Washington Traffic Safety Education Required Curriculum Standards

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING

Washington Office of Superintendent of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

Focusing on novice driver behavior is of utmost importance to Washington State's required curriculum driver education standards. In addition to technical vehicle handling, drivers must learn how to interact with other road users. Instructors of novice drivers have an important role in the traffic safety community. They pave the way for learners to develop the skills and behavior students need to participate in Target Zero. Through student-centered instruction, mentors and teachers guide new drivers toward being competent, prepared, aware, and responsive behind the wheel. Helping students recognize their personal responsibility and connection to the safety of everyone on the road allows them to take part in the reduction of crashes, serious injuries, and fatalities in Washington.

The standards are the foundation of the driver education required curriculum. Complete curriculum involves lesson plans, textbooks, assignments, classroom activities and assessments. Any curriculum materials used for instruction must align to the standards to ensure all students, regardless of what school they attend, are equally prepared to meet Washington's driving expectations and responsibilities.

The standards (the what) identify core concepts for curriculum development (the how). Standards provide clarity and consistency for students and instructors. Written *for* and *to* the novice driver, these standards provide objectives that will help novice drivers, **instructors**, and mentors identify expectations of the driver. Students can assess themselves as they progress and seek opportunities to address gaps in their learning. Putting students at the forefront of their driving education promotes ownership and responsibility for the rest of their driving career.

Well-developed driver competence is vital. More than observable behavior, it requires drivers to interpret complex situations and make wise decisions. Safe driving can be fostered by teaching drivers how their behavior impacts others, empowering them to choose safe-driving actions thoughtfully and consistently. Developing driver competence is an ongoing process that begins with traffic safety education and continues throughout a driver's lifetime. Washington's driver education required curriculum standards aim to develop competent novice drivers by providing clear criteria and objectives for driver training.

BASIS

In accordance with RCW 28A.220.035, the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) and the Department of Licensing (DOL) have jointly developed the following traffic safety education required curriculum standards. Rooted in the nationally-recognized Novice Teen Driver Education Standards (NTDETAS), Washington's standards have been reviewed by the Washington Traffic Safety Commission, state and national universities, international driver training professionals, and local industry partners.

RCW 46.20.100 establishes that a person subject to traffic safety education requirements for a driver license must satisfactorily complete a driver training education course (RCW 28A.220.020) offered by a school district, approved private school, or DOL-defined driver training school (licensed under chapter 46.82 RCW). The regulations state, among other things, that the training must include information on the safe, lawful, and responsible operation of motor vehicles on the state's highways.

STRUCTURE

The curriculum is divided into two sections: theoretical (classroom) and practical (behind-the-wheel). Both focus on five key areas that correspond to the Washington State Driver Guide. The standards are written in a format that is

- student-centered
- attitude and behavior-based
- competence-focused

It is the instructor's responsibility to foster meaningful learning opportunities to help students meet the standards. There are many ways to do this. To help, instructors can substitute the student-centered phrase "you must be able to" found in each standard with "instructors will provide lessons that ensure students are able to." The standards reflect interconnected themes and skills that provide the opportunity for consistency and repetition which will help students retain information and demonstrate essential skills. In conjunction with the Washington Driver Guide, instruction covers licensing (blue), vehicle operation (green), driver attitudes and behaviors (purple), rules of the road (orange) and emergency situations (red). At every level, instructors should challenge students to practice respect and responsibility, self-awareness, and decision-making along with their driving abilities. Driving instructors have an important role in the traffic safety community and pave the way for their learners to develop the driving skills they need to participate in Target Zero.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

OSPI and DOL acknowledge that the dynamic nature of driving necessitates continuous adaptation. As cutting-edge technologies, advanced vehicle mechanics, and new driving laws emerge, the driver education standards must be updated accordingly. By embracing innovation and remaining responsive to change, Washington's driver education program consistently equips students with the knowledge and skills needed for safe and responsible driving in an ever-evolving environment.

2025

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CLASSROOM STANDARDS

1. TRAFFIC SAFETY EDUCATION INTRODUCTION

Objective: Communicate information and expectations of state and program requirements for students enrolled in a traffic safety course

C 1.0 To know traffic safety **school and course objectives**, you must be able to:

- A. Attend your driver training school's orientation
- B. Summarize how your driver education program will be conducted
- C. Comply with course requirements and policies
- D. Identify documentation necessary for successful completion
- E. Locate and navigate the most-current Washington State driver guide
- F. Follow student classroom and behind-the-wheel rules
- G. Identify program, student, and teacher partnership and responsibilities
- H. Describe the need and best method for maintaining communications
- I. Describe increased injury risk for novice drivers
- J. Explain the graduated driver license system in Washington
    1. Issuance and restrictions
    2. Sanctions for violating restrictions
    3. Effect of traffic violations and collisions on driving privileges
- K. Locate additional resources for guardian involvement and young driver safety
    1. Log for state required 50 hours of supervised behind-the-wheel practice
    2. Available State/National programs (e.g. Target Zero, Ready app, Parent Safe-Driving Agreement, Teens in the driver seat)

C 1.1 To know the Washington State **process for obtaining the privilege to drive**, you must be able to:

- A. Describe the process for obtaining and maintaining a driver license
- B. Explain the intermediate driver license requirements
- C. Explain license suspension and revocation
- D. Describe the process for vehicle registration
- E. Explain the Financial Responsibility Law and process for obtaining vehicle insurance

2. VEHICLE COMPONENTS

Objective: Develop knowledge and understanding related to vehicle components and safely features and recognize how they contribute to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

C 2.0 To use **basic vehicle components** safely and properly, you must be able to:

- A. Identify, adjust, and explain the functions of basic vehicle components
    1. Safety, communication, control, and comfort devices
    2. Vehicle safety technology settings and alerts
    3. Instruments, gauges, electronics, accessories
    4. Seating and steering wheel adjustments
    5. Visibility devices (mirrors and cameras)
    6. Warning or alert indicators
    7. Anti-theft devices
    8. Traction control systems
    9. Sensor devices
- B. Identify and explain the functions of vehicle control devices
    1. Steering wheel
    2. Accelerator

3. Brake
4. Gear selector
5. Parking brake
6. Adaptive systems
7. Clutch/manual transmission

C. Explain the importance of vehicle control and its effect on safe driving

C 2.1 To safely **secure vehicle occupants** properly, you must be able to:

A. Explain Washington safety belt laws
   1. Driver responsibility for the safety of all occupants
   2. Legal requirements for occupant and child restraints
B. Describe occupant protection elements
   1. Active and passive systems
   2. Occupant restraints and safety belt adjustments
   3. Frontal, side, and rear impact crash protection and airbags
C. Identify occupant protection use and misuse
   1. Misconceptions
   2. Proper positioning
   3. Lap and shoulder belt adjustments
D. Explain legal and proper use of child safety restraints
   1. Age and weight seat requirements
   2. Proper seat placement

C 2.2 To perform **external and internal safety checks**, you must be able to:

A. Explain the importance of and how to complete external and internal safety checks
   1. Awareness of surroundings
   2. Vehicle checks (e.g. broken glass, fluid leaks, objects, children, pets, snow build up, tire inflation)
B. Recognize blind zones within and around a vehicle
   1. Obstructions caused by passengers, cargo, etc.
   2. Visual limitations from the driver seat
   3. Mirror adjustments to mitigate blind zones

C 2.3 To identify the processes and procedures for **preparing to drive** a vehicle, you must be able to:

A. Explain the importance of mental and physical well-being of the driver
   1. Distracting thoughts, emotions, and physical feelings behind the wheel
B. Explain the importance of being able to manage emotions behind the wheel
   1. Impact of thoughts, emotions, and feelings on driving and decision-making
C. Describe the purpose and use of the vehicle's owner's manual
D. Evaluate the status of all basic vehicle components
E. Explain the importance of maximizing visibility and securing loose items
F. State how to check tire safety and where to find inflation information (tire pressure, tread depth, tire wear and damage)
G. Describe vehicle starting tasks
   1. Appropriate gear, parking brake, seatbelts
   2. Warning lights and symbols for safety, engine, and vehicle accessories

C 2.4 To identify the processes and procedures for **post-drive** steps, you must be able to:

A. Explain the purpose and procedures for post-drive steps
   1. Safe and legal location
   2. Appropriate gear selection
   3. Emergency brake (e-brake)

B. Describe the procedures for ensuring children, adults and animals properly exit the vehicle
C. Explain how to prevent opening a door into the path of an approaching road user (e.g. Dutch reach)
D. Explain how to secure the vehicle
    1. Door locks and/or alarm system

3. VEHICLE MAINTENANCE AND MALFUNCTIONS

Objective: Develop knowledge and understanding related to vehicle maintenance and managing vehicle malfunctions contributing to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

C 3.0 To keep a vehicle in working order and complete **vehicle maintenance**, you must be able to:

A. Describe your vehicle's mechanical maintenance requirements (including tire service)
B. Explain the importance of scheduled and unscheduled vehicle maintenance

C 3.1 To manage **vehicle malfunctions**, you must be able to:

A. Identify and describe dashboard notifications, alert/warning lights and symbols
B. Identify and describe engine system malfunctions
C. Identify and describe vehicle lights and signal malfunctions
D. Identify and describe potential steering and suspension malfunctions
E. Identify and describe importance of tires, traction loss recognition and control
    1. Danger of blowouts
F. Identify and describe braking system malfunctions
    1. Antilock braking systems (ABS)
G. Explain appropriate strategies to compensate for vehicle malfunctions
H. Explain procedural steps to safely move a disabled vehicle off the roadway

