1 Driving MIND™ Evaluations

Being Courteous — A Gift to YOURSELF

Show Photo

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 45º 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 45º search your mind is engaged. You don't step into other's path.

3 Driving MIND™ Evaluations

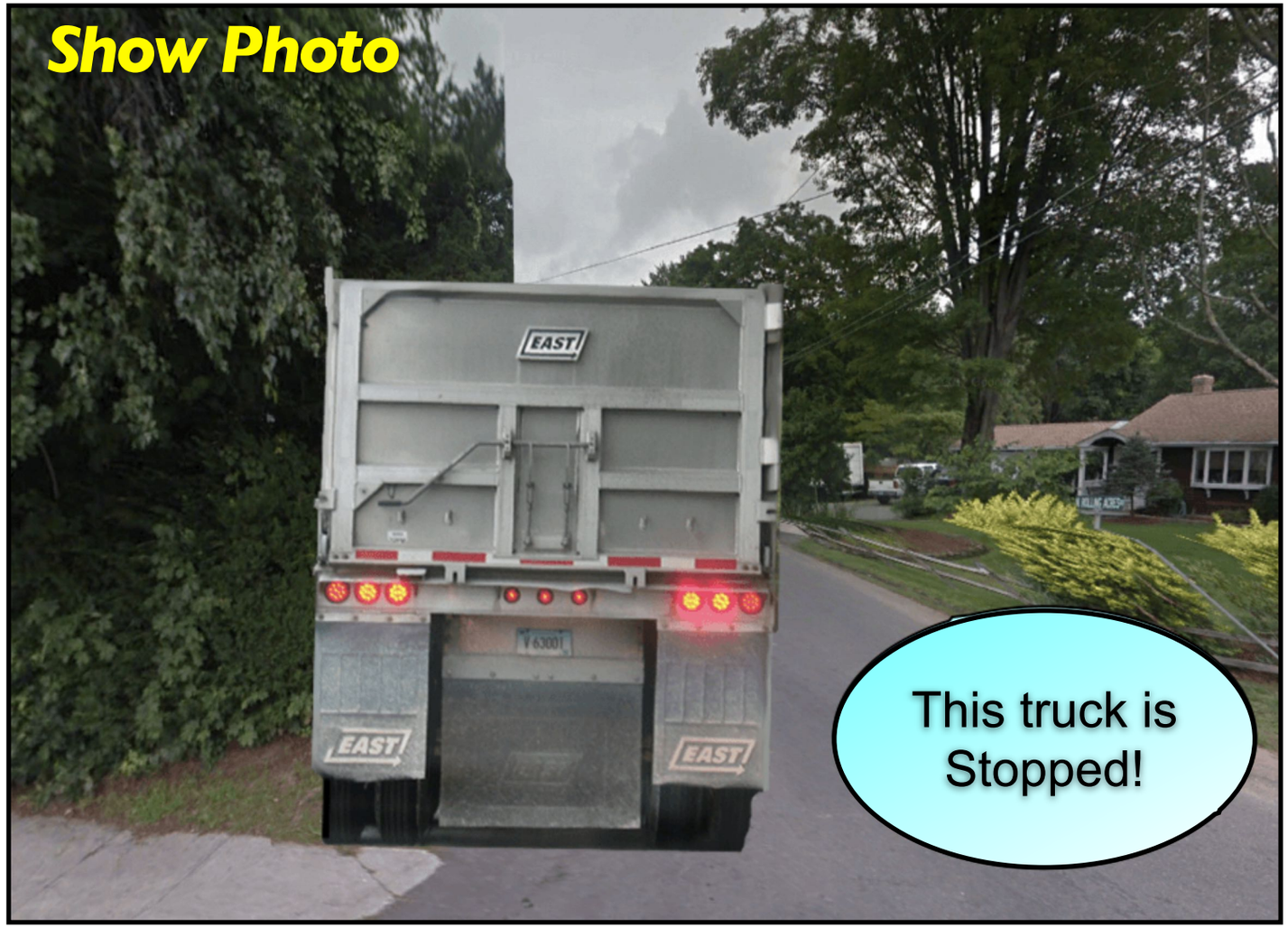
LOS-POTs - 90º and 45º Searches

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 90º 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 90º Search? Which search is shown here?

