## Approaching Vehicle - Safety Belts



- ASK:**
1. What should you check while approaching the vehicle?
  2. Explain at least three advantages for using safety belts.
  3. What would you do if a passenger doesn't buckle-up?

**Response:**

1. Check the path the tires will travel over to make certain it is clear.

**2. Advantages for Using Safety Belts**

- Keeps you in control of the vehicle.
- Satisfaction in knowing you care about protecting your occupants.
- If a crash does occur, survival rate for all more than doubles.
- Belts on reduces the impact of the brain crashing into the skull.
- With belts on you reduce the crash forces that take place.
- If a crash does occur, occupants are not thrown into the crash.

3. Ask the passenger to buckle the belt before starting the engine.

# 9 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

## Detect/Correct Drowsiness

**SAY:** You're traveling on a secondary State highway. You are feeling tired.

**ASK: 1.** What are some of the signs to tell you are becoming a drowsy driver?

**ASK: 2.** What actions should you take after discovering your drowsy condition?

### Response 1

#### How To Tell If You Are Sleepy

- Your eyes close by themselves.
- You have trouble keeping your head up.
- You can't stop yawning.
- You drift between lanes.
- You keep jerking the car back into the lane.
- You drift off the road.
- There is resistance to moving your eyes for mirror checks.

### Response 2

- Search to Target Area, then evaluate the 15 and 4-second ranges.
  - Consciously search intersections deep to the left, front, and right.
  - Check your rear zone more frequently.
- When your eyes resist movement there is only one choice...**
- Stop in a safe area, lock the doors and relax for 15 minutes.

# 10 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

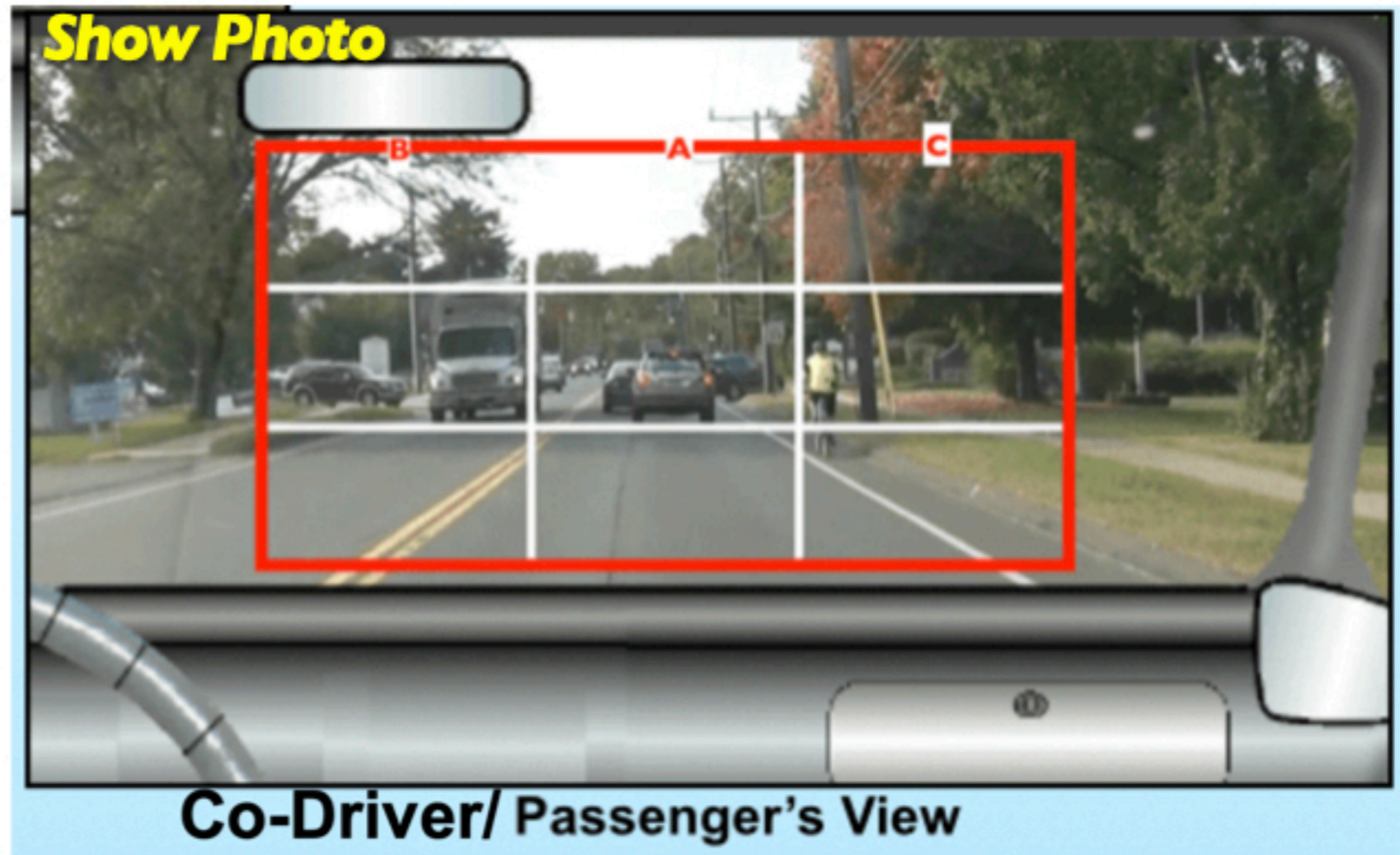
## SAM - Evaluate A, B, C Zones

**SAY:** You're the Co-Driver

**SAY: 1.** Name each of the three Zones and their conditions. State if they are **stable or unstable**.

**ASK: 2.** What actions would you take if you were the driver?

**ASK: 3.** What should your fringe or peripheral vision monitor?



**Cover Responses:** (Cover the responses while the photo is being viewed)

**Read aloud** the answer after each response is made. **1.** The **A-Future Zone** is closed by the vehicle braking ahead. The **C-Present Zone** is Closed and Unstable by the Bicyclist. The **B-Present Zone** is Closed and Stable by the oncoming truck. **2.** A braking action is required. **3.** Fringe vision should monitor the bicyclist to detect if there is any movement out of the lane.

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

# 11 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

## Find Critical Seconds - Stable and Unstable

**ASK: 1.** What is the difference between a “Critical Second” and an “Unstable Critical Second?”

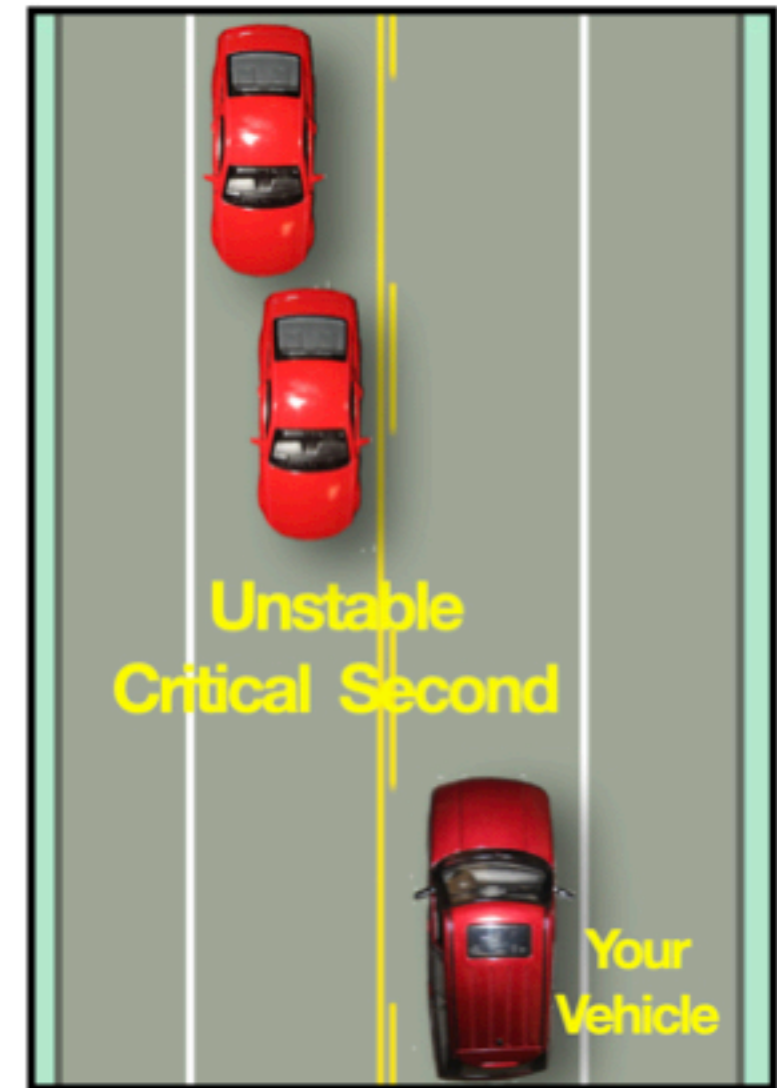
**Response:**

An “unstable critical second” is a critical second that has some change taking place.

**ASK: 2.** Tell me three examples of Unstable Critical Seconds that you have found as a pedestrian, or as a passenger.

**Response:**

The trainee should be able to provide three examples such as, a driver moving into LP2, a pedestrian walking toward the street, a delivery truck with its flashers on, a driver inside a parked car with the tires turned street-side.



**For Evaluator -** After the trainee responds to your questions you can show the image above.

**ASK:** Why is this image showing as an example of a Unstable Critical Second? **Response:** It shows a vehicle moving from LP3 to LP2. which makes that vehicle no longer in a stable condition.

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4 3 2 1

# 12 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

## Evaluate Separation Space in Seconds

**ASK: 1.** What do you need to do in order to acquire the 4-Second Separation HABIT?

**ASK: 2.** What's the best way to acquire the ability to instantly judge the separation space?

**ASK: 3.** Why is learning how to control the Rear Zone of importance to controlling space?

**Cover Responses:** **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made.

**1.** You need to have the willingness to practice until the habit forms. **2.** When you see the vehicle ahead you need to first take a guess for how many seconds of space you have, then count it off until the marker is reached. **3.** You will always have drivers to the rear wanting to use up your separation space. Knowing the type of tailgater gives you knowledge to be in control.

### Show Photo

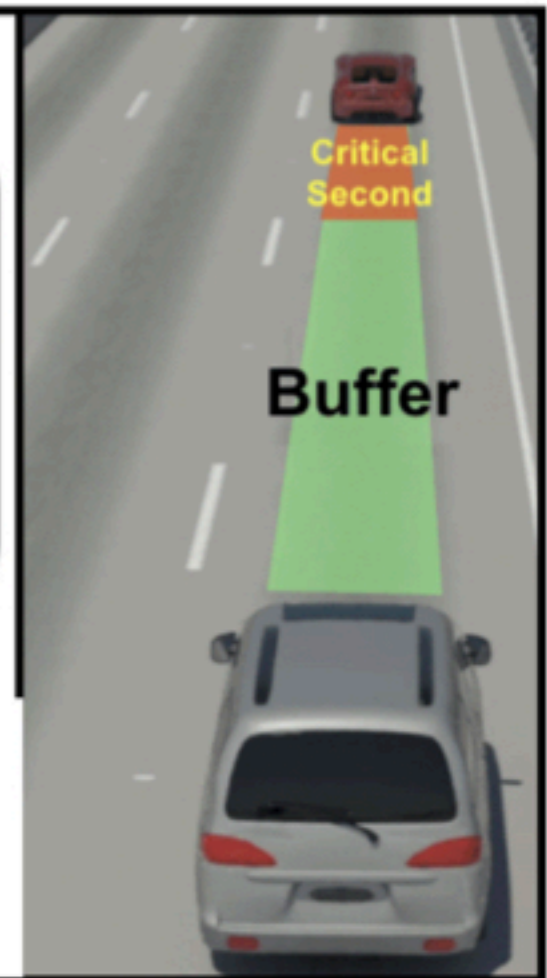


If you were to wake up tomorrow morning with one of these habits, which one would you want?

It's **YOUR** Choice!

*"Good habits are cultivated, bad habits are caught by chance."*

Frederik R. Mottola



### Habit 9: 4-Seconds Separation to Control YOUR Buffer

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**4 3 2 1**

# 13 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

## Go or Slow Speed Control

**SAY:** You're traveling at 30 mph.

**ASK: 1.** Which speed control option should you take at this moment?

**2.** Is the vehicle ahead a stable or unstable critical second? Why?

**3.** What LP is the car ahead in?

**4.** Why do you think it is in that LP?

**Cover Responses:** (Cover the responses when the photo is being viewed) **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made. **1.** Cover the brake or Apply the brake is needed. **2.** This is an unstable critical second because the vehicle is braking. **3.** Car is in LP3. **4.** The driver intends to make a right turn.

### Show Photo



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4 3 2 1

# 14 *Driving MIND*<sup>TM</sup> Evaluations

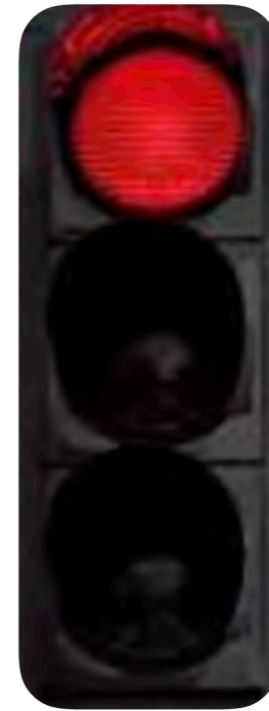
## Co-Drivers: “Coach” when Drivers Made Errors

**ASK: 1.** You’re a co-driver practicing a specific zone control strategy, for example “stop to see tires.” Your driver stops very close to the car ahead. What should you say or do?

