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**

GRADE HS
Module One Introduction

**Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws.** The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.

**NOTE:** Subsequent to six clock hours of instruction and upon the successful completion of Module One the student is eligible to apply to the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) for an Instruction Permit.

**Topic 1 - Your License to Drive.** The student completes registration; explores and engages in discussions pertaining to the driver education program goals; lists the characteristics of a novice driver; understands and applies the rules and guidelines of the program; investigates the process of obtaining and maintaining a Texas driver license; examines the vehicle inspection and registration process; and learns the value of financially responsible drivers.

**Topic 2 - Right of Way Concepts.** The student knows and understands the rules and regulations that determine right of way on Texas roadways and assesses the consequences of not obeying the right of way rules and regulations.

**Topic 3 - Traffic Control Devices.** The student recognizes, understands, and describes the laws and procedures related to roadway signs, signals, and markings.

**Topic 4 - Controlling Traffic Flow.** The student knows laws and procedures required to control traffic flow and establish appropriate car positions in the driving environment.

**Topic 5 - Alcohol and Other Drugs.** The student explores basic elements of Texas laws pertaining to alcohol and other drugs and improper use of a driver license specifically as they apply to minors and adults.

**Topic 6 - Cooperating with Other Users.** The student describes responsibilities of sharing the roadway with other users.

### Minimum Time Frames
**Module One-6 Hours (Required)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classroom Instruction</th>
<th>Required Instructional Objective</th>
<th>Recommended Time Frames (Min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noncredit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOPIC 1—YOUR LICENSE TO DRIVE</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOPIC 2—RIGHT OF WAY CONCEPTS</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOPIC 3—TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOPIC 4—CONTROLLING TRAFFIC FLOW</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOPIC 5—ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOPIC 6—COOPERATING WITH OTHER USERS</strong></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructional Breaks</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplement—Parent Orientation</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-Car Instruction (Option 1)</th>
<th>Required Instructional Objective</th>
<th>Recommended Time Frames (Min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behind the Wheel Instruction/Break</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>In-Car Instruction Multiphase (Option 2)</th>
<th>Required Instructional Objective</th>
<th>Recommended Time Frames (Min)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Behind the Wheel Instruction/Break</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>No</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parental Involvement</th>
<th>Required Instructional Objective</th>
<th>Recommended Time Frames (Min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Module One Prerequisites:
- Minimum age for entry into program

**Topic Title:** Your License to Drive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>0.75 Non-credit course (32 hrs)</th>
<th>0.75 Multiphase course (40 hrs)</th>
<th>0.75 Credit course (56 hrs/semester)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45 minutes instructional time</td>
<td>0 minutes discretionary break time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Module One, Topic 1** is a required program element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needed Resources</th>
<th>Instructor Activities</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local Agency DE Program</td>
<td>• Review recommended Module One Lesson Plans</td>
<td>15 minute (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration Form, Application Blanks, Agenda as needed</td>
<td>• Review Required Registration, Application Forms and Meeting Agenda</td>
<td>5 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Scope and Lesson Sequence</td>
<td>• Contact Support Staff, Local Police, Insurance Agent, Enthusiast, or MADD Representative</td>
<td>10 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Program Support Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Agency Speaker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Teaching Your Teens to Drive” Transparencies T-1.0, T-1.1, T-1.2, and T-1.3</td>
<td>• Review Introductory Video Segment</td>
<td>5 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Review Program Goals Transparencies T-1.0, “Introductory Transparency”</td>
<td>5-8 minutes (1-2 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.1, “Driver Education Program Goals” T-1.2, “Driver Education Program Goals” T-1.3, “Driver Education Program Goals”</td>
<td>(2-3 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparencies T-1.0, T-1.1, T-1.2, T-1.3, T-1.4, T-1.5, T-1.6, T-1.7, T-1.8, T-1.9, T-1.10, T-1.11, and T-1.12.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Worksheet W-1.1</td>
<td>• Review Student Worksheet W-1.1, “Your License to Drive”</td>
<td>5-10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fact Sheets F-1.1, F-1.2, and F-1.3</td>
<td>• Review Fact Sheets F-1.1, “The Types of Texas Driver Licenses” F-1.2, “Licensing Restrictions” F-1.3, “Inspection and Registration”</td>
<td>For instructor use or additional information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment MA-1.1</td>
<td>• Review Assessment MA-1.1 “Your License To Drive”</td>
<td>10-15 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:

(A) complete the program registration process;

(B) understand and follow the program rules and guidelines;

(C) distinguish between a novice and experienced driver;

The Instructor:

. Distributes all forms necessary for registration.

. Welcomes students. Introduce staff and guests as available.

. Explains the special features, rules, guidelines, etc. of the local driver education program.

. Distributes schedules, materials, requirements, and recording forms.

. Completes all forms and get parent/guardian/mentor signatures where necessary.

. Checks all forms for completeness.

. Demonstrates any special features of the program.
  - Location of vehicle and its special equipment
  - Any simulation or video components
  - Any special classroom features

. Introduces the need for guided in-car practice or show first segment of optional video entitled, “Teaching Your Teens to Drive”

. Explains the need for parents, students, and teachers to work together or show the “Introduction” of optional video entitled, “Teaching Your Teens to Drive”

. Identifies the responsibilities of the novice driver or introduce an optional speaker from driver licensing office, insurance, or local education unit to present these issues.

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
**Typical classroom enrollment includes:**
- Class Registration forms
- Emergency contact forms
- Required Texas permit forms

**The features of your local program:**
- Classroom and Laboratory phases
- Audio-visual equipment
- Vehicles
- Restrooms

**The features of the curriculum:**
- Fact sheets
- Worksheets
- Homework activities
- Testing
- Grading
- Parent practice
- In-car requirements

**Additional resources may be one of the following:**
- “License To Drive,” 1999.

**A novice driver satisfies one or more of the following criteria:**
- A person with limited or no exposure to operating the motor vehicle.
- A person with vehicle operating experience, but limited experience with the motor vehicle.
- A driver with less than one year experience in operating the motor vehicle in Texas.

*Note: Vehicle and motor vehicle are defined in Texas Transportation Code.*

**Suggested topics for videos and guest speakers:**
- The national tragedy of becoming a traffic fatality statistic as a teenager.
- The need for guided practice of skills and practices.
- How parents, students, and teachers must work together to develop safe driving practices.
- The community needs responsible citizens. Driving is a way for new drivers to gain community responsibilities.
- Speakers may provide specific information or form a panel for parent and student questions.

*Note: Other media devices are available and may be substituted to explain the need for parents, teachers, and students to work as a team in learning to drive.*

**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:** § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities--Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

The overall evaluation of a novice driver includes documentation of skill development that indicates progression and mastery of skills. Classroom and in-car individual student records must be developed and maintained to indicate the following minimum criteria:

- Procedures and sequencing for vehicle operational skill based on pre-drive checks, driver seating, vehicle control skills, vehicle maneuvering, vehicle position and/or speed selection, and vehicle balance;
- Positioning a vehicle based on visual referencing skills, space management, fender judgment and road position control;
- Processing traffic and vehicle information into appropriate speed and position selection based on visual search skills and space management as measured by vehicle speed and roadway position;
- Precision movements for maintaining vehicle control and balance in expected and unexpected situations based on vehicle speed control, vehicle balance, collision avoidance, traction control, response to mechanical failures, and traction loss; and
- Extend supervised practice with licensed parent, guardian or mentor using a local agency guideline.

Texas licensing laws and regulations as found in the Texas Transportation Code (TRC) and summarized in the Texas Drivers Handbook (TDH) will be used. Each student needs a:

- Texas Drivers Handbook
- Highlighter for use with handbook

For Instructor use to open, review, or close Module One:

Module One Transparencies

- Transparency T-1.0
- Introductory Transparency

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TEXAS REGULATIONS [Following information excerpted from TDH, September, 1997]

Texas Regulations for gaining an Instructional Permit require 6 hours of laws and procedures prior to applying for a Texas instructional permit.

WHO MAY OPERATE A MOTOR VEHICLE IN TEXAS

• Residents who have a valid Texas driver's license.
• The driver of an official motor vehicle in the service of the United States or military service.
• Any person while driving or operating any road machine, farm tractor, or implement of husbandry temporarily operated or moved on a highway is exempt from licensure.
• A nonresident (at least 16 years of age) who has in his possession a valid driver's license issued to him in his home state. Nonresidents (at least years of age) may drive any vehicle in Texas if they are legally licensed to drive such a vehicle in their home state.
• The validity of any Texas driver's license held by any person who enters or is in the United States Armed Forces shall continue in full force and effect so long as the service continues.

A nonresident on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States who has a valid license. Any person on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States who has in his possession a valid license issued in a foreign country.
• New residents who are properly licensed have 30 days after entry into the state to secure a Texas driver's license.

