

# **Texas Driver Education Classroom and In-car Instruction Model Curriculum**

## **Module One**

### **Texas Driver Responsibilities:**

#### **Knowing Texas Traffic Laws**

- **YOUR LICENSE TO DRIVE**
- **RIGHT OF WAY CONCEPTS**
- **TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**
- **CONTROLLING TRAFFIC FLOW**
- **ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS**
- **COOPERATING WITH OTHER USERS**

## **FACT SHEETS**

**Instruction Permit:**

This is a permit issued without a photograph for the purpose of permitting a student driver to legally practice when accompanied by a licensed driver, who is at least 18 years of age and has had at least one year driving experience and who is occupying the seat beside the driver.

**SPECIAL NOTES:** A person may not receive a Texas driver's license until he surrenders to the Department all valid driver's licenses in his possession issued to him by this or any other state. If you are under 18 years of age you must prove when you apply for your first Texas driver's license or instruction permit and again each time your license is renewed until your 18th birthday that you:

- 1) Have obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent; or
- 2) Are a student enrolled in a public or private school who attended school for at least 80 days in the fall or spring semester preceding the date of application; or
- 3) Have been enrolled for at least 45 days, and are currently enrolled in a program to prepare persons to pass the high school equivalency exam.

The Texas Education Agency has developed an attendance certification form that you must obtain from your respective school. Have the school officials complete and sign it, and then present it to the Drivers License personnel when you are applying for or renewing your driver's license.

**Provisional License:**

All original licenses, other than an instruction permit, issued to persons under 18 years of age will be marked "provisional." The photograph of the licensee will show a profile and will be dated to expire on the applicant's next birth date occurring after the date of issuance. A minimum fee of \$5.00 is required. The renewal fee is \$5.00 for each one year renewal period. Non-commercial driver's licenses issued to persons age 18 or over will be valid for six years and cost \$24.00.

**SPECIAL NOTES:** Licensees under 21 years old will have "Under 21" printed upon their license.

**Classified Driver's License:**

- Class A driver's license permits a person to drive any vehicle or combination of vehicles with a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more.
- Class B driver's license permits a person to drive the following vehicles, except a motorcycle or moped: a single vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rate of 26,001 pounds or more a bus with a seating capacity of 24 passengers or more, including the driver; and a vehicle included in Class C.
- Class C driver's license permits a person to drive the following vehicles, except a motorcycle or moped: a single vehicle, or combination of vehicles, that is not a Class A or B; and a single vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of less than 26,001 pounds towing a farm trailer with a gross vehicle weight rating that does not exceed 20,000.
- Class M driver's license permits a person to drive a motorcycle or moped.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** All applicants who apply for an original or renewal of their driver's license may voluntarily pay an additional fee of \$1.00. This \$1.00 fee will be dedicated to a fund to establish a Blindness Education, Screening, and Treatment Program. This program will be administered by the Texas Commission for the Blind.

**Commercial Driver License:**

The holder of a valid Commercial Driver's License may drive all vehicles in the class for which that license is issued, and all lesser classes of vehicles except motorcycles and mopeds. Vehicles that require an endorsement may not be driven unless the proper endorsement appears on the license. Authorization to operate motorcycles must be shown on the Commercial Driver's License.

- Class A Commercial Driver's License permits a person to drive any **combination of vehicles** with a gross combination weight rating of 26,001 pounds or more provided the gross vehicle weight rating of the vehicle or vehicles being towed exceeds 10,000 pounds.
- Class B Commercial Driver's License permits a person to drive any **single** vehicle with a gross weight rating of 26,000 pounds or more, any one of those vehicles towing a vehicle that does not exceed 10,000 pounds gross vehicle weight rating, and any vehicle designed to transport 24 passengers or more, including the driver.
- Class C Commercial Driver's License permits a person to drive any single vehicle, or combination of vehicles that is not a Class A or B if either vehicle is:
  - designed to transport 16 to 23 passengers, including the driver; or
  - used in the transportation of hazardous materials that require the vehicle to be placarded under 49 C.F.R., Part 172, Subpart F.

**Essential Need License:**

This is a special license issued by the Department of Public Safety to persons whose licenses have been suspended for causes other than physical or mental disability or impairment and can prove an essential need to drive. Applications for such licenses are made to the district or county court of the county of the licensee's residence or to the court of original jurisdiction, whichever is applicable.

**Identification Card:**

The Department is authorized to issue a personal identification card with a photograph for those individuals who find it desirable. Identification cards bear a distinguishing number similar to a driver's license and are maintained in the driver records file. Applicants must furnish birth certificates or other acceptable proof of date of birth.

**Special Note:** Identification cards issued to anyone under 21 years of age will have "Under 21" printed upon their identification card.

A reasonable restriction or endorsement may be placed on your driver's license to improve the safety of your driving. This restriction or endorsement is not meant to interfere with your driving but to make you a better driver.

In such cases, a code letter is placed on the license which designates the type of restriction or endorsement. The following table explains the different restrictions or endorsements and the code letter assigned.

**Restriction Code**

- A With corrective lenses
- B LOFS age 18 or over
- C Daytime only
- D Not to exceed 45 mph
- E No expressway driving
- I M/C not to exceed 125 cc
- J Licensed M/C Operator age 18 or over in sight
- K Moped
- L Vehicle w/o air brakes - applies to vehicles requiring CDL
- M CDL Intrastate Commerce only
- P Stated on license
- Q LOFS age 18 or over vehicle above Class B
- R LOFS 18 or over vehicle above Class C
- S Outside mirror or hearing aid
- T Automatic transmission
- U Applicable prosthetic devices
- V Applicable vehicle devices
- W Power steering

**Endorsement Code**

- T Double/triple trailer (CDL and nonCDL)
- P Passenger - CDL only
- N Tank vehicle - CDL only
- H Hazardous materials - CDL only
- X Combination N and H - CDL only

**REMOVING RESTRICTIONS OR ADDING ENDORSEMENTS**

Contact your local Drivers License Office or an Drivers License trooper for information concerning the removal or addition of any restrictions or endorsements from our driver's license or instruction permit.

**SPECIAL NOTE:** All applicants for a driver's license or an identification certificate are required by state laws (Section 521.142 and 521.272 of the Transportation Code; Senate Bill 1252 passed by the 74th Texas Legislature) to submit their thumbprints to the Department. The purpose of requiring thumbprints is to assist the Department in determining the proper identity of a person who is applying for a driver's license or identification certificate.

## RENEWING YOUR LICENSE

A renewal notice card will be mailed to you about 30 days before your license expires. The notice will be sent to the last address that you gave the Department of Public Safety. Remember, if you do not receive this notice it is still up to you to renew your license.

As a result of legislation that became effective September 1, 1991, all applicants renewing a driver's license either in person or by mail must furnish evidence of financial responsibility to the Department before the driver's license can be renewed. If you are renewing a license by mail, a copy the evidence of financial responsibility must be submitted with your application. Examples of evidence of financial responsibility are: insurance identification card, insurance policy, self-insurance document, insurance binder, or affidavit or non-ownership.

## SUSPENSIONS AND REVOCATIONS

**Suspension:** The temporary withdrawal of a driver's license or driving privilege for a definite period of time.

**Revocation:** The termination of a driver's license or driving privilege for an indefinite period of time. May be restored when all requirements for the revocation has been satisfied.

**Cancellation:** The withdrawal of a driver's license or driving privilege until the driver is able to requalify. Mandatory suspension and revocations require a \$50.00 reinstatement fee, except Administrative License Revocations (ALR) and convictions for offenses involving fraudulent government records, which require a \$100.00 reinstatement fee. Some mandatory suspensions also require the filing of an SR-22 (proof of financial responsibility).

## MANDATORY SUSPENSIONS

Convictions of the following offenses **will** result in the automatic suspension of a driving privilege. (See the Commercial Driver's License Handbook for additional information concerning disqualifications. Also, see Suspensions/Revocations for Individuals Under 21 for additional suspension information.)

## DISCRETIONARY SUSPENSIONS/REVOCATIONS

The Department of Public Safety has the authority to suspend/revoke the driver's license or driving privilege of any driver, after proper hearing, for the following reasons. (See the Commercial Driver's License Handbook for additional information concerning disqualifications.) A \$50.0 reinstatement fee is required for all discretionary suspensions/revocations.

## SUSPENSIONS/REVOCATIONS FOR INDIVIDUALS UNDER 21

Convictions of failure to comply with the following offenses will result in the automatic suspension of a driving privilege of persons under 21 years of age: (Also see Administrative License Revocation (ALR) for additional suspension information regarding minors.)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LICENSE REVOCATION (ALR):**

The Administrative License Revocation (ALR) Law became effective January 1, 1995. A \$100 reinstatement fee is required for all ALR suspensions.

- Chapter 524 of the Transportation Code provides for suspending the license (over 21) for failing a breath or blood test when the blood alcohol content (BAC) indicates a level of .08 or more.

**CANCELLATIONS:** The Department of Public Safety is authorized to cancel the license of individuals who do not meet certain qualifications. The following types of cases require cancellation of a driver's license:

- suspension/revocation action from another state
- parental authorization withdrawn (for individuals under 18 years of age)
- complete driver education
- voluntary surrender for medical or insurance purposes
- false statement on application

**COURT-ORDERED SUSPENSION/REVOCATION/CANCELLATION:** The Department shall, upon receipt of an order from the court, suspend, revoke or cancel the driver's license or driving privilege for the following:

- delinquent child support
- requirement for a deep lung breath analysis mechanism (interlock device)
- failure to repay any overpayment of food stamps or financial assistance
- mentally incapacitated
- chemically dependent
- chemically dependent
- evading arrest or detention

**DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED:** The penalties for driving a motor vehicle while your driver's license or driving privilege is suspended, canceled, or revoked are: a fine of not less than \$100.00 or more than \$500.00; and confinement in jail for a term of not less than 72 hours or more than 6 months; and suspension of driver's license or driving privilege will be automatically extended upon licensee being convicted of operating a motor vehicle while suspended, canceled, or revoked; such extended period of suspension will be for a like period of time as the original suspension.

**SANCTIONS FOR NONDRIVING ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES BY MINORS:** Texas' **ZERO TOLERANCE LAW** also provides sanctions for minors who commit offenses under the nondriving alcohol-related offenses. Generally speaking, a minor may not purchase, attempt to purchase, falsely state that they are 21 years of age or older or present any document that indicates that they are 21 years of age or older to a person engaged in the selling or serving of alcohol beverages, consume, or possess an alcoholic beverage.