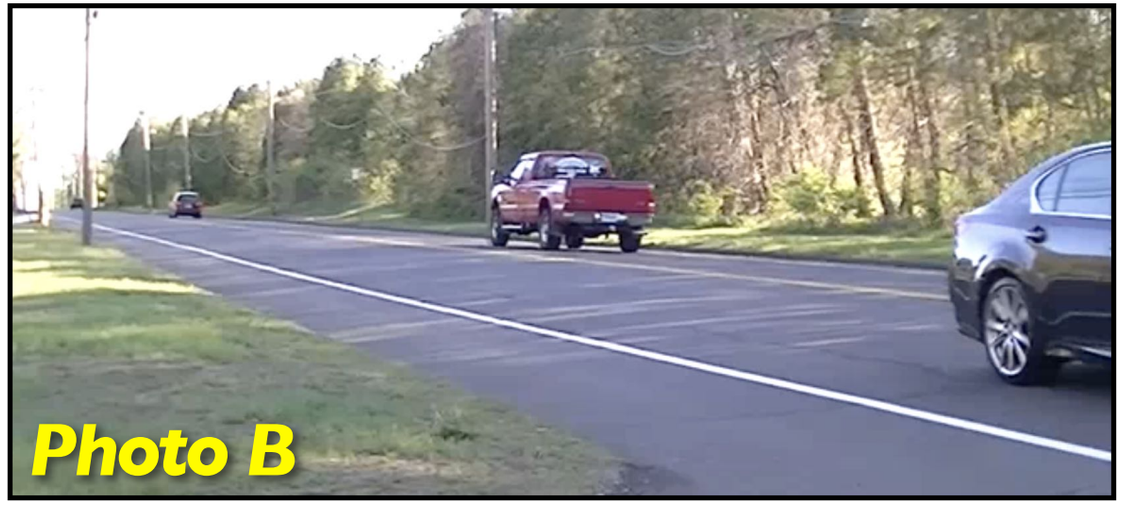


Cover Responses: **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made.

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 90º Search is the the target area. A 45º Search is shown here.

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?

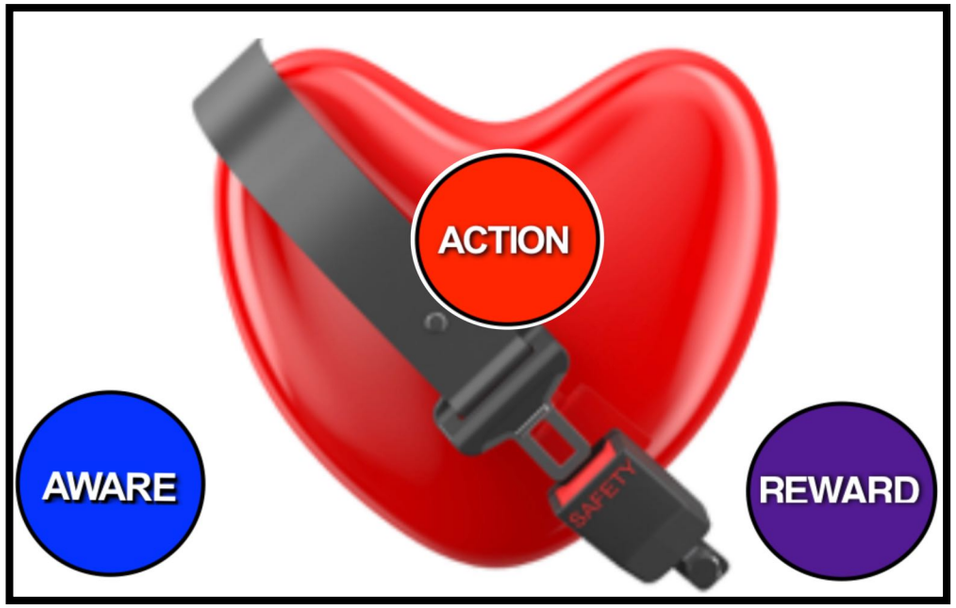
Cover Responses: Read aloud the answer after each response is made.

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.