**Response:** First, you should never say the driver did something wrong. You can say, I’m practicing viewing a stopped position where we can see the tires of the car ahead touching the road. Next stop you make I’ll remind you to stop in that position so I can see the tires.

**ASK: 2.** What other ways can you help your driver overcome a bad habit?

**Response:** After you detected an error, look for the next similar situation. For example, the driver approaches a red light too fast, you can look for the next approach to a red light and say, “I learned to evaluate every red light approach to see what speed to use to arrive at a green light with no stopped vehicles.”



**When light is Red,** use speed control to arrive into a Green Light with no stopped traffic. Know the Rear Zone Condition.



**When light is Green,** approach expecting the light to change. At the **2-Second PONR** make **45° searches** and be prepared to stop. Be able to Control Rear Zone.

# 15 **Driving MIND**<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

## When Your Driver is Distracted or Impaired

**ASK: 1.** You're a passenger in a car driven by one of your friends. A text message comes in and she picks up the phone to look at it. What should you do?

### Response:

First, look ahead to evaluate the traffic situation to be prepared to warn the driver of a situation that needs attending (red light, pedestrian crossing, stopped vehicle, etc). Then, tell the driver about putting the phone in the backseat and other strategies you learned.

**ASK: 2.** Your friend's mother comes to give you a ride home. You're about to get into the car and notice the mother appears to be impaired . What should you do?

**Response: First choice** if possible is don't get in the car. Make other arrangements to get home. Tell your parents about the situation. **Second choice** if you did get into the car. Don't distract the mother and do the best of your searching to the target area for how speed and positioning is being used. When you see a problem ahead, alert the mother to it. When you get home tell your parents about the situation. Talk to your friend about it.

**Place phone on back seat.**

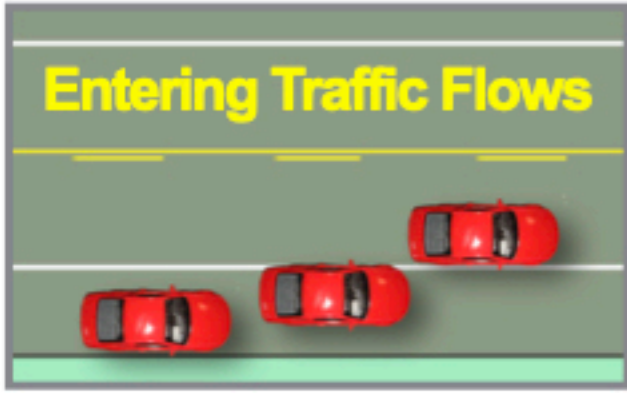
You'll be a **positive influence** on your family and friends to keep all safe.



**Habit 1: Get Rid of the Texting Habit!**



# 16 **Driving MIND™** Evaluations



**SAY: 1. Enter the traffic flow** when you are able to. Tell me each action you are taking.

**Observe** that the trainee locates the best hole or gap to enter, and enters in LP3 to provide an escape path for undetected speeding drivers.

## Entering Traffic Flows

### Select Gap From Curbside

1. Evaluate Path to Enter
2. Mirror - Blind Spot Check
3. Locate Gap or Hole to Enter
4. Use of Signals

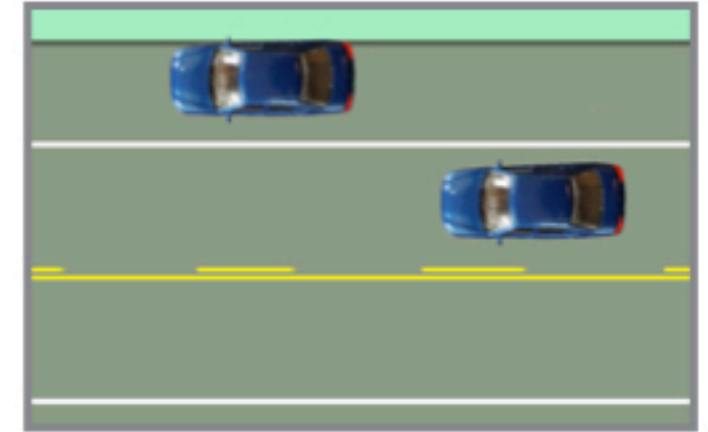
### While Entering Traffic Flow

1. Avoid Hesitation
2. Look to Target Area
3. Side Position Reference Point
4. Steering Technique
5. Speed Control

### After Entering Traffic Flow

1. Cancel Signal
2. Accurate Tracking Path
3. Re-evaluate Rear Zone
4. Look for New LOS-POTs

## Leaving Traffic Flows



**SAY: 2. Find a safe location to pullover and stop.**

**Observe** that the rear zone is evaluated and controlled. And, that a good location was selected, and that the car was secured.

**For Evaluator** - Each time the trainee is entering or leaving a traffic flow make an evaluation of these key behaviors. Give a rating.

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4 3 2 1

## Using SAM to Avoid Head-on Crashes

**AWARE** Find "Slow" or "Go" Conditions and LP's of Vehicles

**Four things to Search the A Zone for.**

1. Look for **Slow** conditions.
2. Look for **Go** conditions.
3. Look for the **LP** of vehicles ahead as well as oncoming.
4. Search A Zone for a **car tailgating** a vehicle making a right turn, **who may zigzag** into your path.

**ACTION**



**REWARD**

1. Reduce your speed.
2. Find Escape Path - Take LP5.
3. Flash high beam headlights.
4. Blow your horn.

**Habit 4: Find Zigzaggers and Vehicles in LP2**

**Say:** You're on a two-lane roadway when you detected an oncoming car that moved from LP1 to LP2.

**ASK: 1.** How would you describe that critical second?

**Response:** It's an unstable critical second.

**ASK: 2.** What actions should you take to prevent a head-on crash if that vehicle drifted over the yellow line?

**Response:**

1. Reduce your speed.
2. Find Escape Path - Take LP5.
3. Flash high beam headlights.
4. Blow your horn.

**ASK: 3.** What is a Zigzagger and what is the major error drivers make that results in zigzagging?

**Response:** A Zigzagger is a driver that zigs around a vehicle making a turn. Drivers tailgating, and not braking to open up space.

# 18 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

## Lane Departures and Rollovers

**SAY:** You experienced a Lane Departure as your car drifted off road while traveling at 50 mph on this Vermont highway.

**ASK:**

1. Point to where central vision and steering should be directed during this critical second.
2. Should you Brake? If so, explain how and when to brake?

**Cover Responses when photo is viewed:** **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made.

1. Central Vision and steering is directed downslope.
2. No Brake until the vehicle is downslope in control. Then, a light braking to reduce speed to 5 mph to get onto the road.



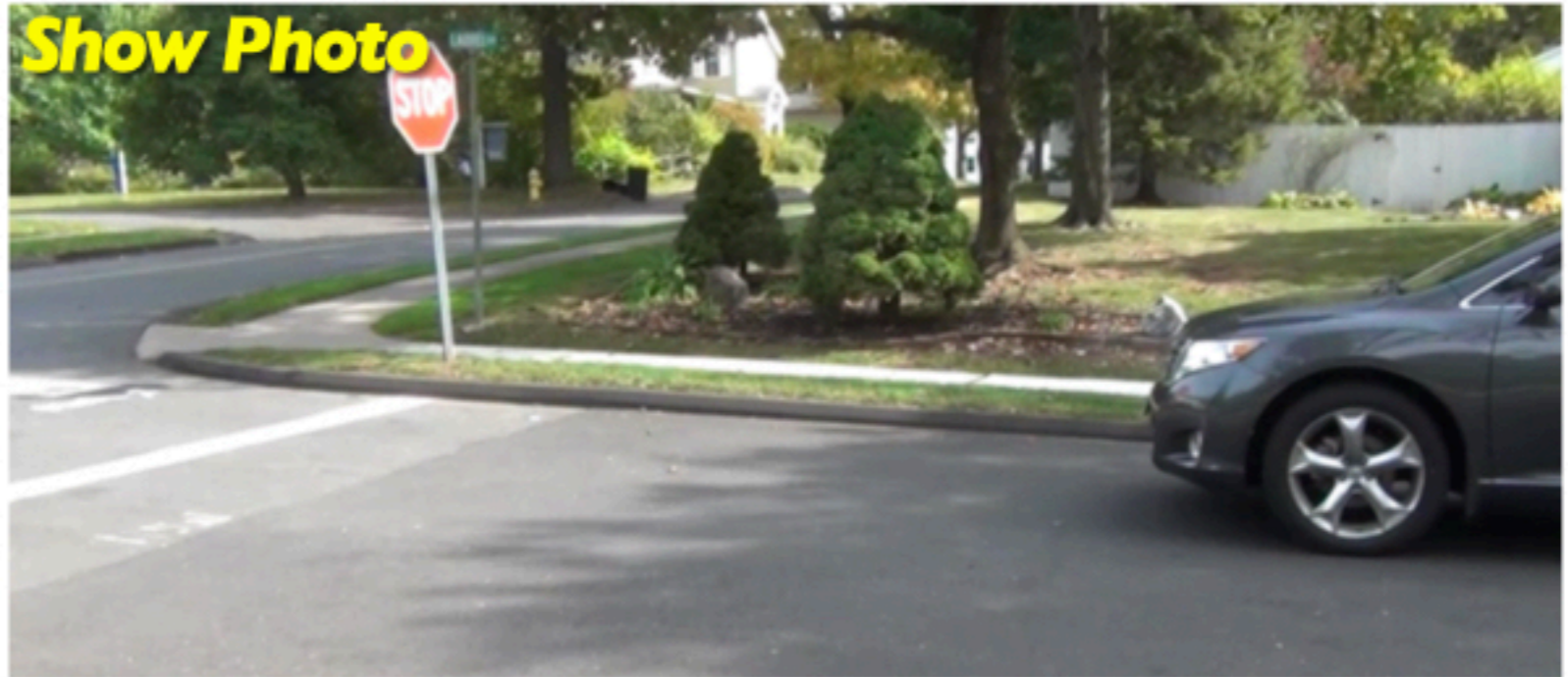
## Making 45° and 90° Searches

**ASK: 1.** What type of stop is shown here?

**ASK: 2.** You're in position to make a 45° search, what are you searching for?

**ASK: 3.** Point to where in the photo the front of your vehicle will be positioned when you are making a safety stop. What type of search are you able to make?

**ASK: 4.** How far do you search when making a 90° search?



**Cover Responses:** **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made.

**1.** Staggered Stop. **2.** Looking for vehicles turning into the street. Looking for pedestrians, bicyclists, scooters crossing the road. **3.** The front of the vehicle will be even with the curb line. Make 90° search. **4.** Search deep to the target area.

**4**=Correct without Hesitation **3**=Correct Hesitated **2**=Okay with Coaching **1**=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

## 20 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

### Locate Gap, Hole, and Clusters

**ASK: 1.** What is the difference between a Gap and a Hole in the traffic flow?

**Response:**

A Gap is the space between two vehicles in a Traffic Flow. A Hole is the space between two Clusters in a Traffic Flow.

**ASK: 2.** What is a Cluster?

**Response:**

A Cluster is a group of vehicles traveling together. It most often is formed when traffic stops at a red light and gets grouped together. When the light changes, you have a cluster.

**For Evaluator -** After the trainee responds to your questions you can show the image above.



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4 3 2 1

# 21 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

## Evaluate Path-Of-Travel (POT) Open/Closed



**SAY:** You're practicing using SAM.

**ASK: 1.** What does SAM represent?

**Response:** Selective Attention Matrix

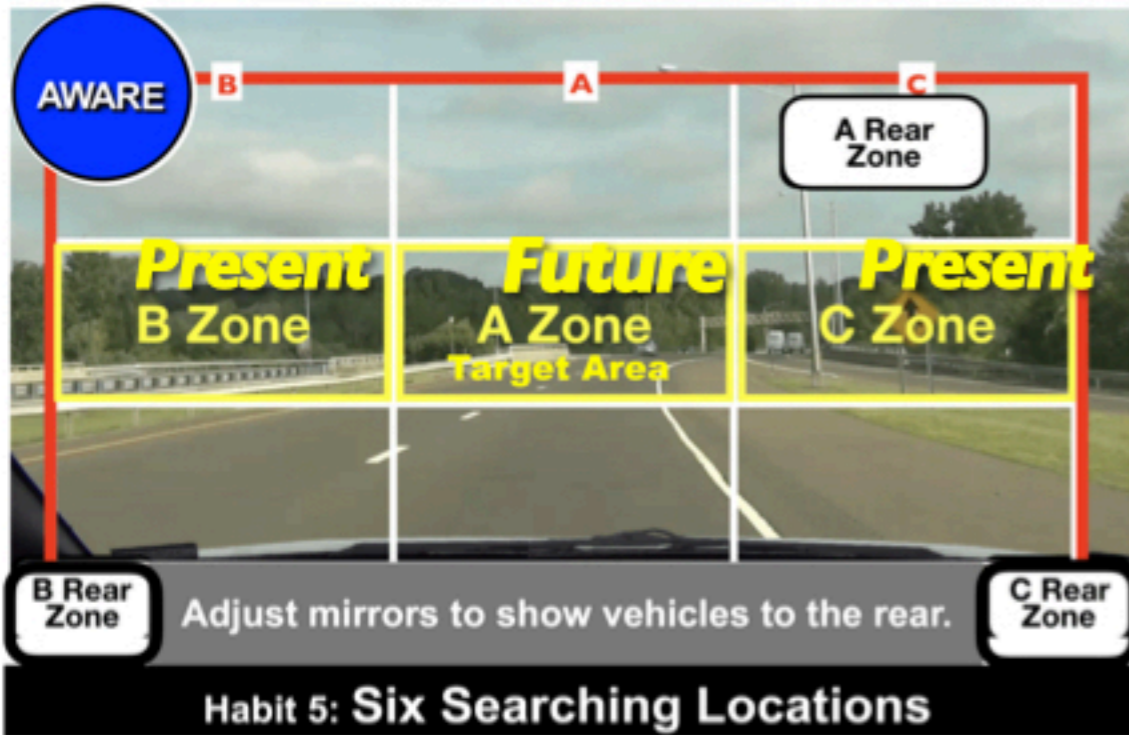
**ASK: 2.** What are the three forward Zones or Windows and where are they located?