THE TYPES OF TEXAS DRIVER’S LICENSES (See Fact Sheet F-1.1 for more detail)

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. LOFS is the DPS restriction code displayed on the reverse side of the instruction permit.

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.

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 ponds or more a bus with a seating capacity of 24 passengers or more, and a vehicle included in Class C. Class C drivers 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 ponds 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.

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.

Essential Needs: 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.

Identification Card: The Department is authorized to issue a personal identification card with a photograph for those individuals who find it desirable.

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LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

SPECIALITY INFORMATION

**Allergic Reaction to Drug:** All driver's licenses will provide a space for the licensee to indicate any drug allergy a person may have.

**Anatomical Gifts:** Driver's licenses and identification cards that are issued September 1, 1997 or after to a person who wishes to be an eye, tissue, or organ donor may execute a statement of gift. The statement of gift may be shown by a card designed to be carried by the donor to evidence the donor's intentions with respect to organ, tissue, and eye donation. Licenses and identification cards that were issued prior to September 1, 1997 that indicate a person wishes to be an eye, tissue, or organ donor shall be conclusive evidence of a decedent's status as a donor and serve as consent for organ, tissue, and eye removal.

**Health Care Directive:** On the reverse side of the driver's license, the Department shall print "Directive to physician has been filed at" followed by a line that the holder of the license may use to indicate the appropriate telephone number. **Special Note:** All applicants for a Texas driver's license are required by state laws (Sections 521.044, 521.142, 522.021 of the Transportation Code; and Section 231.302 of the Family Code) to present evidence (social security card or other acceptable document) of the person's social security number. The purpose of requiring a person to provide proof of their social security number is to assist the Department in determining the proper identity of each license holder.

HOW TO OBTAIN A TEXAS DRIVER'S LICENSE

**Application** - You can get the application form and fill it out at your nearest Drivers License Office. You can find the office nearest you by looking in the directory in the back of this handbook. Your application must be made in person.

**Examination** - Careful study of this handbook should help you do well. The examination consists of four parts: road rules, road signs, vision, and skills test. All four parts must be taken by each person who makes application for an original license as well as by any person whose last Texas license expired more than two years ago. **Exception:** The road rules and signs test and driving test are not required for applicants who surrender a valid out-of-state license. Also, the driving test is not required for applicants applying for an instruction permit.

**PART 1—THE RULES TEST:** Three types of rules tests are given

**PART 2—THE SIGNS TEST:** A set of written questions on the meaning of standard highway signs will be given. To prepare for this test study the section in the handbook called “Traffic Signs.”

**PART 3—THE VISION TEST:** Your vision will be tested. You may be required to wear corrective lenses while driving if they will improve your vision and help to increase the safety of your driving.

**PART 4—THE DRIVING TEST** is given only after all other tests have been passed and evidence of automobile liability insurance covering the vehicle is presented or the vehicle is exempt under the Act. The type of vehicle that must be used for the driving test depends on the class of license applied for. A $10.00 examination fee is required when changing from a lower to a higher class license or when adding a Class M to an existing license or adding Commercial Driver's License (CDL) endorsements or removing restrictions from a license. **Note:** This test is waived upon successful completion of driver education program because driver educators verify mastery of all course requirements. Only an applicant, parent, or guardian may request a DPS licensing test for the novice driver.

**DRIVING WITHOUT A LICENSE PENALTIES**

1st conviction - up to $200 fine
2nd conviction in one year - $25-$200 fine
3rd conviction in one year after 2nd conviction - $25-$500 fine and 2 hours to 6 months in jail, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.

Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:

(J) understand licensing restrictions, suspensions, and revocations placed on driving privileges;

(K) explain license renewal processes;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.7 “Licensing Restrictions” and refers to page 1-16 to 1-18 (TDH) to review the following licensing requirements concerning the restrictions that may be placed on the license.

- Restriction Codes
- Endorsement Codes
- Removing Restrictions
- Adding Endorsements

. Shows Transparency T-1.8 “Licensing Renewal” and refers to page 1-18 to 1-20 (TDH) to review the following licensing requirements concerning gaining a duplicate Texas license and renewing the Texas license.

. Shows Transparency T-1.9 “Suspensions/Revocations” and refers to page 1-20 to 1-24 (TDH) to review the following licensing requirements concerning Suspensions and Revocations.

- Suspension
- Revocation
- Cancellation
- Mandatory Suspensions
- Discretionary Suspensions/Revocations
- Individuals Under 21
LICENSING RESTRICTIONS

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

REMOVING RESTRICTIONS OR ADDING ENDORSEMENTS

Reference the Texas Transportation Code or contact the local Drivers License Office or an Drivers License trooper for information concerning the removal or addition of any restrictions or endorsements from a driver’s license or instruction permit.

RENEWING YOUR LICENSE

A renewal notice card will be mailed about 30 days before license expires. The notice will be sent to the last address given to the Department of Public Safety. Remember. It is still up to a driver to renew the license if the notice is not received.

SUSPENSIONS AND REVOCATIONS

Suspensions: 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. A suspension 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 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.)

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Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:

- List and describe guidelines and procedures to inspect and register a motor vehicle in Texas; and
- Court-Ordered Suspension/Revocation/Cancellation
- Driving While License Suspended
- Sanctions for Non-driving Alcohol-Related Offenses by Minors
- Other Sanctions for Non-driving Alcohol-Related Offenses

The Instructor:
- Shows Transparency T-1.10 “Suspensions/Revocations” and refer to page 1-24 to 1-26 (TDH) to review the following licensing requirements concerning the Suspensions and Revocations.
  - Administrative License Revocation
  - Cancellations

- Shows Transparency T-1.11 “Inspection/Registration” and refer to page 2-1 to 2-5 (TDH) to review the following licensing requirements concerning Texas vehicle inspection and registration.
  - Vehicle Inspection
  - Required Equipment
  - Equipment Which You Must Not Have
  - Optional Equipment
  - Vehicle Registration
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.

CANCELLATIONS:
The Department of Public Safety is authorized to cancel the license of individuals who do not meet certain qualifications.

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.

DRIVING WHILE LICENSE SUSPENDED
Penalties are assessed for driving a motor vehicle while your driver’s license or driving privilege is suspended, canceled, or revoked.

SANCTIONS FOR NON-DRIVING ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES BY MINORS
Texas alcohol use/abuse laws also provide sanctions for minors who commit offenses under the non-driving alcohol-related offenses.

OTHER SANCTIONS FOR NON-DRIVING 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 or confinement in jail. A person who sells a minor an alcoholic beverage can be punished by a fine and/or confinement in jail.

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.

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 cutout.
- 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.

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Knowledge and Skills

The Student is expected to:

(M) understand the benefit of requiring Texas drivers to be financially responsible for death, injury, or property damage they may cause while operating a motor vehicle.

- Evidence of Financial Responsibility

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.12 “Financial Responsibility” and refer to pages 3-1 to 3-5 (TDH) to review the following licensing requirements concerning safety and financial responsibilities:
  - The Liability Insurance Law
  - The Safety Responsibility Act

. Concludes Module One Topic 1 with homework/parental involvement or classroom assignment of Worksheet W-1.1 “Your License to Drive.”

. Administers Topic 1 quiz MA-1.1 Your License To Drive. A sample DPS test may be provided for review and test structure.

- Fact Sheets F-1.1, “The Types of Texas Driver Licenses,” F-1.2, “Licensing Restrictions,” and F-1.3, “Inspections and Registration” are available as support material for this topic area.
The Safety Responsibility Act
Enacted to ensure all drivers that are financially responsible for the death, injury, or property damage they may cause while operating a motor vehicle. All owners and/or operators of motor vehicles in Texas must have at least the minimum amount of liability insurance.

Evidence of Financial Responsibility
In order to comply with the Safety Responsibility Act, a driver (unless exempt) must purchase liability insurance or be self-insured under the provisions of the Act. Evidence of financial responsibility must be presented to the proper authorities at the time a person renews a driver’s license, registers a motor vehicle, or obtains a motor vehicle inspection certificate.

• Every owner and/or operator of a motor vehicle in Texas is required, as a condition of driving to furnish, upon request, evidence of financial responsibility to a law enforcement officer or to another person involved in an accident.

• If an owner and/or operator fails to show proof of financial responsibility when required, he may receive a citation. The court will dismiss the charge if proof is provided that a liability insurance policy was in effect when the citation was issued.

• Upon conviction of operating a motor vehicle without sufficient evidence of financial responsibility, when required, a driver is subject to a $175 minimum fine and not more than a $350 maximum fine. Second and subsequent convictions will result in driver’s license and motor vehicle registration suspensions, in addition to a minimum fine of $350 and not more than a $1,000 fine. Also a second, or subsequent conviction requires the court to order impoundment of the motor vehicle being driven or operated by the person at the time of the offense, provided that the defendant was an owner of the vehicle at the time of the offense and is an owner of the vehicle on the date of conviction. The vehicle shall be impounded for a period of 180 days.