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™ Evaluations

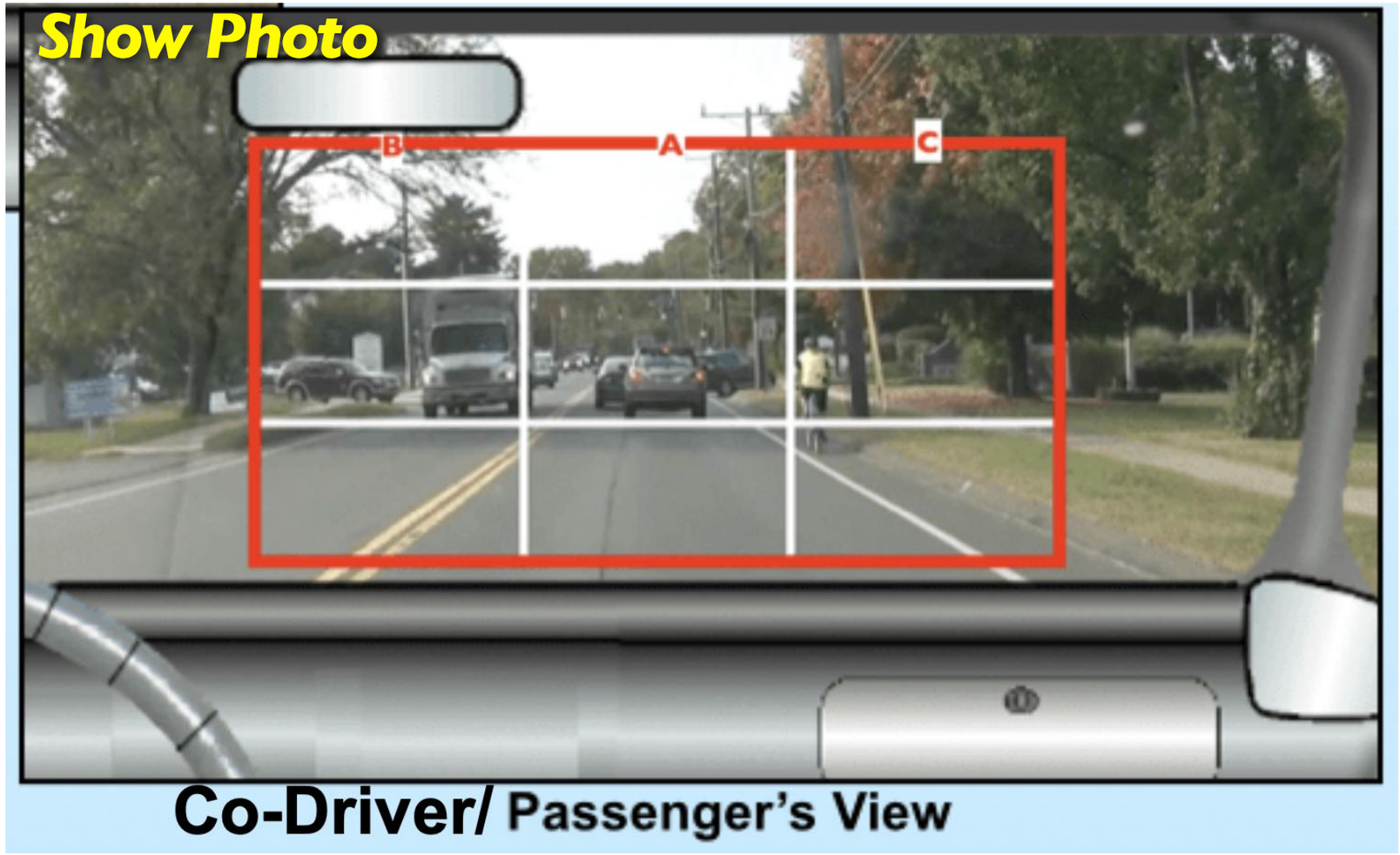
SAM - Evaluate A, B, C Zones

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 your 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.