4. VEHICLE HANDLING

Objective: Develop knowledge and understanding related to vehicle handling and how it contributes to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

C 4.0 To **control the vehicle** in order to drive safely, you must be able to:

A. Explain the effect of vehicle control and handling on safe driving
B. Identify and apply procedural steps for moving
    1. Forward
    2. Left and right turns
    3. To and from the side of the road
    4. Backing (straight and around corner)
    5. Lane changes
C. Identify and apply procedural steps for intersection and roundabout approach
    1. Present and potential hazards
    2. Proper lane usage and speed control
    3. Line of sight or path of travel changes
    4. Intersection clear before entering
    5. Appropriate speed
D. Explain how to control the vehicle
    1. Hand position on the steering wheel
    2. Visual search procedures
    3. Steering control (smoothness and understeer/oversteer correction)

E. Explain levels of acceleration
    1. Releasing the brake/idle speed
    2. Light acceleration
    3. Progressive acceleration
    4. Thrust acceleration
F. Explain the importance of speed control
    1. Posted speed limits, type of roadway, and roadway conditions
    2. Driver, vehicle, legal, roadway, and environmental limitations
    3. Speed adjustment and following distance needed for managed risk
    4. Line of sight or path of travel conditions
    5. Vehicle speed effect on stopping/braking distances
G. Explain levels of deceleration and braking
    1. Light, medium, firm, and emergency
H. Describe stopping procedures
    1. Braking needs
    2. Surroundings check
    3. Smooth stop
    4. Use of ABS braking and other vehicle safety technologies
    5. Parking brake procedures
I. Explain how to use vehicle controls to:
    1. Park (basic parking and pull to/from curb)
    2. Change directions
    3. Enter the roadway
    4. Yield the right-of-way
J. Describe how to make lane changes:
    1. Space management
    2. Position, vision, speed, and steering adjustments
K. Describe appropriate steering techniques for different situations
    1. Hand-to-hand (shuffle technique)
    2. Hand-over-hand
    3. One-hand
    4. Evasive

C 4.1 To use vehicle **reference points**, you must be able to:

A. Identify vehicle reference points
B. Explain how reference points are used to maneuver and manage vehicle space

C 4.2 To maintain the vehicle's **balanced weight**, you must be able to:

A. Explain the effect balanced weight/weight transfer has on vehicle performance
    1. Appropriate point of brake application
    2. Roll, pitch and yaw's effect on balanced weight/weight transfer
B. Explain how to demonstrate caution in maintaining the vehicle's balanced weight/weight transfer

5. VEHICLE SAFETY TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS

Objective: Develop knowledge, appreciation, and skills related to the benefits and concerns of vehicle safety technologies that enhance the safety of the driver and users of the highway transportation system

C 5.0 To understand the **role of vehicle safety technology**, you must be able to:

A. Describe what vehicle safety technology is
B. Explain what vehicle safety technology does

1. Sensors and software that assist the driver in identifying potential risk
2. Continuous assistance

C. Understand proper operation, application, and use of vehicle's safety technology is your responsibility

C 5.1 To understand the **potential impacts of vehicle safety technology**, you must be able to:

A. Explain the potential impacts on crash reduction, injuries, and fatalities
B. Explain the potential impacts of improved warning, reaction, and response times
C. Explain the potential impact of smoother traffic flow
D. Explain the potential impact of more efficient transportation that leads to lower fuel use and fewer harmful emissions/smaller carbon footprint

C 5.2 To understand **potential concerns of vehicle safety technology**, you must be able to:

A. Explain concerns
1. Perceived performance misconceptions
2. Unfamiliarity with using vehicle safety technology
3. Eliminating benefits by turning off vehicle safety technologies
4. Being too dependent on vehicle safety technology
5. Being overwhelmed by warnings and alerts
6. Becoming complacent and ignoring warnings

C 5.3 To identify the **limitations of current vehicle safety technology,** you must be able to:

A. Recognize limitations due to environmental factors or roadway conditions
1. Night, poor visibility, adverse weather, dirty sensors, pavement markings

B. Identify the limitations inherent in the technologies
1. Sensor performance, design, intended purpose

C 5.4 To understand **how to use vehicle safety technology** safely and effectively, you must be able to:

A. Accept that you are to *always* remain engaged in the driving task
B. Read the vehicle's owner's manual for each vehicle you drive so you know the technologies installed
C. Describe how the technologies function before driving
D. Keep safety features on unless environmental conditions warrant turning them off (e.g. lane keeping assistance in snow)
E. Keep sensors clean and in working condition

C 5.5 To accurately identify the **features of vehicle safety technology**, you must be able to:

A. Describe how safety technology features vary by vehicle make, model, and year
B. Describe the systems and functions of each feature:
1. Blind spot warning
2. Surround view camera
3. Rear cross traffic warning
4. Lane keeping assistance
5. Lane departure warning
6. Active driving assistance
7. Adaptive cruise control
8. Forward collision warning
9. Automatic emergency braking
10. Reverse automatic emergency braking
11. Parking collision warning
12. Active parking assistance
13. Remote parking assistance

14. Backup camera
15. Trailer assistance
16. Indirect driver monitoring system
17. Direct driver monitoring system
18. Driver re-engagement system
19. Head-up display
20. Automatic high beams
21. Night vision

6. DRIVER BEHAVIOR

Objective: Develop knowledge, understanding, and appreciation related to driver behavior and how it contributes to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

C 6.0 To make **informed decisions**, you must be able to:

A. Explain how informed decision-making contributes to safe and responsible driving
B. Explain how the rules of the road and common safe driving practices contribute to informed decision-making
C. Discuss decision making in adults versus teens (i.e. brain development)
D. Explain how to demonstrate proper decision-making
E. Explain the consequences of poor decision-making

C 6.1 To apply sequential steps for **problem solving** in managed-risk vehicle procedures by making appropriate communication, speed, and lane position adjustments, you must be able to:

A. Explain sequential steps for problem solving
    1. Awareness of changes to path of travel, line of sight, road surface and condition
    2. Evaluating alternative paths of travel and appropriate speed, position, communication
    3. Skills needed to execute decisions for speed and position changes
    4. Communicating changes to others

C 6.2 To develop a **positive driving attitude and responsible driving behaviors**, you must be able to:

A. Explain how personal factors, values, beliefs, and motives influence driving attitudes and behaviors
    1. Self-evaluation and reflection
B. Identify personal motivators
    1. Influences on driving attitudes and behaviors
    2. Positive driving attitudes and behaviors that combat negative motives
C. Explain the importance of proper driving behavior
    1. Calm, cool, collected
    2. Courteous and cooperative driving environment
D. Identify how your behavior can impact other drivers
E. Identify how positive and negative social factors influence your driving attitudes and behaviors
    1. Advertising, societal attitudes towards cars and driving, influence of other peoples' driving habits, peer pressure
F. Explain strategies for resisting negative pressures while driving
    1. Personal value of resisting negative pressure
    2. Negative social media and commercial messages
    3. Entertainment's media use of driving imagery

C 6.3 To avoid **distracted driving and distracted drivers**, you must be able to:

A. List the possible causes of distracted driving
    1. Outside and inside of vehicle
    2. Physical and mental
    3. Visual and auditory
    4. Driver experience
B. Describe the dangers of distracted driving
C. Describe common errors made by distracted drivers
D. List appropriate strategies to avoid becoming a distracted driver
E. List appropriate strategies for responding to a distracted driver

C 6.4 To **avoid impaired driving and manage driver alertness** you must be able to:

A. Define impaired driving
    1. Washington alcohol and other drug related traffic injury and mortality rates
B. List various types of impairments and their effects on driving:
    1. Distractions
    2. Alcohol
    3. Cannabis
    4. Other drugs (illegal)
    5. Medications (over-the-counter, prescribed)
    6. Fatigue/drowsiness
    7. Illness
    8. Mental stress
    9. Mixed interactions of all impairments
C. Recognize that a combination of impairments may occur
D. Explain the misconceptions and facts related to impairments
E. Identify the consequences of impaired driving
    1. Washington State penalties
    2. Personal and social
    3. Legal and economic (zero tolerance)
F. Describe alternative means of safe transportation
    1. Designated driver
    2. Refusal and intervention skills
    3. Friend/family support
    4. Community resources/public transportation/rideshare
G. Recognize possible impaired driving in others
    1. Swerving
    2. Lack of headlights at night
    3. Unusual posture at the wheel
H. Explain risk factors for alcohol, cannabis, and other drugs, including prescription drug use/abuse
    1. Effect alcohol and other drugs on cognitive function
    2. Risk of driving/riding with others that are impaired
    3. Advertisement/peer pressure to use alcohol, cannabis, and other drugs

C 6.5 To avoid **driving fatigued**, you must be able to:

A. Identify possible causes and symptoms of fatigue
B. Identify signs of personal fatigue
C. Explain the causes of highway hypnosis
D. Describe the dangers of fatigue in relation to driving risk
E. Develop appropriate strategies to avoid driving fatigued (e.g. route planning, breaks)

C 6.6 To avoid **aggressive and reckless driving**, you must be able to:

A. Describe the traits/characteristics of aggressive and reckless driving
B. Describe the dangers of aggressive and reckless driving
C. Explain common errors made by aggressive and reckless drivers
D. Describe how to physically respond to an aggressive or reckless driver
E. Develop appropriate strategies to avoid becoming aggressive or reckless yourself

C 6.7 To avoid **road rage**, you must be able to:

A. Describe the possible causes of road rage on the roadway
B. Be aware of personal thoughts and feelings as they relate to road rage
C. Describe the dangers of road rage
D. Describe common behaviors of drivers with road rage
E. Explain appropriate strategies to avoid becoming a perpetrator of road rage
F. Explain appropriate strategies to avoid becoming a victim of road rage

C 6.8 To control **emotional reactions while driving**, you must be able to:

A. List a variety of emotions drivers experience behind-the-wheel
B. Explain the potential effects that emotions may have on driving
C. Identify internal cues and personal control responses to emotions behind the wheel
D. Describe driving strategies for managing, controlling, and avoiding emotional responses behind the wheel

7. DRIVER ATTENTION AND PERCEPTION

Objective: Develop knowledge and understanding related to attention and perception and how they contribute to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

C 7.0 To manage your **visual attention** as a driver, you must be able to:

A. Describe driver attention
B. Identify strategies for managing driver attention
    1. Switching
    2. Divided
    3. Focused
    4. Sustained
C. List communication techniques used by road users to obtain a driver's attention
D. Explain how to demonstrate effective management of driver attention

C 7.1 To perform **visual searching** to inform perception, decision-making, and vehicle control, you must be able to:

A. Describe visual searching
B. Explain how to use visual-glance behavior to gather information
    1. Scanning outside the vehicle
    2. Using the mirrors
    3. Turning your head
C. Explain how to use visual searching to sustain visual and mental attention
D. Describe how each field of vision supports visual searching
E. Identify how improving visual searching supports the ability to drive safely
F. Describe how vehicle speed impacts driver attention and visual searching
G. Relate how driver attention and visual searching are used to manage
    1. Vehicle operating space
    2. Right-of-way

3. Following distance
4. Vehicle speed
5. Communication
6. Limitations

8. DRIVER RESPECT AND RESPONSIBILITY

Objective: Develop knowledge, understanding, and appreciation related to respectful and responsible driving attitudes and how they contribute to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

C 8.0 To show **responsible driver behavior**, you must be able to:

A. Identify and commit to safe, respectful, and responsible driver behavior
   1. Safety restraints
   2. Fit to drive
   3. Empathy towards other road users
   4. Space for yourself and others
   5. Conflict avoidance regardless of fault/road rage management
   6. Informed decisions
   7. Communication

B. Explain how thoughtful driving behaviors and respect for other road users contribute to safe and communal driving environment

C 8.1 To understand **environmental impacts** as they relate to operating a vehicle, you must be able to:

A. Explain environmental outcomes of proper disposal of vehicles, fluids, tires; idling, littering; carbon monoxide exposure; and clean car laws

B. List efficient driving outcomes
   1. Fuel efficiency, planning safer and more efficient routes, carpool options, and the economic benefits of efficient driving

C 8.2 To take the **lifelong learning** approach to driving, you must be able to:

A. Identify factors that contribute to changes in your driving skills
   1. Changes in driving practices
   2. Changes in traffic laws
   3. Changes and advancements in vehicle technology
   4. Changes in self: age, health, experience, ability

B. Identify opportunities for self-reflection and evaluation of your driving

9. RULES OF THE ROAD

Objective: Develop knowledge and understanding related to Washington State's rules of the road and how they set a foundation for safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

C 9.0 To comply with Washington **traffic laws and regulations**, you must be able to:

A. Explain the rationale for traffic laws and regulations to facilitate safe travel

B. Explain how traffic laws and regulations address road safety issues

C. Explain Washington State laws, consequences, and best practices concerning rules of the road
   1. Reckless driving
   2. Speed selection
   3. Speed limits
   4. Distracted driving
   5. Cell phone use

6. Appropriate communication
7. Passing and being passed
8. Moving forward
9. Turning
10. Stopping
11. Parking/Leaving a parking space
12. Parking spots for persons with disabilities
13. Proper following distance
14. Backing
15. Coasting
16. Street racing
17. Non-motorized vehicle highway restrictions
18. Blind zone driving
19. Driving too fast for conditions
20. Use of vehicle lights
21. Entering, traveling on, and exiting a freeway

D. Know Washington State laws and penalties concerning driving under the influence:
    1. Driving while impaired
    2. Driving under the influence as a minor and as an adult
    3. Vehicular assault and vehicular homicide
    4. Minor in possession
    5. License revocation
    6. Implied consent violations
    7. Open container and open container enhancement laws
    8. Being under physical control of a vehicle

C 9.1 To comply with **yielding protocol and right-of-way laws**, you must be able to:

A. Explain the purpose and principles for yielding protocol and right of way laws
B. Explain the right of way laws as they relate to school buses
C. Explain the yielding protocol right of way laws as they relate to emergency and roadway assistance vehicles and the Move Over Slow Down Law
D. Explain the right of way laws as they relate to pedestrians (e.g. crosswalks, unmarked intersections)
E. Explain the right of way laws as they relate to interacting with nonmotorized and micro-mobility vehicles

C 9.2 To comply with **traffic control devices** in accordance with state and local requirements, you must be able to:

A. Identify and describe the prominent characteristics of common traffic control traffic control devices to explain the specific meaning and purpose for each
    1. Signs and signals (colors, shapes, symbols)
    2. Legal controls of signs (traffic flow, regulations, stop, yield)
    3. Pavement markings/symbols (colors, dashed/solid/stripped lines, markings)
    4. Location of signs and pavement markings (passing, crosswalk, turn position)
B. Explain the reason for traffic control devices
    1. How they contribute to road safety
C. Explain how to demonstrate proper and safe response to all traffic control devices
D. Explain how the basic understanding of traffic control devices allows a driver to make educated and legal decisions on how to drive safely and responsibly

C 9.3 To navigate **Washington's roadway environment** safely, responsibly, and legally, you must be able to:

A. Summarize the interconnected nature of the roadway environment (including, but not limited to the following)
    1. Roadways (e.g. school zones, work zones)
    2. Vehicles
    3. Pedestrians
    4. Technology
    5. Road users: drivers, riders, passengers, walkers, and rollers
B. Compare and contrast the different driving environments you may encounter
    1. Suburban, urban, and rural
    2. Parking areas, City streets, country roads
    3. Highways, freeways, and expressways
    4. Controlled, low, moderate, complex risk
C. Explain Washington State laws and the responsibilities of sharing the road with others
    1. Pedestrians
    2. Bicyclists and motorcyclists
    3. Emergency responders
    4. Roadside workers
    5. Slow-moving vehicles, micro-mobility vehicles
    6. Farm equipment, animals (e.g. horses), animal-drawn vehicles
    7. Busses: school, transit, commercial
    8. Large vehicles
    9. Trains and light rail
    10. Police escorts (e.g. funeral processions)
D. Explain Washington State laws regarding the safe and responsible transportation of cargo and towing on roadways
    1. Transporting people and animals
    2. Cover your load/secure your load law
    3. Mark your load for safety
    4. Safety chains when towing a vehicle
    5. Taillight hook ups

C 9.4 To identify and apply procedures and techniques for making managed-risk **angle, parallel, and perpendicular parking**, you must be able to:

A. Explain entering and exiting a parking space
    1. Space management applications
    2. Dividing attention between tasks
    3. Communication
    4. Identify procedures and practice parking techniques
B. Describe how to perform pulling to and from a curb or line
C. Describe how to perform angle, perpendicular, and parallel parking maneuvers

10. SHARING THE ROAD

Objective: Develop knowledge, understanding, and appreciation for cooperatively contributing to a safe, responsible, and incident-free driving environment

C 10.0 To **cooperate with other road users**, you must be able to:

A. Explain the difference between cooperative driving and defensive driving
B. Explain the benefits of cooperative and courteous driving on all types of roadways
C. Describe how to predict and anticipate the behaviors of others
D. List various types of cooperative driving decisions
    1. Sharing the road in a safe and considerate manner

2. Respecting other road users
3. Understanding other road users' needs

E. Explain how to interact safely in traffic situations including
   1. Yielding the right of way
   2. Following distances
   3. Changing lanes
   4. Merging
   5. Space management
   6. Passing

C 10.1 To use **appropriate communication**, courtesy, and respect with other road users, you must be able to:

A. Explain how habits and attitudes contribute to a courteous and respectful roadway environment and relate to effective communication
B. Explain how to adjust communication based on observation of the roadway environment and actions of others
C. Describe ways to demonstrate effective communication with other road users
   1. Eye contact
   2. Headlights/hazard lights to increase visibility to others and warn of danger
   3. Brake lights
   4. Directional signals (in time for communication to be sent, received, and acted upon)
   5. Vehicle speed and placement to communicate the driver's upcoming action
   6. Horn (when appropriate to give warning)

C 10.2 To appropriately **interact with law enforcement**, you must be able to:

A. Explain how the roadway system is managed by police and state agencies
   1. Law enforcement agencies (state, county, local)
   2. Emergency response agencies (types of emergency response)
B. Describe appropriate behavior when getting pulled over by law enforcement
   1. Signal and safe location to stop
   2. Engine and any audio devices (off)
   3. Driver stays in vehicle (unless directed otherwise)
   4. Hands visible
   5. Interior lights at night
   6. Clear communication (e.g. lower window)
   7. Officer identification
   8. In-vehicle weapons notification
   9. Officer instructions
   10. Providing your driver license and vehicle documents
   11. Explanation of action taken (e.g. issuing a traffic ticket)

C 10.3 To **assess driving environments, roadway characteristics, and road conditions** to make appropriate driving adjustments, you must be able to:

A. List different driving environments (i.e. road conditions and characteristics)
B. Identify the need to modify speed, where to stop, and right-of-way situations
C. Explain how to properly adjust driver attention for the different driving environments, complex intersections, and road conditions
D. Describe traffic flow, traffic volume, and various types of motorized and non-motorized road users in each driving environment
E. Describe intersection types
   1. Uncontrolled and controlled by sign or signal

2. Crossroad with and without through road
3. Highway-rail grade crossing
4. T- and Y-style
5. Traffic circle/roundabout

F. Identify how to manage intersections (when approaching and before entering)
   1. Existing and potential hazards
   2. Necessary speed and lane position adjustments in an intersection with existing or potential hazards
G. Identify qualities and surface conditions (e.g. rumble strips) of traffic calming devices
H. Describe slope and grade
I. Describe traction (adhesion/grip) potential
J. Describe highway parts (roadway, shoulder, off-road areas)
K. Describe lane controls (e.g. HOV)
L. Acknowledge the evolving nature of the roadway environment
   1. New vehicles and technology
   2. New laws
   3. New roadway characteristics
   4. Personal responsibility to adapt to changes
M. Describe a variety of driving environments in Washington
   1. Mountain passes: information, chain requirements
   2. Beaches and forest roads
   3. Ferries
   4. Rual roads: lack of cellular service, farm equipment
N. Describe a variety of potential route conditions in Washington
   1. Traffic (stop-and-go, large vehicles)
   2. Extreme weather conditions (wind, snow)
   3. Low visibility (smoke, fog)
   4. Poor roadway conditions (black ice, flooding)
   5. Animals in the road (deer, pets)
O. Identify route planning strategies for navigating Washington roads
   1. Washington Department of Transportation website and other media outlets for traffic congestion, construction zones, etc.
   2. Mapping software/apps

C 10.4 To describe the characteristics and limitations of other motorized vehicles and respond with appropriate **space management** principles, you must be able to:

A. Identify and describe situations involving large commercial vehicles and vehicle/trailer combinations
   1. Vehicles dedicated to commercial use
   2. Trailer combinations- single, double, triple
   3. Visibility issues (blind zones, no zones)
   4. Stopping time and distance
   5. Traveling behind
   6. Passing procedures
   7. Wind awareness (turbulence)
   8. Space needs when turning
   9. Passenger vehicle interaction
   10. Hazardous materials vehicle interaction
B. Identify and describe limitations and appropriate space management around commercial and non-commercial passenger vehicles
   1. School bus
   2. Multi-purpose activity bus

3. Transit bus
4. Motorcoach
5. Shuttle bus
6. Autonomous passenger vehicles

C. Identify and describe how to travel alongside delivery vans/trucks and large autonomous delivery vehicles on the roadway
D. Identify and describe how to safely drive alongside motorcycles and mopeds
    1. Searching for and identifying
    2. Awareness of visibility limitations
    3. Lane position
    4. Space management
    5. Following distance
    6. Motorcycle and moped riders' profile, size, and maneuverability
    7. Unique characteristics of motorcycles' rate of acceleration and deceleration
E. Describe the characteristics and limitations of farm equipment and other slow-moving vehicles
F. Explain how and where to yield the right-of-way to emergency vehicles

11. PERCEPTION AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Objective: Develop knowledge, appreciation, and skills related to perception and risk management and how these skills and abilities contribute to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

C 11.0 To use **visual observation skills**, you must be able to:

A. Explain how vision and proper observation skills contribute to safe driving
B. Describe how speed reduces field of vision including central vision, fringe or visual focus, and peripheral vision
C. Explain what, where, when to observe:
    1. 360-degree vision
    2. Distance scanning and judgment
    3. Peripheral vision
    4. Blind zones
    5. Visual obstructions
    6. Limits of observation (i.e. visual skills to mental perception)
D. Explain how to observe:
    1. Active attention
    2. Eye-lead time
    3. Shoulder checks, peripheral vision, and using the inside and outside mirrors
E. Explain a visual search and scanning
    1. To detect potential hazards
    2. To distinguish hazards from typical occurrences
    3. To scan patterns under all conditions
    4. To detect potential path deviations
F. Explain how to focus on appropriate visual targets while scanning the environment
    1. Line of sight monitoring
    2. Intended path of travel (adjust as necessary)
    3. Dividing visual and mental attention between two or more tasks
G. Describe how to visualize target area and intended path of travel
H. Identify present and potential hazards in and near the target area
I. Describe how to navigate path of travel conditions
J. Identify elements that could modify the intended path of travel

K. Recognize need to divide visual focus and mental attention between intended target area, path of travel, and other tasks
    1. From target area to another location and back to target area
    2. Within ½ second time frames

C 11.1 To identify **potential hazards and effective responses**, you must be able to:

A. Identify what a hazard is
B. Explain potential driving hazards and effective responses
    1. Vehicle malfunctions
    2. Weather/environmental conditions
    3. Road conditions
    4. Vehicle conditions
    5. Distractions inside and outside the vehicle
    6. Other road users
    7. Unpredictable driving behaviors
    8. Driving error resulting in danger to self and others
C. Describe the importance of judging space
    1. Identify potential problems and space the vehicle will occupy
    2. Identify an alternate path of travel
    3. Continuous evaluation of the immediate path of travel
    4. Speed and/or lane position when the target area cannot be seen

C 11.2 To use effective **decision-making skills** to ensure safe driving, you must be able to:

A. Describe hazard perception, decision-making, and judgement
B. List and explain appropriate responses to various traffic situations
C. Identify decision-making skills to make the correct driving movement
D. Identify what factors affect decision-making skills
E. Describe how to evaluate traffic situations to anticipate what may happen
F. Identify how visual search patterns help a driver gather information
G. Determine options in the driving environment including unique driving situation
    1. Roundabouts, traffic calming circles, freeway underpass, U-turns, etc.
H. Recognize how to select the appropriate gap between two approaching vehicles
I. Describe how to predict possible solutions to traffic situations
J. Describe how to prioritize decisions to traffic situations quickly and under pressure
K. Describe the effects of driver impairment on decision-making

C 11.3 To **understand the risk of entering the driving population**, you must be able to:

A. Define risk as it relates to driving and explain factors that affect your risk perception
B. Identify hazards and know how to manage them effectively
C. Identify strategies to assess risk accurately and objectively
D. Explain how to react timely and effectively in risk situations
E. Identify how to anticipate the actions of other road users
F. Analyze the consequences of performing proper or improper driving maneuvers that are expected by other road users

C 11.4 To describe **risk situations**, you must be able to:

A. Identify factors that affect a driver risk perception
B. Identify the expected actions and actual actions of other road users
C. Explain quick and effective reaction time
D. Differentiate between proactive and reactive driver's action
E. Describe safe time margins
F. Explain the risks of street racing to know to avoid street racing

G. Describe characteristics of most common crash situations
    1. Awareness
    2. Predictability
    3. Skill proficiency

12. EMERGENCIES AND ADVERSE CONDITIONS

Objective: Develop knowledge, appreciation, and skills related to managing emergencies and adverse conditions and contributing to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

C 12.0 To drive to **avoid crashing**, you must be able to:

A. Explain how different driving conditions increase risk
B. Explain how vehicle safety technologies may/may not mitigate for adverse conditions
C. Explain caution in driving behavior to compensate for different conditions
D. Explain evasive maneuvers and how to apply them to avoid crashing
E. Describe inappropriate and appropriate situations to apply evasive maneuvers to avoid crashing
F. Explain the laws of physics and how they affect the outcomes of a crash
    1. Momentum
    2. Inertia
    3. Kinetic energy
    4. Gravity
    5. Friction
    6. Force of impact

C 12.1 To **respond to vehicle crashes and emergency situations**, you must be able to:

A. Identify minor or major motor vehicle crashes
B. Identify potential and immediate emergency situations
C. Describe how to get help and report crashes
D. Explain how to respond to vehicle crash
    1. When you're involved
    2. When arriving at a scene
E. Explain how to yield to an emergency vehicle

C 12.2 To **manage adverse weather and reduced visibility conditions**, you must be able to:

A. Explain how to recognize the characteristics of adverse weather and visibility conditions that may involve the roadway, vehicle, traffic, and driver
B. Describe distractions associated with adverse weather and reduced visibility conditions
C. Explain the importance of seeing and being seen in adverse and reduced visibility conditions
    1. Lights
D. Describe the driving practices necessary to compensate for adverse weather and reduced visibility conditions
    1. What can go wrong
    2. Prevention techniques
    3. Types of adverse conditions
    4. Vehicle control
    5. Technology concerns (e.g., cruise control, lane assist)

C 12.3 To maintain **traction**, you must be able to:

A. Explain the role of traction in vehicle handling

B. Explain traction as it relates to time and space management, speed, and position
    1. Moving off
    2. Cornering
    3. Changing lanes
    4. Stopping distances
C. Explain friction as it relates to speed maneuvers, road surfaces and stopping, seasonal changes and road surfaces, and tire types and conditions
D. Explain the benefits of proper tire inflation as it relates to friction and traction
E. Explain the appropriate point of brake application under various conditions and situations as it relates to traction
F. Explain the role of friction under various conditions as it relates to traction

C 12.4 To recognize how **night driving** creates a visibility problem and how this affects space management regarding speed and position adjustments, you must be able to:

A. Describe what can go wrong
B. Describe prevention techniques
C. Explain the importance of vehicle control
D. Identify technology concerns (cruise control)