More specific information about the Safety Responsibility Act may be obtained at any Department of Public Safety office or by writing to: SAFETY RESPONSIBILITY BUREAU
TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
PO BOX 4087
AUSTIN TX 78773-0330

Most Texans purchase insurance to provide proof of financial responsibility. Rates for auto insurance can vary widely. Shopping around for the company and agent that offer the best service for the best price can save money. Rate guides that can help Texans save money on automobile insurance are available from the Texas Department of Insurance. The guides include complaint measures, financial strength ratings and market shares for the insurance companies. The Texas Department of Insurance offers the booklet Automobile Insurance Made Easy to help understand automobile insurance coverages and options. To order these free publications, call the Texas Department of Insurance’s toll-free order line at 1-800-599-SHOP (7467). For Austin residents, the number is 305-7211. Be prepared to give your address and the name of your county. The guides also are available on the Texas Department of Insurance’s Web site at www.tdi.state.tx.us. Servicio en Espanol.
Module One Topic 1 Resources

Texas Driver Handbook, Latest Edition
Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, TX
National Traffic Safety Institute, Austin, TX

Module One, Topic 1 Transparencies:
T-1.0, Module One Introduction;
T-1.1, Driver Education Program Goals;
T-1.2, Driver Education Program Goals;
T-1.3, Driver Education Program Goals;
T-1.4, Who May Operate;
T-1.5, Types of Texas Licenses;
T-1.6, Specialty Information;
T-1.7, Licensing Restrictions;
T-1.8, Licensing Renewal;
T-1.9, Suspensions/Revocations;
T-1.10, Suspensions/Revocations;
T-1.11, Inspection/Registration;
T-1.12, Financial Responsibility.

Worksheets
W-1.1, Your License to Drive.

Fact Sheets
F-1.1, The Types of Texas Driver Licenses.
F-1.2, Licensing Restrictions.
F-1.3, Inspection and Registration.

Assessment
MA-1.1 Your License To Drive
**Module One Prerequisites:**
Minimum age for entry into program

**Topic Title:** Right of Way Concepts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Time Frame:</th>
<th>Instructor Activities</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topic 2</td>
<td>2.0 Non-credit course (32 hrs)</td>
<td>Review recommended Module One: Topic 2.</td>
<td>15 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 Multiphase course (40 hrs)</td>
<td>Review TDH, latest ed. Chapter Four.</td>
<td>5 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0 Credit course (56 hrs/semester)</td>
<td>Review video segment on licensing (optional use)</td>
<td>10 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Review Worksheets W-1.2, “Right of Way Principles” W-1.3, “Highway-Rail Grade Crossings”</td>
<td>5-10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Topic quiz, MA-1.2 “Right of Way”</td>
<td>10-15 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Module One, Topic 2 is a required approved program element.
Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:
(A) define right of way;
(B) know and apply rules of right of way principles at intersections;

The Instructor:
. Shows Transparency T-1.13 “Concepts” and refer to page 4-1 (TDH) to introduce to concepts of right of way. Right-of-way rules determine who should yield at an intersection or merge area. In every situation right-of-way is a privilege to be given and not one that is taken by a driver.

. (Optional) Uses segments from the video entitled, “Texas Drivers Video Handbook” from N.T.S.I. (1999-2000) to support information provided in the TDH.

. Shows Transparency T-1.14 and T-1.15 “Intersections” and refers to pages 4-1 to 4-6 (TDH) to discuss eight concepts of right of way at intersections. Review situations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 10 using Worksheet W-1.2 “Right of Way Principles” and Texas Driver Handbook for application of principles to intersections.

. Controlled intersections.
. Entering a multiple lane roadway from single lane roadway.
. Entering paved roadway from unpaved.
. Intersections without controls.
. Turning left at intersection.
. Entering from private drive or roadway.
. Entering through street.
. Highway-rail grade crossing.

Right-of-Way Concepts
- Drivers at times must wait for other users.
- Principles based on giving the privilege of passage to others.
- Right of way cannot be taken—not a right or privilege.
- Determined by a set of rules and guidelines
  - Intersections
  - Merges
  - Special conditions.

Intersections
- Intersections controlled by signs and signals.
- Single or two-lane road intersecting with multiple-lane road.
- Unpaved road intersection with a paved road.

Intersections
- Intersections not controlled by signs and signals, multi-lanes, or pavement.
- Turning left.
- T Intersections
- Railroad grade crossings.

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities--Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
Right of Way Concepts

Drivers at times must yield the roadway to other users. Right of way principles are based on giving the privilege of passage to others. Drivers should realize that right of way cannot be taken, so it is not a right or privilege to proceed. Right of way is determined by a set of rules and guidelines as listed for intersections, merges, and special conditions. Special attention needs to be placed on this topic throughout the curriculum as failure to yield is the number one listed cause of crashes in Texas. These situations include:

Intersections

**Situation 1 - Intersections controlled by signs and signals.** When signs and signals control traffic at an intersection, obey them. Know the meaning of these signs and signals, some of which are explained in Chapter 5 of the Texas Drivers Handbook.

**Situation 2 - Single or two-lane road intersecting with multiple-lane road.** When driving on a single or two-lane road you must yield to: (1) vehicles traveling on a divided street or roadway, or (2) vehicles traveling on a roadway with three or more lanes.

**Situation 3 - Unpaved road intersection with a paved road.** If you are driving on an unpaved road, which intersects with a paved road, you must yield the right-of-way to vehicles traveling on the paved road.

**Situation 4 - Intersections not controlled by signs and signals, multiple lanes, or pavement.** When approaching an intersection of this type, you should yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection on your right or is approaching the intersection on your right. If the road to your right is clear, or if approaching vehicles are far enough from the intersection to make your crossing safe, you may proceed. Since there are no traffic controls at this intersection, make sure that there are no approaching vehicles from the left. You may legally have the right-of-way, but you should be sure the other driver yields to you before you proceed.

**Situation 5 - Turning left.** When turning left you must yield the right-of-way to any vehicles coming straight through from the other direction.

**Situation 6 - Private roads and driveways.** When entering or crossing a road, street, or highway from a private road, alley, building, or driveway after stopping prior to the sidewalk, you shall yield the right-of-way of all approaching vehicles and pedestrians.

**Situation 7 - T-Intersections.** When approaching an intersection of a through street that ends at the intersection, first you must stop and then yield the right-of-way to the vehicles on the through street.

**Situation 10 - Railroad grade crossings.** Texas law requires obedience to a signal indicating approach of a train. Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty (50) feet but not less than fifteen (15) feet from the nearest rail of such railroad.

Note: Situations 8 and 9, merge concepts, are covered on the next page. It is important to link highway-rail grade crossings with the concepts of intersections by introducing crossings in this section. An additional time period is devoted to highway-rail crossings later in this topic.

“**Key Safety Tips at Highway-Rail Grade Crossings**” may be ordered from Operation Lifesaver, 1420 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2750. 1-800-537-6224. “www.oli.org/oli”. The pamphlet refers to warning signs and devices, safety tips, and driver awareness.

**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:** § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
The Student is expected to:

(C) know and apply rules of right of way principals at merging zones;

(D) understand reasons for and apply rules of yielding right of way to emergency vehicles, school buses, and pedestrians;

application of principles to merge (lane change) areas.

. Shows Transparency T-1.16 “Merge Areas” and refers to pages 4-3 to 4-4 (TDH) to discuss two concepts of right of way at merge areas. Review situations 8 and 9 using Worksheet W-1.2 “Right of Way Principles” and TDH for application of principles to merge (lane change) areas.

. Shows Transparency T-1.17 “Special Situations” and refers to pages 4-6 to 4-7 (TDH) to discuss three concepts of right of way under special conditions. Review emergency vehicles, school bus rules, and pedestrian situations Worksheet W-1.2 “Right of Way Principles” and TDH for application of principles to these special situations.

. Emergency vehicles

. School buses

. Pedestrians

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
Right of Way Concepts

LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

Merge (Lane Change) Areas

**Situation 8 - Entering or leaving controlled-access highway.** The driver of a vehicle proceeding on an access or feeder road (frontage road) of a controlled-access highway shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle entering or about to enter the road from the highway or leaving or about to leave the road to enter the highway.

**Situation 9 - Driving on multiple-lane roadways.**—On a roadway divided into three (3) or more lanes providing for one-way movement, a vehicle entering a lane of traffic from a lane to the right shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle entering the same lane of traffic from a lane to the left.

Special Situations

**Situation A - Give the Right-of-Way to Emergency Vehicles.** You must yield the right-of-way to police cars, fire trucks, ambulances, and other emergency vehicles which are sounding a siren or bell or flashing a red light by pulling to the right edge of the roadway and stopping. In the event traffic is so congested as to prevent you from safely doing so, slow down and leave a clear path for the emergency vehicle.