12 Driving MIND™ Evaluations

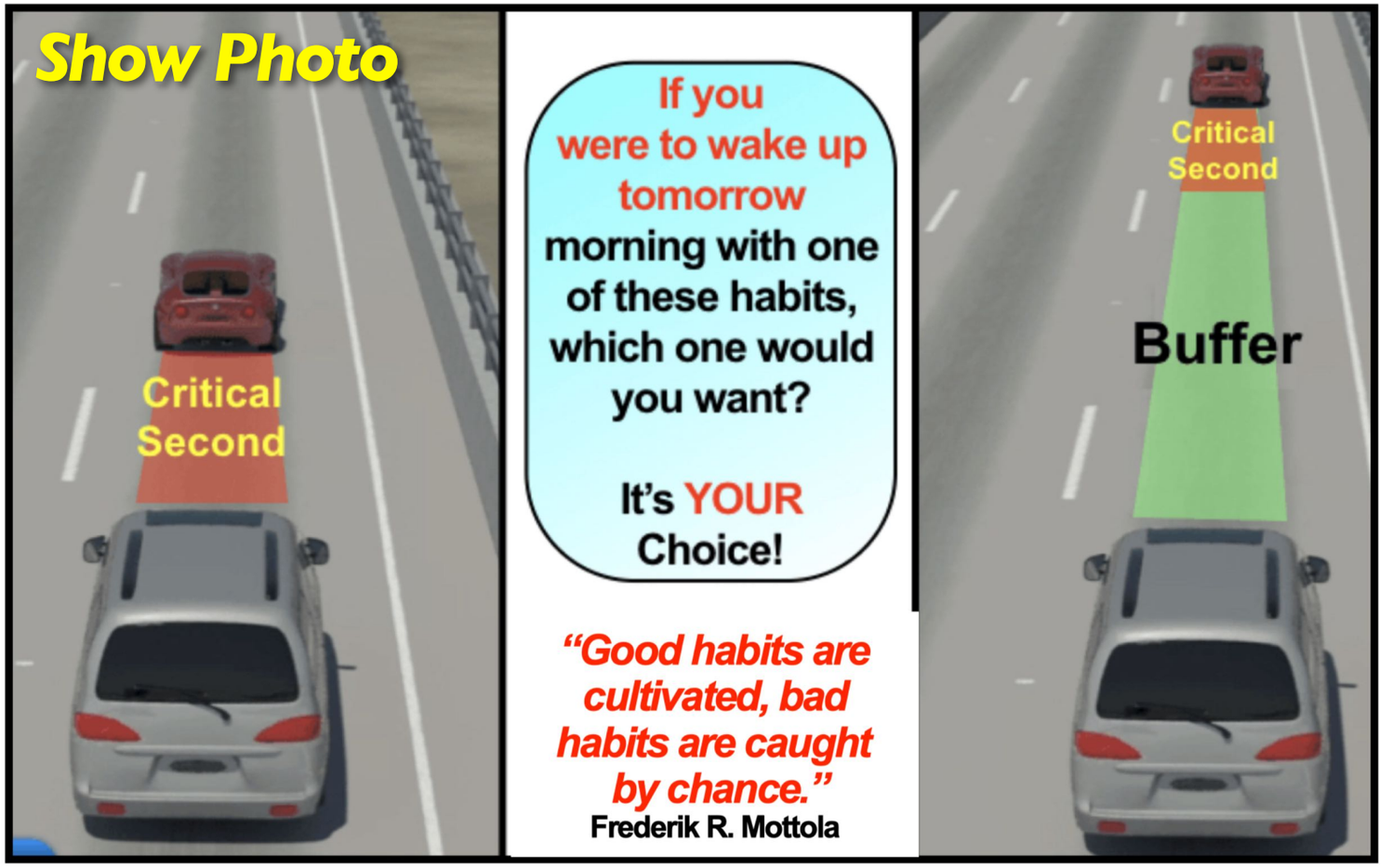
Evaluate Separation Space in Seconds

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.



Habit 9: 4-Seconds Separation to Control YOUR Buffer

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.

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?

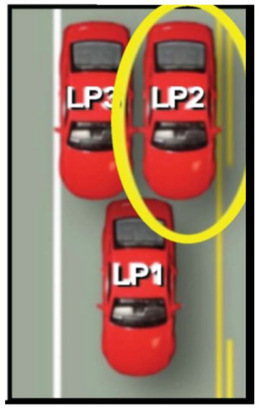
Cover Responses: (Cover the responses when the photo is being viewed) **Read aloud** the answer after each response is made. **1.** Cover the brake or Apply the brake is needed. **2.** This is an unstable critical second because the vehicle is braking. **3.** Car is in LP3. **4.** The driver intends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

17 Driving MIND™ Evaluations

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.