**Response:** The A Future Zone is to the Target Area. The B Present Zone is the lane to the driver's side. The C Present Zone is the lane to the passenger side.

**Ask: 3.** What are some of the conditions you are searching the A Future Zone for? In addition to looking for vehicles in LP2, what are two other conditions you are searching the A Zone for?

**Response:** • Look for open or closed zones • Look for go or slow conditions • Look for unstable critical seconds • Look for vehicles moving into LP2

## Control Rear Zone - Three types of Tailgaters



**ASK: 1.** What are the Six Searching Locations?

**Response:** A Future Zone, B and C Present Zones, A Rear Zone, B and C Rear Zones.

**ASK: 2.** How should the outside mirrors be adjusted?

**Response:** See a slight amount of the side of the vehicle and be able to see a vehicle directly to the rear.

**ASK: 3.** What are the three Rear Zone Conditions?

**Response:** Open, Closed, Unstable rear zones.

**ASK: 4.** What are the three types of tailgaters?

**Response:** Charger, One-pacer, Habitual tailgater.

**ASK: 5.** What are the characteristics of each tailgater?

**Response:** A “Charger” approaches very fast and aggressively. A “One-pacer” travels at a set speed, regardless of whether you speed up or slow down. A “Habitual” will tailgate close to you regardless of whether you speed up or slow down.

**Stop to See Tires - Avoid False Starts**



**ASK: 1.** Explain at least three advantages for having the “Stop to See Tires” habit.

**2.** How do you avoid a false start?

**Response 1.**

- Gives you independence from others’ actions.
- Gives you an escape path.
- Prevents being boxed in.
- Prevents stress.
- Puts you in control.
- Helps prevent robbery, carjacking, kidnapping.
- Eliminate or reduce rear-end crashes.
- Reduce severity of whiplash injury.
- In bumper-to-bumper traffic reduces distraction errors.
- Reduce intake of exhaust fumes.
- During slippery conditions, slide into empty space.

**2.** Make certain the vehicle ahead has a clear path when it begins to move before putting my vehicle in motion.



**ASK: 1.** What is an **Open Rear Zone**?

**Response:** It's when there are 2 seconds or more of space to the rear. And, when there is at least 12 seconds of vision to the rear.

**ASK: 2.** What is a **Closed Rear Zone**?

**Response:** The vehicle to the rear is less than 2 seconds away.

**ASK: 3.** What is an **Unstable Rear Zone**?

**Response:** It's when a vehicle is closing in on you at a fast pace.

**ASK: 4.** What are the characteristics of a **Charger Tailgater**?

**Response:** • Excessive speed on approach • Competitive • Wants to pass you • May force an opportunity to pass.

**ASK: 5.** What are the characteristics of a **One Pacer Tailgater**?

**Response:** • Travels at one pace (below, at, or above speed limit) • Gradual approach to your vehicle • Will close gap as you slow • Will stay back as you increase speed • Doesn't pass at first opportunity.

**ASK: 5.** What are the characteristics of a **Habitual Tailgater**?

**Response:** • Consistently tailgates • Will stay with you as your speed increases.

## Check Rear Zone

Closed Front Zone. Before, During, After Braking.

## Is Rear Zone Open?

Open, Closed, or Unstable?

## Tailgater Type

Charger, One Pacer, or Habitual?

## When Stopped, Sand Barrels?

## 25 *Driving MIND*<sup>TM</sup> Evaluations

### Awareness of LP1, LP2, L3, L4, L5

**ASK:** You have a closed C-Zone and an open B-Zone, which LP is best to use?

**Response:** LP2.

**ASK:** You have a closed C-Zone and a closed B-Zone, which LP is best to use?

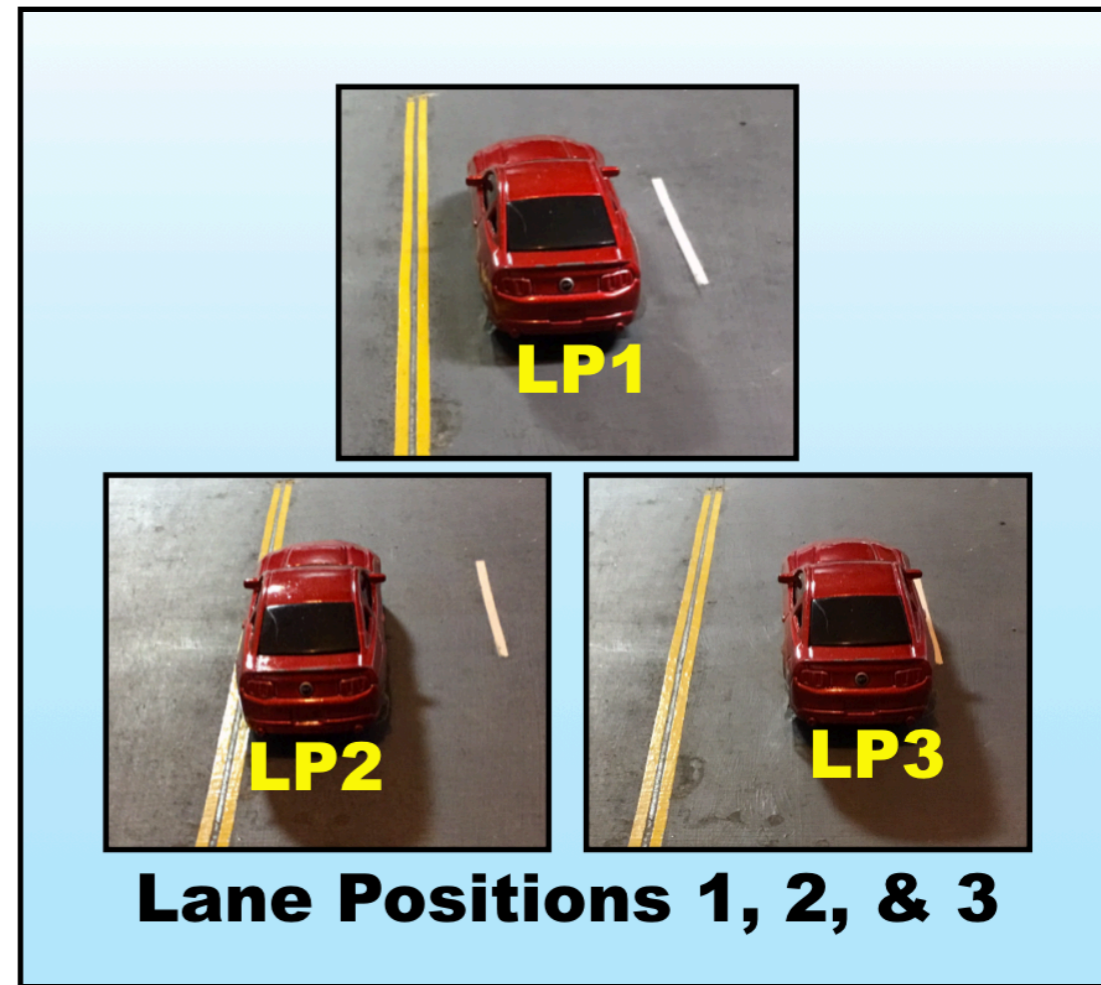
**Response:** LP1.

**ASK:** You have a closed B-Zone and an open C-Zone, which LP is best to use?

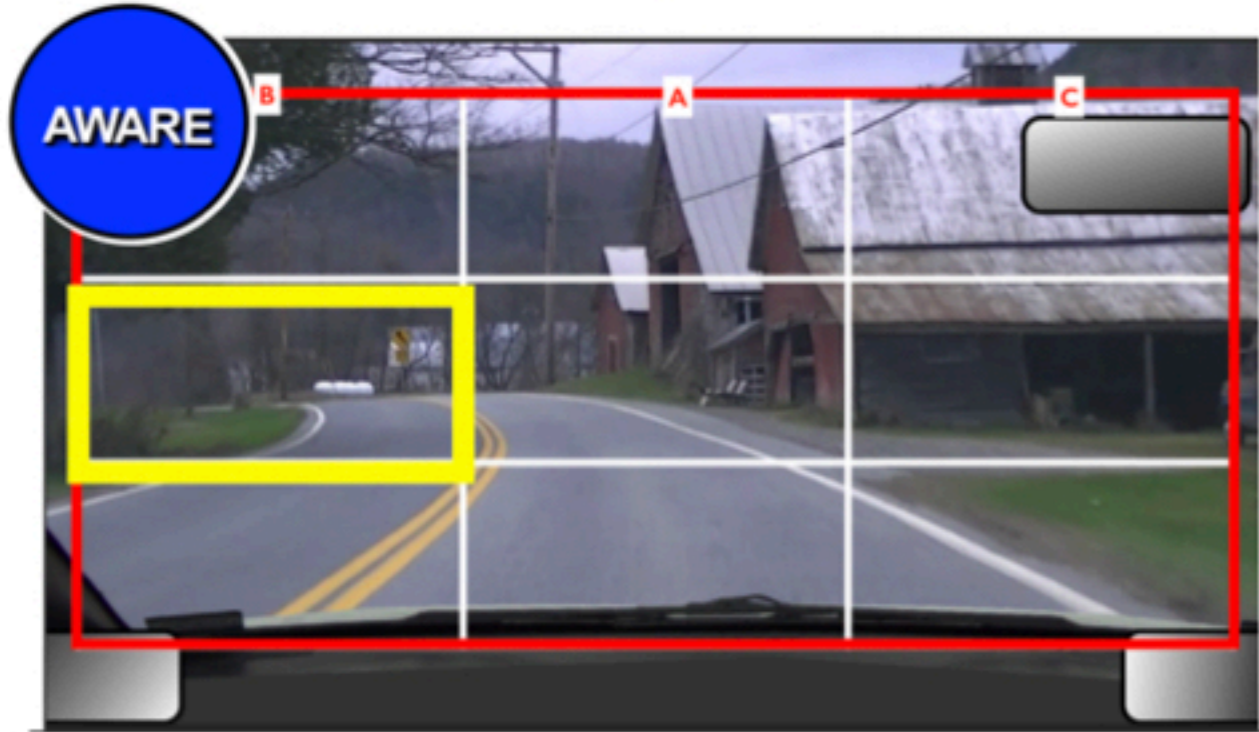
**Response:** LP3.

**ASK: 1.** Where is LP4 and LP5 located and what are some situations that they should be used?

**Response:** LP4 is straddling the lane line to the B Zone. LP5 is straddling the lane line to the C Zone. There are two conditions where these positions are of most value: 1. To block a rear vehicle from passing you on the right when there is a bicyclist ahead. 2. To provide more space from a LOS-POT blockage.



## Approaching Curves - Slide Space



### 1. See and Respond to Curves in Target Areas

The initial detection of a curve is seen in your target area.

### 2. Test Tire-Road Grip

Before entering the curve when roads are wet from rain, dew, snow or ice, apply the brakes to test the tire-road grip. If the tires slide, reduce speed before entering the curve.

### 3. Look for Oncoming Traffic and Get the Best LP

Look into the curve by turning your head before you turn the steering wheel. If you cannot see at least four-seconds of road while entering the curve, your speed is too fast.

**Reduce speed immediately.**

### 4. Look Into Curve - See Four-Seconds of Road

Look into the curve by turning your head before you turn the steering wheel. If you cannot see at least four-seconds of road while entering the curve, your speed is too fast.

**For Evaluator** - After the trainee responds to your questions you can show the image above.

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4 3 2 1

## Precision Turns - Crossing Traffic Flows

**ASK: 1.** Explain and demonstrate how each action is performed when making a left turn into a traffic flow:

A. Where is the side position and reference point?

**Response:** It's in LP2. Reference point is one foot in from the left side.

B. Where is the Forward Reference Point, Where is the Tpeg?

**Response:** Driver's body even with curb line. Corner post aligned to target.

**ASK: 2.** What are the three conditions of the rear zone?

**Response:** "Open, Closed, Unstable"

**ASK: 3.** What is a Cluster, Gap, and Hole of a traffic flow?

**Response:** Cluster is a grouping of vehicle together. A Gap is the space between two vehicles in the Cluster. A Hole is space between two Clusters.