**Situation B - Give the Right-of-Way to School Buses.** Drive with care when you are near a school bus. If you approach a school bus from either direction and the bus is displaying alternately flashing red lights, you must stop and not pass until (1) the school bus has resumed motion, or (2) you are signaled by the driver to proceed, or (3) the red lights are no longer flashing.

**Situation C - Yield the Right-of-Way to Pedestrians.** Don’t make your car into a deadly weapon. You should always be on the lookout for people on foot whether or not they have the right-of-way. Drivers must stop.

**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:** § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:

(E) know and apply right of way rules and principles at intersections with highway-rail grade crossings;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.18 “Highway-Rail Grade Crossings” and refers to pages 4-5 to 4-6 (TDH) to introduce eight driving procedures when approaching a highway-rail grade crossing. Reviews safe driving procedures at highway-rail grade crossings using Worksheet W-1.3 “Highway-Rail Grade Crossings” and TDH for application of procedures to grade crossings.

. Concludes Module One Topic 2 with homework/parental involvement or class assignment of Worksheets W-1.2 “Right of Way Principles” and W-1.3 “Highway/Railroad Grade Crossings”.

. Administers Topic 2 quiz MA-1.2 Right of Way Concepts. A sample DPS test may be provided for review and test structure.
Safe Driving Procedures at Railroad Crossings

If a railroad crossing is marked only with a crossbuck sign - reduce speed, look both ways, and listen for audible signal (whistle).

If a train is approaching - STOP; if not, proceed only upon exercising due care.

If red lights are flashing at a railroad crossing - STOP. If a train is approaching, remain stopped until the train passes by and the lights stop flashing.

If railroad crossing arms have been lowered - STOP. You must wait until the train has passed and the gates are raised.

Never stop on tracks. If your car stalls on the tracks and you cannot restart it, get out and try to push it off the tracks. If you cannot push it off the tracks, get help. If a train is approaching and your vehicle is stalled, get out quickly and get clear of the tracks. Run in the direction from which the train is approaching to avoid flying debris, staying clear of the tracks.

Be sure all tracks are clear before you proceed across. There may be two or more sets of tracks. One train could be blocking the view of another.

Trains do not and cannot stop at crossings - They always have the right-of-way. Audible signals or whistle may be difficult to hear when approaching railroad crossings. It is suggested that you roll your window down, turn your radio down, and listen carefully.

If you encounter a problem, please call the Texas Department of Public Safety Headquarters Communications Center in Austin (toll-free number is 1-800-772-7677) or your local police department or county sheriff's office. Each railroad crossing signal has an identifying number. Please note the number and be ready to provide it when reporting a problem.

“Key Safety Tips at Highway-Rail Grade Crossings” may be ordered from Operation Lifesaver, 1420 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-2750. 1-800-537-6224. “www.ol.org/oli”. The pamphlet refers to warning signs and devices, safety tips, and driver awareness.
Module One Topic 2 Resources

Texas Driver Handbook, Latest Edition
  Texas Department of Public Safety
  Austin, TX

  National Traffic Safety Institute
  Austin, TX

“Key Safety Tips at Highway-Rail Grade Crossings”
  Operation Lifesaver
  1420 King Street
  Alexandria, VA 22314-2750.
  1-800-537-6224. “www.oli.org/oli”.

Module One, Topic 2 Transparencies:
  T-1.13, Right of Way Concepts;
  T-1.14, Intersections;
  T-1.15, Intersections;
  T-1.16, Merge Areas;
  T-1.17, Special Situations;
  T-1.18, Highway-Rail Grade Crossings;

Worksheet
  W-1.2, Right of Way Principles;
  W-1.3, Highway-Rail Grade Crossings;

Assessment
  MA-1.2 Right of Way Concepts
Module One Prerequisites:
Minimum age for entry into program

Topic 3 Time Frame:
45 minutes instructional time
0 minutes discretion.al break time

Module One, Topic 3 is a required approved program element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needed Resources</th>
<th>Instructor Activities</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module One, Topic 3</td>
<td>• Review recommended Module One:</td>
<td>15 minute (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Driver Handbook, latest ed.</td>
<td>• Review TDH, latest ed. Chapters Five through Nine.</td>
<td>5 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required Video: “Are You Reading Me?”</td>
<td>• Review video “Are You Reading Me?”</td>
<td>10 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparencies T-1.19; T-1.20; T-1.21; T-1.22; T-1.23; T-1.24.</td>
<td>• Review Mod 1, Topic 3 Transparencies provided:</td>
<td>25-30 minutes (4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.19, “Signals”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.20, “Signs”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.21, “Colors Have Meaning”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.22, “Shapes Have Meaning”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.23, “Pavement Markings”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.24, “Signaling”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Worksheet W-1.4.</td>
<td>• Review Worksheet W-1.4. “Signs and Markings”</td>
<td>5-10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fact Sheets F-1.4.</td>
<td>• Review Handbook Fact Sheets for use as instructor supplement or student study guide.</td>
<td>5-10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F-1.4 “Recommendations for Traffic Control Devices”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>• MA-1.3 “Controlling Traffic Flow”</td>
<td>10-15 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Knowledge and Skills

The Student is expected to:

(A) describe needs and purposes for traffic control devices, signs, signals, and markings;

(B) list and describe the ball color and relative function of traffic signals and signal/sign combinations;

The Instructor:

. Introduces problems associated with recognizing signs, signals, and roadway markings by using optional video entitled, “Know Your Vital Signs” or transparencies in addition to the TDH Chapter 5.

. Shows Transparency T-1.19 “Signals” and refer to pages 5-1 to 5-2 (TDH) to discuss signals as traffic control devices.
  . Review steady lights.
  . Review flashing lights.
  . Review signal/sign combinations.

. (Optional) Uses segments from the video entitled, “Texas Drivers Video Handbook” from N.T.S.I. (1997 or 1999) to support information provided in the TDH.

. Shows Transparency T-1.20 “Signs” and refer to pages 5-3 (TDH) to discuss the purpose of traffic signs.
  . Warning
  . Guide
  . Inform
  . Regulate

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
Signals, Signs, and Markers

Traffic Signals. Traffic signals help provide for the orderly movement of traffic. Drivers must obey these signals except when an officer is directing traffic. You must obey a traffic officer at all times even if he is telling you to do something which is ordinarily considered against the law.

Steady Red Light - Stop before entering the crosswalk or intersection.

Steady Yellow Light - Caution—red light coming up! You must STOP before entering the nearest crosswalk at the intersection.

Steady Green Light - Go if it is safe to do so.

A Green Arrow - Showing at the same time as a Red Light - Proceed carefully in the direction of the arrow after yielding the right-of-way to other vehicles and pedestrians.

A Flashing Red Light - Stop completely before entering the crosswalk or intersection, then proceed when you can do so safely.

A Flashing Yellow Light - Caution—Slow down and proceed with caution.

Traffic Signs. Traffic signs can help you to be a better driver. They help you in the following ways:

. WARN of hazards ahead that would otherwise be difficult to see.

. GUIDE drivers to their destination by identifying the route.

. INFORM of local regulations and practices.

. REGULATE the speed and movement of traffic.

REVIEW Fact Sheet F-1.4, “Recommendations for Traffic Control Devices.” The Texas Transportation Institute provides information which supports instruction for signs, signals, and markings. The fact sheet provides recommendations supporting the transparencies and materials.

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills: § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
Knowledge and Skills

The Student is expected to:

(C) list and explain meanings of colors and shapes of roadway signs, signals, and markings;

(D) categorize roadway signs, signals, and markings into meaningful applications;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.21 “Colors Have Meaning” and refers to pages 5-4 (TDH) to discuss the purpose of standard colors.
  . Fluorescent Optic Yellow (New Color in 1999)

. Shows Transparency T-1.22 “Shapes Have Meaning” and refers to pages 5-4 (TDH) to discuss the purpose of standard colors.
  . Octagon . Rectangle (Horizontal)
  . Triangle . Pennant
  . Diamond . Rectangle (Vertical)
  . Pentagon . Round
  . Crossbuck

. Provides Worksheet W-1.4 “Signs and Markings” and refers to pages 5-5 to 5-19, 5-23 to 5-26 (TDH) to review signs and meaning.
  . Regulatory
  . Warning
  . Combination
  . Guide
  . Highway/Railroad Grade Crossings
  . Construction and Maintenance Devices
Standard Colors
- **Red:** Stop or prohibited
- **Green:** Indicated movements permitted, direction guidance.
- **Blue:** Motorist services guidance.
- **Yellow:** General warning.
- **Black:** Regulation.
- **White:** Regulation.
- **Orange:** Construction and maintenance warning.
- **Brown:** Public recreation and scenic guidance.
- **Fluorescent Optic Yellow:** School zones. Some states used for pedestrian crossings.