ACTION

4. Search A Zone for a **car tailgating** a vehicle making a right turn, **who may zigzag** into your path.

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™ 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.

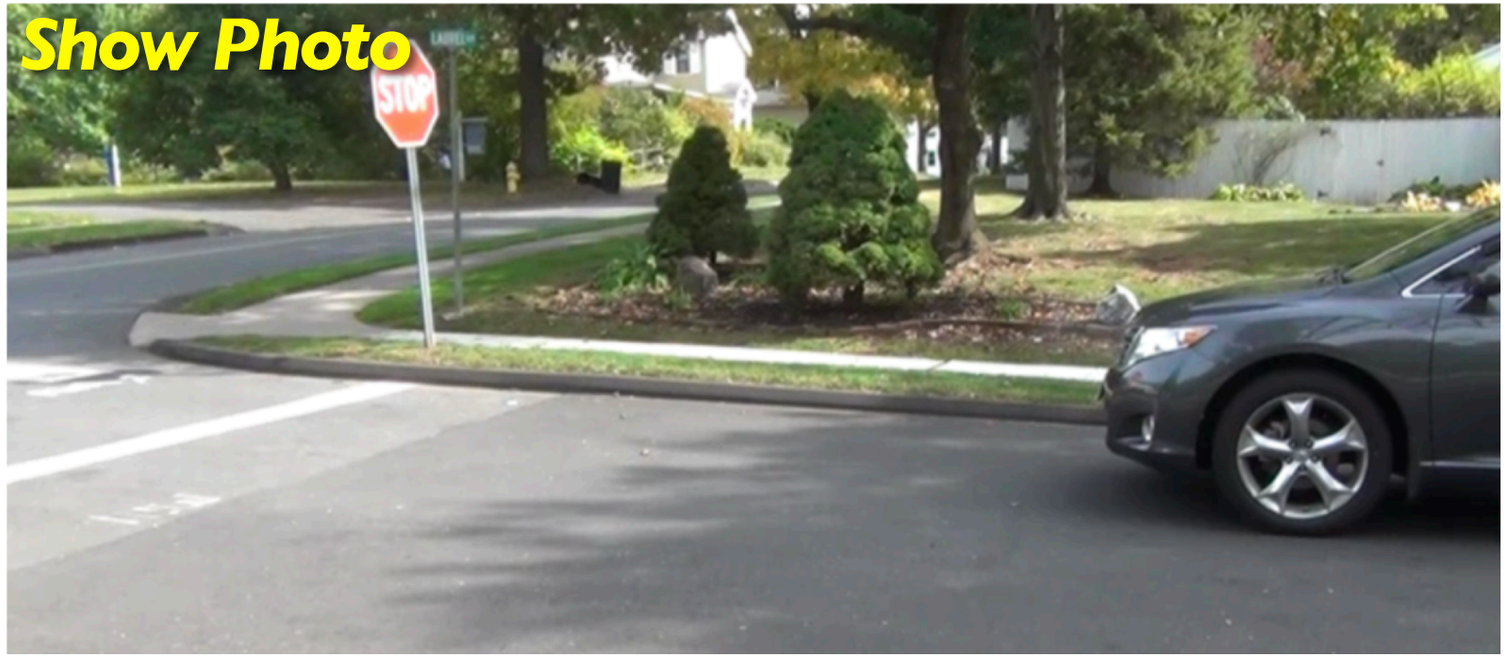
Making 45º and 90º Searches

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

ASK: 2. You're in position to make a 45º 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?