C 12.5 To detect and recover from **skidding**, you must be able to:

A. Identify the driving situations under which skidding might occur
B. Identify driving situations under which brake lock-up might occur
C. Explain the principles of skid control
D. Identify how to recover from skidding

BEHIND-THE-WHEEL STANDARDS

1. VEHICLE COMPONENTS AND SAFETY TECHNOLOGY

Objective: Apply knowledge and demonstrate skills related to effectively using vehicle components and awareness of vehicle safety technology's abilities and limitations

BTW 1.0 To establish routine checks when **getting ready to drive**, you must be able to:

A. Perform an external check
   1. Physically and mentally prepared to use vehicle (i.e. elf-evaluation)
   2. Awareness of surrounding environment and potential obstacles when approaching the vehicle
   3. Vehicle condition check (e.g. tires, headlights)
   4. Outside and inside vehicle check

B. Perform an internal check
   1. Doors, head restraints, seat position, mirrors, safety restraints, steering wheel position, control, and comfort devices

C. Identify the blind zones around a vehicle to recognize the vehicle operating space
   1. Visual limitations for all sides of the vehicle
   2. Limited visual view in the rear-view mirror
   3. Necessary adjustments for the rear and side view mirrors

BTW 1.1 To properly use basic vehicle components and safety devices when **starting the vehicle**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate effective meaning and proper usage of basic vehicle components
   1. Seating controls
   2. Control device instruments and warning indicators
   3. Visibility devices
   4. Safety devices
   5. Comfort devices
   6. Anti-theft devices
   7. Communication devices
   8. Traction control devices
   9. Vehicle safety technology

B. Perform vehicle starting tasks
   1. Parking brake
   2. Proper starting gear
   3. Foot break
   4. Alert lights for safety accessories
   5. Ignition starting device
   6. Appropriate accessories selection and use
   7. Headlights
   8. Gear selection

C. Demonstrate appropriate use of the gear shift lever, accelerator, and brake

BTW 1.2 To consistently and properly use **occupant protection systems**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate how to use safety belts properly
B. Ensure that all your passengers properly use safety belts and/or child seats

BTW 1.3 To manage **warning systems** and vehicle technology systems whether factory installed, retrofitted, or portable, you must be able to:

A. Identify and/or properly use warning and vehicle technology systems in the vehicle

BTW 1.4 To perform vehicle **shut down procedures**, you must be able to:

A. Shut down and secure the vehicle properly
    1. safe and legal position
    2. parking brake
    3. appropriate gear selection before releasing brake
    4. appropriate accessories adjustments prior to turning off the vehicle
    5. Traffic flow check before opening door (e.g. Dutch reach)
    6. Lock doors and/or secure any alarm system
B. Ensure all passengers safely exit the vehicle and describe additional considerations for passengers needing assistance, children, and animals

BTW 1.5 To demonstrate **vehicle safety technology** knowledge and skills, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate or describe safe and appropriate use of vehicle safety technology features that enhance the safety of the driver and other road users
B. Demonstrate or articulate that you are responsible for staying engaged in driving while using any vehicle safety technology features

2. VEHICLE HANDLING

Objective: Apply knowledge and demonstrate skills related to vehicle handling and how it contributes to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

BTW 2.0 To **control the vehicle** and to drive safely, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate correct use of the vehicle controls
B. Demonstrate control the vehicle by using proper
    1. Hand position on the steering wheel
    2. Visual searching procedures
    3. Steering control
    4. Seating position
    5. Starting and stopping procedures
    6. Acceleration
    7. Speed control (adaptive cruise control)
    8. Deceleration and braking
    9. Parking brake procedures
C. Demonstrate correct use of the vehicle controls to
    1. Move forward
    2. Park (basic parking and pull to/from curb)
    3. Change directions
    4. Turn
    5. Back
    6. Enter the highway or freeway
    7. Lane changes
    8. Yield the right-of-way
D. Demonstrate proper steering techniques
E. Demonstrate safely pivoting back and forth from the accelerator to brake

BTW 2.1 To divide **visual focus and mental attention** between intended target area, path of travel, and other tasks, you must be able to:

A. Move visual focus from target area to another location and back to target area
B. Move visual focus within ½ second time frames
C. Use active searching to allow your brain to perceive information

BTW 2.2 To use **vehicle reference points**, you must be able to:

A. Identify reference points to position the front, sides, corners, and rear of the vehicle
B. Use vehicle reference points to perform maneuvers and manage space to determine where on the road the front is positioned (for turning left and right) and where the rear is positioned (for backing left and right)
C. Use vehicle reference points when approaching the stop line, and when backing into a parking space

BTW 2.3 To properly **place the vehicle in motion**, you must be able to:

A. Establish vision, steering, and motion (VSM)
B. Verify absence of hazards or potential hazards before moving from brake to accelerator
C. Place the vehicle into motion smoothly
D. Avoid too much acceleration that affects vehicle pitch toward the rear

BTW 2.4 To properly **steer the vehicle**, you must be able to:

A. Turn head and visually target in the direction of intended path of travel prior to turning
B. Use a target, sight line and path of travel to determine steering entry and return
C. Use a balanced hand position on the wheel (9-3 or 8-4)
D. Adjust speed and steering to reduce vehicle roll toward the opposite side of vehicle
E. Use the hand-over-hand or hand-to-hand (turning), hand-to-hand (curves), one hand (reverse), or evasive action (avoidance) methods effectively
F. Check the rear-view mirror, side view mirrors and mirror blind-zone areas

BTW 2.5 To properly **stop a vehicle** in motion, you must be able to:

A. Search effectively ahead of your vehicle to determine braking needs
B. Demonstrate controlled braking efficiently
C. Apply a firm squeezing braking force at the beginning of the braking process and bring the vehicle to a smooth stop
D. Apply smooth braking to avoid pitching forward
E. Ease pressure off brake to decrease pitch of vehicle
F. Check the area behind your vehicle before, during, and after braking actions
G. Demonstrate effective use of ABS braking

BTW 2.6 To perform **parking** maneuvers, you must be able to:

A. Perform pulling to and from the curb or line
B. Perform angle parking maneuvers
C. Perform perpendicular parking maneuvers (both drive-in and back-in)
D. Perform parallel parking maneuvers
E. Perform parking on a hill maneuvers

BTW 2.7 To manage **travel speeds** based upon driver, vehicle, legal, roadway, and environmental limitations, you must be able to:

A. Check speedometer, mirrors, and evaluate line of sight or path of travel conditions

BTW 2.8 To make **speed adjustments** based on driver processing information and environmental limitations, you must be able to:

A. Adjust speed to meet driver, vehicle, legal, roadway, and environmental limitations

BTW 2.9 To maintain the vehicle's **balanced weight**, you must be able to:

A. Maintain or explain the vehicle's balanced weight/weight transfer while managing

1. Steering inputs
2. Acceleration
3. Deceleration
4. Braking/slowing
5. Weight management
6. Time management
7. Space management
8. Stopping distances
9. Braking distances
10. Following distances

B. Demonstrate or explain the effects of road surfaces
    1. Adjusting speed for road conditions
    2. Road surfaces on stopping
    3. Seasonal changes and road surfaces
    4. Tire types and conditions
C. Demonstrate or explain appropriate brake, accelerator, and steering applications

BTW 2.10 To maintain **traction** to help prevent skidding and using other driver inputs, you must be able to:

A. Maintain traction as it relates to time management, space management and changing speed and/or position such as moving off, cornering, changing lanes, stopping, backing, and following
B. Manage friction as it relates to speed, maneuvers, road surfaces and stopping, seasonal changes and road surfaces, and tire types and conditions

BTW 2.11 To navigate **intersections**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate how to recognize present and potential hazards when approaching and before entering an intersection
    1. Vulnerable road users
B. Demonstrate how to navigate present and potential hazards
C. Make necessary speed and/or lane position adjustments when approaching an intersection

BTW 2.12 To navigate **curves and hills**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate appropriate speed on approach, on apex, on exit
B. Demonstrate how to search the line of sight and path of travel through the curve or over the hill crest for present or potential hazards in your path of travel
C. Demonstrate ability to evaluate the line of sight, path of travel for appropriate speed and position adjustments, before entering a curve or a hill crest
D. Demonstrate appropriate lane position on approach, in apex of a curve, and on exiting

3. DRIVER BEHAVIOR

Objective: Apply knowledge and demonstrate skills related to driver behavior and self-awareness behind-the-wheel and how both contribute to safe, responsible, incident-free driving

BTW 3.0 To make **informed decisions**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate informed decision-making skills while driving
    1. Self-awareness
    2. Situational awareness

B. Demonstrate common, safe driving practices, including consistent use of a safe, systematic approach, to make informed driving decisions

BTW 3.1 To demonstrate the ability to drive **safely, respectfully, and responsibly**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate safe and respectful driving based on learned knowledge about their responsibility behind the wheel
B. Demonstrate ability to self-assess and learn from their own driving experiences after a drive is complete

BTW 3.3 To control **emotional reactions** to driving you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate ability to regularly identify thoughts, emotions, and physical feelings
B. Demonstrate driving strategies that minimize the need for an emotional response
C. Demonstrate strategies for managing and demonstrating control over emotions

BTW 3.4 To avoid driving **fatigued**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate alertness
B. Explain strategies used to prevent driving fatigued

BTW 3.5 To prevent and avoid **aggressive and reckless driving**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate appropriate strategies to avoid becoming an aggressive and reckless driver
B. Recognize aggressive and reckless drivers on the roadway or describe how to identify possible aggressive and reckless drivers
C. Demonstrate or describe appropriate strategies to avoid responding to aggressive and reckless drivers when necessary