**Know These Signs by Their Shapes**—so that you will know what to do at a distance.
- **Octagon:** Exclusively for Stop signs.
- **Horizontal Rectangle:** Generally for guide signs.
- **Equilateral Triangle:** Exclusively for Yield signs.
- **Pennant:** Advance warning of No Passing Zones.
- **Diamond:** Exclusively to warn of existing or possible hazards on roadways or adjacent areas.
- **Vertical Rectangle:** Generally for regulatory signs.
- **Pentagon:** School advance and school crossing signs.
- **Round:** Railroad advance warning signs.

**Railroad Warning Signs**
- **Railroad Crossing:** You are within a few hundred feet of a railroad crossing. You should slow down and be prepared to stop. If you see a train coming—STOP—never try to beat it.
- **Railroad Crossbuck** signs are posted at every railroad, highway, road, or street grade crossing and show the location. If more than one track is to be crossed, it will show the number of tracks. Always slow, look, listen, and be prepared to yield the right-of-way to an approaching train.
- **Gate with Flashing Light:** Stop when the lights begin to flash before the gate lowers across your side of the road. Remain stopped until the gates are raised and the lights stop flashing. At railroad crossings, stop within 15 to 50 feet of the nearest rail when 1) you are directed by a flagperson, 2) there are flashing red lights or gongs sounding or 3) there is any warning device telling you that a train is coming.

**Construction and Maintenance Devices**
Various traffic control devices are used in construction and maintenance work areas to direct drivers or pedestrians safely through the work zone and to provide for the safety of the highway workers. The most commonly used traffic control devices are signs, barricades, drums, cones, tubes, flashing arrow panels and flagpersons. Orange is the basic color for these devices.

**NOTE:** Traffic fines are doubled for violations of the law that occur in construction zones.

- **Construction and Maintenance Signs:** Construction and maintenance signs are used to notify drivers of unusual or potentially dangerous conditions in or near work areas. Most signs in work areas are diamond shaped. A few signs are rectangular.
Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:

(E) describe purposes of pavement markings and provide examples of their use;

(F) describe appropriate driver responses to roadway signs, signals, and markings;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.23 “Pavement Markings” and refer to pages 5-19 to 5-22 (TDH) to discuss signals as traffic control devices.

. Uses (optional) segments from the video entitled, “Texas Drivers Video Handbook” from N.T.S.I. (1997 or 1999) to support information provided in the TDH.

Pavement Markings

- Two lane rural
- Three lane, one way
- Left turn only lane
- Multiple-lane highway
- Solid or broken line
- Crosswalks
- Stop lines
- Lane markings

Transparency T-1.23

Signs and Markings
Traffic Control Devices

LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

Channelizing Devices: Barricades, vertical panels, drums, cones and tubes are the most commonly used devices to alert drivers of unusual or potentially dangerous conditions in highway and street work areas and to guide drivers safely through the work zone. At night they are often equipped with flashing or steady burn lights. Traffic control devices are used to direct motorists and pedestrians safely through work zones and to protect workers. Be prepared to slow or stop. Be prepared to change lanes. Be prepared for the unexpected.

Pavement Warnings
Pavement markings help you just like signs and signals. They are used to warn and direct drivers and to regulate traffic. Keep to the right of the yellow center line. You may cross the broken line when passing another vehicle or when the right half of the roadway is closed to traffic. DO NOT CROSS THE LINE IF IT IS NOT SAFE TO DO SO. On a one-way roadway, each lane is marked with a broken white line, you may drive in either lane. When turning from a one-way road be sure to move into the proper lane well in advance of your turn.

The only time a vehicle should enter the center lane is at a point where the vehicle will have time to slow down or stop in order to make a safe left turn maneuver. The center lane should never be used for passing or as a through traffic lane. Do not cross the double yellow line to pass. Stay in your lane as much as possible. If you are driving slower, keep in the right-hand lane.

A solid yellow line on your side of the road marks a “no-passing zone.” White crosswalk lines are painted across a road to indicate pedestrian crossing areas. Pedestrians should use these areas when crossing the road. At intersections where stop lines are missing, you must stop before the crosswalk when required to stop by traffic signs or signals for pedestrians.

White stop lines are painted across pavement lanes at traffic signs or signals. Where these lines are present, you should stop behind the stop line. Solid white lines are used for pavement edge lines, shoulder markings, channelizing, transitions and lane use control. Crossing a solid white line should be avoided if possible. Crossing a double-solid white line is prohibited. The solid yellow line on the left edge of the roadway is a guide to drivers that driving to the left of the yellow line is prohibited because the line is marking the left edge of the roadway. This type of yellow line can be found on interstate highways. Crossing is prohibited where there is a pavement marking of double solid white lines.

Advance Warning Signs
Pay attention. Follow instructions. Reduce speed to at least the posted construction zone speed signs.

Lane Change Signs
Slow and prepare to change lanes when safe. Be prepared for drivers who wait until the last second to move to the open lane. Maintain reduced speed until you clear the construction area. There should be a sign indicating that you are leaving the construction area.

Work Areas
Further reduce speed as you approach workers and equipment. Be prepared for unexpected movements of workers and equipment.

Flagpersons
Flagpersons are used in cases of extreme hazard. Flagpersons instruction must be obeyed. When instructed to stop, do so in your lane and do not veer right or left. Do not attempt to go forward until flagperson instructs you to do so. Proceed with caution and expect the unexpected. Always be on the lookout for oncoming vehicles in your lane of traffic.

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills: § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
The Instructor:

- Shows Transparency T-1.24 “Signaling” and refer to pages 6-1 (TDH) to discuss signaling rules and use.
  - When to signal
  - How to signal
  - Improper signal

- Concludes Module 1 Topic 3 with homework/parental involvement activity or class assignment Worksheet W-1.4 “Signs and Markings.”

- Provides Topic 3 quiz MA-1.3 Traffic Control Devices. A sample DPS test may be provided for review and test structure.
Traffic Control Devices

LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

**Signaling.** A good driver always lets others know if he is going to turn or stop. Your signal helps others plan ahead. A surprise move often results in accidents. Be alert—watch and give signals.

Always Signal when you are going to:
- Change lanes.
- Make a turn.
- Pull away from a parking space which is parallel to the curb.
- Slow down or stop.

Signal continuously for at least 100 feet before you turn or stop. Be sure to turn off your signal light after you use it. Your unintended signal still means “turn” to the other drivers.

**REVIEW Fact Sheet F-1.4 Recommendations for Traffic Control Devices.** The Texas Transportation Institute provides information which supports instruction for signs, signals, and markings. The fact sheet provides recommendations supporting the transparencies and materials.

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills: § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
Module One Topic 3  Resources

Texas Driver Handbook, Latest Edition
Texas Department of Public Safety
Austin, TX

Know Your Vital Signs (Optional)
TxDOT, 1998

National Traffic Safety Institute
Austin, TX

Module One, Topic 3 Transparencies:
T-1.19, Signals;
T-1.20, Signs;
T-1.21, Colors Have Meaning,
T-1.22, Shapes Have Meaning;
T-1.23, Pavement Markings;
T-1.24, Signaling.

Worksheet
W-1.4, Signs and Markings;

Fact Sheets
F-4.  Recommendations for Traffic Control Devices

Assessment
MA-1.3  Controlling Traffic Flow
**Module One Prerequisites:**
Minimum age for entry into program

**Topic Title:** Controlling Traffic Flow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic 4 Time Frame:</th>
<th>4.0 Non-credit course (32 hrs)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65 minutes instructional time</td>
<td>4.0 Multiphase course (40 hrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 minutes discreional break time</td>
<td>4.0 Credit course (56 hrs/semester)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Module One, Topic 4 is a required approved program element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needed Resources</th>
<th>Instructor Activities</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module One, Topic 4</td>
<td>Review Module One: Topic 4.</td>
<td>15 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Driver Handbook, latest ed.</td>
<td>Review TDH, latest ed. Chapters Five through Nine.</td>
<td>5 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Videos: “Are You Reading Me?”</td>
<td>Review video “Are You Reading Me?”</td>
<td>10 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparencies: T-1.25; T-1.26; T-1.27; T-1.28; T-1.29; T-1.30; T-1.31; T-1.32; and T-1.33.</td>
<td>Review Mod 1, Topic 3 Transparencies provided: T-1.25, “Passing” T-1.26, “Turning” T-1.27, “Stopping, Standing, Parking” T-1.28, “Speed” T-1.29, “Speed Limits” T-1.30, “Headlights” T-1.31, “Freeway Driving Concerns” T-1.32, “Problem Situations” T-1.33, “Winter Driving Concerns”</td>
<td>45-50 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Worksheet W-1.5, W-1.6</td>
<td>Review W-1.5, “Basic Control Tasks” W-1.6, “Driving Situations”</td>
<td>5-10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fact Sheets F-1.5</td>
<td>Review Fact Sheets for use as instructor supplement or student study guide. F-1.5 “Selected Texas Traffic Laws”</td>
<td>5-10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment</td>
<td>MA-1.3 “Controlling Traffic Flow”</td>
<td>10-15 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:

(A) list laws and describe processes for passing and being passed;
(B) explain left and right turn procedures and applicable laws for basic and special turning situations;
(C) explain procedures and laws for special and emergency parking, standing, and stopping situations;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.25 “Passing” and refers to pages 6-2 to 6-3 (TDH) to discuss signaling rules and use.
  . Rules
  . Designated Passing Lane
  . Two-lane road

. Shows Transparency T-1.26 “Turning” and refers to pages 6-2 to 6-3 (TDH) to discuss signaling rules and use.
  . Steps
  . Right Turn
  . Left Turn
  . Turning Procedures

. Shows Transparency T-1.27 “Stopping, Standing, Parking” and refers to pages 7-1 to 7-5 (TDH) to discuss parking rules and regulations.
  . Legal Prohibitions
  . Disabilities
  . Unattended Vehicle
  . Parallel to Curb
  . Hills
  . Leaving
  . Coasting

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
Basic Safety Rules When Passing Left or Right. It is not always safe to pass. You should be patient and wait until the time is right. Accidents resulting from improper passing can be deadly.