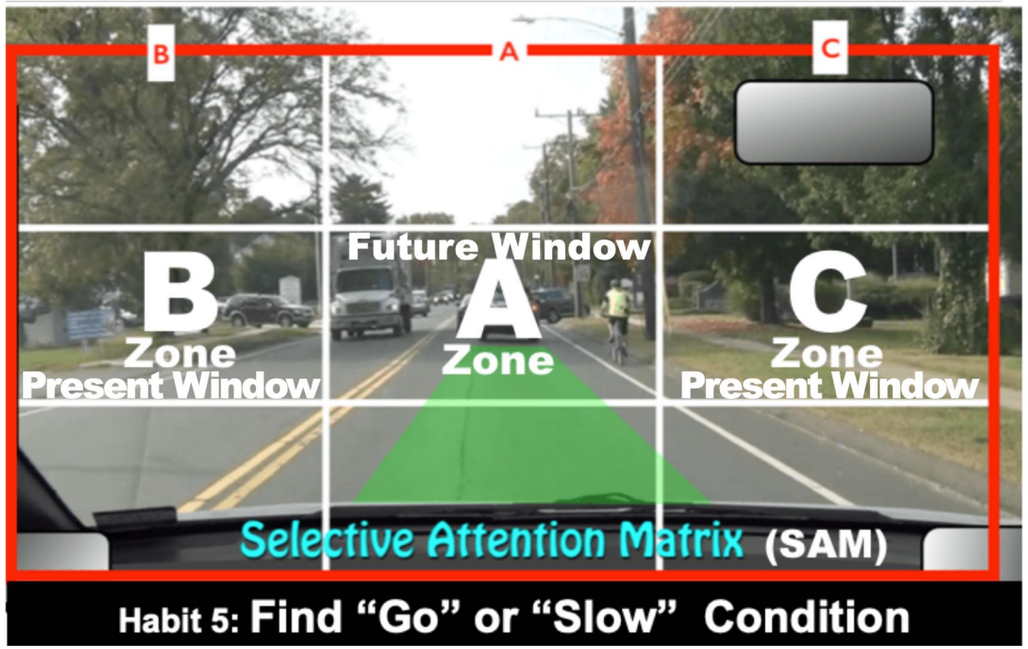
ASK: 4. How far do you search when making a 90º search?



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 90º search. **4.** Search deep to the target area.

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



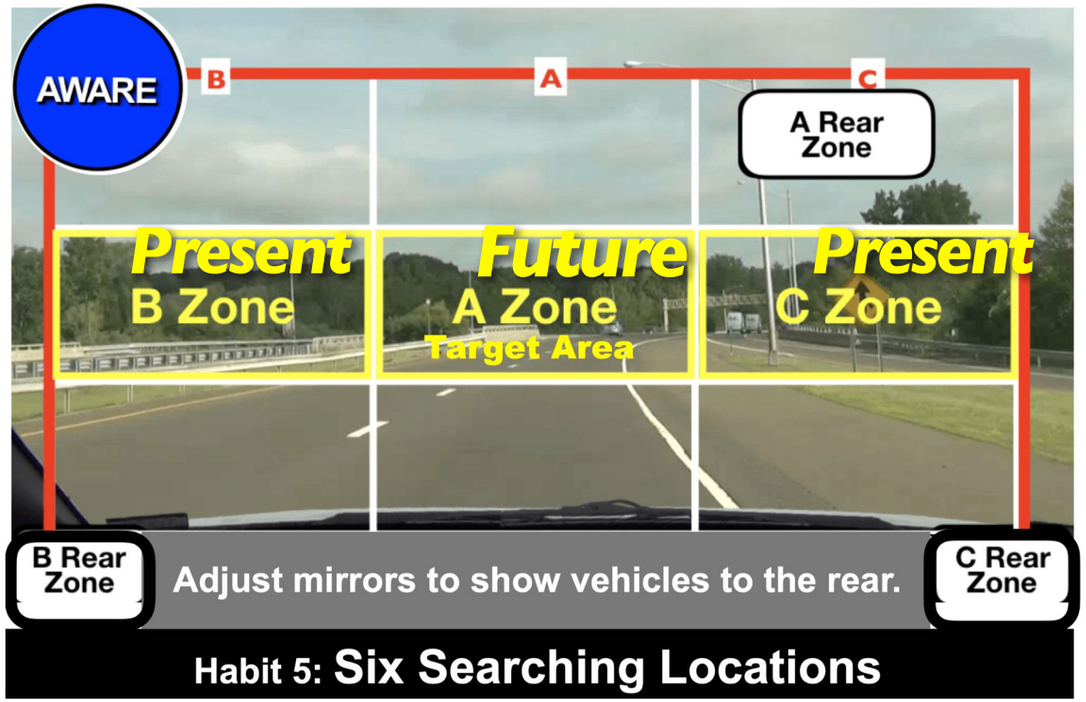
SAY: **You're practicing using SAM.**

ASK: **1.** What does SAM represent?
Response: **S**elective **A**ttention **M**atrix

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.