**OTHER SANCTIONS FOR NONDRIVING ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES:** A person who purchases an alcoholic beverage for a minor or who furnishes an alcohol beverage to a minor can be punished by a fine up to \$2,000.00 and/or confinement in jail for up to 180 days. A person who sells a minor an alcoholic beverage can be punished by a fine up to \$4,000.00 and/or confinement in jail for up to one year.

**VEHICLE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION****Vehicle Inspection**

All motor vehicles registered in Texas, including motorcycles, motor scooters, and mopeds must be inspected each year by an official motor vehicle inspection station. Evidence of financial responsibility for the vehicle being inspected must be presented at the time of inspection. If evidence of financial responsibility is not presented, an inspection certificate will not be issued.

**Equipment Which You Must Not Have**

- Certain equipment is considered unsafe and therefore not allowed:
- A red light showing from the front—except on an emergency vehicle.
- A bell, siren, or exhaust whistle—except on an emergency vehicle.
- A muffler cut-out.
- Anything that extends more than three inches beyond the left side or six inches beyond the right side of the body, running board, or fenders of your car.
- Flashing red lights on the front—except on emergency vehicles, school buses, and church buses.

**Vehicle Registration**

When a nonresident owner or operator establishes residency in Texas or enters into gainful employment, his vehicle may be operated for 30 days thereafter, after which time the vehicle must be currently registered in Texas.

A new resident desiring to register his vehicle must obtain a new Texas vehicle inspection certificate and verification of the vehicle identification number by a state-approved vehicle inspection station prior to registration. The vehicle owner will then be provided the necessary form for processing the vehicle registration. Evidence of financial responsibility for the vehicle being registered must be presented at the time of registration. If evidence of financial responsibility is to presented, then the vehicle cannot be registered. A new Texas resident must register every vehicle that he owns before applying for a Texas driver's license. The registration receipt issued by the county tax assessor-collector for each vehicle will be acceptable proof of registration when applying for a Texas driver's license.

Fact Sheet Fact Sheet F-1.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES  
Module 1 DEVICES

The Texas Transportation Institute (TTI) has conducted research studies on the comprehension of traffic control devices. The major finding of the research is that many drivers do not understand the basic fundamentals of traffic control devices. These studies indicated specific traffic control devices which are less than adequately understood and recommend that increased educational efforts are needed, particularly in teenage driver education.





A recent TTI study (1998) surveyed driver education instructors, law enforcement personnel, and teenage drivers to assess teenage driver understanding of traffic control devices. The study focused on drivers between the ages of 15 and 18 years old. Based on the results of the various surveys, the following recommendations are made regarding the need to increase teenage driver understanding of traffic control devices.

**Sign Shapes and Colors**

All eight (nine [1999]) colors and shapes must remain an important part of the driver education curriculum. Texas Transportation Institute study results indicate a need for an emphasis on black and white vertical rectangle signs in addition to blue and brown horizontal rectangle signs. These recommendations are included in Table 1.

**Table 1. Recommendations for Signs Shapes and Colors.**


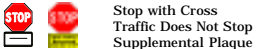






Explain the use of the **eight basic sign colors** (red, black, white, orange, yellow, brown, green, blue, and fluorescent optic yellow [1999]) as discussed in the Texas Drivers Handbook. Explain the use of the **standard sign shapes** (octagon, equilateral triangle, round, pennant, diamond, rectangle with longer dimension vertical, rectangle with longer dimension horizontal, trapezoid, pentagon, and other shapes reserved for special purposes) as discussed in the Texas Drivers Handbook.

Device	Shape	Color	Recommendation
	Horizontal Rectangle	Blue	Emphasize that blue rectangles are used for motorist service information signs (including police services and rest areas).
	Vertical Rectangle	Black	Emphasize that black vertical rectangles are used as a <i>background</i> for <b>Night Speed</b> signs.  (Black is used as a <i>message</i> on white, yellow, and orange signs.)
	Vertical Rectangle	White	Emphasize that white vertical rectangles are used as a <i>background</i> for regulatory signs (except <b>Stop</b> signs).
	Horizontal Rectangle	Brown	Explain that brown rectangles are used for guide and information signs to points of recreational or cultural interests.

**Regulatory Signs**

The driver education instructor, law enforcement, and teenage driver survey results identified several regulatory devices that need an increased emphasis during driver training. Table 2 lists these signs and the recommendations for each sign.

**Table 2. Recommendations for Regulatory Signs.**












Device	Device Name	Recommendation
	Stop	Explain that vehicles are to stop at the stop bar or crosswalk, if one is present. Use the edge of the intersection if they are not present
	Stop with Cross Traffic Does Not Stop Supplemental Plaque	Emphasize that this direction of traffic always stops but that the intersecting street does not.
	Yield	Explain that the intersecting traffic has the right-of-way. Emphasize that it is necessary to slow down to look for a conflict with oncoming traffic, necessary to stop if there is a conflict on the intersecting roadway.
	Speed Limit	Explain that this is the legal speed limit and that exceeding the limit may result in citations or accidents due to exceeding the safe speed of the roadway.
	Center Lane Two-Way Left-Turn Only	Emphasize the awareness of possible head-on collisions. Also explain that the center lane should be used for left turns only and not as a waiting area to turn onto the roadway.
	Do Not Cross Double White Line	Emphasize the prohibitory nature of the sign.
	Keep Right	Explain the necessity of staying to the right.
	No Passing	Explain the necessity of looking to the left to view sign placement.



**Warning Signs**

The majority of warning signs are symbol signs, and the meaning of these symbols needs to be emphasized. Several warning signs were also identified as being misunderstood by both the driver education instructor survey and the law enforcement survey. Table 3 lists the devices noted as misunderstood and suggested recommendations.







**Table 3. Recommendations for Warning Signs.**

Device	Name	Recommendation
	Turn	Explain that the turn sign is used where the recommended speed on a curve is 30 MPH or less.
	Lane Reduction Transition	Explain that this sign indicates that there will be a reduction in the number of traffic lanes in the direction of travel on a multilane highway.
	Added Lane	Explain that this sign is used where two roadways converge and merging movements are <i>not</i> required.
	Narrow Bridge	Explain that this sign applies to very narrow bridges and that the bridges may be narrower than the pavement approaching the bridges.
	Divided Highway Begins	Explain that this sign indicates that opposing lanes of traffic will be separated by a physical barrier on a section of highway
	Divided Highway Ends	Explain that this sign indicates that the opposing lanes of traffic will no longer be separated by a physical barrier—this section of highway is ending. It warns of the two-way traffic ahead.
	Slow Down on Wet Road	Emphasize that this sign is used only where the pavement surface is extraordinarily slippery when it is wet.
	Low Shoulder	Explain that the sign applies to a sharp drop from the pavement edge to the shoulder and not to an uneven road surface.
	Pedestrian Crossing	Emphasize that this sign is to be used in areas where pedestrians are unexpected. Explain the difference between this sign and the <b>School Crossing</b> sign. This sign may have a new sign color (fluorescent optic yellow)
	Truck Crossing	Explain that trucks may be entering or crossing the road at one or several locations.
	Ramp Metered When Flashing	Describe the ramp metering operation, the traffic controls which are used with the sign, and the possible locations of the sign.

**School, Railroad, and Construction Signs**

Highway-rail grade crossing, school zone, and construction signs were evaluated due to the potential hazards if these signs are misunderstood. Most of these devices were not fully understood by teenagers. The devices most misunderstood by teenage drivers and as noted in the surveys of driver education instructors and law enforcement personnel and the recommendations for each device are listed in Table 4.




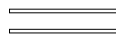
**Table 4. Recommendations for School, Railroad and Construction Signs.**

Device	Device Name	Recommendation
	School Crossing	Confusion exists between the "advance" and "crossing" meaning of the sign; emphasize the difference between the signs. The <b>School Advance</b> sign is used <i>in advance</i> of locations where school buildings or grounds are adjacent to the highway and may also be used where established school crossings are not adjacent to a school ground. The <b>School Crossing</b> sign is used <i>at established crossings</i> . These signs may have a new color (fluorescent optic yellow).
	School Advance	
	School Speed Limit	Explain that school speed limit signs are used for school zones where the speed limit is lower than on the rest of the roadway. The times the reduced speed limit is in effect are posted on the <b>School Speed Limit</b> sign, or they may be in effect only when a flashing beacon is flashing. The end of the reduced speed is marked by a regular <b>Speed Limit</b> Sign or by an <b>End of School Zone</b> sign.
	Railroad Advance	Explain that a Railroad Advance Warning sign is used <i>in advance</i> of railroad-highway grade crossing to warn of an upcoming railroad crossing.
	Railroad Crossing	Explain that the Railroad Crossing sign is used <i>on each roadway approach</i> to the crossing.
	Flag Man Ahead Symbol	Explain that the Flag Man Ahead sign is used to warn that there is a flag man ahead and that drivers should slow down for the work area and prepare to stop.

**Pavement Markings**

The results of the teenage driver survey, the driver education instructor survey, and law enforcement survey indicate that greater emphasis on pavement markings is needed, including the direction of travel associated with yellow and white markings. Table 5 lists recommendations for the most problematic pavement markings identified by the surveys.




**Table 5. Recommendations for Pavement Markings.**

Device	Device Name	Recommendation
	Two-Way Left-Turn Channelization Striping and Combinations of Striping and Symbols Markings	Explain that the center lane is to be used only to make left turns; emphasize that danger of head-on collisions because left turns can be made from both directions.
	Double Solid White Lane Marking	Emphasize that this marking prohibits crossing the white line even though traffic is only one direction in these lanes. The double solid white lane marking is commonly seen on exit ramps.
	Solid Yellow Line	Explain that the solid yellow line prohibits passing from the lane closest to the pavement marking. Explain that there is no passing in that area due to sight distance restrictions or other special conditions.
	Crosswalks	Explain that presence of a crosswalk indicates the presence of pedestrians in the area. Crosswalks are used at intersections and across approaches to intersections on which traffic stops, and they are used to guide pedestrians in the proper paths.

**Traffic Signals**

The signal indications evaluated in the teenage driver survey were not well understood by teenagers. Signal indications represent a major problem for many teenagers, especially flashing intersection beacons and the left-turn signal displays. The instructor and law enforcement surveys also indicated that various traffic signals are often misunderstood. Based on these results, Table 6 lists recommendations to improve driver understanding of the signals evaluated.