BTW 3.6 To prevent **distracted driving** and avoid distracted drivers, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate appropriate strategies to avoid becoming a distracted driver
B. Recognize distracted drivers on the roadway or describe how to identify possible distracted drivers
C. Demonstrate or describe appropriate strategies to avoid responding to distracted drivers when necessary

4. DRIVER ATTENTION

Objective: Apply knowledge and demonstrate skills related to driver attention, visual skills, and decision-making that contribute to safe, responsible, incident-free driving

BTW 4.0 To identify a **target area** in the center and at the end of the intended path of travel, you must be able to:

A. Locate the target area and evaluate the line of sight or path of travel conditions
    1. Traffic problems and elements in and near the target area
    2. Appropriate approach speed and lane position
    3. Ability to evaluate the target area, develop the intended targeting path
    4. Elements that can change the intended path of travel
    5. Risks associated with maintaining the intended path of travel

BTW 4.1 To utilize decision-making skills to detect changes to **line of sight or path of travel** you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate ability to search the target area by evaluating and navigating its conditions and determining entry speed and position

B. Navigate any line of sight or path of travel changes affecting the approach to the target area if necessary
    1. Target area approach, continuous re-evaluating of immediate path of travel
    2. Ability to see or maintain a path of travel if needed
    3. Speed or lane adjustments as needed
    4. New target area and new path of travel approach

BTW 4.2 To navigate **changes in line of sight** or path of travel, you must be able to:

A. Recognize and react to present or potential hazards (a red light or stopped traffic)
B. Adjust speed and position to maintain line of sight/path of travel or establish a new line of sight/path of travel

BTW 4.3 To demonstrate how to **judge space** in seconds or in distance, you must be able to:

A. Judge space by time
    1. 20-30 seconds ahead to identify potential problems
    2. 8-12 seconds ahead to identify an alternate path of travel
    3. 4-8 second immediate path continuous evaluation
B. Judge space by distance
    1. Approximately 200 feet ahead to identify potential problems
    2. Space awareness 1.5-2 blocks (city), 3 blocks or 3 traffic signals (suburban), or one-quarter of a mile (rural)
C. Make speed and/or lane position adjustments when the search areas cannot be maintained

BTW 4.4 To demonstrate how to properly **select lane position**, you must be able to:

A. Select the appropriate lane for space management and legal requirements
B. Demonstrate the ability to divide your focal and mental attention between intended target, path of travel and other tasks
C. Select a lane position while moving straight ahead, parking, and turning around
    1. Avoid present and potential hazards
    2. Keep a safe space cushion on all sides of the vehicle
    3. Demonstrate ability to place vehicle in appropriate lane position

BTW 4.5 To use **visual observation skills**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate proper observation skills while on two-way, four-way, one- way roadways
B. Demonstrate proper observation skills while traveling the roadways, simple and complex turns, lane changes, crossing intersections in traffic
C. Demonstrate active attention, shoulder checks, peripheral vision, and using the inside and outside mirrors
D. Demonstrate a visual search and scanning to detect potential hazards including distinguishing hazards from typical occurrences, scanning patterns under all conditions, and detecting potential path deviations
E. Demonstrate focus on appropriate visual target areas while scanning environment
F. Demonstrate potential hazard detection by means of visual scanning
G. Explain how visual search patterns help you gather information in the driving environment including unique driving situations (e.g. roundabouts, freeway underpass, U-turns, etc.)

5. SHARING THE ROAD

Objective: Apply knowledge and demonstrate skills related to effectively interacting with other road-users and how this contributes to safe, responsible, and incident-free driving

BTW 5.0 To **cooperate with other road-users**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate cooperative and defensive driving
   1. Sharing the road in a safe and considerate manner
   2. Respecting other road-users space and needs
   3. Passing safely
   4. Practicing effective space management
   5. Using cooperative freeway driving behaviors

B. Demonstrate how to use a systematic approach for safely passing and being passed

C. Follow the *Keep Right Except To Pass* law

D. Demonstrate the special space management considerations that should be given when sharing the road with
   1. School Buses
   2. Large vehicles
   3. Buses
   4. Commercial vehicles
   5. Animal-drawn vehicles
   6. Micro-mobility vehicles
   7. Vulnerable road users (motorcycles, bicyclists, and pedestrians)

E. Demonstrate ability to anticipate behaviors of other road-users

F. Demonstrate how to avoid self or others from having to abruptly swerve, slow, or stop by using situational awareness and effective hazard management

BTW 5.1 To use appropriate **communication** with other road-users for an orderly, predictable, and safe road system, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate how to appropriately communicate driving intentions to other road-users

B. Demonstrate adjusting communication based on observation of the driving environment and actions of other road-users

C. Demonstrate appropriate communication with other road-users in a variety of driving situations

BTW 5.2 To manage driver **attention**, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate strategies for managing driver attention including switching attention, divided attention, focused attention, sustained attention

B. Demonstrate ability to identify communication techniques used by other road users to obtain a driver's attention

BTW 5.3 To demonstrate **visual searching** as it relates to vehicle control, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate visual searching while traveling the roadway

B. Demonstrate visual searching to sustain visual attention and mental attention

C. Demonstrate appropriate use of 360° vision using forward observations, mirror checks, and over-shoulder blind spot checks

D. Demonstrate how to focus on appropriate visual targets while maintaining 360 vision by using deliberate observations, peripheral vision, and scanning

E. Use driver attention and observations to manage vehicle operating space, right-of-way, following distance, vehicle speed, communication, and compensating for limitations

F. Use visual search and scanning to identify real and potential hazards (anything that requires a change in speed or course)

BTW 5.4 To drive in different **driving environments**, you must be able to:

A. Adapt your driving behavior in urban, suburban, and rural environments
    1. Speed, space, awareness
B. Adapt your driving behavior on freeway and expressways
    2. Speed, space, awareness

BTW 5.5 To assess driving environments and road conditions to make appropriate **driving adjustments**, you must be able to:

A. Recognize different driving environments
B. Inform yourself of hazards common in different driving environments
C. Navigate the different driving conditions and characteristics including speed limits, and right-of-way situations inherent to each driving environment
D. Scan for changes in different driving environments and road conditions
E. Navigate traffic flow and traffic volume with various types of motorized and non-motorized road users

6. HAZARD AWARENESS & NAVIGATION

Objective: Utilize critical thinking, decision-making, and problem-solving skills to navigate hazards, avoid crashes, and perform basic maneuvers legally, correctly, and smoothly

BTW 6.0 To understand and identify **the risk of entering the driving population**, you must be able to:

A. Recognize risk accurately
B. Anticipate the actions of other road-users
C. Demonstrate timely and effective reactions in risky situations
D. Use proactive driver behavior and actions
E. Use safe time and travel margins

BTW 6.1 To use effective **decision-making skills** to ensure safe driving, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate use of hazard perception, decision-making, and judgement to drive safely
B. Demonstrate appropriate responses to various traffic situations
C. Use visual search patterns to help gather information in the driving environment
D. Evaluate traffic situations to anticipate or describe what may happen
E. Anticipate and implement or describe possible solutions to traffic situations
F. Perform appropriate maneuvers to traffic situations while under pressure

BTW 6.2 To identify potential **hazards and effective response** to hazards, you must be able to:

A. Perform or describe effective responses for potential hazards of driving:
    1. Vehicle malfunctions
    2. Weather/environmental conditions
    3. Road and vehicle conditions
    4. Downed powerlines
    5. Distractions inside and outside the vehicle
    6. Other road-users
    7. Unpredictable driving behaviors
    8. Driving errors resulting in danger to self and to other road-users

BTW 6.3 To use **visual glance behavior** to gather information in the driving environment, including

scanning the path of travel, you must be able to:

A. Use mirrors and head turns to scan the environment
B. Use each field of vision to support visual searching
C. Manage how vehicle speed impacts driver attention and visual searching
D. Use driver attention and visual searching to manage vehicle operating space, right-of-way, following distance, vehicle speed, communication, and compensation for limitations

BTW 6.4

To appropriately use **situational awareness and hazard management** with a safe, systematic approach, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate use of situational awareness and hazard management with a safe, systematic approach when
    1. Passing, merging, or making a lane change
    2. Navigating curves and hills in different environmental conditions
    3. Navigating complex intersections, including roundabouts and railroad crossings

BTW 6.5

To manage **adverse weather** and reduced visibility conditions, you must be able to:

A. Demonstrate awareness of characteristics, distractions, and the driving practices necessary to compensate for adverse weather and reduced visibility conditions