Make certain that the way is clear. Give the proper signal before changing lanes. Tap your horn when necessary to avoid surprising the driver ahead. Avoid cutting in too quickly if you must return to your original lane. TRC §544.011 states if on a highway having more than one lane with vehicles moving in the same direction, TxDOT or a local authority may place a sign that directs slower traffic to drive in a lane other than the left lane. The sign must read “left lane for passing only.”

Passing on the Right. In Texas and many other states, you may pass on the right. You may pass on the right only under conditions permitting such movement without conflict. The road is clear of parked vehicles or other things and is wide enough for two or more lanes in each direction.

You are on a one-way road. You may pass on a paved shoulder when the vehicle you are passing is slowing or stopped on the main travelled portion of the highway, disabled, or preparing to make a left turn.

When You are Passed Do not increase your speed. Keep in your lane. When being passed on the left, and lanes are not marked, move to the right as far as you safely can. Make it as safe and easy as you can for the other driver to pass you.

Turns. Turning a corner appears to be a simple operation. However, much confusion in traffic and many accidents are caused by drivers who do not turn correctly. Study the diagrams showing the correct method of making right and left turns on the following pages. There are 7 steps to making a good turn:

Make up your mind before you get to the turning point. Never make a “last minute” turn—it is too dangerous.

Look behind and to both sides to see where other vehicles may be before you change lanes.

Move into the proper lane as soon as possible. The faster the traffic is moving, the sooner you should move into the proper lane. If you cannot get into the proper lane at least within one-half block before you turn, you should not turn but continue straight ahead. Give the proper turn signal at least 100 feet before you make your turn. If using a hand signal, hold it until you are close enough to the intersection for others to know what you intend to do. Do not hold the signal while making the turn—you need both hands on the wheel.

Slow down to a reasonable turning speed. Do not use the brake or clutch while actually turning. Make the turn correctly. This will be easy if you are in the proper lane and proceed slowly enough at the time you begin to turn. Finish the turn in the proper lane. In addition to the turns illustrated watch for pavement markings and signs permitting turning right or left from or into two or more traffic lanes or give other special turning or lane information.

Stopping, Standing, or Parking. Not all accidents happen while vehicles are being driven. An improperly parked vehicle may also cause an accident. When you leave your vehicle, set the parking brake, stop the motor, and remove the key. Check over your shoulder for any oncoming traffic before opening your car door.

Do Not Park, Stop, or Stand a Vehicle: On the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street. On a sidewalk. Within an intersection. On a crosswalk. Between a safety zone and adjacent curb or within 30 feet of points on curb immediately opposite the end of a safety zone. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing, or parking would obstruct traffic. Upon a bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel. On any railroad track. At any place where an official sign prohibits stopping.

Do not Park or Stand a Vehicle (whether occupied or not): Temporarily stopping to comply with signs, signals, etc., is not considered parking or standing.) In front of a public or private driveway. Within 15 feet of...
### Knowledge and Skills

The Student is expected to:

- **D** recognize, analyze, and relate speed to stopping a vehicle in all conditions and on all roadways;
- **E** list legal minimum and maximum speed limits for Texas roadways and beaches;

### The Instructor:

- Shows Transparency T-1.28 “Speed” and refers to pages 8-1 to 8-3 (TDH) to discuss choosing an appropriate speed.
- Speed & Distance
  - 2-3 seconds
  - 4 or more sec.
  - Adjusting Speed
- Shows Transparency T-1.29 “Speed Limits” and refers to pages 8-1 to 8-3 (TDH) to discuss speed rules and regulations.
  - Urban Areas
  - Beaches
  - Parks
  - Rural Interstate
  - Urban Interstate
  - School Buses

- Provides Worksheet W-1.5 “Basic Control Tasks” referring to pages 6-1 to 8-3 (TDH) and Worksheet W-1.6 “Driving Situations” referring to pages 9-1 to 9-7 (TDH) to review signals passing, turning, stopping, and speed control as a review for this session.
Controlling Traffic Flow

LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

a fire hydrant. Within 20 feet of a crosswalk at an intersection. Within 30 feet upon the approach to any flashing signal, stop sign, yield sign, or other traffic control signal located at the side of a roadway. Within 20 feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within 75 feet of said entrance. Do Not Park a Vehicle (whether occupied or not) within 50 feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing.

Parking, Stopping, or Standing on a Highway Outside an Urban Area: Never park or leave your vehicle standing on the paved part of any highway outside of a business or residential district when you can park off the roadway. If you cannot park off the road: Leave plenty of room for others to pass. Be sure that your vehicle can be seen for at least 200 feet from each direction. If at night, use your parking lights or leave your headlights on dim. A person may stop, stand, or park a bicycle on a sidewalk if the bicycle does not impede the normal and reasonable movement of pedestrian or other traffic on the sidewalk.

Unattended Motor Vehicle: It is unlawful for any person in charge of a motor vehicle to permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key from the ignition, and effectively setting the brake, and when standing on any grade, without turning the front wheels to the curb or side of the roadway.

Parking on Hills
Down Hill: Turn wheels to curb
Up Hill (with curb): Turn back of wheels to curb
Up Hill (without curb): Turn wheels to right

Leaving a Parking Space. Exercise care when backing up. Children often play between parked cars. LOOK BACK BEFORE AND WHILE BACKING.

Speed. Generally you should drive at the same speed as the mainstream of traffic. You should always be aware of how fast you are traveling. You must obey speed limits, but a good driver does even more. Always keeps a safe distance from the car in front of him. The faster you go, the greater the distance you should keep from the car ahead of you. A good rule is to stay at least two (2) seconds, preferably four (4) for novice, behind the vehicle ahead. Example: When the vehicle ahead of you passes a fixed object and you reach this same fixed object in less than two (2) seconds (four (4) for novice), you are following too close. A good driver knows when he should slow down. Slow down when the road is wet (rain, snow, sleet). Many drivers find out too late what a little rain can do. Roads become slippery when wet, making your car harder to control. The only wise thing to do is slow down. Make sure you have complete control of the situation at all times. Slow down when road is crowded. Slow down when your vision is limited. You should always be able to stop within the distance that you can see ahead of your car. In darkness or bad weather, do not overdrive your range of vision. A good driver always adjusts his speed according to his own physical condition and the condition of his vehicle. If you are tired or not feeling well—don’t drive. Never force yourself to drive.

Speed Limits. All drivers are required to obey posted maximum speed limits. These limits are designed to provide for the orderly flow of traffic under normal driving conditions. During periods of heavy traffic, inclement weather, low visibility, or other poor driving conditions, speed must be adjusted so that accidents will be avoided. The following chart shows the maximum speed limits for all vehicles under different conditions. Drivers must be aware that cities and counties have the authority to change these limits.

Standard Speed Limits [TRC §545.352]

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills: § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:
(F) know proper headlight usage;
(G) briefly summarize laws, procedures, and potential dangers for freeway entry, exit, and roadway use.
(H) describe special problem situations involving controlling traffic flow; and

The Instructor:
. Shows Transparency T-1.30 “Headlights” and refers to page 9-1 (TDH) to discuss headlight rules and regulations.
. Daytime Running Lights
. Use of Headlights
. High Beam Use
. Parking Light Use
. Emergency Lights

. Shows Transparency T-1.31 “Freeway Driving Concerns” and refers to page 9-2 to 9-4 (TDH) to discuss freeway rules and regulations.
. Planning
. Entry
. Using Roadway
. Exit
. Freeway Tips
. Vehicle Breakdown

. Shows Transparency T-1.32 “Problem Situations” and refers to page 9-2 to 9-4 (TDH) to discuss some special problem situations.
. Skid Control Fundamentals
. Brake Failure
. Running Off Roadway
. Tire Blowout
. Steep Hill

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
Controlling Traffic Flow

LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

### Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:

§ 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Areas</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaches and Alleys</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designed Rural Interstate Highways</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Interstate and Federal or State Highways</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designed School Bus Speed</td>
<td>60/50 (based on inspection rules)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Truck speed limits match other motor vehicle speeds listed above.