**Table 6. Recommendations for Traffic Signals.**

Type of Traffic Signal	Recommendation
 <b>Traffic Control Signals</b>	Explain the correct driver actions for basic signal indications, including the protected and permitted turn phases, turn arrows, and supplemental signs. Emphasize the correct driver actions for different combinations of indications and supplemental signs for left-turn signal displays. Illustrate the various combinations of indications and supplemental signing, and emphasize that use varies from one location to another.
 <b>Flashing Beacons</b>	Explain that flashing intersection beacons are used where traffic signals aren't justified but where high accident rates indicate a special hazard. The beacons may be 1) Yellow on one route (normally the major roadway) and red for the other approaches or 2) Red for all approaches. A stop sign is used with a red beacon. Emphasize that these intersections should be approached with caution and to consider the beacons seen by drivers on other approaches. (Flashing intersection beacons appeared to be the most misunderstood traffic control devices in the teenage driver survey.)
 <b>Lane Use Control Signals</b>	Explain that a lane control signal is used to permit or prohibit the use of a specific lane and that the signal is placed over the lane of traffic. A DOWNWARD GREEN ARROW means that a driver is permitted to drive in the lane. A steady YELLOW X means that a driver should prepare to vacate that lane of traffic because a lane control change is being made. A steady RED X means that a driver shall not drive in the lane.

**TRC §542.501. OBEDIENCE REQUIRED TO POLICE OFFICERS AND TO SCHOOL CROSSING GUARDS.** A person may not wilfully fail or refuse to comply with a lawful order or direction of:

- (1) a police officer; or
- (2) a school crossing guard who is performing crossing guard duties in a school crosswalk to stop and yield to a pedestrian.

**TRC §544.004. COMPLIANCE WITH TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE.** (a) The operator of a vehicle or streetcar shall comply with an applicable official traffic-control device placed as provided by this subtitle unless the person is:

- (1) otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer; or
  - (2) operating an authorized emergency vehicle and is subject to exceptions under this subtitle.
- (b) A provision of this subtitle requiring an official traffic-control device may not be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation the device is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to an ordinarily observant person. A provision of this subtitle that does not require an official traffic-control device is effective regardless of whether a device is in place.

**TRC §544.007. TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS IN GENERAL.** (a) A traffic-control signal displaying different colored lights or colored lighted arrows successively or in combination may display only green, yellow, or red and applies to operators of vehicles as provided by this section.

(b) An operator of a vehicle facing a circular green signal may proceed straight or turn right or left unless a sign prohibits the turn. The operator shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully in the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk when the signal is exhibited.

(c) An operator of a vehicle facing a green arrow signal, displayed alone or with another signal, may cautiously enter the intersection to move in the direction permitted by the arrow or other indication shown simultaneously. The operator shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian lawfully in an adjacent crosswalk and other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

(d) An operator of a vehicle facing only a steady red signal *shall stop at a clearly marked stop line. In the absence of a stop line, the operator shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection.* A vehicle that is not turning shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown. After stopping, standing until the intersection may be entered safely, and yielding right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully in an adjacent crosswalk and other traffic lawfully using the intersection, the operator may:

- (1) turn right; or
- (2) turn left, if the intersection streets are both one-way streets and a left turn is permissible.

(e) An operator of a vehicle facing a steady yellow signal is warned by that signal that:

- (1) movement authorized by a green signal is being terminated; or
- (2) a red signal is to be given.

(f) The Texas Transportation Commission, a municipal authority, or the commissioners court of a county may prohibit within the entity's jurisdiction a turn by an operator of a vehicle facing a steady red signal by posting notice at the intersection that the turn is prohibited.

(g) This section applies to an official traffic-control signal placed and maintained at a place other than an intersection, except for a provision that by its nature cannot apply. A required stop shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made. In the absence of such a sign or marking, the stop shall be made at the signal.

(h) The obligations imposed by this section apply to an operator of a streetcar in the same manner they apply to the operator of a vehicle.

**TRC §544.008. FLASHING SIGNALS.** (a) The operator of a vehicle facing a flashing red signal shall stop at a clearly marked stop line. In the absence of a stop line, the operator shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection. In the absence of a crosswalk, the operator shall stop at the place nearest the intersecting roadway where the operator has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway. The right to proceed is subject to the rules applicable after stopping at a stop sign.

(b) The operator of a vehicle facing a flashing yellow signal may proceed through an intersection or past the signal only with caution.

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(c) This section does not apply at a railroad crossing.

**TRC §544.010. STOP SIGNS AND YIELD SIGNS.** (a) Unless directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal, the operator of a vehicle or streetcar approaching an intersection with a stop sign shall stop as provided by Subsection (c).

(b) If safety requires, the operator of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall stop as provided by Subsection (c).

(c) ***An operator required to stop by this section shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection. In the absence of a crosswalk, the operator shall stop at a clearly marked stop line. In the absence of a stop line, the operator shall stop at the place nearest the intersecting roadway where the operator has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway.***

**TRC §544.011. LANE USE SIGNS.** If, on a highway having more than one lane with vehicles traveling in the same direction, the department or a local authority places a sign that directs slower traffic to travel in a lane other than the farthest left lane, the sign must read "left lane for passing only."

**TRC §545.415. BACKING A VEHICLE.** (a) An operator may not back the vehicle unless the movement can be made safely and without interference with other traffic.

(b) An operator may not back the vehicle on a shoulder or roadway of a limited-access or controlled-access highway.

**TRC §545.051. DRIVING ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF ROADWAY.** (a) An operator on a roadway of sufficient width shall drive on the right half of the roadway, unless:

(1) the operator is passing another vehicle;

(2) an obstruction necessitates moving the vehicle left of the center of the roadway and the operator yields the right-of-way to a vehicle that:

(A) is moving in the proper direction on the unobstructed portion of the roadway; and

(B) is an immediate hazard;

(3) the operator is on a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic; or

(4) the operator is on a roadway restricted to one-way traffic.

(b) An operator of a vehicle on a roadway moving more slowly than the normal speed of other vehicles at the time and place under the existing conditions shall drive in the right-hand lane available for vehicles, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, unless the operator is:

(1) passing another vehicle; or

(2) preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

(c) An operator on a roadway having four or more lanes for moving vehicles and providing for two-way movement of vehicles may not drive left of the center line of the roadway except:

(1) as authorized by an official traffic-control device designating a specified lane to the left side of the center of the roadway for use by a vehicle not otherwise permitted to use the lane;

(2) under the conditions described by Subsection (a)(2); or

(3) in crossing the center line to make a left turn into or out of an alley, private road, or driveway.

**TRC §545.058. DRIVING ON IMPROVED SHOULDER.** (a) An operator may drive on an improved shoulder to the right of the main traveled portion of a roadway if that operation is necessary and may be done safely, but only:

(1) to stop, stand, or park;

(2) to accelerate before entering the main traveled lane of traffic.

(3) to decelerate before making a right turn;

(4) to pass another vehicle that is slowing or stopped on the main traveled portion of the highway, disabled, or preparing to make a left turn;

(5) to allow another vehicle traveling faster to pass;

(6) as permitted or required by an official traffic-control device; or

(7) to avoid a collision.

(b) An operator may drive on an improved shoulder to the left of the main traveled portion of a divided or limited-access or controlled-access highway if that operation may be done safely, but only:

(1) to slow or stop when the vehicle is disabled and traffic or other circumstances prohibit the safe

movement of the vehicle to the shoulder to the right of the main traveled portion of the roadway;

- (2) as permitted or required by an official traffic-control device; or
- (3) to avoid a collision.

(c) A limitation in this section on driving on an improved shoulder does not apply to:

- (1) an authorized emergency vehicle responding to a call;
- (2) a police patrol; or
- (3) a bicycle.

TRC §545.062. FOLLOWING DISTANCE. (a) An operator shall, if following another vehicle, maintain an assured clear distance between the two vehicles so that, considering the speed of the vehicles, traffic, and the conditions of the highway, the operator can safely stop without colliding with the preceding vehicle or veering into another vehicle, object, or person on or near the highway.

(b) An operator of a truck or of a motor vehicle drawing another vehicle who is on a roadway outside a business or residential district and who is following another truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle shall, if conditions permit, leave sufficient space between the vehicles so that a vehicle passing the operator can safely enter and occupy the space. This subsection does not prohibit a truck or a motor vehicle drawing another vehicle from passing another vehicle.

(c) An operator on a roadway outside a business or residential district driving in a caravan of other vehicles or a motorcade shall allow sufficient space between the operator and the vehicle proceeding the operator so that another vehicle can safely enter and occupy the space. This subsection does not apply to a funeral procession.

TRC §545.101. TURNING AT INTERSECTION. (a) To make a right turn at an intersection, an operator shall make both the approach and the turn as closely as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(b) To make a left turn at an intersection, an operator shall:

(1) approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to a vehicle moving in the direction of the vehicle; and

(2) after entering the intersection, turn left, leaving the intersection so as to arrive in a lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of the vehicle on the roadway being entered.

(c) On a street or roadway designated for two-way traffic, the operator turning left shall, to the extent practicable, turn in the portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection.

(d) To turn left, an operator who is approaching an intersection having a roadway designated for one-way traffic and for which signs are posted from a roadway designated for one-way traffic and for which signs are posted shall make the turn as closely as practicable to the left-hand curb or edge of the roadway.

(e) The Texas Transportation Commission or a local authority, with respect to a highway in its jurisdiction, may:

- (1) authorize the placement of an official traffic-control device in or adjacent to an intersection; and
- (2) require a course different from that specified in this section for movement by vehicles turning at an intersection.

TRC §545.104. SIGNALING TURNS; USE OF TURN SIGNALS. (a) An operator shall use the signal authorized by Section 545.106 to indicate an intention to turn, change lanes, or start from a parked position.

(b) An operator intending to turn a vehicle right or left shall signal continuously for not less than the last 100 feet or movement of the vehicle before the turn.

(c) An operator may not light the signals on only one side of the vehicle on a parked or disabled vehicle or use the signals as a courtesy or "do pass" signal to the operator of another vehicle approaching from the rear.

TRC §545.105. SIGNALING STOPS. An operator may not stop or suddenly decrease the speed of the vehicle without first giving a stop signal as provided by this subchapter to the operator of a vehicle immediately to the rear when there is an opportunity to give the signal.

TRC §545.402. MOVING A PARKED VEHICLE. An operator may not begin movement of a stopped, standing, or parked vehicle unless the movement can be made safely.

**TRC §545.404. UNATTENDED MOTOR VEHICLE.** An operator may not leave the vehicle unattended without:

- (1) stopping the engine;**
- (2) locking the ignition;**
- (3) removing the key from the ignition;**
- (4) setting the parking brake effectively; and**
- (5) if standing on a grade, turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the highway.**

**TRC §545.401(8). “Right-of-way”** means the right of one vehicle or pedestrian to proceed in a lawful manner in preference to another vehicle or pedestrian that is approaching from a direction, at a speed, and within a proximity that could cause a collision unless one grants precedence to the other.