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY

Driver and Vehicle Related Terms

Accelerator Pedal: The pedal in a car that makes it go faster when pressed.
Active Driving Assistance: Various systems that help the driver control the vehicle, including adaptive cruise control, lane keeping assistance, and automatic emergency braking.
Active Occupant Restraint: Safety systems in a car that automatically protect people inside during a crash, like a seat belt.
Active Parking Assistance: Helps the driver park the vehicle by automatically steering the car into a parking space.
Active Passive Integrated Approach System: A safety system in a car that combines active and passive features to protect occupants during a crash.
Adaptive Cruise Control: Maintains a set speed like traditional cruise control but can also adjust the speed based on the traffic conditions ahead.
Adverse Conditions: Tough or difficult weather or road situations that make driving more challenging, like rain or snow.
Aggressive Driving: Driving behavior that is angry, risky, or impatient, like speeding or tailgating.
Angle Parking: Parking a car diagonally to the curb instead of parallel.
Anti-Theft Devices: Devices in a car that help prevent it from being stolen, like alarms or immobilizers.
Automatic Emergency Braking: Automatically applies the brakes if it detects an impending collision and the driver has not taken sufficient action to avoid it.
Automatic High Beams: Automatically switches the vehicle's high beams on and off based on the presence of other vehicles or lighting conditions.
Backing: Driving a vehicle in reverse
Backup camera: A camera mounted at the rear of the vehicle provides a view of the area behind the vehicle on a screen inside the car.
Being Passed: When another vehicle overtakes and goes ahead of yours
Blind Spot (Blind Zone): Areas around a vehicle where the driver's view is obstructed, and they cannot see other vehicles.
Blind Spot Warning: warns a driver of another vehicle being sensed in the driver's blind spot.
Blowout: When a tire suddenly bursts while driving
Brake lights: The red lights on the back of a vehicle that turn on when the driver presses the brake pedal, signaling to other drivers that the vehicle is slowing down or stopping.
Braking Distance: The distance a vehicle travels while coming to a stop after the brakes are applied.
Central Vision: The part of vision focused straight ahead.
Child Restraint: A special seat for children in a vehicle to keep them safe in case of a crash.
Collision/Crash: When two or more vehicles or objects collide with each other.
Comfort Devices: Features in a car that make driving more convenient or comfortable, like air conditioning or heated seats.
Communication Devices: Tools used to communicate while driving, like cell phones or radios.
Communication Techniques: Methods for communicating effectively while driving, like using turn signals or hand gestures.
Complex Intersections: Intersections with multiple lanes or unusual traffic patterns
Cruise Control: A system in a car that maintains a set speed without the driver needing to press the accelerator pedal.
Curb: The raised edge of the road, usually made of concrete, that separates the road from the sidewalk.
Direct Driver Monitoring System: Observe the driver's face to detect signs of drowsiness or distraction.
Distracted Driver: Someone who is not paying full attention to driving because they are doing something else, like texting or eating.
Divided Attention: Trying to focus on multiple things at once while driving, which can be dangerous.

Driver Education: Learning how to drive safely and responsibly.
Driver Education and Training: Programs and courses that teach people how to drive.
Driver Inattention: Not paying full attention to driving.
Driver Re-Engagement System: Prompts the driver to stay attentive and engaged with the driving task, typically by providing alerts or requiring interaction to ensure the driver remains focused.
Driver Responsibility: The duty of a driver to operate a vehicle safely and follow traffic laws.
Driving Abilities: the tasks and maneuvers a driver can perform.
Driving Conditions: The environment in which a person is driving, including weather, road conditions, and traffic.
Driving Skills: the tasks and maneuvers a driver can perform.
Driving Task: Operating a vehicle
Driving Under the Influence (DUI): Operating a vehicle while impaired by alcohol or drugs.
Emergency: A sudden and unexpected situation that requires immediate action
Emergency Vehicle: A vehicle used by police, firefighters, or medical personnel to respond to emergencies.
Eye-Lead Time: The distance ahead that a driver should focus their eyes while driving.
Focused attention: when your attention is focused on the task you are performing, like driving.
Following Distance: The space between your vehicle and the vehicle in front of you while driving
Forward Collision Warning: Warns the driver of a collision with a vehicle or obstacle in the path.
Friction: The force that resists the motion of one surface sliding against another
Gap: Space between vehicles or objects
Gear Selector: The mechanism used to choose gears in a vehicle with a manual transmission.
Hand Position: How hands should be placed on the steering wheel while driving
Hazard: Something that presents a danger or risk while driving, like a pothole or a pedestrian
Hazard Lights: indicator lights on the front and back sides of a car that show other drivers and pedestrians to use caution when near the vehicle.
Hazard Perception: The ability to recognize and respond to potential dangers while driving.
Headlights: The lights on the front of a vehicle that illuminate the road ahead, allowing the driver to see and be seen in low-light conditions or at night.
Head-Up Display: Projects important information onto the windshield, in the driver's line of sight. It allows the driver to see data like speed, navigation directions, and alerts without taking their eyes off the road.
Highway: A major road for travel between cities and towns
Highway Hypnosis: A trance-like state that can occur when driving on a monotonous road.
Impaired Driving: Operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol, drugs, or other substances that affect judgment and coordination.
Indirect Driver Monitoring System: Uses data from various vehicle sensors and systems to infer the driver's behavior and alertness, such as monitoring steering patterns or lane-keeping performance.
Insurance: Protection that helps pay for damage to vehicles or injuries in accidents
Intermediate Driver License: A license for new drivers with restrictions, usually before getting a full license.
In-Vehicle: refers to a lesson, observation, or skills taking place inside the vehicle.
Lane Change: Moving from one lane to another.
Lane Departure Warning: alerts the driver if the vehicle begins to drift out of its lane without signaling.
Lane Keeping Assistance: Helps keep the vehicle within its lane on the road. It can guide the car back into its lane if it starts to drift unintentionally.
License: Legal permission to drive a vehicle
Line Of Sight: the physical space that you can see around or in front of you.
Mirrors: Devices used to see behind and to the sides of a vehicle
Motor Vehicle: A vehicle powered by a motor, like cars and trucks.
Motorcycle: A two-wheeled vehicle with a motor; does not include electric-assisted bicycle
Motorcycle Endorsement: Permission granted on a driver's license allowing the holder to legally operate a motorcycle.
Night Driving: Driving after dark.

Night Vision: Uses infrared cameras to detect and display objects and hazards in low-light conditions.
Novice Driver: A new or inexperienced driver
Novice Teen Driver: A young and new driver
Occupant Protection Systems: Safety features in vehicles, like airbags and seat belts
Other Road Users: People or vehicles on the road besides you
Oversteer: Turning the steering wheel too much, causing loss of control
Overtake: Passing another vehicle
Owner: Person who legally owns a vehicle
Parallel Parking: Parking between two vehicles along the curb
Parking Brake: A brake used to keep a parked vehicle from moving.
Parking collision warning: Alerts the driver to potential obstacles while parking
Passenger Vehicle: A vehicle designed to carry passengers.
Path of travel: the position your vehicle is in as you drive toward your destination or target.
Pavement Marking: Lines or symbols on the road that provide guidance for drivers.
Pedestrian: A person walking on or near the road
Peripheral Vision: Seeing objects to the side while looking straight ahead.
Perpendicular Parking: Parking at a right angle to the curb
Pitch of Vehicle: The angle of a vehicle's front or back
Privilege To Drive: Permission granted by law to operate a vehicle.
Reaction Time: The time it takes to react to a hazard.
Rear cross traffic warning: alerts the driver to approaching vehicles from the side when reversing out of a parking space.
Reckless Driving: Dangerous driving behavior that puts others at risk.
Reduced Visibility: Limited ability to see while driving, often due to weather conditions.
Reference Point: A visual marker used for positioning a vehicle.
Remote Parking Assistance: Allows the driver to park the vehicle remotely, often using a key fob or a smartphone app.
Reverse Automatic Emergency Braking: Similar to automatic emergency braking but for reverse maneuvers. It applies the brakes automatically if it detects a collision while the vehicle is moving backward.
Right of Way: The legal right to proceed first in traffic; for example, the first vehicle to stop at an intersection has the right of way.
Road Rage: Extreme anger or aggression while driving.
Road Users: People or vehicles traveling on roads.
Roadway: The surface where vehicles travel
Roundabout: A circular barrier that controls traffic at an intersection, also known as a traffic circle
Route Planning: Planning the best way to travel from one place to another.
Safety Belts: Straps used to secure occupants in a vehicle.
School Bus: A vehicle used to transport students to and from school.
Shoulder: The side of the road, often used for emergencies or parking
Shoulder Belt: The part of a seat belt that goes over a person’s shoulder.
Signaling: Using turn signals to indicate intentions to other drivers
Skid: Loss of traction causing a vehicle to slide out of control
Speed: How fast a vehicle is traveling
Speed Limits: Maximum legal speeds allowed on roads.
Standard Sign Colors: Colors used for traffic signs to convey specific meanings.
Steering: The action of turning the steering wheel to control the direction of a vehicle.
Steering Wheel: The wheel used to control the direction of a vehicle.
Stop Sign: A sign indicating drivers must come to a complete stop.
Stopping Distance: The distance traveled from the moment a driver applies the brakes until the vehicle comes to a stop.
Street: A road in a city or town

Surround View Camera: a camera that provides the driver with a view of their vehicle from multiple angles
Sustained Attention: being able to keep your attention on something for a period of time.
Tailgating: Following another vehicle too closely
Tire Service: Maintenance or repair work done on tires.
Traction: The grip between tires and the road surface
Traction Control System: A system that helps prevent wheels from spinning during acceleration.
Traction Loss: Reduced grip between tires and the road
Traffic: Vehicles moving on roads
Traffic Control Devices: Signs, signals, and markings used to regulate traffic.
Traffic Flow: How vehicles move on roads
Traffic Laws: Rules that govern how vehicles must operate on roads.
Traffic Sign Shapes: Different shapes of signs that have specific meanings.
Traffic Signal: A light that controls traffic flow at intersections.
Traffic Volume: The amount of traffic on a road
Trailer Assistance: Helps with maneuvering and parking a trailer. It may provide features like trailer sway control, guidance for backing up, and monitoring trailer status.
Truck: A large vehicle used for transporting goods
Turn: Changing direction while driving
Turn Signals: The blinking lights on the front and back of a vehicle that indicate the driver's intention to turn left or right, or to change lanes.
Understeer: When a vehicle doesn't turn as much as the driver intends
Vehicle Components: Parts that make up a vehicle.
Vehicle Control Devices: Devices in a vehicle used to operate it, like steering wheels and pedals.
Vehicle Insurance: Coverage that helps pay for damage or injuries from accidents.
Vehicle Malfunctions: Problems with how a vehicle works.
Vehicle Performance: How well a vehicle operates.
Vehicle Registration: Official documentation proving ownership of a vehicle.
Vehicle Safety Technology: Features designed to enhance safety in vehicles.
Vehicle Space: The area occupied by a vehicle.
Vehicle Technology Systems: Advanced features in vehicles, e.g. navigation systems; automatic braking
Warning Or Alert Indicators: Signs that something is wrong with a vehicle.
Yaw: The side-to-side movement of a vehicle
Yield: Allowing other vehicles to go first
Yielding Protocol: Rules for giving the right of way to other vehicles.