**For Evaluator:** You should plan on conducting the evaluation of this if you give a rating of less than a 4. You also can ask for explanation and demonstration of other Precision Turns and Crossing Traffic actions.

## Co-Drivers Turns - Crossing Traffic

### Before Turning

1. Use of Signals
2. Mirror - Blind Spot Check
3. Side Position Reference Point
4. Speed Control - Brake
5. Smooth Legal Stop
6. Forward Position Reference Pt
7. Select Target
8. Search L-F-R for Gap or Hole

### During Turn Entering Traffic Flow

1. Avoid Hesitation
2. Look Into Turns, Target
3. Speed and Steering Control
4. Accelerate at Transition Peg
5. Controlled On Target Accuracy

### After Entering Traffic Flow

1. Precision Turn Results
2. Re-evaluate Rear Zone

## Precision Lane Change



**SAY:** 1. Pretend you are the driver getting ready to make a lane change to the left lane.

You will be asked to explain each of the 12 actions for making a precision lane change. Begin with explaining number 1.

### Responses:

1. To avoid making unnecessary lane changes.
2. To detect other vehicle that may be there.
3. To see what conditions you have to the rear.
4. The signal light is like asking for courtesy.
5. LP2 for left lane change. LP3 for right change.
6. Check outside mirror by moving head away.
- 7/8. Adjust speed to time an opening to enter..
9. LP2 or LP3 provides others with an escape path.

## Co-Driver Precision Lane Change

1. Why Change?
2. Check Other Lanes
3. Mirror Checks
4. Signal For Communication
5. Move To LP 2 or LP 3
6. Check Blind Spot
7. Time Arrival Open Side Zones
8. Increase Speed If Needed
9. Enter LP 2 or LP 3
10. Release Signal Light Lever
11. Mirror Check
12. Best Lane Position

**For Evaluator:** Have the trainee perform this activity on three different occasions. When you make a rating the points are recorded on the Index page. Each evaluation you make is recorded and the last rating is shown.

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

4 3 2 1

## 29 **Driving MIND**<sup>TM</sup> Evaluations

### Courtesy and Communication Options

**ASK: 1.** What's the meaning of "It's a 3-Way Street?"

**ASK: 2. a.** What search should you make at this "Critical Second?" **b.** What are you looking for? **c.** How can you be courteous?

**ASK: 3.** Which is safer for driving the bike, the left lane or the right lane, why?

**ASK: 3.** What does the turned tire of the vehicle in the left lane communicate?

**Cover Responses: Read aloud** the answer after each response is made.

**1.** It's a reminder that all must share the roadway. **2. a.** 45° search. **b.** See if the tires are turned towards the street. Check the mirror for movement. Search to the front of truck. **c.** Making a 45° search can find others to be courteous to and prevent a potential crash. **3.** The right lane is safer because you can see the driver in the mirrors. In the left lane you may have young passengers without awareness exiting. **4.** The front of the vehicle may swing into your path.



4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

# 30 *Driving MIND*<sup>TM</sup> Evaluations

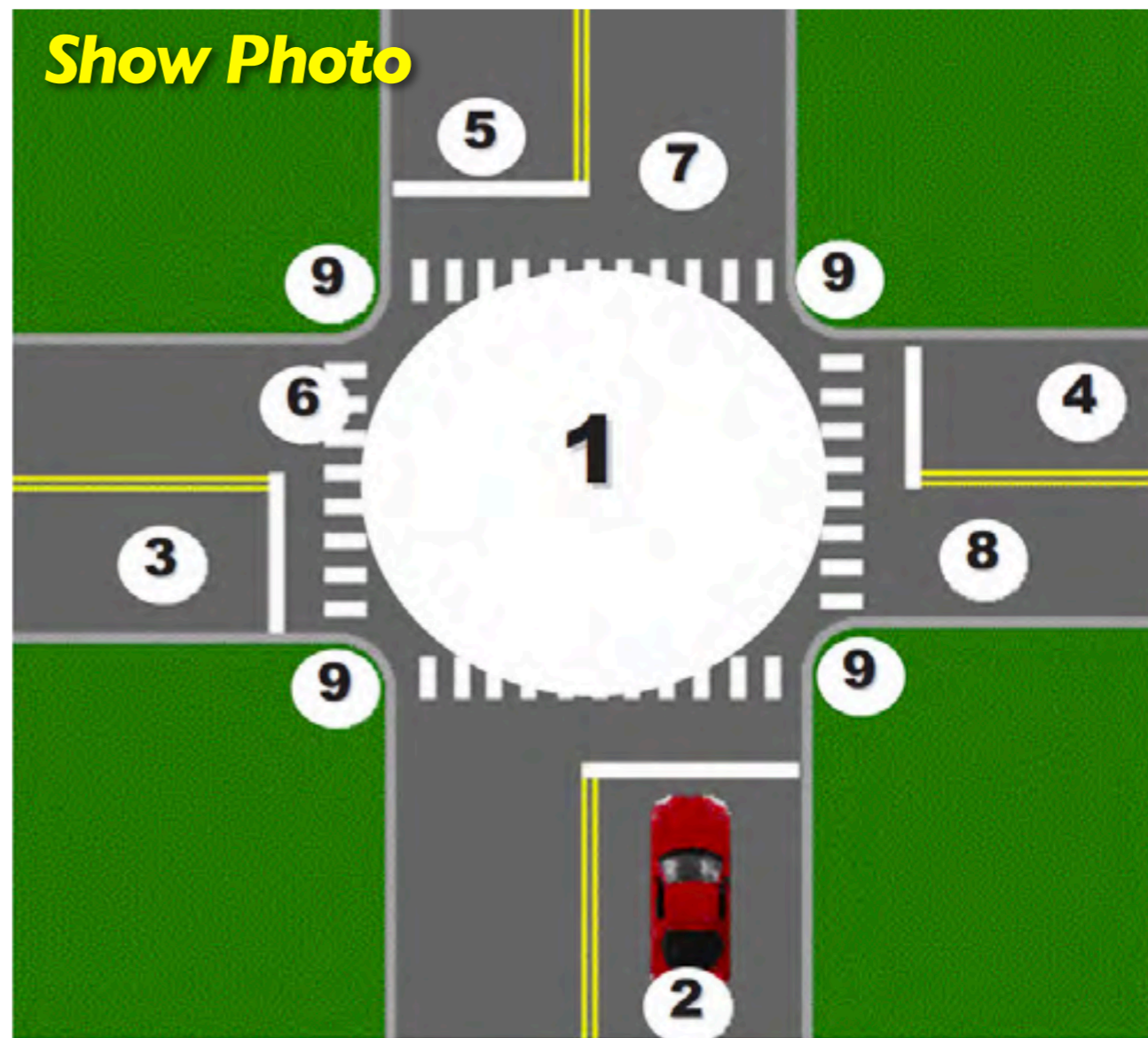
## Control Conflicts on Approach to Danger Squares

**ASK: 1.** You are approaching this danger square (show photo). Explain what you are searching for at each of the numbered locations. Begin with telling me what you would be searching for in number 1's location.

**ASK: 2.** Tell me what you would be searching for in all of the other locations.

**ASK: 3.** You are preparing to make a "staggered stop." Which of the locations are you searching to determine whether a staggered stop is needed?

**Response:** Search both 9s, 3 and 4



**Responses:** At #1 you are searching left, front, right zones for vehicles, bicyclists, and pedestrians that are in the danger square, or in a crosswalk. #2 is awareness in the rear zone in case a stop is needed. #3 and 4 you are searching for vehicles approaching. #5 searching for a vehicle making a left turn. #6. 7, 8 you are aware of vehicle that have just left the danger square. #9 searching for pedestrians crossing.

## Readiness - Vehicle Orientation

**Observe** the trainee Approaching the car and opening the door.

**Observe** the trainee After Entering the Car.

**SAY:** I'm going to ask you to perform various actions before moving the car. Do them as quickly as possible.

**Evaluator:** Observe the eye movement of the trainee to see if the action is taken instantly without a need to search for the item.

### While Approaching The Car

1. Have Keys In Hand
2. Look Under the Car
3. Look At and Around the Car

### Before Opening The Door

1. Look Inside the Car
2. Control the Door Swing

### After Entering The Car

1. Adjust Head Restraint
2. Push Buttock into Seat
3. Adjust Seat - Hand Position
4. Safety Belts on All
5. Adjust Mirrors
6. Turn Headlights On
7. Keep Windows Closed

**Evaluator:** With engine running and car in park, ask trainee to perform these actions without hesitation.

### Orientation to Controls -Shift In "P"

1. Place Hands On Wheel
2. Use Directional Signal
3. Put Wipers On and Off
4. Turn Hazards Lights On & Off
5. Adjust Climate Control
6. Put Parking Lights On and Off
7. Use Headlights -Low & High
8. Adjust Sun Visor
9. Blow The Horn
10. Use Of Gas Pedal
11. Use Of Brake Pedal
12. Use Of Shift

## Guide 1: Ready to Drive & Orientation to Vehicle



## Inching/Creeping Speed

**With the driver behind the wheel and the engine running**

**SAY:** Select a target ahead and place the car in motion staying on target. Make the car move inch-by-inch without a variation in speed.

**SAY:** Stop the vehicle smoothly. Select a target to the rear. Put the car in reverse. Use your mirrors and back-up camera (if you have one) and back to the starting point.

**SAY:** Stop. Go forward to the target at a creeping speed.

**SAY:** Stop. Back up to the starting point at a creeping speed.

**Evaluator:** In addition to observing the motion of the vehicle, observe the eye movement of the trainee to see if the action is taken instantly with vision remaining outside the vehicle and not looking at the controls.

## Placing The Car In Motion

1. Right Foot On Brake
2. Shift To Drive
3. Release Parking Brake
4. Check Driving Path

## Inching & Creeping The Car

1. Keep Foot On Brake
2. Release Partial Brake
3. Inching with Brake Control
4. Creeping at Idle speed

# 33 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

## Smooth Acceleration and Stops

**SAY:** You're practicing using a water bottle.

**ASK: 1.** How are you to use the bottle?

**ASK: 2.** How are the skills developed by using the bottle applied to performance when behind the wheel?

**ASK: 3.** Where should you be looking while you are practicing?

**ASK: 4.** What process should you use to make smooth acceleration from a stopped position?



**Cover Responses:** **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made.

**1.** It is used as a brake pedal to practice releasing the pitch forces gradually to make smooth stops. **2.** Release braking pitch force slowly during the last two seconds of the braking action to prevent the car from bouncing up. **3.** Look ahead to avoid looking at the foot. **4.** Release the brake and let the idle speed get the vehicle in motion before applying acceleration.

**4**=Correct without Hesitation **3**=Correct Hesitated **2**=Okay with Coaching **1**=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

# 34 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

## On/Off Target - Skid Control

**SAY:** You're traveling at 30 mph.

**ASK:**

1. Is the car on or off target?
2. Point to where central and fringe vision should be directed.
3. Explain what steering should take place.

**Cover Responses when Photo is viewed:** **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made. 1. Off Target 2. Central vision projected to the target area. Fringe vision sees the steering wheel in relation to the target. 3. Steering is to the left towards the target.

### Show Photo



4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

4 3 2 1

# 35 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

## Demonstration of Reference Points

**SAY:** 1. Use the parking lines to demonstrate the following Reference Points.

1. Position the vehicle at the Safety Stop.
2. Show the Forward Reference Point for a Right Turn.
3. Select a Target and position the vehicle On Target.
4. Use the Target and place the vehicle for a Right Turn Tpeg.
5. Use the Target and place the vehicle for a Left Turn Tpeg.
6. Show the Side Position Reference Point for a Right Turn.
7. Show the Side Position Reference Point for a Left Turn.
8. Using mirrors and back-up camera stop at the rear reference point.
9. Use a line as a stop line and make a Staggered Stop.

**For Evaluator** - Select three or four of these reference points for the trainee to demonstrate. If any of them are not correctly demonstrated, select two more and give a 1 or 2 rating.