**TRC §545.151. VEHICLE APPROACHING OR ENTERING INTERSECTION.** (a) An operator approaching an intersection:

(1) shall stop, yield, and grant immediate use of the intersection in obedience to an official traffic-control device, including a stop sign or yield right-of-way sign; and

(2) after stopping, may proceed when the intersection can be safely entered without interference or collision with traffic using a different street or roadway.

(b) An operator on a single-lane or two-lane street or roadway who approaches an intersection that is not controlled by an official traffic-control device and that is located on a divided highway or on a street or roadway divided into three or more marked traffic lanes:

(1) shall stop, yield, and grant immediate use of the intersection to a vehicle on the other street or roadway that is within the intersection or approaching the intersection in such proximity as to be a hazard; and

(2) after stopping, may proceed when the intersection can be safely entered without interference or collision with traffic using the paved street or roadway.

(c) An operator on an unpaved street or roadway approaching an intersection of a paved street or roadway:

(1) shall stop, yield, and grant immediate use of the intersection to a vehicle on the paved street or roadway that is within the intersection or approaching the intersection in such proximity as to be a hazard; and

(2) after stopping, may proceed when the intersection can be safely entered without interference or collision with traffic using the paved street or roadway.

(d) Except as provided in Subsection (e), an operator approaching an intersection of a street or roadway that is not controlled by an official traffic-control device:

(1) shall stop, yield, and grant immediate use of the intersection to a vehicle that has entered the intersection from the operator’s right or is approaching the intersection from the operator’s right in a proximity that is a hazard; and

(2) after stopping, may proceed when the intersection can be safely entered without interference or collision with traffic using a different street or roadway.

(e) An operator approaching an intersection of a street or roadway from a street or roadway that terminates at the intersection and that is not controlled by an official traffic-control device or controlled as provided by Subsection (b) or (c):

(1) shall stop, yield, and grant immediate use of the intersection to another vehicle that has entered the intersection from the other street or roadway or is approaching the intersection on the other street or roadway in a proximity that is a hazard; and

(2) after stopping, may proceed when the intersection can be safely entered without interference or collision with the traffic using the other street or roadway.

(f) An operator who is required by this section to stop and yield the right-of-way at an intersection to another vehicle and who is involved in a collision or interferes with other traffic at the intersection to whom right-of-way is to be given is presumed not to have yielded the right-of-way.

**TRC §545.152. VEHICLE TURNING LEFT.** To turn left at an intersection or into an alley or private road or driveway, an operator shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle that is approaching from the opposite direction and that it is in the intersection or in such proximity to the intersection as to be an immediate hazard.

TRC §545.153. VEHICLE ENTERING STOP OR YIELD INTERSECTION. (a) Preferential right-of-way at an intersection may be indicated by a stop sign or yield sign as authorized in Section 544.003.

(b) Unless directed to proceed by a police officer or official traffic-control device, an operator approaching an intersection on a roadway controlled by a stop sign, after stopping as required by Section 544.010, shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle that has entered the intersection from another highway or that is approaching so closely as to be an immediate hazard to the operator's movement in or across the intersection.

(c) An operator approaching an intersection on a roadway controlled by a yield sign shall:

(1) slow to a speed that is reasonable under the existing conditions; and

(2) yield the right-of-way to a vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to be an immediate hazard to the operator's movement in or across the intersection.

(d) If an operator is required by Subsection (c) to yield and is involved in a collision with a vehicle in an intersection after the operator drove past a yield sign without stopping, the collision is prima facie evidence that the operator failed to yield the right-of-way.

TRC §545.154. VEHICLE ENTERING OR LEAVING LIMITED-ACCESS OR CONTROLLED-ACCESS HIGHWAY. An operator on an access or feeder road of a limited-access or controlled-access highway shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle entering or about to enter the access or feeder road from the highway or leaving or about to leave the access or feeder road to enter the highway.

TRC §545.155. VEHICLE ENTERING HIGHWAY FROM PRIVATE ROAD OR DRIVEWAY. An operator about to enter or cross a highway from an alley, building, or private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle approaching on the highway being entered.

TRC §545.156. VEHICLE APPROACHED BY AUTHORIZED EMERGENCY VEHICLE. (a) On the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle using audible and visual signals that meet the requirements of Sections 547.305 and 547.702, or of a police vehicle lawfully using only an audible signal, an operator, unless otherwise directed by a police officer, shall:

(1) yield the right-of-way;

(2) immediately drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection; and

(3) stop and remain standing until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed.

(b) This section does not exempt the operator of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

TRC §545.251. OBEDIENCE TO SIGNAL INDICATING APPROACH OF TRAIN. (a) An operator approaching a railroad grade crossing shall stop not closer than 15 feet or farther than 50 feet from the nearest rail if:

(1) a clearly visible railroad signal warns of the approach of a railroad train;

(2) a crossing gate is lowered, or a flagger warns of the approach or passage of a train;

(3) a railroad engine approaching within approximately 1,500 feet of the highway crossing emits a signal audible from that distance and the engine is an immediate hazard because of its speed or proximity to the crossing;

(4) an approaching railroad train is plainly visible to the operator and is in hazardous proximity to the crossing; or

(5) the operator is required to stop by:

(A) other law;

(B) an official traffic-control device; or

(C) a traffic-control signal.

(b) An operator of a vehicle required by Subsection (a) to stop shall remain stopped until it is safe to proceed.

(c) An operator of a vehicle who approaches a railroad grade crossing equipped with railroad crossbuck signs without automatic, electric, or mechanical signal devices, crossing gates, or a flagger warning of the approach or passage of a train shall yield the right-of-way to a train in hazardous proximity to the crossing, and proceed at a speed that is reasonable for the existing conditions. If required for safety, the operator shall stop at a clearly marked stop line before the grade crossing or, if no stop line exists, not closer than 15 feet or

farther than 50 feet from the nearest rail.

(d) An operator commits an offense if the operator drives around under, or through a crossing gate or a barrier at a railroad crossing while the gate or barrier is closed, being closed, or being opened.

(e) In a prosecution under this section, proof that at the time of the offense a train was in hazardous proximity to the crossing and that the train was plainly visible to the operator is prima facie evidence that it was not safe for the operator to proceed.

(f) An offense under this section is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$200.

**TRC §542.003. PEDESTRIAN RIGHT-OF-WAY AT CROSSWALK.** (a) The operator of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing a roadway in a crosswalk if:

(1) no traffic control signal is in place or in operation; and

(2) the pedestrian is:

(A) on the half of the roadway in which the vehicle is traveling; or

(B) approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), a pedestrian may not suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and proceed into a crosswalk in the path of a vehicle so close that it is impossible for the vehicle operator to yield.

(c) The operator of a vehicle approaching from the rear of a vehicle that is stopped at a crosswalk to permit a pedestrian to cross a roadway may not pass the stopped vehicle.

**TRC §541.302 (2). "Crosswalk"** means:

(A) the portion of a roadway, including an intersection, designated as a pedestrian crossing by surface markings, including lines; or

(B) the portion of a roadway at an intersection that is within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway.

**TRC §545.352. PRIMA FACIE SPEED LIMITS.** (a) A speed in excess of the limits established by Subsection (b) or under another provision of this subchapter is prima facie evidence that the speed is not reasonable and prudent and that the speed is unlawful.

(b) Unless a special hazard exists that requires a slower speed for compliance with Section 545.351(b), the following speeds are lawful:

(1) 30 miles per hour in an urban district on a street other than an alley and 15 miles per hour in an alley;

(2) 70 miles per hour in daytime and 65 miles per hour in nighttime if the vehicle is a passenger car, motorcycle, passenger car or light truck towing a trailer bearing a vessel, as defined by Section 31.003, Parks and Wildlife Code, that is less than 26 feet in length, or passenger car or light truck towing a trailer or semitrailer designed and used primarily to transport livestock, on a highway numbered by this state or the United States outside an urban district, including a farm-to-market or ranch-to-market road;

(3) 60 miles per hour in daytime and 55 miles per hour in nighttime if the vehicle is a passenger car or motorcycle on a highway that is outside an urban district and not a highway numbered by this state or the United States;

(4) 60 miles per hour outside an urban district if a speed limit for the vehicle is not otherwise specified by this section; or

(5) outside an urban district:

(A) 50 miles per hour if the vehicle is a school bus on a highway other than an interstate;

(B) 55 miles per hour if the vehicle is a school bus on an interstate highway; or

**(C) 70 miles per hour in daytime and 65 miles per hour in nighttime if the vehicle is a truck, other than a light truck, or if the vehicle is a truck tractor, trailer, or semitrailer, or a vehicle towing a trailer, semitrailer, another motor vehicle or towable recreational vehicle.**

(c) The speed limits for a bus or other vehicle engaged in the business of transporting passengers for compensation or hire, for a commercial vehicle used as a highway post office vehicle for highway post officer service in the transportation of United States mail, and for a light truck are the same as required for a passenger car at the same time and location.



(d) In this section:

(1) "Interstate highway" means a segment of the national system of interstate and defense highways that is:

- (A) located in this state;
- (B) officially designated by the Texas Transportation Commission; and
- (C) approved under Title 23, United States Code.

(2) "Light truck" means a truck with a manufacturer's rated carrying capacity of not more than 2,000 pounds, including a pick-up truck, panel delivery truck, and carry-all truck.

(3) "Urban district" means the territory adjacent to and including a highway, if the territory is improved with structures that are used for business, industry, or dwelling houses and are located at intervals of less than 100 feet for a distance of at least one-quarter mile on either side of the highway.

**TRC §545.406. COASTING.** (a) An operator moving on a downgrade may not coast with the gears or transmission of the vehicle in neutral.

(b) An operator of a truck, tractor, or bus moving on a downgrade may not coast with the clutch disengaged.

**TRC §545.413. SAFETY BELTS; OFFENSE.** (a) A person commits an offense if the person:

- (1) is at least 15 years of age;
- (2) is riding in the front seat of a passenger car while the vehicle is being operated;
- (3) is occupying a seat that is equipped with a safety belt; and
- (4) is not secured by a safety belt.

(b) A person commits an offense if the person:

- (1) Operates a passenger car that is equipped with safety belts; and
- (2) allows a child who is at least four years of age but younger than 15 years of age to ride in the front seat of the vehicle without requiring the child to be secured by a safety belt.

(c) A passenger car or a seat in a passenger car is considered to be equipped with a safety belt if the vehicle is required under Section 547.601 to be equipped with safety belts.

(d) An offense under this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$50.

(e) It is a defense to prosecution under this section that:

(1) the person possesses a written statement from a licensed physician stating that for a medical reason the person should not wear a safety belt;

(2) the person presents to the court, not later than the 10th day after the date of the offense, a statement from a licensed physician stating that for a medical reason the person should not wear a safety belt;

(3) the person is employed by the United States Postal Service and performing a duty for that agency that requires the operator to service postal boxes from a vehicle or that requires frequent entry into an exit from a vehicle; or

(4) the person is engaged in the actual delivery of newspapers from a vehicle or is performing newspaper delivery duties that require frequent entry into and exit from a vehicle.