**Some Special Driving Situations**

**Headlights.** When driving at night slow down. Be sure you can stop within the distance lighted by your headlights. You should lower (dim) your headlights when you are: Within 500 feet of an approaching vehicle. When following closely (within 300 feet) behind another vehicle. When driving on lighted roads. When driving in fog, heavy rain, sleet, snow, or dust.

**Freeway Driving.** Within the past few years, many thousands of miles of super highways have been built. Depending on where you are they are known as freeways, toll roads, throughways, turnpikes, and expressways. These roads are designed for maximum safety, but you must know how to use them properly. In Texas, a freeway is defined as “A divided arterial highway with full control of access and with no crossings at grade.”

**Entering the Freeway.** You must yield the right-of-way to vehicles already on the freeway. Enter the speed change lane, stay to the right, signal left, and when the way is clear increase your speed so you can merge with the flow of traffic.

**Driving the Freeway.** Choosing the Proper Lane—Look twice before changing speed or lanes and always signal. Use right-hand lane: If you wish to drive at the minimum speed limit or below the normal flow of traffic. Using the middle or left-hand lane: Use the middle of left-hand lane if you are traveling faster than other traffic. If you plan to leave the freeway soon, change to the exit lane as soon as possible.
KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS
The Student is expected to:

1. Explain precautions and potential dangers associated with winter driving.

The Instructor:

1. Shows Transparency T-1.33 “Winter Driving Concerns” and refer to page 9-6 to 9-7 (TDH) to discuss freeway rules and regulations.
   a. Equipment
   b. Following Interval (Time & Distance)
   c. Speed
   d. Visibility

2. Provides Worksheets W-1.5, “Basic Control Tasks” and W-1.6, “Special Driving Situations” to reinforce concepts and guide study of handbook.

3. Administers Topic 4 quiz MA-1.4 Controlling Traffic Flow. A sample DPS test may be provided for review and test structure.

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
Winter Driving Concerns

Most drivers realize that winter conditions create special problems. Simple precautions are:

**Equip your vehicle with proper tires or equipment.** Chains are most effective in deep snow and ice situations. However normal speeds are not possible on slippery surfaces due to inability to stop and steer effectively. Drivers may find themselves going faster than they realize when turning or stopping is required.

**Maintain a safe interval.** It is always important to increase the following interval in bad weather conditions. It is critical to keep more space when ice and snow are involved, regardless of the natural tendency to drive closer together in snow and fog conditions.

**Reduce speed to correspond with conditions.** There is no recommended speed for snow and ice conditions. You must travel at a speed that allows you to stop within your following interval or one that allows you to steer without losing traction. Antilock Braking Systems (ABS) and Traction Control Systems (TCS) technology will help but will not allow you to drive at a higher speed because the car is so equipped.

**Keep windows clear.** Remove snow and ice before your drive to allow for the best possible line of sight and visibility around your vehicle. Proper windshield wipers and defrosters are critical.

**Watch for danger spots.** Bridges, intersections, and curves are particularly important to watch for ice and snow problems. Each involves conditions where stopping and turning are critical.

**Get the feel of the roadway.** Start out very slowly and learn to feel the unusual movement and balance of the vehicle. Low traction conditions require the driver to be more sensitive to changes in suspension and balance with the vehicle.

**REVIEW** Fact Sheet F-1.5 Selected Texas Traffic Laws. The fact sheet provides selected laws to support the transparencies and materials.
Module One Topic 4 Resources

Texas Driver Handbook, Latest Edition
  Texas Department of Public Safety
  Austin, TX
Are You Reading Me? (Optional)
  TxDot, 1998
  National Traffic Safety Institute
  Austin, TX

Module One, Topic 4 Transparencies:
  T-1.25, Passing;
  T-1.26, Turning;
  T-1.27, Stopping, Standing, Parking;
  T-1.28, Speed;
  T-1.29, Speed Limits;
  T-1.30, Headlights;
  T-1.31, Freeway Driving Concerns;
  T-1.32, Problem Situations;
  T-1.33, Winter Driving Concerns.

Worksheets
  W-1.5, Basic Control Tasks;
  W-1.6, Driving Situations.

Fact Sheets
  F-1.5. Selected Texas Traffic Laws

Assessment
  MA-1.4  Controlling Traffic Flow
Module One Topical Outline

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic Title: Alcohol and Other Drugs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum age for entry into program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Module One Prerequisites:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Time Frame:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 minutes instructional time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 minutes discretionary break time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 Non-credit course (32 hrs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0 Multiphase course (40 hrs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.0 Credit course (56 hrs/semester)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Module One, Topic 5 is a required approved program element.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Needed Resources</strong></th>
<th><strong>Instructor Activities</strong></th>
<th><strong>Time Frame</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module One, Topic 5</td>
<td>• Review recommended Module One: Topic 5.</td>
<td>15 minute (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Driver Handbook, latest ed.</td>
<td>• Review TDH, latest ed. Chapter Ten.</td>
<td>5 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Texas Drivers Video Handbook” video</td>
<td>• Review video segment on licensing</td>
<td>10 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparencies T-1.34, T-1.35, T-1.36, T-1.37, T-1.38, T-1.39, T-1.40, T-1.41, T-1.42, T-1.43, T-1.44, T-1.45, T-1.46, T-1.47, T-1.48, and T-1.49.</td>
<td>• Review Mod 1, Topic 5 Transparencies provided:</td>
<td>40-50 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.34, “Texas Alcohol Laws”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.35, “Minor In Possession”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.36, “MIP Penalties”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.37, “Improper Use of a License”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.38, “Driving While Intoxicated”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T-1.39, “Texas DWI Penalties”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.40, “DWI by Minor Penalties”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T-1.41, “Public Intoxication”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T-1.42, “Open Container Law”</td>
<td>(2-3 minutes)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T-1.43, “Consumption Law”</td>
<td>(2-3 minutes)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T-1.44, “Driving Under Influence (DUI) By Minor”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
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<td>T-1.45, “Administrative License Revocation (ALR) Implied Consent”</td>
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<td>T-1.46, “ALR for Minors”</td>
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<td>T-1.47, “Implied Consent for Minors”</td>
<td>(2-3 minutes)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T-1.48, “Intoxication Assault”</td>
<td>(2-3 minutes)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>T-1.49, “Intoxication Manslaughter”</td>
<td>(2-3 minutes)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Student Worksheet W-1.7 and W-1.8.</td>
<td>• Review Worksheets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W-1.7, “Exploring Texas Laws”</td>
<td>W-1.8, “Laws Related to Alcohol and Driving”</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fact Sheet F-1.6</td>
<td>• Review Fact Sheet</td>
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<tr>
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<td>F-1.6, “Selected Texas Alcohol Traffic Laws”</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Assessment MA-1.5</td>
<td>• Review MA-1.5 “Alcohol Laws Evaluation”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.

The Student is expected to:
(A) realize misconceptions about the use of alcohol and other drugs
(B) summarize consequences of illegal use of alcohol and other drugs:

The Instructor:
- Shows Transparency T-1.34 “Texas Alcohol Laws” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review the law requirements regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs.

Begin this session by asking several questions about laws and uncover one question at a time.

- Allows the students to answer questions and notice that a wide range of answers are often provided.
- Gives limited feedback to the students and then moves on to the next question.
- Reviews all answers and provides correct answers to the questions as provided.

Uses Worksheet W-1.7 as a class activity to list and organize laws and penalties.
Overview. Most persons, young and old, have a very limited and often incorrect understanding of laws related to drinking and driving. This topic will provide information about the basic elements of Texas alcohol traffic laws and support materials for more involved questions which may arise. In addition, specific alcohol laws related to young people will be covered. It is important that the instructor be very knowledgeable in this area so that misconceptions may be corrected. Many such misconceptions arise out of procedures rather than law. For example, just because a law enforcement agency does something a particular way does not assure that it is a Texas Statute.

The Texas Drivers Handbook has some materials in this section that will be deferred to Module 7 of this curriculum guide. The purpose of this section is to review laws that control teenage use of alcohol and other drugs in Texas. The Texas Driver Handbook may not be specific to teenage laws regarding alcohol and other drug use. This section is designed to use materials from The Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse to address alcohol and other drug issues.