**Safety Stop and Right Turn Forward Position**



4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

## Staggered, Legal, Safety Stops

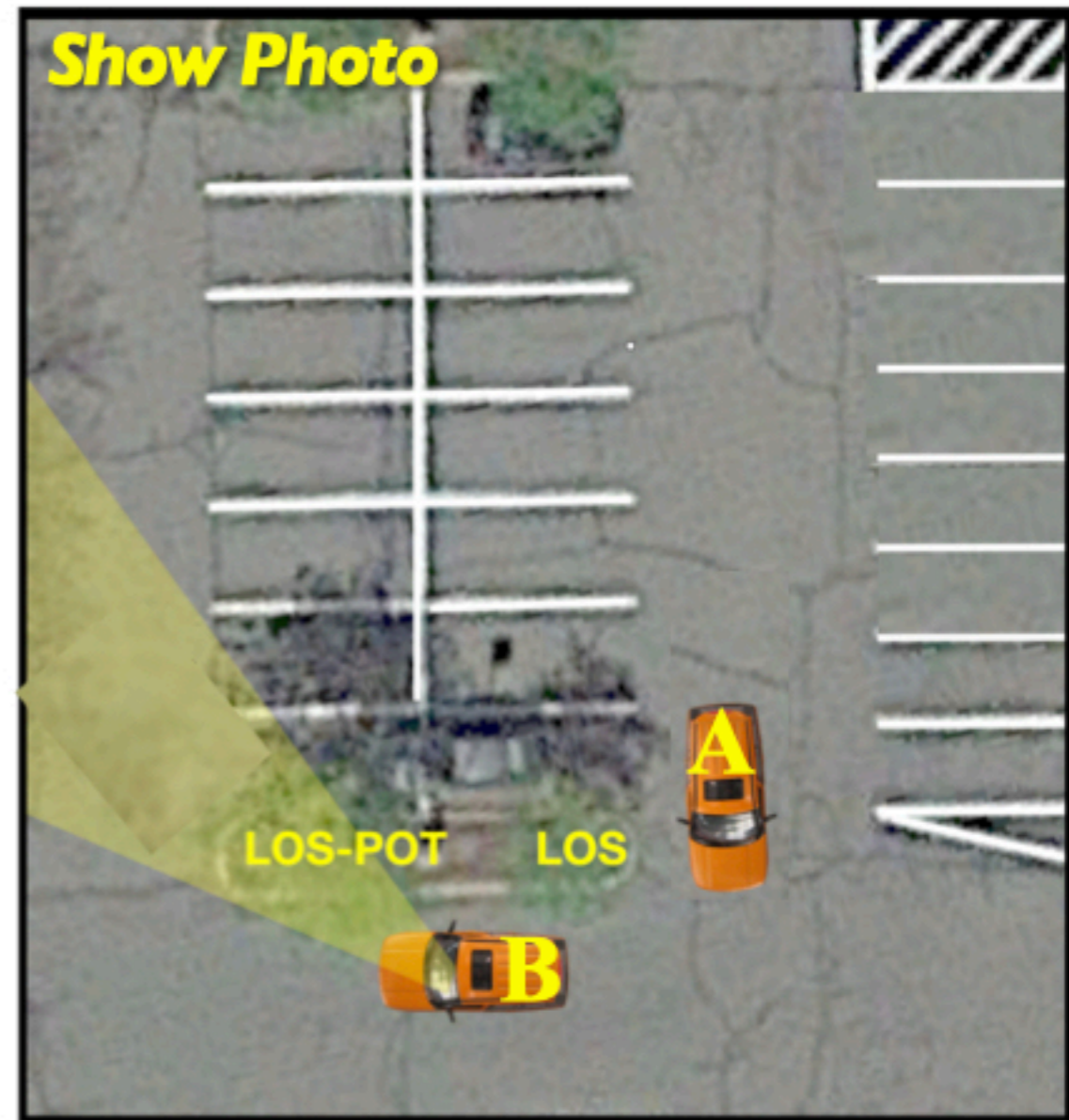
**SAY:** You're the driver of the SUV practicing in a parking lot. Both vehicles A and B are stopped.

**ASK:**

1. What **two positions** is **Vehicle A** stopped at?
2. What position is **Vehicle B** stopped at. What type of search is being made?
3. What are the **benefits** of being prepared to make a Staggered Stop when approaching an LOS-POT Blockage?
4. What does LOS-POT represent?

**Cover Responses:**

1. With the front of **Vehicle A** even with the **curb line** vehicle A is at the **Safety Stop Position** and this position is also the **Forward Reference Point** for making a right turn. 2. Staggered stop. A **45° Search** is made. 3. Prevents turning vehicles from impacting our vehicle. It makes space for large vehicles to turn. 4. **LOS-POT** means **Line-Of-Sight, Path-Of-Travel**.



# 37 Driving MIND™ Evaluations

## Precision Turns - Turnabouts

**SAY: 1.** Select a target to make a left turn and position the vehicle at the **Forward Reference Point**.

**Response:** Give feedback, okay or not okay.

**SAY: 2.** Demonstrate how to **Search** the intersection and locate a **Gap** or **Hole** to enter.

**Response:** Give feedback for both actions.

**SAY: 3.** Make the turn and stop at the Tpeg.

**Observe** whether the head was turned before steering took place and whether the Tpeg stop was accurate. Provide feedback.

**ASK: 4.** What actions should take place at the Tpeg?

**Response:** Increased acceleration and recovery of steering to on-target position.

**SAY: 5.** Find a target to make a right turn. And position the vehicle in relationship to a parking line as if it is a curb line.

**Response:** Repeat the sequence of actions that were performed for the left turn. Then, have the trainee make a left and a right turn without stopping at the Tpeg. Observe if an increase in acceleration takes place at the Tpeg..

### Before Turning

1. Use of Signals
2. Mirror - Blind Spot Check
3. Side Position Reference Point
4. Speed Control - Brake
5. Smooth Legal Stop
6. Forward Position Reference Pt
7. Select Target
8. Search L-F-R for Gap or Hole
9. Get Commitment

### During Turn

1. Avoid Hesitation
2. Look Into Turns, Target
3. Speed and Steering Control
4. Accelerate at Transition Peg
5. Controlled On Target Accuracy

### After Turn

1. Precision Turn Results
2. Re-evaluate Rear Zone
3. Evaluate A-Zone LOS-POTs



4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

4 3 2 1

# 38 *Driving MIND*<sup>TM</sup> Evaluations

## Guide 11: Backing — Mirrors and Back-up Camera

**ASK: 1.** You are getting ready to back into a parking space. Your vehicle doesn't have a backup camera. How will you be searching while backing? Demonstrate doing it.

### Response:

Check the path you will be using before entering the vehicle. Use both outside mirrors, properly adjusted, (to see a slight amount of the side of the vehicle) — and the rearview mirror. Continually search all three mirrors with one-second pauses. When a turning action is taken, check the path the front of the vehicle will be swinging into.

### ASK: 2.

Look at the photos to the right and explain how the backup guide relates to the bottom photos.

### Response:

When the backup guide is straight in the parking space, the vehicle will be straight. The red line shows where the vehicle's rear bumper will be positioned.

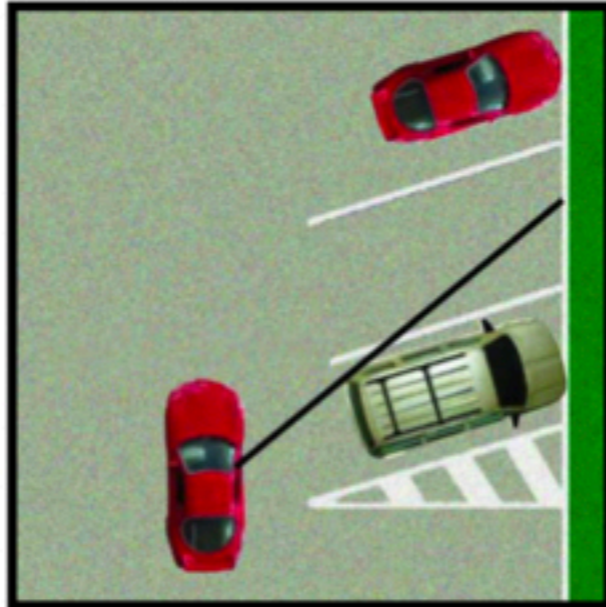
## Show Photos



## Forward and Angle Parking

### Show Photo

1. **Before Parking** search for cars and pedestrians. Check Rear Zone. Locate space.
2. **Side Position** Get at least 6-8 feet from parked cars.
3. **Forward Position** is to see a target in the center of the space (see photo).
4. **Creep and Turn Wheel Fast**
5. **Line up with Target** If target is close, like a parking meter, it will shift toward the center of your car as you get closer to it.
6. **Straighten Tires**
7. **Stop at Forward Reference.**



The diagram shows the car at the Side and Forward Position, ready to turn the steering wheel.

**Use a parking lot with Angle Spaces.**

**SAY:** I would like for you to select a parking space we will use.

**SAY:** Explain each of the actions used to angle park with precision. Start with getting the correct side position and explaining what the reference point is.

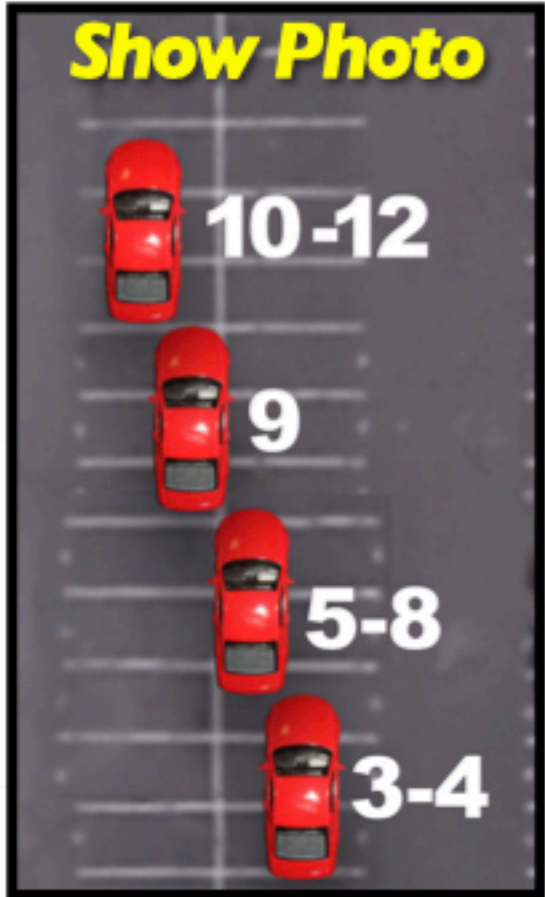
**Observe** each step of the task according to those listed here. Give feedback for each step as it is performed by naming the action, such as, “your **side position** is good.”

**Evaluator:** Observe each step of the procedure. You can also ask the trainee to demonstrate any one of the 7 steps if you need more performance to evaluate.



# 40 Driving MIND™ Evaluations

## Precision Lane Change



**SAY: 1.** Look at the photo and pretend you are the driver getting ready to make a lane change. What actions would you take at 3 and 4?

**ASK: 2.** What LP is the car in at #5?

**SAY: 3.** Demonstrate how to make a Blind Spot check.

**ASK: 4.** As you're in LP2 ready to enter your gap, how do you manage speed?

**SAY: 5.** Explain the actions to take at steps 10-12.

**SAY: 6.** Start the vehicle. Move into LP1. And demonstrate each step of the lane change.

### Cover this Guide

1. Why Change?
2. Check Other Lanes
3. Mirror Checks
4. Signal For Communication
5. Move To LP 2 or LP 3
6. Check Blind Spot
7. Time Arrival Open Side Zones
8. Increase Speed If Needed
9. Enter LP 2 or LP 3
10. Release Signal Light Lever
11. Mirror Check
12. Best Lane Position

**Cover Responses:** **Read aloud** the answer listed on the Guide after responses **#1, 2** and **5** are made. **3.** View the mirror with your head forward and slightly away. **4.** Increase Speed. **6.** Use the Guide to evaluate each step.

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

## Avoiding Lane Departure - Evasives

**ASK: 1.** Explain the three steering actions necessary to take an evasive steering action.

**Response:** 1. Steer left or right. 2. Steer twice as much in the opposite direction. 3. Steer the same amount, and in the same direction, as the first steering action. The eyes should be to the target.



**SAY: 2.** See that box ahead? We will treat that as an obstacle that needs to be avoided. Line up on target with it. Then, you will go 10 mph when I say “go” and take an evasive when I call for Left or Right. Then, stop on-target.

**Evaluator: 2. Observe** that the trainee’s eyes stay fixed to the target area while steering takes place. **3. Response:** The driver should stay in the ditch. Steer toward the target area.



### Show Photo

**Have the trainee view this photo.**

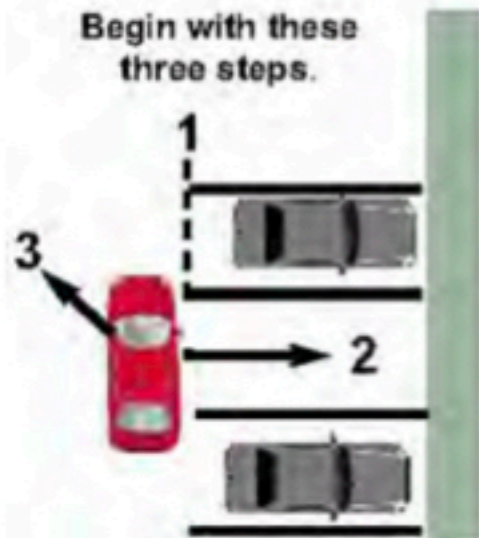
**ASK: 3.** This truck ran off the road into the downslope of the median. What actions should the driver take at this critical second. Where should he be looking?

# 42 Driving MIND™ Evaluations

## Backing Into Space

Use a parking lot with perpendicular spaces.