23 Driving MIND™ Evaluations

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.

29 Driving MIND™ 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.** 45º 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 45º 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.

31 Driving MIND™ Evaluations

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. Adust 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.

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

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.

33 Driving MIND™ 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.

34 Driving MIND™ 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.

Staggered, Legal, Safety Stops

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

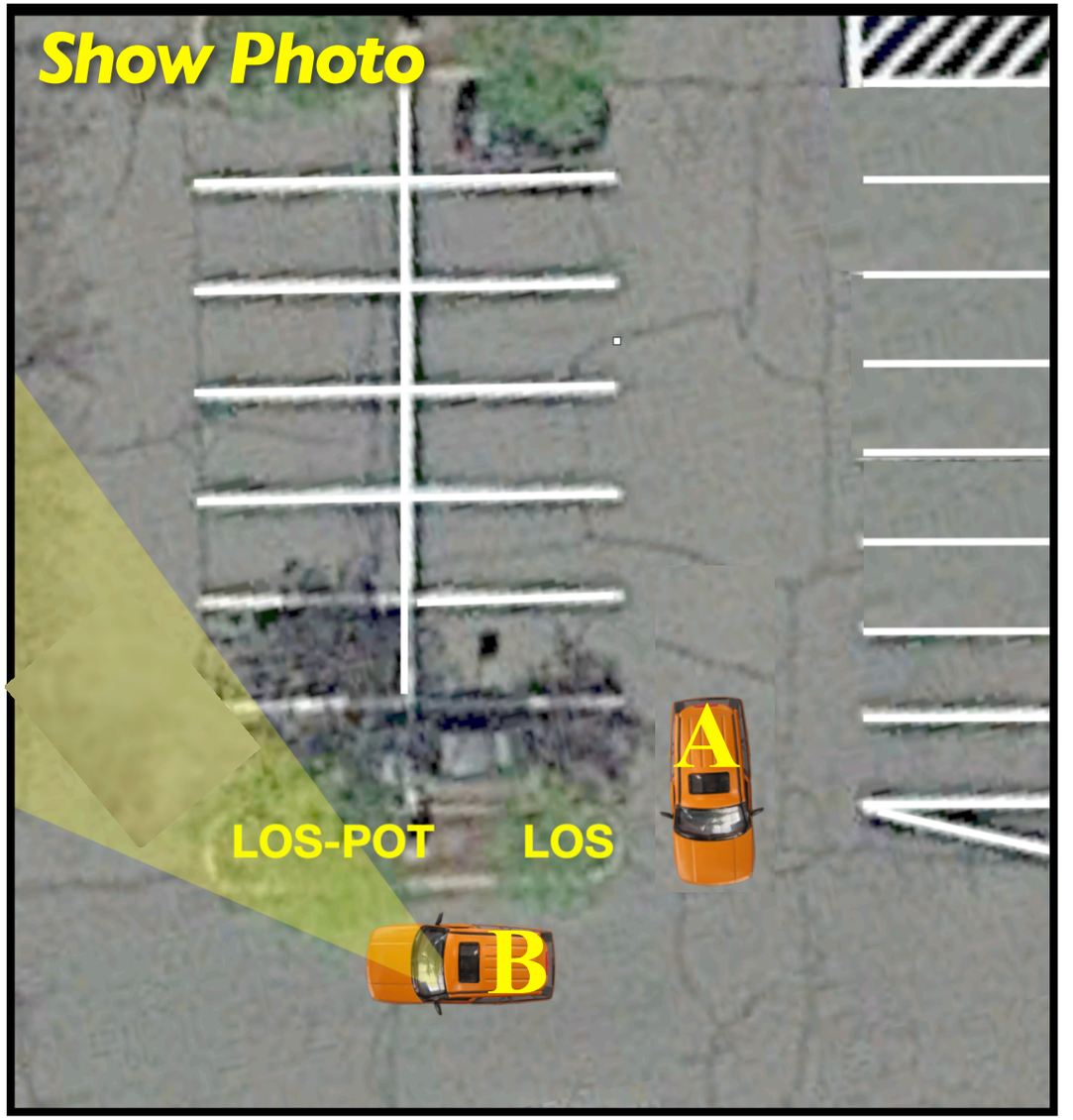
ASK:

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?