Educational Terms

Appropriate Communication: Using the right way to talk or share information.
Appropriate Decisions: Making choices that are suitable or correct for a situation.
Assess/Assessment: Testing how well someone understands or can do something.
Attention: Focusing on something
Behind-The-Wheel (BTW): practical driving skills learned by driving.
Behind-The-Wheel Instruction: teaching someone driving skills by having them drive.
Certification: Getting official recognition for meeting certain standards or skills
Course: A series of lessons on a topic
Curriculum: The plan for what gets taught
Decision Making Skills: Knowing how to make good choices.
Demonstrate: Show how something is done
Describe: Explain something
Develop: Make something better
Distributive Learning: Learning from different sources.

Evaluate: Judge how good or accurate something is
Evaluation: Formally judging how good or accurate something is
Exam: A test or assessment used to evaluate a person's knowledge or skills, often required for obtaining a driver's license.
Facilitate: to lead in and/or simplify a process
Higher Order/Critical Thinking Opportunities: Chances to think deeply about things.
Information Processing: How your brain handles information
Informative Standards: Guidelines for what students should know.
Instructional Hours: Time spent learning in class.
Instructor (Teacher) Preparation Program: Training to become a teacher.
Instructor Candidate: Someone training to be a teacher.
Instructor/Teacher (Driver Educator): A teacher who helps people learn to drive.
Instructor Trainer: a teacher who teaches other teachers.
Instructor-Led: Learning with a teacher's help
Instructor-Monitored/Supported: Learning watched over by a teacher.
Integrated: Mixing different learning and teaching methods together
Judge: To form an opinion or decide based on information or observations
Knowledge: Information and understanding gained through learning or experience
Knowledge exam: assessment of understanding of driving rules, signs, and other important information needed to drive safely.
Lifelong Learning: Continuously learning throughout one's life, beyond formal education.
Multicultural Education Practices: Teaching methods that respect and incorporate diverse cultural backgrounds and perspectives.
Multiple Learning Segments: Different parts or sections of a learning experience, each focusing on specific topics or skills.
Multistage Driver Education: Driver education that is divided into several stages or levels, typically with increasing complexity.
Normative Standards: Guidelines or benchmarks used to evaluate performance or behavior against a standard.
Observation: Act of watching and paying attention to something, often to gather information or learn
Program: A planned series of activities or courses designed to achieve specific goals or outcomes
Provider: The entity or organization that delivers a program or service
Recertification: Process of renewing or updating a certification or qualification
Skills exam: assessment of ability to perform practical driving tasks, such as parking and maneuvering.
Standard: A level of quality or achievement considered acceptable or desirable
Summarize: To briefly describe or explain the main points or essence of something
Suspension: 1. Temporary removal or restriction of privileges, often as a disciplinary measure; 2. the system of tires, tire air, springs, shock absorbers that connects a vehicle to its wheels and allows relative motion between the two

Legal & Miscellaneous

Anticipate: Expect something to happen
Consistent: Always the same
Explain: Make something clear
Eye Contact: Looking directly into someone's eyes.
Fatigue: Feeling very tired
Financial Responsibility: being held responsible for paying for something if damage occurs.
Follow: Go or come after; in order
Identify: Recognize something
Informed decision: a decision made based on facts and evidence.
Maintain: Keep something the same
Measure/Measurement: how big or small something is, or to what extent something is a certain way.

Mentor: Someone who helps and guides others
Monitoring: Watching and checking as a process occurs or to maintain systems
Other Drugs: Substances besides alcohol
Parent/Guardian: a legal adult in charge of caring for a minor.
Peer Pressure: Being pressured by friends, peers, to do something you may not want to
Perform: to complete a task or action
Recognize: Know something when you see it
Relate: Connect with something
Report: Tell what happened
Restriction: Having limits on your license
Revocation: Having your license taken away for reasons like breaking the law
Risk: Chance of something bad happening
Risk Management: Ways to reduce risks.
Safely And Responsibly: Doing things in a safe way.
Searching: Looking for something
Self-evaluation: Checking how good you are at something on your own
Skill: Something you're good at
Stakeholder: Someone involved in something
Visibility: How well you can see
Visual Attention: Paying attention to what you see.
Visual Search: Looking for something visually.
Weather Conditions: What the weather is like
Zero-Tolerance Law: Minors in Washington state caught driving under the influence can have their license suspended for 90 days on their first offense and until they reach age 21 on their second.

Acronyms

ABS: Anti-lock Braking System
ADAS: Advanced Driver Assistance System
DOL: Department of Licensing
DUI: Driving Under the Influence
DTS: Driver Training School

STATUTES

The table below highlights current licensing and motor-vehicle-related Revised Codes of Washington (RCW) and Washington Administrative Codes (WAC) reflected in the standards. Several statutes are relevant to multiple standards yet may only be listed once.

C1 Traffic Safety Education Introduction

- RCW 46.20.001
- RCW 46.20.055
- RCW 46.20.075
- RCW 46.20.100
- RCW 46.29.020- RCW 46.29.920
- RCW 46.82.420
- WAC 308-104-006
- WAC 308-104-014
- WAC 308-104-046
- WAC 308-108-150- WAC 308-108-160

C2 Vehicle Components

- RCW 16.52.340
- RCW 46.61.300
- RCW 46.61.600
- RCW 46.61.620
- RCW 46.61.685
- RCW 46.61.687-RCW 46.61.688
- WAC 308-108-155

C3 Vehicle Maintenance and Malfunctions

- RCW 46.32.060
- RCW 46.37.050
- RCW 46.37.425
- WAC 308-108-155

C4 Vehicle Handling

- RCW 46.61.245
- RCW 46.61.250
- RCW 46.61.260
- RCW 46.61.400

C5 Vehicle Safety Technology Systems

- RCW 46.37.400
- RCW 46.37.430
- RCW 46.37.505
- RCW 46.37.640-46.37.660
- WAC 308-108-155
- WAC 308-108-165

C6 Driver Behavior

- RCW 46.61.245
- RCW 46.61.500- RCW 46.61.540
- RCW 46.82.420
- WAC 308-108-155

C7 Driver Attention and Perception

- WAC 308-108-155
- WAC 308-108-165

C8 Respect and Responsibility

- WAC 308-108-155
- RCW 46.61.560
- RCW 46.61.245

BTW 1 Vehicle Components and Safety Technology

- RCW 46.37.020-RCW 46.37.060
- RCW 46.37.100-RCW 46.37.517
- RCW 46.37.540- RCW 46.37.590
- RCW 46.37.640- RCW 46.37.660
- WAC 308-108-155
- WAC 308-108-165

BTW 2 Vehicle Handling

- RCW 46.61.290- RCW 46.61.310
- RCW 46.61.560-RCW 46.61.590
- RCW 46.82.420
- WAC 308-108-155

BTW 3 Driver Behavior

- RCW 46.61.445
- RCW 46.61.500- RCW 46.61.540
- WAC 308-108-155
- WAC 308-108-165

BTW 4 Driver Attention

- RCW 46.61.245
- WAC 308-108-155
- WAC 308-108-165

BTW 5 Sharing the Road

- RCW 46.82.420
- WAC 308-108-155

BTW 6 Hazard Awareness and Navigation

- RCW 46.61.400-RCW 46.61.480
- RCW 46.61.615
- WAC 308-108-155
- WAC 308-108-165

C9 Rules of the Road

- RCW 46.08.030
- RCW 46.37.140
- RCW 46.61.005-RCW 46.61.790
- RCW 46.61.050-RCW 46.61.085
- RCW 46.61.100-165
- RCW 46.61.340
- RCW 46.61.370
- RCW 46.61.425
- RCW 46.61.502-503;519-522
- RCW 46.61.527
- RCW 46.61.570
- RCW 46.61.581
- RCW 46.61.655
- RCW 46.61.660
- RCW 46.82.430
- WAC 308-104-135
- WAC 308-108-165

C10 Sharing the Road

- RCW 46.37.215
- RCW 46.37.380
- RCW 46.61.015
- RCW 46.61.021
- RCW 46.61.220
- RCW 46.61.305
- RCW 46.61.530
- RCW 46.83.090
- WAC 308-108-155

C 11 Perception and Risk Management

- RCW 46.61.295
- RCW 46.61.615
- RCW 46.61.673
- WAC 308-108-155

C 12 Managing Emergencies and Adverse Conditions

- RCW 46.52.010
- RCW 46.61.210
- RCW 46.61.212
- WAC 308-108-155