**SAY:** I would like for you to locate a parking space and back into it.



1. Side Position
2. Forward Position
3. Select 45-Degree Target
4. Creep - Turn Wheel Fast
5. Use The Least Forward
6. Line Up Car With Space
7. Shift To Reverse
8. Back To Rear Pivot Point
9. Inch - Turn Wheel Fast
10. Get Car Straight In Space
11. Inch - Straighten Tires
12. Back To Rear Reference

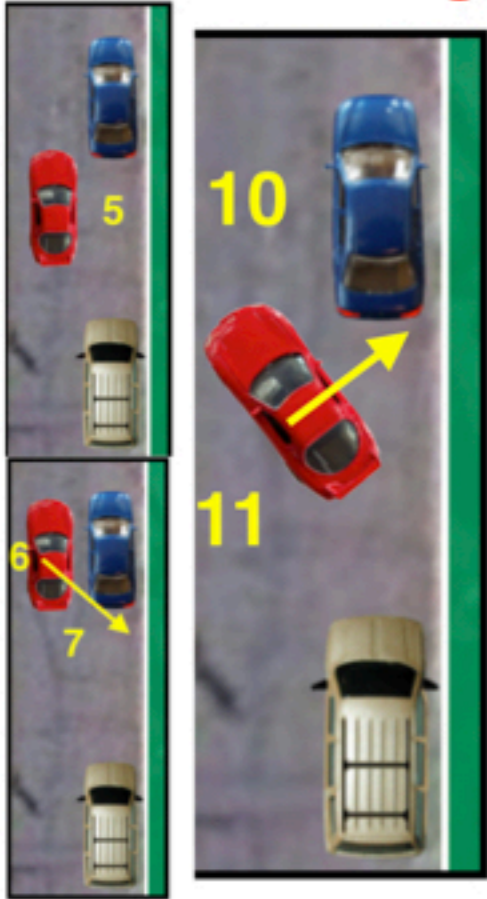


**Evaluator:** Observe each step of the procedure, especially the four key steps that are shown above. You can also ask the trainee to demonstrate any one of the 12 steps if you need more performance to evaluate

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

4 3 2 1

## Parallel Parking



- 1. Rear Zone Control** - Signal Check for cars to the rear. Tap brake lights and put right signal on to warn rear traffic of slow-down.
- 2. Speed Control** Avoid making fast stops.
- 3. Locate Parking Space** Search for an available and acceptable parking space.
- 4. Side Position** - 3 Feet from parked cars Use reference point to ground level.
- 5. Stop Even With Space** While stopped even with the space, let traffic to the rear know that you are planning to park. Evaluate the parking space for adequate size and clear of objects.

- 6. Go Forward** - Pull forward beyond the pivot point.
- 7. Back to Rear Pivot Point** Back to the rear pivot point to align rear bumpers.
- 8. Left-Front Corner Swing** Check outside mirror to be certain that the swing of the car will not move into the path of any passing cars.



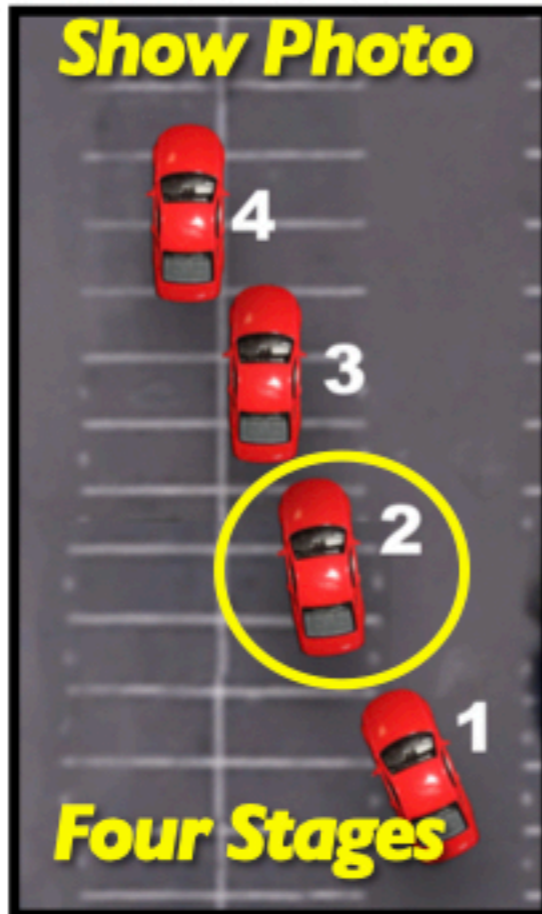
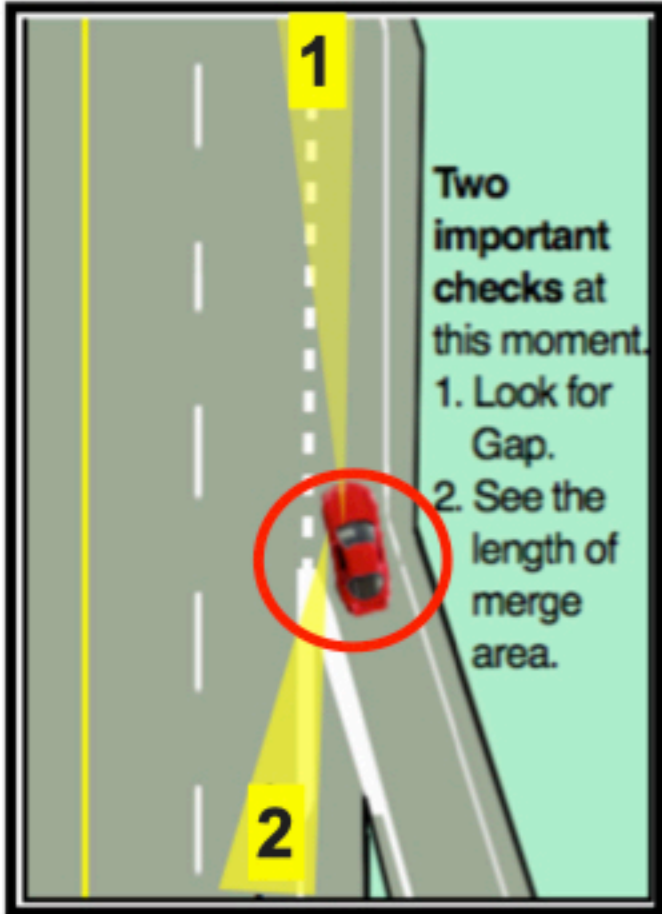
- 9. Creeping Speed** - Turn Wheel Fully to the right (toward curb)
- 10. Back to 45-degree Angle** When the car is at a 45 degree angle, the curb-side rear corner of the parked car should appear aligned with your body.
- 11. Creep and Time Turning to Clear Front Car** - Turn the wheel to the left (away from curb). The closer your front bumper gets to the front car, the tighter space you can park in.
- 12. Straighten Tires, Center Car** Straighten tires to center car. When parked on an upgrade turn tires toward the street. Turn tires toward the curb on downgrades.

**Evaluator:** Use a parking lot with perpendicular lines. Use a line as if it is a curb line. Have the trainee “parallel park” next to a vehicle that is parked there. Only do it one time in any given space. Evaluate each step and give feedback.

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

4 3 2 1

## Entering/Exiting Freeways in a Parking Lot



**SAY:** Look at the photo and pretend you are the driver getting ready to enter a Freeway. Position 2 represents beginning to enter the acceleration lane.

**ASK: 1.** Explain why the two searches at this moment are needed.

**SAY:** Demonstrate and explain the use of these four stages.

1. On the Entrance Ramp
2. Entering the Acceleration Lane
3. On the Acceleration Lane
4. Entering the Travel Lane

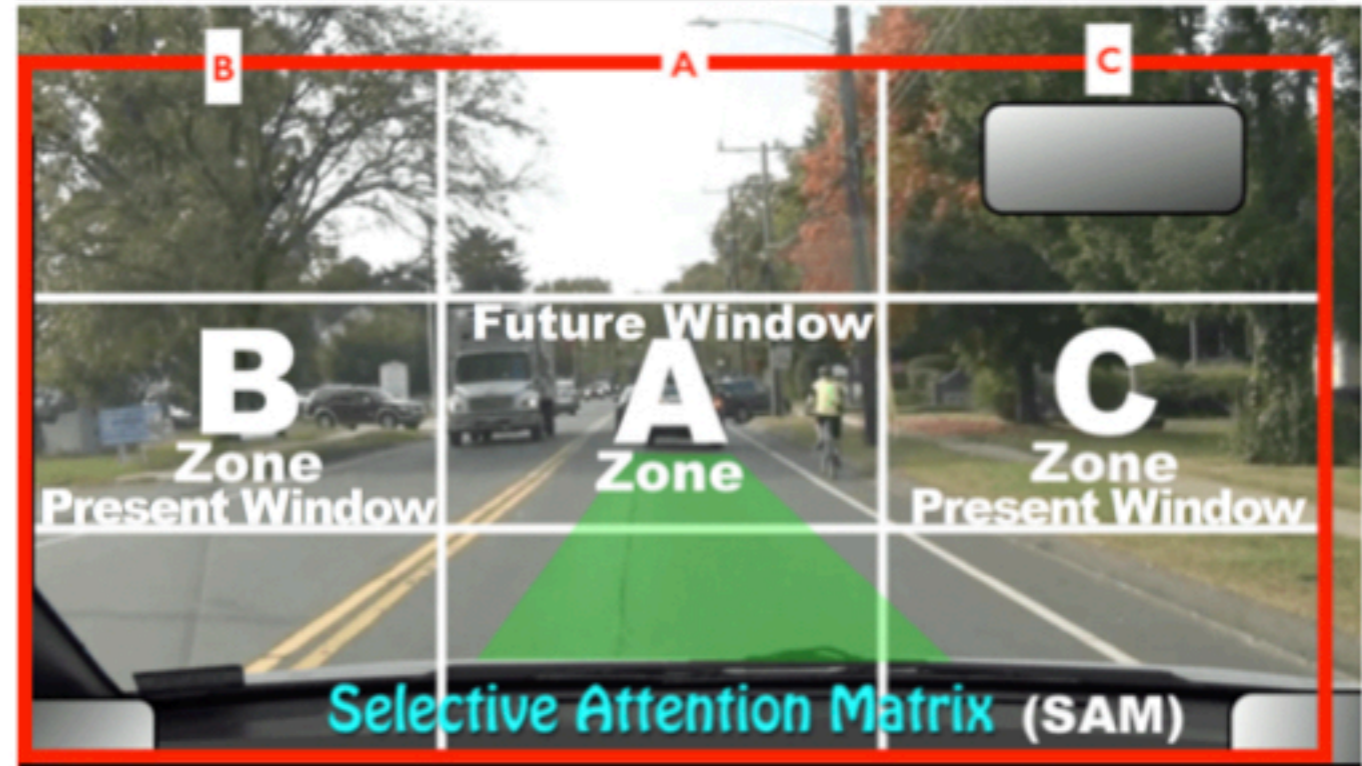
made. **1.** See the length of the acceleration lane you have available. And, search to the rear for a gap or hole to enter. These two searches will determine the speed to use on the acceleration lane to time an opening to enter.

**Read aloud** the answer after the response is

### Selective Attention Matrix - Go or Slow

**SAY:** 1. Take a look at the image of SAM. During our drive today, you will be expected to tell me when you see a change in conditions that requires a "Slow" speed control. Then, say what it is that creates the slow condition and response to it. Also, tell me when you find oncoming vehicles in LP2.

**Response:** When correct actions are taken, give positive feedback. When wrong actions are taken make no comment at this time.



**For Evaluator, read this before conducting the evaluation.** When making evaluations on the road you want to minimize reading while the vehicle is in motion. When you see "Show Photo" you want to tell the trainee to find a location to park and secure the vehicle. Then, you will have the Trainee's full attention for what is to be performed. And, you have an opportunity to evaluate use of Task 16 - "Entering and Leaving Traffic Flows." Use #16, then come back here.