(f) The department shall develop and implement an educational program to encourage the wearing of safety belts and to emphasize:

(1) the effectiveness of safety belts and other restraint devices in reducing the risk of harm to passengers in motor vehicles; and

(2) the requirements of this section and the penalty for noncompliance.

(g) Use or nonuse of a safety belt is not admissible evidence in a civil trial, other than a proceeding under Subtitle A or B, Title 5, Family Code.

(h) In this section, "passenger car" includes a truck with a manufacturer's rated carrying capacity of not more than 1,500 pounds.

**TRC §545.414. RIDING IN OPEN BEDS; OFFENSE.** (a) A person commits an offense if the person operates an open-bed pickup truck or an open flatbed truck or draws an open flatbed trailer at a speed of more than 35 miles per hour when a child younger than 12 years of age is occupying the bed of the truck or trailer.

(b) An offense under this section is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 or more than \$200.

(c) It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the person was operating or towing the vehicle in an emergency.

**TRC §545.418. OPENING VEHICLE DOORS.** A person may not:

(1) open the door of a motor vehicle on the side available to moving traffic, unless the door may be opened in reasonable safety without interfering with the movement of other traffic; or

(2) leave a door on the side of a vehicle next to moving traffic open for longer than is necessary to load or unload a passenger.

**TRC §723.013. DRIVER EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAM.** (a) The statewide driver education and training program required by Section 723.012 shall provide for:

(1) rules that permit controlled innovation and experimentation and that set minimum standards for:

(A) classroom instruction;

(B) driving skills training;

(C) instructor qualifications;

(D) program content; and

(E) supplementary materials and equipment;

(2) a method for continuing evaluation of approved driver education and training programs to identify the practices most effective in preventing traffic accidents; and

(3) contracts between the governing bodies of centrally located independent school districts or other appropriate public or private agencies and the state to provide approved driver education and training programs.

(b) Instruction offered under a contract authorized by this section must be offered to any applicant who is over 15 years of age.

**Minor Laws - Senate Bill 35***Zero Tolerance (Section 106.041)*

Operates a motor vehicle in a public place while having any detectable amount of alcohol in the minor's systems (not measurable).

- First Offense: Class C: \$0-\$500  
Alcohol Awareness Course  
20-40 hours community service relating to alcohol education  
60 days TDL suspension (ALR)  
30 days not eligible for occupational license  
Cannot be lesser included offense of DWI
- Second Offense: Class C: \$-\$500  
Alcohol Awareness Course (Judge's Option)  
40-60 hours community service relating to alcohol education  
120 days TDL suspension (ALR)  
90 days not eligible for occupational license  
Cannot be lesser included offense of DWI
- Third Offense: 180 days TDL suspension (ALR)  
(Under 17) Not eligible for occupational license for entire suspension period  
Not eligible for deferred adjudication  
Cannot be lesser included offense of DWI  
Juvenile Court - Delinquent Conduct; or  
Criminal Court - Adjudicated as an adult
- Third Offense: Class B - \$500-\$2,000 and/or  
(17 or Older) Confinement in jail up to 180 days.  
180 days TDL suspension (ALR)  
Not eligible for occupational license for entire suspension period  
Not eligible for deferred disposition  
Cannot be lesser included offense of DWI

**Fact Sheet  
Module 1****Fact Sheet F-1.6 SELECTED TEXAS ALCOHOL TRAFFIC LAWS****MAKING ALCOHOL AVAILABLE TO A MINOR:**

Increased from a Class C misdemeanor to

- Class B Misdemeanor
- \$0 to \$2,000 fine and/or
- 180 jail time

SALE TO A MINOR: Class A misdemeanor

*Purchase**Attempt to Purchase**Possession**Misinterpretation of Age**Consumption* (Added language which states on 3rd offense, not eligible for deferred adjudication)*Public Intoxication by Minor* (49.02 Texas Penal Code)

## Section 106.071 - Punishment

- First Offense:       Class C: \$0-\$500  
Alcohol Awareness Course  
8-12 hours Community Service relating to alcohol education  
30 days TDL suspension or denial (ALR)
- Second Offense:    Class C: \$0-\$500  
Alcohol Awareness Course (Judge's Option)  
20-40 hours community service relating to alcohol education  
60 days TDL suspension or denial (ALR)
- Third Offense:       180 days TDL suspension or denial (ALR)  
(Under 17)           Juvenile Court - Child in Need of Supervision; or  
Criminal Court - Adjudicated as an adult
- Third Offense:       Class B: \$250-\$2,000 fine and/or  
(17 and Over)       Confinement in jail up to 180 days  
Alcohol Awareness Course (Judge's Option)  
180 days TDL suspension or denial (ALR)

SENATE BILL 89 and 35 - ROYCE WEST  
DRIVER'S LICENSES*POSSESSION OF FAKE IDENTIFICATION:***Section 521.453, Transportation Code**

Under 21 Years of Age: Class C Misdemeanor

A person under the age of 21 years commits an offense if the person possesses, with the intent to represent that the person is 21 years of age or older, a document that is deceptively similar to a driver's license or personal identification certificate unless the document displays the statement "NOT A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT" diagonally...on both the front and back of the document in solid red capital letters at least 1/4 inch in height.

The document is deceptively similar if a reasonable person would assume the document was issued by DPS, another agency of this state, another state, or the United States.

Definition of driver's licenses includes a driver's license issued by another state or the United States. Definition of personal identification certificate includes identification issued by DPS, another agency of the state, another state or by the United States.

**Section 521.456, Transportation Code**

Class C Misdemeanor:

A person commits an offense if the person possesses with the intent to use, circulate or pass a forged or counterfeit instrument that is not made by the appropriate authority (DPS, another agency of this state, another state, or the United States).

## DELIVERY OR MANUFACTURE OF COUNTERFEIT IDENTIFICATION

**Section 521.456, Transportation Code:**

Class A Misdemeanor:

Possesses with the intent to sell, distribute or deliver a forged or counterfeit instrument that is not made or distributed by an authority authorized to do so under a state, federal or Canadian law.

Third Degree Felony:

Manufactures or produces with the intent to sell, distribute, or deliver a forged or counterfeit instrument that the person knows is not made by the appropriate authority.

## TAMPERING WITH GOVERNMENTAL RECORD:

**Texas Penal Code, Section 37.10**

An offense under this section is a felony of the third degree if it is shown on the trial of the offense that the governmental record was a license, certificate, permit, seal, or similar document issued by government, by another state, or by the United States. ...



# **Texas Driver Education Classroom and In-car Instruction Model Curriculum**

## **Module One**

### **Texas Driver Responsibilities: Knowing Texas Traffic Laws**

- **YOUR LICENSE TO DRIVE**
- **RIGHT OF WAY CONCEPTS**
- **TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**
- **CONTROLLING TRAFFIC FLOW**
- **ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS**
- **COOPERATING WITH OTHER USERS**

## **WORKSHEETS**

## W-1.1 Your License To Drive

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the following questions to the best of your ability during the class session or as a review of Topic 2 materials.

### Your License



- √ What qualifications must one have to teach a beginner to drive?
  
- √ List three types of Texas Licenses.
  
- √ If the person is under 18, when does his provisional license expire?
  
- √ What is the minimum age at which you can get a Class C driver's license without either drivers education or being a hardship case?
  
- √ What are the different classes of licenses and age requirements for each?
  
- √ List three different types of specialty information which may be added or required for your instructional permit or license.
  
- √ How much is the maximum fine for a first conviction of driving without a license?
  
- √ What type of restrictions may be placed on your license?
  
- √ To what agency and within what time period must a change of address be reported for driver licensing purposes?
  
- √ What action should you take if you fail to receive the renewal notice card reminding you that your driver's license is about to expire?
  
- √ Under what conditions may your driver's license be suspended or possible loss of your license?



**Vehicle Requirements**

- Describe the equipment required on passenger cars by state law.
- What is the purpose of an exhaust emission system?
- In addition to mufflers, what new equipment is required on all cars manufactured in 1968 and after?
- Describe the types of equipment which Texas state law specifically forbids on passenger cars driven within the state.
- What is the maximum number of inches that you may lawfully allow an object to extend beyond the left fender of your car?
- List three types of vehicle equipment which is considered unsafe and not allowed for inspection.
- When must a nonresident register a vehicle in the state of Texas?

**Financial Responsibility**

- ◆ When needed, how may one show proof of financial responsibility?
- ◆ When are you required to show proof of financial responsibility?
- ◆ If you are required to show proof of financial responsibility for the future, how many years must such proof be kept?

**Gaining a License to Drive**

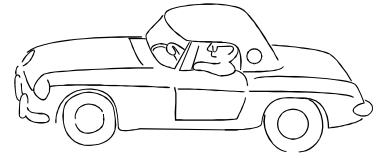
- Explain the process to get an instructional permit at the Driver Licensing Office.
- Explain the process to get a driver license at the Driver Licensing Office.
- What is an essential needs license in Texas?

## W-1.2 Right of Way Principles

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the following questions to the best of your ability during the class session or as a review of Topic 3 materials.

### Definitions



- ◆ Describe the “Yield” sign.
  
- ◆ What does “Yield Right-of-Way” mean?

### Describe the right of way principles in these situations:

- At an intersection controlled by signs or signals:
  
- When a single or two lane road is intersecting with a multiple lane road:
  
- When an unpaved road is intersecting with a paved road:
  
- At an intersection not controlled by signs and signals, multilanes, or pavement:
  
- When a turning left onto a roadway:
  
- At a private road or driveway:
  
- At a T-type intersection:
  
- Entering or leaving a controlled access highway:
  
- When driving on a multiple-lane roadway:
  
- When approaching a vehicle roadway and railroad grade crossing:

### Practice Questions

- √ When is it necessary to stop before proceeding when you overtake a school bus loading or unloading children?

## W-1.2 Right of Way Principles



- √ When two cars meet at the intersection of a two-lane road with a four-lane road, which one must yield the right-of-way?
  
- √ If you are driving and hear a siren coming, what should you do?
  
- √ What does a green arrow showing with a red light mean?
  
- √ How should you react to a flashing red light?
  
- √ How should you react to a flashing yellow light?
  
- √ Which sign tells you to yield for a train?
  
- √ What sign indicates that the road you are on merges with another?
  
- √ Under what conditions must you always stop?
  
- √ What should you do when coming onto a street from a private alley or driveway?
  
- √ What precautions should a driver take at uncontrolled intersections?
  