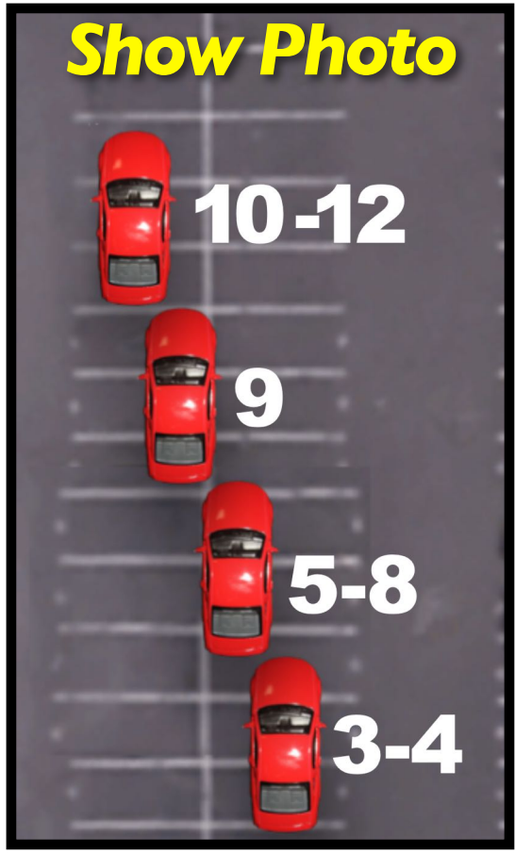


Cover Responses:

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 **45º Search** is made. **3.** Prevents turning vehicles from impacting our vehicle. It makes space for large vehicles to turn. **4. LOS-POT** means **L**ine-**O**f-**S**ight, **P**ath-**O**f-**T**ravel.

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

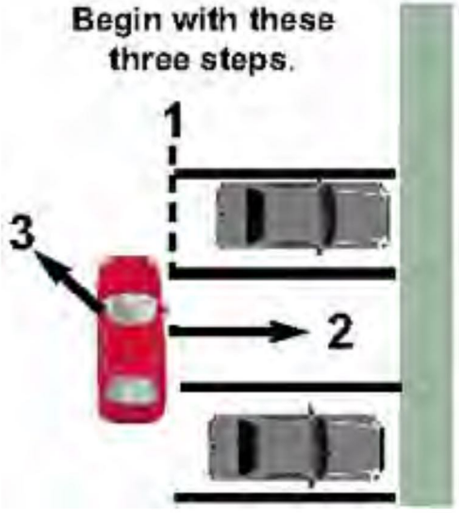
Cover Responses: **Read aloud** the answer listed on the Guide after responses **#1, 2** and **5** are made. **3.** View the mirror with your head forward and slightly away. **4.** Increase Speed. **6.** Use the Guide to evaluate each step.

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

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: You should plan on conducting the evaluation of this task three times. Each time 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.
Enter the evaluation rating.

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

Approaching Curves - Control "Slide" Space

ASK, with a Curve Ahead: **1.** What is the purpose of using "Slide Space?" Demonstrate how to use it.
Response: To get speed under control before entering the apex of the curve. To demonstrate, the brake is applied to feel the tire's contact with the road.

ASK: **2.** What is the purpose of seeing 4 Seconds of Road?
Response: To get judge a correct speed on approach. If you cannot see at least 4-seconds of road ahead, speed is too fast.

Observe: **3.** Eyes looking into curve**.** If good, tell the trainee.

ASK, upon exiting the curve: **4.** What is the condition of your target area.
Response: There should be no hesitation in stating the correct condition.

1. See Curve In Target Area
2. Check Rear Zone
3. Test Tire-Road Grip "slide space"
4. See A Left or Right Curve
5. See 4 Seconds of Road
6. Get Best Speed Control
7. Look For Cars/Get LP
8. See LOS-POT at Apex
9. Look Into Curve For POT
10. Evaluate New Target Area
11. Evaluate Targeting Path

For Evaluator: You should plan on conducting the evaluation of this task three times. Each time 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. Enter the evaluation rating. The last of the three evaluations will be recorded.

54 Driving MIND™ 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 45º 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