**See how timely the trainee's awareness** and response to "slow" situations take place. When errors are made, try to redo the task. If the same errors are made the second time, tell the trainee what error was made and mark the rating as a 2 or 1

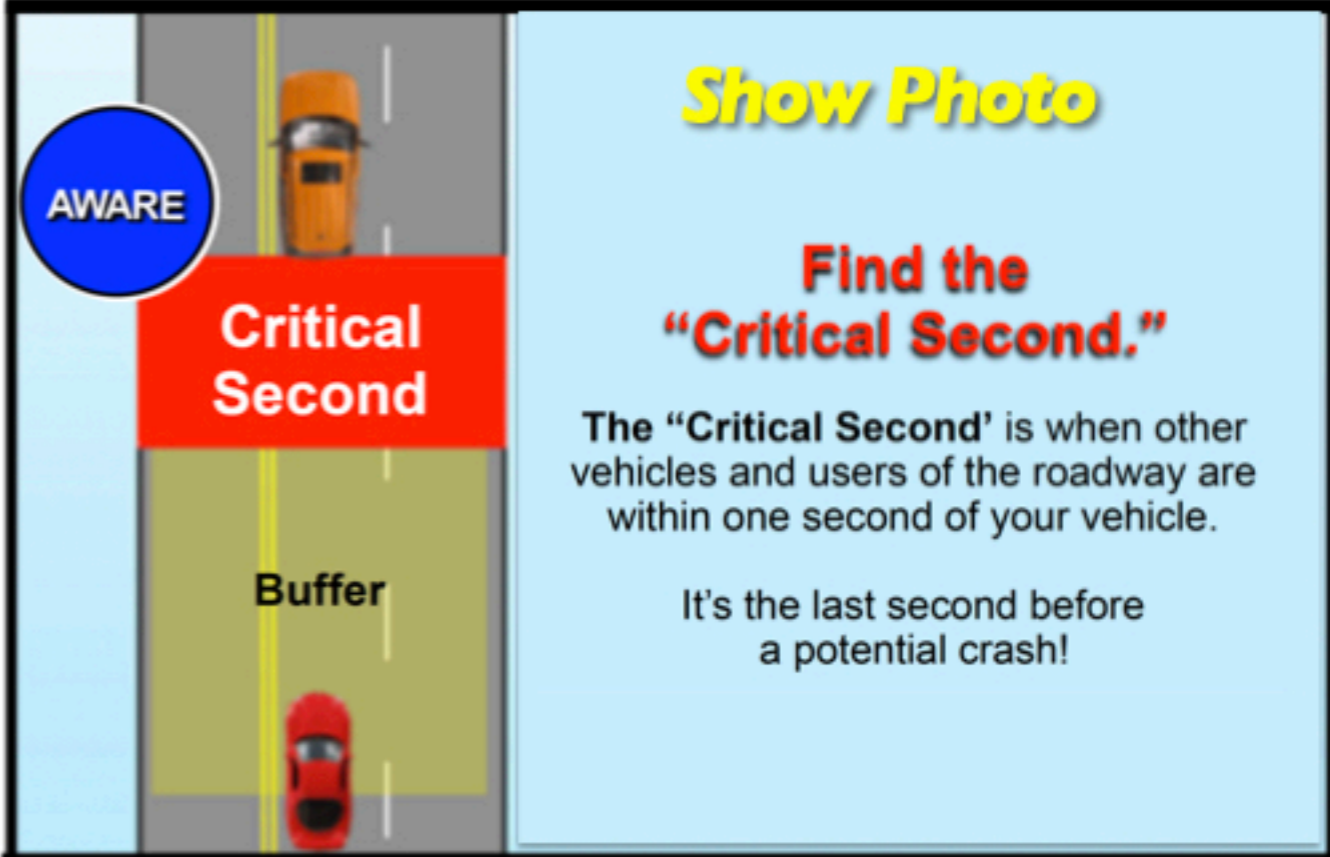
## LOS-POT Blockages, Critical Seconds 45° Search

**SAY: 1.** Take a look at the image of “Critical Seconds.” During our drive today in addition to search the A Zone for “slow” conditions and LP2’s, you will search the B and C Zones for LOS-POT Blockages and Critical Seconds. Tell me when you find a B or C Blockage Critical Second and identify when it is an “Unstable Critical Second.” Take the best speed and LP to control it.

**Response:** When correct actions are taken, give positive feedback. When wrong actions are taken make no comment at this time.

**For Evaluator, read this before conducting the evaluation.** Regardless of which strategy you are evaluating, you always want to see how effectively identification and response to Critical Seconds are made. When errors are made, try to redo the task as soon as possible. If the same errors are made the second time, tell the trainee what error was made mark the rating as a 2 or 1.

## Find LOS-POT Blockage with Critical Seconds



**Show Photo**

**Find the “Critical Second.”**

The “Critical Second” is when other vehicles and users of the roadway are within one second of your vehicle.

It's the last second before a potential crash!

## Detect and Control 4-Second Danger Zone

**SAY: 1.** Take a look at the image showing the Find, Solve, Control of the 4-Second Danger Zone. Tell me when you find a Critical Second and a LOS-POT Blockage. Take the best actions to control the 4-Second Danger Zone.

**Response:** When correct actions are taken, give positive feedback. When wrong actions are taken make no comment at this time.

**For Evaluator, read this before conducting the evaluation.** Regardless of which strategy you are evaluating, you always want to see how effectively identification and responses to Critical Seconds are being made. When errors are made, try to redo the task as soon as possible. If the same errors are made the second time, tell the trainee what error was made, mark the rating as a 2 or 1.

The “**Critical Second**”—  
when you are within one  
second of others!



- 1. FIND:** Critical Second in the A Zone Window (Target Area)
- 2. SOLVE:** Critical Second Before Reaching the Danger Zone
  - Detect LOS-POT Blockage
  - Get Best Speed Control, LP, Communication
- 3. CONTROL:** 4-Second Danger Zone
  - Separation, Speed Control, LP, Communication



## Precision Turns - Crossing Traffic Flows

**SAY: 1.** At the next intersection, make a right/left turn (you decide which turn).

**Observe: 2.** Side Position Reference Point. *If good, tell the trainee.*

**ASK: 3.** What is the condition of your rear zone?

**Response:** Trainee should state one of these: "Open, Closed, Unstable"

**ASK: 4.** Where is the Gap or Hole that you will enter?

**Response:** There should be no hesitation with the response made, and it should be correct.

**Observe: 5.** Detect an increase in acceleration exactly at the Tpeg. *If good,*

**SAY:** Your acceleration had perfect timing at the Tpeg.

**For Evaluator, read this before conducting the evaluation.**

Conduct this at least three times. Have only 3-4 pre-determined actions to observe. If you have a route plan printed, follow it. If not, see an intersection ahead to direct the trainee to.

### Before Turning

1. Use of Signals
2. Mirror - Blind Spot Check
3. Side Position Reference Point
4. Speed Control - Brake
5. Smooth Legal Stop
6. Forward Position Reference Pt
7. Select Target
8. Search L-F-R for Gap or Hole
9. Get Commitment

### During Turn Entering Traffic Flow

1. Avoid Hesitation
2. Look Into Turns, Target
3. Speed and Steering Control
4. Accelerate at Transition Peg
5. Controlled On Target Accuracy

### After Entering Traffic Flow

1. Precision Turn Results
2. Re-evaluate Rear Zone
3. Evaluate A-Zone LOS-POTs

# 49. **Driving MIND™** Evaluations

## Search for Opportunities to be Courteous

**ASK: 1.** Why is being courteous a Gift to Yourself?

### Response:

When you find someone to be courteous to have awareness of the situation and you are not likely to be surprised into a dangerous response.

**SAY: 2.** Look at this photo. Read the five steps to being courteous. While we are driving today, see how many opportunities you find to be courteous.

## Show Photo

Find two or three opportunities to be courteous each day!



1. Look for those who want to enter your POT.
2. See if they have a clear path to enter.
3. Check rear zone for traffic present, or not.
4. Reduce speed to open up your gap.
5. Flash headlights to communicate. Don't wave them on.



**For Evaluator - Observe** what actions the trainee performs when there are opportunities to be courteous.

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

4 3 2 1

**Detect and Control 4-Second Danger Zone**

**SAY:** 1. Take a look at the image showing the Four Searches to Make when stopped for a Green light while attempting to make a left turn. I will ask you to tell me the searches you are making and what conditions you find for each search.

**Response:** When correct actions are taken, give positive feedback. When wrong actions are taken make no comment at this time.

1. Check Rear
2. Find Gap
3. See Path
4. See Light

**Know condition of traffic from right.**



**For Evaluator, read this before conducting the evaluation.** Regardless of which strategy you are evaluating, you always want to see how effectively identification and responses to Critical Seconds are being made. When errors are made, try to redo the task as soon as possible. If the same errors are made the second time, tell the trainee what error was made mark the rating as a 2 or 1.

# 51 *Driving MIND*<sup>TM</sup> Evaluations

## Guide 28: Timing Side Zones

**ASK: 1.** What is an example of a most common “fixed C-zone change” and how do you manage it when you have a moving closed B-zone?

### Response:

Parked vehicles create the most common fixed C-Zone presenting two challenges to be managed. They create LOS-POT blockages that need to be managed. And, there may be oncoming vehicles in the B-zone that need to be managed by adjusting speed if needed to let the vehicle in the B-zone pass the parked vehicle before you arrive.

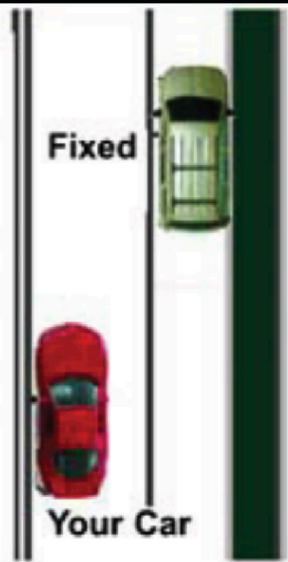
**ASK: 2.** What do you need to do to manage the LOS-POT Blockage?

### Response:

Cover your brake and make a 45-degree search to detect anything that may enter your path. Demonstrate during your drive today how you can “time side zones.”

### Identify Fixed Side Zone Changes

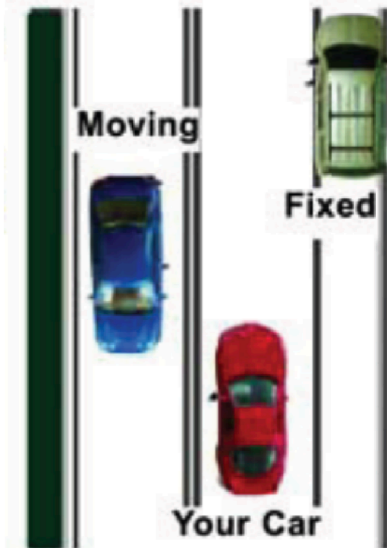
A fixed zone change is one that is not moving and is not likely to move before you reach its location. Fixed zones are stable “critical seconds” that may become unstable. They require full attention.



### Time B Zone with Fixed C Fixed

Use speed control to time the B Zone — which is the moving car — to pass each vehicle while separated by an open zone to the other side.

**Show Photos**



## Controlling Merge Areas



**While on a multi-lane highway**  
when there is a Merge Sign.

**ASK: 1.** Before your vehicle gets even with the merge sign, which Zone do you want to search?

**Response:** Evaluate the B and C Rear Zones to adjust speed for one to be open. When your vehicle is at the Merge Sign it is the **4-Second Danger Zone**.

### Merge Areas

1. See merge sign in A Zone
  - Evaluate B and C Rear Zones
  - Plan for Open Zones
2. At 4-Second Danger Zone
  - Check B or C Rear Zones
  - Adjust Speed and LP
  - Get Open Zone at Merge
3. See Cars on Entrance Ramp
4. At PONR Adjust Speed

**For Evaluator, read this before conducting the evaluation.** When there are no Merge Areas to evaluate the trainee's performance, select any sign in the Target Area. Tell the trainee to treat that sign as if it is a merge sign and you are on a three-lane freeway in the center lane. **Ask,** explain where you should search and what are you searching for? Use the actions listed above for correct responses. If there is a red light ahead when the question is asked, you are able to evaluate how the trainee performs when distracted.

# 53 *Driving MIND*<sup>TM</sup> Evaluations

## Guide 53: Approaching Curves — Control “Slide” Space

**ASK: 1.** When entering a curve where is the most demand placed upon the grip of your tires to the road.

**Response:**

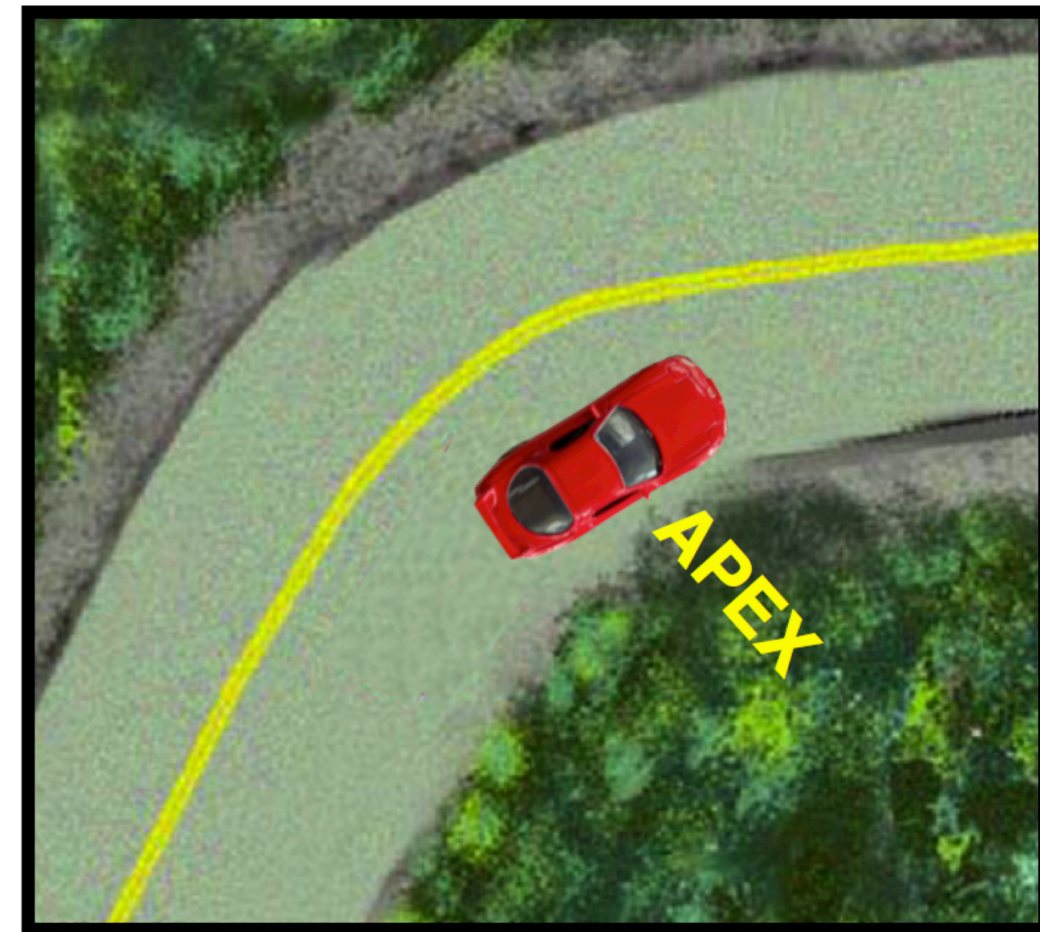
Most demand is placed at the apex.