- √ What yield regulations should a bicycle rider observe?

## W-1.3 Highway/Railroad Grade Crossings

Name \_\_\_\_\_



### Definitions

- Describe a “highway railroad grade crossing”:
- Describe the railroad grade crossing warning sign:
- Describe the railroad grade crossing yield sign:
- Describe the railroad crossing warning markings and signals:

### Applications

- ◆ When must a driver of an automobile stop within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing?
  - 
  - 
  - 
  - 
  -
- ◆ What is the penalty for not stopping prior to the crossing in the above situations?

**Safe Procedures.** What should you do when:

- √ A crossing is only marked with a crossbuck sign?
- √ Red lights are flashing at the crossing.
- √ The crossing arms have been lowered.
- √ Your car stalls on the tracks.
- √ The train passes on a multiple track crossing.
- √ There is a question of right of way?
- √ You can not hear the audible signals?

# W-1.4 Signs and Markings



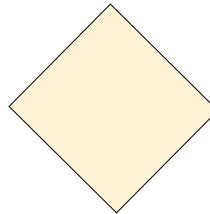
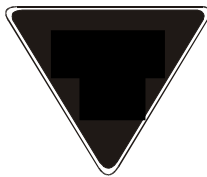
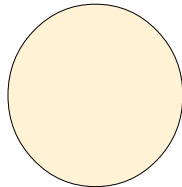
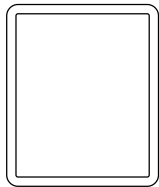
Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. In the space to the right, draw or describe the symbol which prohibits some type of action. For example, "No U turn."



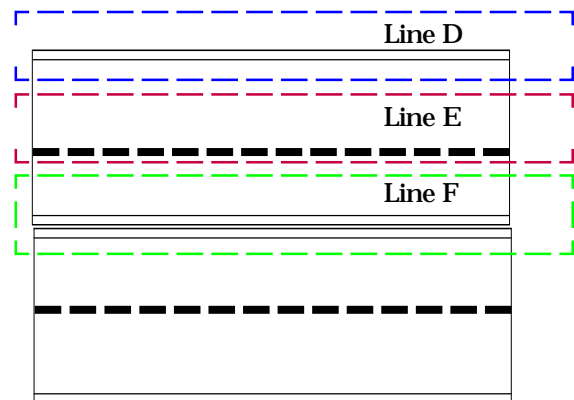
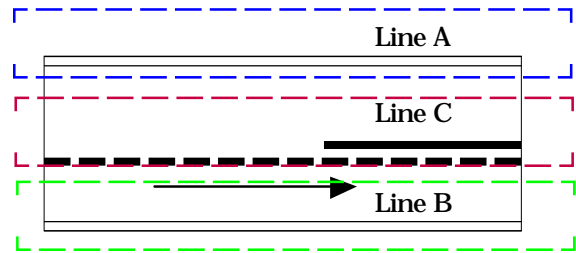
2. a) On the line below each of the diagrams, put a (1) if it is a regulatory sign, a (2) if it is a warning sign, or a (3) if it is a guide or informational sign.

b) Complete the diagrams with a message of how that sign might read along a road and list the color on the line below.



3. Using the diagrams on the right, give the color and purpose of each line marked with a letter.

- A. color \_\_\_\_\_  
purpose \_\_\_\_\_
- B. color \_\_\_\_\_  
purpose \_\_\_\_\_
- C. color \_\_\_\_\_  
purpose \_\_\_\_\_
- D. color \_\_\_\_\_  
purpose \_\_\_\_\_
- E. color \_\_\_\_\_  
purpose \_\_\_\_\_
- F. color \_\_\_\_\_  
purpose \_\_\_\_\_





**W-1.4 Signs and Markings**

- 4. What color are stop lines?
- 5. What color are crosswalk lines?
- 6. For each color listed below, write its major classification: Warning, Regulatory/Prohibiting (Reg/Pro), Guide. Give an example of each.

Classification	Example
White	_____
Yellow	_____
Green	_____
Brown	_____
Red	_____
Orange	_____
Blue	_____

7. Match each of the following traffic signs with its meaning.

\_\_\_ 1. Bicycle Crossing

\_\_\_ 2. No Left Turn

\_\_\_ 3. Slippery When Wet

\_\_\_ 4. Divided Highway

\_\_\_ 5. Lane Ends

\_\_\_ 6. No Parking

\_\_\_ 7. Railroad Ahead

\_\_\_ 8. Steep Hill Ahead

\_\_\_ 9. Construction Zone

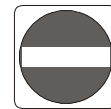
\_\_\_ 10. Do Not Enter

\_\_\_ 11. Lane Added

\_\_\_ 12. Signal Ahead



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

## W-1.5 Basic Control Tasks



Name \_\_\_\_\_

Complete the following questions to the best of your ability during the class session or as a review of Topic 4 materials.

### Signaling, Passing, Turning

- When are signals required in Texas?
  
- What are the basic requirements for passing another vehicle?
  
- You should never drive on the left half of the roadway when you are within how many feet from an intersection, bridge, or railroad crossing?
  
- Describe the process for making a left turn at an intersection.
  
- What should you do if you discover you are in the wrong lane to make a turn as you enter an intersection?

### Stopping , Standing , Parking

- Within how many feet of a crosswalk may you park, when parking near a corner?
  
- When parked parallel, your curb side wheels must be no more than how many inches from the curb?
  
- In what direction should you turn your wheels when parking uphill without a curb?
  
- How close to a fire plug may a vehicle lawfully park?
  
- What must you do when leaving a vehicle unattended?



## W-1.5 Basic Control Tasks

### Speed, Speed Limits

- ◆ If a child runs into the road 45 to 50 feet ahead of your car, what is the highest speed from which you can stop (with good brakes) without hitting him?
  
- ◆ Once the brakes have been applied, about how many feet does a car which was going 70 mph travel before it comes to a stop?
  
- ◆ About how many feet will the average driver going 50 mph travel from the moment he sees danger until he hits the brakes?
  
- ◆ What is the state speed limit for automobiles in urban districts?
  
- ◆ Does a posted speed limit of 55 mph mean that you may drive 55 mph on that highway under all conditions?
  
- ◆ What is the maximum speed limit for passenger cars on Texas rural Interstates?



## W-1.6 Special Driving Situations

---

Name \_\_\_\_\_

√ In which gear should you drive when going down a steep hill?

√ When following another car, what is a good rule to determine the distance at which you should follow behind?

√ When should you dim your headlights?

√ What is highway hypnosis and how can you fight it?

√ Explain what you need to do in case of a tire blowout.

√ How would you bring a car onto the pavement after running off the pavement?

√ When the car slides on the rear wheels, how do you handle the skid?



√ When a car slides on the front wheels, how do you handle the skid?



**W-1.7 Exploring Texas Laws**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Ask three adults about the following Texas Laws. Place their answers on the reverse side of this worksheet. Complete and discuss this worksheet as each Texas law is explained.

What is the definition of intoxication in Texas.

Definition Part A

Definition Part B

What are three types of penalties for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) in Texas?

Penalty A

Penalty B

Penalty C

What are 5 ways a person under 21 may be charged with MIP-type violation in Texas.

MIP Charge 1 = , MIP Charge 2 =

MIP Charge 3 = , MIP Charge 4 =

MIP Charge 5 = .

What is the legal alcohol beverage consumption age in Texas ?

To what alcohol related offense does ALR relate?

To what alcohol and other drug related offense does Implied Consent relate?

**W-1.8 LAWS RELATED TO ALCOHOL AND DRIVING**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Texas laws pertaining to alcohol and other drugs contain laws specific to young persons under age 21. List at least three examples of specific laws which relate to alcohol use and age.

<b>Ex: <i>Minor in Possession</i></b>	<b><i>Cannot Attempt to Purchase, Purchase, Consume, or Possess Alcoholic Beverage</i></b>
---------------------------------------	--

<b>Texas Law</b>	<b>Relation to under age 21 offenders</b>

Using alcohol involves personal choices. Please list the most obvious personal choice that a person has in regard to alcohol use and the Texas law:

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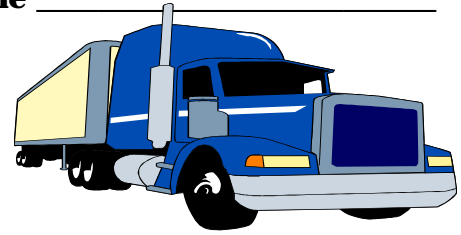
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## W-1.9 Sharing the Roadway

Name \_\_\_\_\_

### Sharing with other users

What regulations should a bicycle rider observe?



When is a bicyclist not required to ride to the right of the roadway?

When are bicyclists allowed to ride two abreast in a traffic lane?

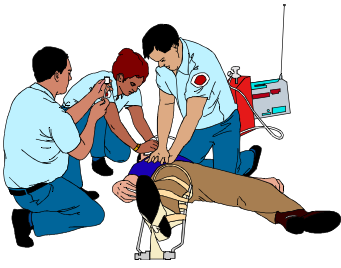
What are the three most common motorist caused car-bicycle accidents?

Must a bicyclist travel in the right lane only?

List and explain two problems when sharing the roadway with large trucks.

List and explain two problems when sharing the roadway with motorcycles.

Describe the emblem which identifies vehicles which travel at speeds of 25 mph or less.



**Other Concerns**

Why are seat belts important?

What is meant by “defensive driving?”

What is carbon monoxide, and how may it be harmful to drivers?

What should you do if you damage an unattended vehicle?

When are accident reports required?

What effects does the use of marijuana and amphetamine have on driving?

What is the penalty for being convicted of driving while intoxicated?

# **Texas Driver Education Classroom and In-car Instruction Model Curriculum**

## **Module One**

### **Texas Driver Responsibilities:**

#### **Knowing Texas Traffic Laws**

- **YOUR LICENSE TO DRIVE**
- **RIGHT OF WAY CONCEPTS**
- **TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**
- **CONTROLLING TRAFFIC FLOW**
- **ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS**
- **COOPERATING WITH OTHER USERS**

## **EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT**

### MA-1.1 Your License To Drive

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. What qualifications must one have to teach a beginner to drive? (P. 1-2)
2. List three types of Texas Licenses. (P. 1-2-1.8).
3. If the person is under 18, when does his provisional license expire? (P. 1-3)
4. What is the minimum age at which you can get a Class C driver's license without either drivers education or being a hardship case? (P. 1-4)
5. What are the different classes of licenses and age requirements for each? (P. 1-2,1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7)
6. List three different types of specialty information which may be added or required for your instructional permit or license. (P. 1-8-1.9).
7. How much is the maximum fine for a first conviction of driving without a license? (P. 1-16)
8. What type of restrictions may be placed on your license? (P. 1-17)
9. To what agency and within what time period must a change of address be reported for driver licensing purposes? (P. 1-18)
10. What action should you take if you fail to receive the renewal notice card reminding you that your driver's license is about to expire? (P. 1-19)
11. Under what conditions may your driver's license be suspended? (P. 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25,1-26)
12. What circumstances may lead to possible loss of your license? (P. 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-24, 1-26)

**MA-1.1 Your License To Drive**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

- 13. Describe the equipment required on passenger cars by state law. (P. 2-2)
  
- 14. What is the purpose of an exhaust emission system? (P. 2-3)
  
- 15. In addition to mufflers, what new equipment is required on all cars manufactured in 1968 and after? (P. 2-3)
  
- 16. Describe the types of equipment which Texas state law specifically forbids on passenger cars driven within the state. (P. 2-4)
  
- 17. What is the maximum number of inches that you may lawfully allow an object to extend beyond the left fender of your car? (P. 2-4, 15-15)
  
- 18. List three types of vehicle equipment which is considered unsafe and not allowed for inspection. (P. 2-1-2-5.)
  
- 19. When must a nonresident register a vehicle in the state of Texas? (P. 2-5).
  
- 20. When needed, how may one show proof of financial responsibility? (P. 3-1)
  
- 21. When are you required to show proof of financial responsibility? (P. 3-1, 3-2, 3-3)
  
- 22. If you are required to show proof of financial responsibility for the future, how many years must such proof be kept? (P. 3-3)
  
- 23. Explain the process to get an instructional permit at the Driver Licensing Office. (P. 1-9).
  
- 24. Explain the process to get a driver license at the Driver Licensing Office. (P. 1-9).
  
- 25. What is an essential needs license in Texas? (P. 1-7).



### MA-1.2 Right of Way Concepts

Name \_\_\_\_\_

#### Yield Concepts

1. What does "Yield Right-of-Way" mean? (P. 5-5, 4-1)
3. When is it necessary to stop before proceeding when you overtake a school bus loading or unloading children? (P. 4-6)
4. When two cars meet at the intersection of a two-lane road with a four-lane road, which one must yield the right-of-way? (P. 4-1)
5. If you are driving and hear a siren coming, what should you do? (P. 4-6)
6. What does a green arrow showing with a red light mean? (P. 5-2)
7. How should you react to a flashing red light? (P. 5-2)
8. How should you react to a flashing yellow light? (P. 5-2)
9. Which sign tells you to yield for a train? (P. 5-18)
10. What sign indicates that the road you are on merges with another? (P. 5-7)
11. Under what conditions must you always stop? (P. 4-4.)
12. What should you do when coming onto a street from a private alley or driveway? (P. 4-2)
13. What precautions should a driver take at uncontrolled intersections? (P. 4-2)
14. What yield regulations should a bicycle rider observe? (P. 13-1, 13-2, 13-3)

#### Signs and Markings

15. What does a green arrow showing with a red light mean? (P. 5-2)
16. How should you react to a flashing red light? (P. 5-2)
17. On a one-way street, what color is the broken lane marker? (P. 5-19)

**MA-1.3 Traffic Control Devices**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Describe the "Yield" sign. (P. 5-5)
2. What does a "Narrow Bridge" sign look like, and how should the driver react when he sees one? (P. 5-9)
3. What is the shape of a "Keep Right" sign, and how should the driver respond to one? (P. 5-12)
4. Which sign tells you to slow down because you are approaching a double curve? (P. 5-7)
5. What does a "Do Not Pass" sign mean? (P. 5-12)
6. Which sign tells you to keep in the right-hand lane when driving slow? (P. 5-12)
7. How should you react when a traffic officer tells you to do something which is ordinarily considered to be against the law? (P. 5-1)
8. What type of sign warns you to watch right and left for cross traffic? (P. 5-7)
9. Which sign tells you to watch out for a train? (P. 5-18)
10. Describe the sign which warns you to slow down for a winding road. (P. 5-7)
11. What sign indicates that the road you are on merges with another? (P. 5-7)
12. What kind of sign warns you that the highest safe speed for the turn ahead is 25 mph? (P. 5-12)
13. Describe the sign that tells you to watch for cross traffic ahead. (P. 5-7)
14. What type of sign warns you that you should slow down for a sharp rise in the roadway? (P. 5-10)
15. Describe the type of sign which would let you know that you were on a short state highway in a city or urban area. (P. 5-16)
16. Under what conditions must you always stop? (P. 4-4, 5-1, 5-2, 5-18, 5-19, 5-25)
17. What does a posted speed limit of 55 mph mean? (P. 5-13)
18. What sign warns you that you must slow down? (P. 5-1, 5-2, 5-4, 5-5)

**MA-1.4 Controlling Traffic Flow**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

1. Under that circumstances should you never attempt to pass a car ahead of you? (P. 6-2)
2. Under what conditions are overtaking and passing to the right not permitted? (P. 6-3)
3. When a driver is waiting to make a left turn, what is the procedure he should take when the light turns green? (P. 5-2, 6-6)

**Signaling, Passing, Turning**

4. You should never drive on the left half of the roadway when you are within how many feet from an intersection, bridge, or railroad crossing? (P. 6-2)
5. What should you do if you discover you are in the wrong lane to make a turn as you enter an intersection? (P. 6-4, 6-5)

**Stopping , Standing , Parking**

6. Within how many feet of a crosswalk may you park, when parking near a corner? (P. 7-2)
7. When parked parallel, your curb side wheels must be no more than how many inches from the curb? (P. 7-4)
8. In what direction should you turn your wheels when parking uphill without a curb? (P. 7-5)
9. How close to a fire plug may a vehicle lawfully park? (P. 7-2)

**Speed, Speed Limits**

10. If a child runs into the road 45 to 50 feet ahead of your car, what is the highest speed from which you can stop (with good brakes) without hitting him? (P. 8-1)
11. Once the brakes have been applied, about how many feet does a car which was going 70 mph travel before it comes to a stop? (P. 8-1)
12. About how many feet will the average driver going 50 mph travel from the moment he sees danger until he hits the brakes? (P. 8-1)

**MA-1.3 Controlling Traffic Flow**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

- 13. What is the state speed limit for automobiles in urban districts? (P 8-3)
  
- 14. Does a posted speed limit of 55 mph mean that you may drive 55 mph on that highway under all conditions? (P. 8-2)
  
- 15. What is the maximum speed limit for passenger cars on Texas rural Interstates? (P. 8-3)

**Special Situations**

- 16. In which gear should you drive when going down a steep hill? (P. 9-6)
  
- 17. When following another car, what is a good rule to determine the distance at which you should follow behind? (P. 9-3)
  
- 18. When should you dim your headlights? (P. 9-1)
  
- 19. What is highway hypnosis and how can you fight it? (P. 9-4)
  
- 20. What is the maximum number of inches that you may lawfully allow an object to extend beyond the left fender of your car? (P. 2-4, 15-15)

**Provide short answers for the follow questions:**

- List five violations of the Minor In Possession law provisions.
- List what constitutes illegal use of a drivers license.
- Describe the elements of Public Intoxication.
- Give the definition of intoxication in Texas.
- Give the definition of DUI by a Minor in Texas.
- List the penalties for the various offenses for DWI.
- Differentiate between Administrative License Revocation and Implied Consent laws.
- Give the difference between the open container and consumption laws.
- Can young people (under 17) be punished for DWI in Texas? Explain.
- Explain what is meant by “zero tolerance” in Texas laws regarding drivers under age 21.

**MA-1.5 Alcohol Laws Evaluation**

Name           **ANSWER SHEET**            
 Section \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Provide short answers for the follow questions:**

- List five violations of the Minor In Possession law provisions.  
**MISREPRESENTING AGE, POSSESSING, CONSUMING, ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE, OR PURCHASE OF ALCOHOL BY A PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 21.**
- List what constitutes illegal use of a drivers license.  
**USING A FALSE NAME TO OBTAIN LICENSE, POSSESSING MORE THAN ONE LICENSE, USING CANCELLED OR REVOKED LICENSE, USING ANOTHER PERSON’S LICENSE, LENDING A LICENSE TO ANOTHER, DISPLAYING OR POSSESSING A FAKE LICENSE.**
- Describe the elements of Public Intoxication.  
**MAY BE A DANGER TO SELF OR OTHERS, BEING IN A PUBLIC PLACE, AND BEING INTOXICATED**
- Give the definition of intoxication in Texas.  
**(A.) NOT HAVING NORMAL USE OF MENTAL OR PHYSICAL FACULTIES BECAUSE OF ALCOHOL OR OTHER DRUGS OR (B.) AN ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION OF .08 OR GREATER [PC 49.01(2)].**
- Give the definition of DUI by a Minor in Texas.  
**UNLAWFUL FOR MINOR TO OPERATE A VEHICLE IN A PUBLIC PLACE WITH ANY DETECTABLE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL.**
- Explain the penalties for the various offenses for DWI.  
**THE COURT IMPOSED PENALTIES INCLUDE FINES, LOSS OF LICENSE, AND JAIL TIME FOR EACH OFFENSE.**
- Differentiate between Administrative License Revocation and Implied Consent laws.  
**ADMINISTRATIVE LICENSE REVOCATION (ALR) IS A DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY IMPOSED PENALTY FOR FAILING A BREATH OR BLOOD TEST FOR ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION, UNDER 21 FOR ANY DETECTABLE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL. THE IMPLIED CONSENT LAW IS ALSO A DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY IMPOSED PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO SUBMIT TO A BREATH OR BLOOD TEST FOR ALCOHOL CONCENTRATION.**
- Give the difference between the open container and consumption laws.  
**AN OPEN CONTAINER IS ILLEGAL WHEN A CONVICTION FOR DWI IS MADE ON THE DRIVER OF A MOTOR VEHICLE IN A PUBLIC PLACE. CONSUMPTION OF AN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE IS ILLEGAL WHILE DRIVING A MOTOR VEHICLE IN THE VISUAL PRESENCE OF A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.**
- Can young people (under 17) be punished for DWI in Texas? Explain.  
**YOUNG PEOPLE UNDER AGE 17 ARE SUBJECT TO THE NORMAL COURT INDUCED AND DPS INDUCED PENALTIES IN ADDITION TO A POTENTIAL LOSS OF LICENSE TO AGE 19 AND PROBATION TO AGE 18.**
- Explain what is meant by “zero tolerance” in Texas laws regarding drivers under age 21.  
**BASED ON CURRENT LAW, A YOUNG PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 21 MAY NOT HAVE ANY DETECTABLE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL. COURT IMPOSED PENALTIES INCLUDE FINES, COMMUNITY SERVICE, AND JAIL TIME.**

**MA-1.6 Cooperating With Other Users**

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is carbon monoxide, and how may it be harmful to drivers? (P. 10-10)
2. What should you do if you damage an unattended vehicle? (P. 11-1)
3. When are accident reports required? (P. 11-1)
4. Describe the emblem which identifies vehicles which travel at speeds of 25 mph or less. (P. 15-13)
5. What effects does the use of marijuana and amphetamine have on driving? (P. 10-1, 10-2)
6. What is the penalty for being convicted of driving while intoxicated? (P. 10-3)
7. What regulations should a bicycle rider observe? (P. 13-1, 13-2,13-3)
8. Why are seat belts important? (P. 14-1)
9. What is meant by “defensive driving?” (P. 14-1)
10. When is a bicyclist not required to ride to the right of the roadway? (P. 13-1)
11. When are bicyclists allowed to ride two abreast in a traffic lane? (P. 13-1)
12. What are the three most common motorist caused car-bicycle accidents? (P. 13-3)
13. Must a bicyclist travel in the right lane only? (P. 9-8)
14. List and explain two problems when sharing the roadway with large trucks. (P. 9-8-9-10)
15. List and explain two problems when sharing the roadway with motorcycles. (P. 14-5-14-7)

**Module One Assessment: Study and Review Questions for Class C Operators**

On a separate sheet of paper, answer the following questions to the best of your ability. These questions are a sample of the questions that will appear on your Driver Knowledge Test. The notations refer to pages in the Texas Driver Handbook.