**ASK: 2.** Where is the Apex in a curve and what do you want to do before reaching it?

**Response:**

The Apex is the point of a curve where the energy of motion is changing direction. It's the peak of the curve. Before reaching the apex you want to be certain that you have your speed under control by having used “slide space” during slippery road conditions. And, be able to reduce speed to see at least four-seconds of road into the curve before reaching the apex during all road surface conditions.

**Demonstrate** the approach to curves. Show how to use slide space, and searching four-seconds into curves.



# 54 *Driving MIND*<sup>™</sup> Evaluations

## Intersections - Roundabouts

**Observe, while approaching an intersection 1.** If the rear zone was checked and the correct lane positioning.

**SAY: 2.** Demonstrate and explain how to effectively search this intersection.

**Response:** Search Left, Front, and Right Zones from Best to Worst views. Make a 45° search at the worst LOS.

**For Evaluator:** You should plan on conducting these evaluations three times. If there are no roundabouts you can have the trainee explain actions using their "Stylus Car" with the image above. Each time, have only 3-4 pre-determined actions to observe. If you have a route plan printed, follow it.



## Approaching Intersections

1. See Inter. In Target Area
2. Check The Rear Zone
3. Select Best Lane/Position
4. Search Left, Front, Right
5. Speed Control For LOS
6. Point-Of-No-Return

## Approaching Roundabouts

1. See Roundabout In Target Area
2. Decide which exit to take
3. Yield to left, enter to right
4. Be alert to others entering
5. For multiple lanes, enter inside
6. To exit, lane change to outside
7. Use signal light
8. Use outside mirror
9. Look into exiting path

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

4 3 2 1

# 55 *Driving MIND*<sup>TM</sup> Evaluations

## Rural Highways Zone Control Strategies

**ASK: 1.** In addition to managing speed control into curves on rural highways what are some of the other situations that contribute to crashes?

### Response:

There are frequent LOS-POT Blockages created by brushes where vehicles can suddenly enter your path. There are pedestrians and bicyclist that may be along the roadside that need to be managed. And there are vehicles that may be traveling slower than you want to travel without opportunity to pass.

**ASK: 2.** What should you do when there is a slow moving vehicle ahead and no opportunity to pass it?

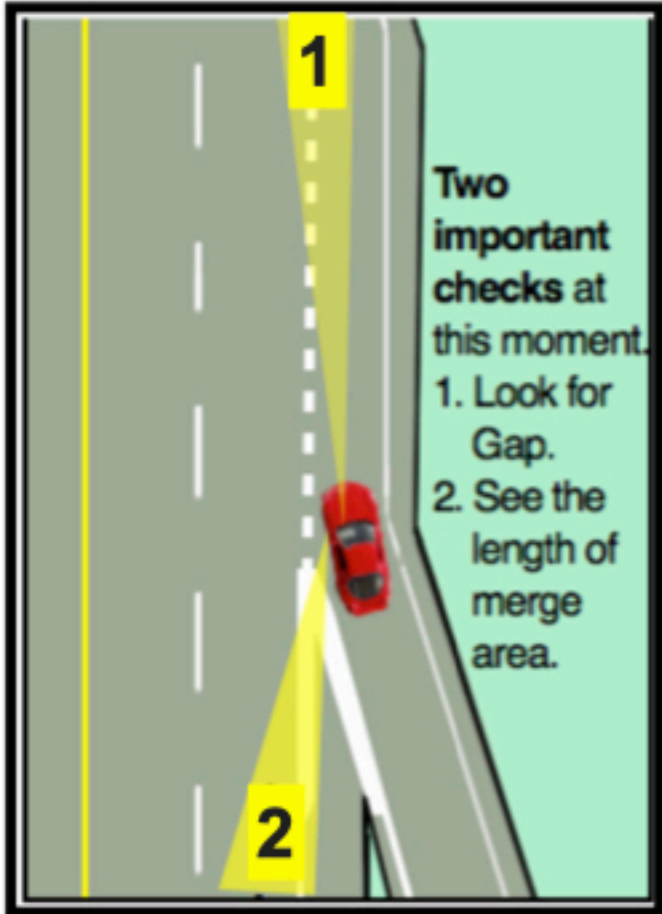
### Response:

The best response to prevent being irritated by the slow speed is to increase your separation space from 4 seconds to 10 seconds where for most of the time it will be like there is no vehicle in front of you. After you try this a few times you will discover how relaxing it is and how you are totally in control as compared to tailgating the driver.





**Entering/Exiting Freeways**



**While on a rural highway, SAY:** Find an area to pull off the road and stop the vehicle.

**ASK: 1.** When you are ready to enter the acceleration lane what two searches do you want to make and what are you searching for?

**Response:** Search ahead to see the length of the Acceleration Lane, and search to the rear for a hole or gap to enter.

**ASK: 2.** Pretend this is a Freeway you will be entering. Explain what actions you will be taking. Then, actually perform those actions and enter this highway as if it is a Freeway.

**Entering Freeways**

1. Check the Rear Zone
2. Keep 4 Seconds of Space
3. On Ramp, Outside Mirror
4. Search for Gap to Enter
5. See length of Merge Lane
6. Find Gap, Signal Light On
7. Accelerate to Blend In
8. LP2 or LP3 for Lane Entry
9. Mirror Checks
10. Get Speed Control

**For Evaluator, read this before conducting the evaluation.** Before

entering a Freeway, or in place of a Freeway, you can perform a simulated entry. On a rural highway, find a location where you can stop the vehicle off the road and have a clear POT ahead and a good sight distance to the rear. Then ask the driver to demonstrate each of the ten steps of "Getting on the Freeway." When entering an actual Freeway, observe the driver's performance of the four key stages.

## Precision Lane Change



**SAY:** 1. Make a lane change to the left/right lane when you are able to.

**Observe** actions 3, 4, 5, 6. Then, observe and evaluate actions 7, 8, 9. Once in the new lane observe 10, 11, 12.

## Precision Lane Change

1. Why Change?
2. Check Other Lanes
3. Mirror Checks
4. Signal For Communication
5. Move To LP 2 or LP 3
6. Check Blind Spot
7. Time Arrival Open Side Zones
8. Increase Speed If Needed
9. Enter LP 2 or LP 3
10. Release Signal Light Lever
11. Mirror Check
12. Best Lane Position

**For Evaluator, read this before conducting the evaluation.** Have the trainee make no less than three lane changes. Have three or four of the actions pre-determined that you will evaluate each time. When you make a rating the points are recorded on the Index page. Each evaluation you make is recorded and the last rating is shown.

4=Correct without Hesitation 3=Correct Hesitated 2=Okay with Coaching 1=More Practice Needed

**4 3 2 1**

**Guide 31: Night Driving Conditions**

**ASK: 1.** What is the difference during night-time between the conditions of a new moon and a full moon?

**Response:**

A full moon provides better lighting than a new moon to have your peripheral vision detect pedestrians and bicyclists. Whatever the moon condition is, always project your vision beyond the range of your headlights to your target area.

**ASK: 2.** What searching actions should you perform during nighttime driving?

**Response:**

Search at least 15 seconds beyond the range of headlights. Look to Target Area for clues that will tell you if it is open or closed. Evaluate your path of travel. Use High Beams when: no cars are passing; no vehicles are ahead; there are no oncoming cars; and, not in the city. Glance to right to avoid glare from oncoming cars. Look for cars without headlights on entering from gas stations and other illuminated parking areas.



**Search Beyond Your Headlights**

In this photo, the circled area shows a red light and headlights of approaching vehicles.

## Guide 32 Passing the “Pretend Red Truck”

**ASK: 1.** Explain how you practiced passing the “pretend red truck,” and what is the value of doing it?

**Response:**

There will be few opportunities during training to be in a situation where passing a vehicle should, and could, take place. Therefore, you can experience simulated practice by use of a “pretend red truck” to develop judgement and perceptions necessary for a successful pass.



**While on a two lane highway**, pretend there is a very slow moving "red truck" in front of you. Find a safe and legal location to pass. When a location is found, begin the “passing” by counting 1001, 1002, etc. If an oncoming vehicle passes your car within 10 seconds from the beginning of the "pretend" pass, it would not have been safe.

**Explain and demonstrate** — Once you select a location — without leaving your lane — demonstrate one step at a time as listed on Guide 32B (Coach can read each step). Repeat often. Use the “red truck” in various traffic environments. Especially perform this simulation during nighttime conditions.

## Guide 33: Responding to Problems

**ASK: 1.** You are in the process of turning the steering wheel while making a moving turn from a secondary highway when your engine stalls. What effects will you experience and what should you do?

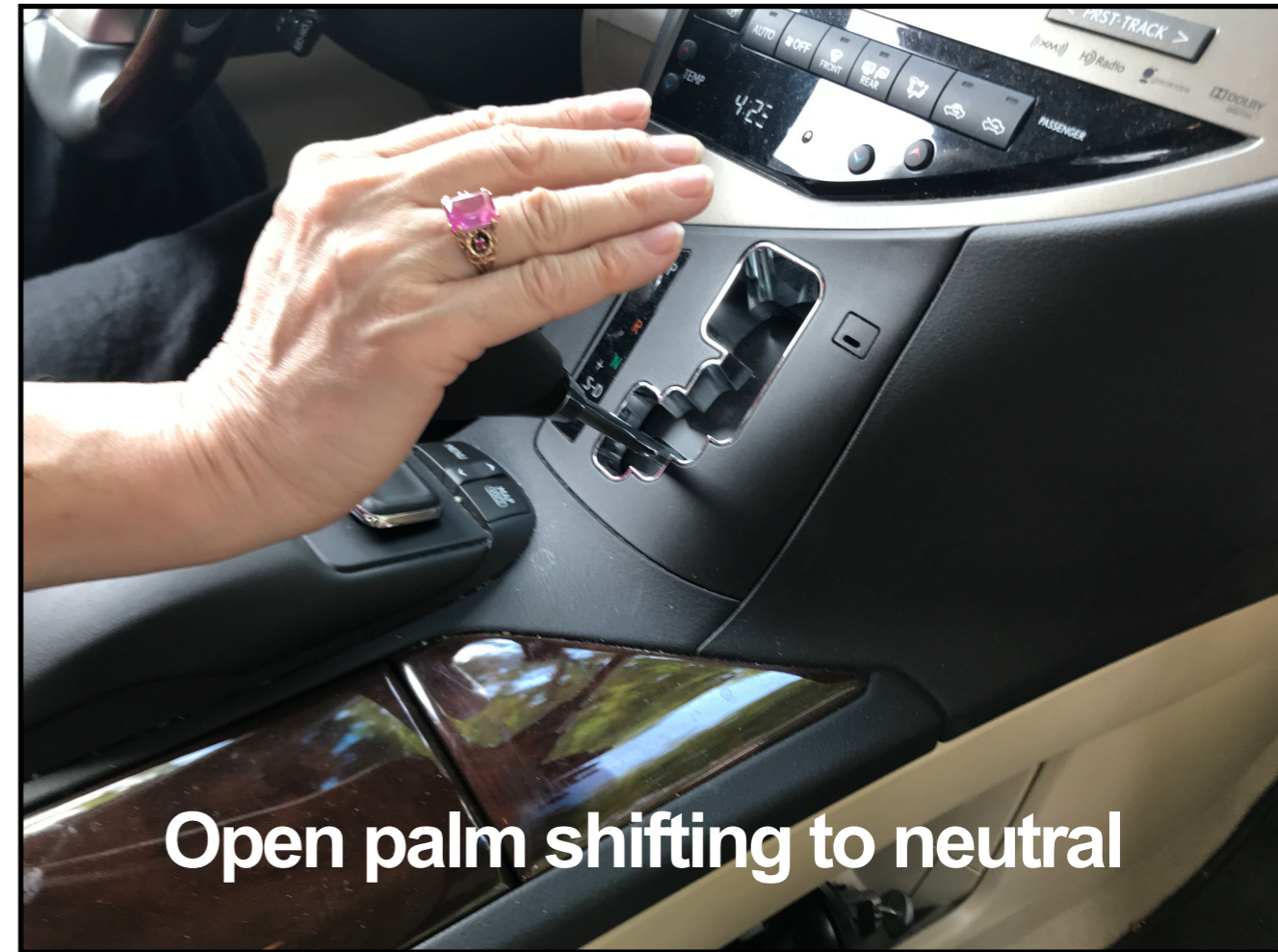
**Response:**

You will experience a power loss to the steering. Grip the steering wheel firmly and use open palm to shift the transmission into neutral, and restart the engine.

**ASK: 2.** You are exiting a freeway. As you begin to use the brake the pedal goes to the floor without any braking action. What should you do?

**Response:**

Switch your right foot onto the brake pedal and pump it up and down. At the same time place your left foot onto the parking brake pedal and (if you have a parking brake release lever) hold the parking release out. Pump the parking brake pedal to bring the car to a safe stopped position for help to arrive.



**Open palm shifting to neutral**