1. What is the minimum age at which you can get a Class C driver's license without either drivers education or being a hardship case? (P. 1-4)
2. How much is the maximum fine for a first conviction of driving without a license? (P. 1-16)
3. What type of restrictions may be placed on your license? (P. 1-17)
4. In what direction should you turn your wheels when parking uphill without a curb? (P. 7-5)
5. What action should you take if you fail to receive the renewal notice card reminding you that your driver's license is about to expire? (P. 1-19)
6. On a one-way street, what color is the broken lane marker? (P. 5-19)
7. Describe the "Yield" sign. (P. 5-5)
8. What does a "Narrow Bridge" sign look like, and how should the driver react when he sees one? (P. 5-9)
9. What is the shape of a "Keep Right" sign, and how should the driver respond to one? (P. 5-12)
10. Which sign tells you to slow down because you are approaching a double curve? (P. 5-7)
11. What does a "Do Not Pass" sign mean? (P. 5-12)
12. Which sign tells you to keep in the right-hand lane when driving slow? (P. 5-12)
13. What does "Yield Right-of-Way" mean? (P. 5-5, 4-1)
14. Describe the equipment required on passenger cars by state law. (P. 2-2)
15. What is the purpose of an exhaust emission system? (P. 2-3)
16. Describe the types of equipment which Texas state law specifically forbids on passenger cars driven within the state. (P. 2-4)
17. How should you react when a traffic officer tells you to do something which is ordinarily considered to be against the law? (P. 5-1)
18. Once the brakes have been applied, about how many feet does a car which was going 70 mph travel before it comes to a stop? (P. 8-1)
19. When is it necessary to stop before proceeding when you overtake a school bus loading or unloading children? (P. 4-6)
20. About how many feet will the average driver going 50 mph travel from the moment he sees danger until he hits the brakes? (P. 8-1)
21. Within how many feet of a crosswalk may you park, when parking near a corner? (P. 7-2)



## Evaluation and Assessment

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### Module One Assessment: Study and Review Questions for Class C Operators

22. What is the state speed limit for automobiles in urban districts? (P 8-3)
23. Does a posted speed limit of 55 mph mean that you may drive 55 mph on that highway under all conditions? (P. 8-2)
24. You should never drive on the left half of the roadway when you are within how many feet from an intersection, bridge, or railroad crossing? (P. 6-2)
25. What should you do if you discover you are in the wrong lane to make a turn as you enter an intersection? (P. 6-4, 6-5)
26. When two cars meet at the intersection of a two-lane road with a four-lane road, which one must yield the right-of-way? (P. 4-1)
27. If you are driving and hear a siren coming, what should you do? (P. 4-6)
28. What is the first thing that should be done when a car starts to skid? (P. 9-5)
29. At what time of the day should your headlights be turned on? (P. 9-1)
30. Under what conditions may your driver's license be suspended? (P. 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26)
31. What is carbon monoxide, and how may it be harmful to drivers? (P. 10-10)
32. Describe what you should do if you have a blowout while driving. (P. 9-6)
33. What should you do when driving down a steep grade in a car with standard transmission? (P. 9-6)
34. What should you do if you damage an unattended vehicle? (P. 11-1)
35. When are accident reports required? (P. 11-1)
36. If you are required to show proof of financial responsibility for the future, how many years must such proof be kept? (P. 3-3)
37. What type of sign warns you to watch right and left for cross traffic? (P. 5-7)
38. Describe the emblem which identifies vehicles which travel at speeds of 25 mph or less. (P. 15-13)
39. In which gear should you drive when going down a steep hill? (P. 9-6)
40. What qualifications must one have to teach a beginner to drive? (P. 1-2)
41. If the person is under 18, when does his provisional license expire? (P. 1-3)
42. When parked parallel, your curb side wheels must be no more than how many inches from the curb? (P. 7-4)
43. When following another car, what is a good rule to determine the distance at which you should follow behind? (P. 9-3)
44. To what agency and within what time period must a change of address be reported for driver licensing purposes? (P. 1-18)

**Module One Assessment: Study and Review Questions for Class C Operators**

45. What effects does the use of marijuana and amphetamine have on driving? (P. 10-1, 10-2)
46. What is the penalty for being convicted of driving while intoxicated? (P. 10-3)
47. What does a green arrow showing with a red light mean? (P. 5-2)
48. How should you react to a flashing red light? (P. 5-2)
49. Which sign tells you to watch out for a train? (P. 5-18)
50. Describe the sign which warns you to slow down for a winding road. (P. 5-7)
51. What sign indicates that the road you are on merges with another? (P. 5-7)
52. What kind of sign warns you that the highest safe speed for the turn ahead is 25 mph? (P. 5-12)
53. Describe the sign that tells you to watch for cross traffic ahead. (P. 5-7)
54. What type of sign warns you that you should slow down for a sharp rise in the roadway? (P. 5-10)
55. Describe the type of sign which would let you know that you were on a short state highway in a city or urban area. (P. 5-16)
56. What is the maximum number of inches that you may lawfully allow an object to extend beyond the left fender of your car? (P. 2-4, 15-15)
57. Under what conditions must you always stop? (P. 4-4, 5-1, 5-2, 5-18, 5-19, 5-25)
58. What should you do when coming onto a street from a private alley or driveway? (P. 4-2)
59. If a child runs into the road 45 to 50 feet ahead of your car, what is the highest speed from which you can stop (with good brakes) without hitting him? (P. 8-1)
60. How close to a fire plug may a vehicle lawfully park? (P. 7-2)
61. What does a posted speed limit of 55 mph mean? (P. 5-13)
62. What is the maximum speed limit for passenger cars on Texas rural Interstates? (P. 8-3)
63. Under that circumstances should you never attempt to pass a car ahead of you? (P. 6-2)
64. Under what conditions are overtaking and passing to the right not permitted? (P. 6-3)
65. When a driver is waiting to make a left turn, what is the procedure he should take when the light turns green? (P. 5-2, 6-6)
66. What precautions should a driver take at uncontrolled intersections? (P. 4-2)
67. What regulations should a bicycle rider observe? (P. 13-1, 13-2, 13-3)
68. Under what conditions should headlights be used? (P. 9-1)
69. You should dim your lights when you are within how many feet of an approaching car? (P. 9-1)

## Evaluation and Assessment

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### Module One Assessment: Study and Review Questions for Class C Operators

70. What type of lighting should cars use when parked on the highway at night? (P. 9-1)
71. Which lights should you use when you are driving in a fog? (P. 9-1)
72. When are you required to show proof of financial responsibility? (P. 3-1, 3-2, 3-3)
73. When needed, how may one show proof of financial responsibility? (P. 3-1)
74. What sign warns you that you must slow down? (P. 5-1, 5-2, 5-4, 5-5)
75. What circumstances may lead to possible loss of your license? (P. 1-20, 1-21, 1-22, 1-23, 1-24, 1-24, 1-26)
76. In addition to mufflers, what new equipment is required on all cars manufactured in 1968 and after? (P. 2-3)
77. Why are seat belts important? (P. 14-1)
78. What is meant by “defensive driving?” (P. 14-1)
79. What are the different classes of licenses and age requirements for each? (P. 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 1-7)
80. When is a bicyclist not required to ride to the right of the roadway? (P. 13-1)
81. When are bicyclists allowed to ride two abreast in a traffic lane? (P. 13-1)
82. What are the three most common motorist caused car-bicycle accidents? (P. 13-3)
83. What are the penalties for minors (persons under age of 21) convicted of DUI? (P. 10-7)
84. What are the penalties for minors (persons under the age of 21) convicted of nondriving alcohol-related offenses? (P. 10-9)
85. Explain the definition of Minor In Possession.
86. List what constitutes illegal use of a drivers license.
87. Describe the elements of Public Intoxication.
88. Give the definition of intoxication in Texas.
89. Explain the penalties for the various offenses for DWI.
90. Differentiate between Administrative License Revocation and Implied Consent laws.
91. Give the difference between the open container and consumption laws.
92. Can young people (under 17) be punished for DWI in Texas? Explain.
93. Explain what is meant by “zero tolerance” in Texas laws regarding drivers under age 21.
94. When must a driver of an automobile stop within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing?
95. What is the penalty for not stopping prior to the crossing in the above situations?

# **Texas Driver Education Classroom and In-car Instruction Model Curriculum**

## **Module One**

### **Texas Driver Responsibilities: Knowing Texas Traffic Laws**

- **YOUR LICENSE TO DRIVE**
- **RIGHT OF WAY CONCEPTS**
- **TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**
- **CONTROLLING TRAFFIC FLOW**
- **ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS**
- **COOPERATING WITH OTHER USERS**

## **TRANSPARENCIES**

# **Texas Driver Education Classroom and In-car Instruction Model Curriculum**

## **Module One**

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- **YOUR LICENSE TO DRIVE**
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## **LESSON PLAN FORMATS**

GRADE: **HS** MODULE: **ONE** TOPIC:

TOPIC ACTIVITIES

TOPIC RESOURCES

**Knowledge and Skills**

**The Instructor:**

A large empty rectangular box with a red border, intended for writing knowledge and skills.



**Topic Goals:**

**LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)**

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**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:**



GRADE: **HS** MODULE: **ONE** TOPIC:

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**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:**