All law citations may be found in "Texas Traffic Laws" and "Texas Criminal Laws" published by Gould Publications, Inc. and contacted at the “http://www.gouldlaw.com” website or at the “info@gouldlaw.com” email address. A combination issue of "Texas Traffic Laws and Texas Criminal Laws" may be purchased through Gould Publications, Inc. Additional support materials are available from the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. Crash data may be obtained from the Texas Department of Public Safety, Accident Records Bureau, Analysis Section, Box 4087, Austin, TX 78773, (512) 424-2298.
Knowledge and Skills

The Student is expected to:

(C) explore rules, regulations, and penalties applicable for Minor in Possession violations;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.35 “Minor In Possession” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review the law requirements regarding the use of alcohol and other drugs. Use Transparency T-1.35 and the supporting narrative to explain the Minor in Possession law.

. Attempting to Purchase Alcohol.
. Purchase of Alcohol.
. Attempting Consumption of Alcohol.
. Possession of Alcohol.
. Misrepresentation of age to purchase an alcoholic beverage.

. Shows Transparency T-1.36 “MIP Penalties” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review the penalties for MIP and age misrepresentation as they vary depending on whether it is the first or a subsequent offense. Penalties for these offenses can include fines, community service, loss of driver license, jail time, and attending an alcohol awareness course.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>Fines</th>
<th>Community Service</th>
<th>Loss of License</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Jail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Up to $500</td>
<td>8-12 hours</td>
<td>36 days</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Up to $1,000</td>
<td>20-40 hours</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>Optional with Judge</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd+</td>
<td>$2,500-$3,000</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>180 days</td>
<td>Optional with Judge</td>
<td>Up to 180 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deferred Disposition is conviction for enhancement

Transparency T-1.36
MIP Penalties
**Minor In Possession.** While this is not a direct driving offense, it is closely related. Minor In Possession (MIP) actually includes more than just “possessing” alcohol. There are five other charges associated with minors and alcoholic beverages.

**Minor Attempting to Purchase Alcohol.** It is illegal for a person under 21 to try to buy alcohol even if the sale is not actually made (ABC §106.025).

**Minor’s Purchase of Alcohol.** Actual buying an alcoholic beverage (ABC §106.02).

**Minor’s Consumption of Alcohol.** Regardless of how the alcohol was obtained, it is illegal for a person under age 21 to drink alcohol (ABC §106.04).

**The exception** to this law is if a person under age 21 is in the visible presence of his/her adult parent, guardian, or spouse. Thus a minor could drink with their father or a husband/wife who is over 21, if that person is visible [ABC §106.04(b)].

**Possession of Alcohol.** This offense may be variously interpreted as possession is defined as “actual care, custody, control or management” [ABC §106.05]. Thus it is important for young people to understand that they may be charged with a MIP offense by merely being in the presence of alcohol without buying, drinking or even holding an alcoholic beverage.

**The exception** to this is if it is in the scope of legally authorized employment or in the presence of an adult parent, guardian, spouse or other adult to whom the minor has been committed by a court [ABC §106.05(b)].

**Misrepresentation of Age.** A minor may not claim that he/she is 21 or older in order to purchase an alcoholic beverage from a retail or wholesale supplier (ABC §106.07).

**Penalties.** First and second offenses include fines up to $500, a court ordered period of community service, a court imposed loss of driver license, and a court imposed satisfactory completion of a state approved alcohol awareness course. Third and subsequent offenses may include a $250 to $2000 fine, jail time up to 180 days, a court imposed loss of driver license, and a court imposed satisfactory completion of a state approved alcohol awareness course (ABC §106.71).
**Knowledge and Skills**

The Student is expected to:

(D) explore rules, regulations, and penalties applicable to minors and adults for improper use of a driver license and Driving While Intoxicated violations:

- False name to get a license.
- Possess more than one license.
- Use a canceled or revoked license.
- Use another person’s license.
- Lend your license to someone else.
- Display or possess a false license.

Penalty: Class B misdemeanor: fine to $2000.00 and/or Jail time to 180 days

**The Instructor:**

- Shows Transparency T-1.37 “Improper Use of a License” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review the Texas statutes citing 6 illegal uses of a license to misrepresent age. The instructor should use Transparency T-1.37 and the supporting material to briefly cover the following 6 areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improper Use of a License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use of false name/address to get a license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possess more than one license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a canceled or revoked license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use another person’s license</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lend your license to others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Display or possess a false license</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PENALTIES: Up to $2000 fine and/or Jail Time (up to 180 days)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- Shows Transparency T-1.38 “Driving While Intoxicated” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review specific laws designed to reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs while operating an automobile.

- Driving While Intoxicated.
- Motor Vehicle Definition.
- Not age specific.

**Driving While Intoxicated**

- A person commits an offense if the person is intoxicated while operating a motor vehicle in a public place.

  **Intoxication**
  - Not having the normal use of mental or physical faculties because of alcohol, a legal or illegal drug, a combination of those substances, or any other substance into the body.
  - OR
  - Having an alcohol concentration of .08 or more.

  Note: A DWI violation is not age specific
Illegal Use of License. Misrepresentation of age is a MIP related violation (1999). Students must be informed of the six ways a license can be used improperly. The following uses of a Texas Driver License are illegal (TRC 521.451), penalties are Class B misdemeanor, and can result in a fine of up to $2000 and/or jail time up to 180 days (PC 12.22).

- False name to get a license.
- Possess more than one license.
- Use a canceled or revoked license.
- Use another persons license.
- Lend your license to someone else.
- Display or possess a false license.

Intoxication. A medical definition includes poisoning or becoming poisoned. All drugs have an effect on the human body. Regulated drugs have a minimum dosage, an effective dosage, and a lethal dosage. Many intoxicating drugs require larger and larger doses to produce the same effect on the body as the drug is used more commonly. This is due to the body's ability to respond to the introduction of a poison by producing a substance to detoxify the drug. Texas has specific laws designed to reduce the use of alcohol and other drugs while operating an automobile.

Driving While Intoxicated. A person commits an offense if the person is intoxicated while driving or operating a motor vehicle in a public place [PC 49.04 (a). The laws are similar for aircraft and watercraft (PC 49.04).

Motor Vehicle. It is defined as a device in, on, or by which a person or property is or may be transported or drawn on a highway, except a device used exclusively on stationary rails or tracks [PC 32.34a(2)].

Texas Definition. Intoxication is defined by Texas law. The instructor should make sure that the class understands that either of these is sufficient to be considered intoxicated: (a) Not having the normal use of mental or physical faculties by reason of the introduction of alcohol, a controlled substance, a drug, a dangerous drug, or a combination of two or more of those substances or any other substance into the body;

or... (b) Having an alcohol concentration of .08 or more [PC 49.01 (2)(A)&(B)].

Note: Emphasize to students that the DWI law is not age specific and individuals of any age may be charged with a DWI violation. There are additional charges that involve minors when any alcohol is detected that are presented later in this topic.

The loss of faculties portion of the law relies on a judgment by the officer that the person has been affected by alcohol or another drug. Physical “field sobriety” tests may be used to determine this as well as unsafe driving actions. The alcohol concentration portion is determined through analysis of a person’s breath (intoxilyzer) or blood [Blood Test].
Grade: HS  Module: ONE  Topic: 5

Knowledge and Skills
The student is expected to:

(E) explore rules, regulations, and penalties applicable to minors and adults for Driving While Intoxicated and Public Intoxication violations;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.39 “Texas DWI Penalties” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) and the accompanying support material to provide information about penalties for DWI.
  - Fines.
  - Loss of License.
  - Jail.

. Shows Transparency T-1.40, “DUI by Minor Penalties” to explain Age Related Penalties for persons under age 21 should be of particular interest to driver education. An example is drivers under age 17 convicted for DWI violations. They may have a loss of license to age 19 or 365 days, whichever is longer at the time of the conviction.

. Shows Transparency T-1.41 “Public Intoxication” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review and explain the Public Intoxication law and the penalty applied. Public intoxication has 3 main points which should be covered using Transparency T-1.41.
  - May be danger to self or others.
  - In a public place.
  - Intoxicated
  - Penalties.
Alcohol and Other Drugs

LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

DUI Penalties. Attention should be given to those related to underage drinking drivers as these are over age 21 penalties listed. Refer to (Transparency T-1.40) for under age 21 penalties.

Fines. Note that fines increase greatly if a 2nd, 3rd, etc., offense is committed.

Loss of License. Briefly cover the range, but point out that taking a DWI education course may allow a person to keep his/her license.

Jail. As with license loss, this may be avoided if an approved DWI education class is taken.

Age Related Penalties. Laws for persons under age 21 should be of particular interest to driver education. An example is drivers under age 17 convicted for DWI violations. They may have a loss of license to age 19 or 365 days, whichever is longer at the time of the conviction.

DUI by Minor Penalties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>Fine</th>
<th>Community Service</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Jail</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Up to $500</td>
<td>20-40 hours</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Up to $500</td>
<td>40-60 hours</td>
<td>Judge’s option</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>$500-$2000</td>
<td>40-60 hours</td>
<td>Judge’s option</td>
<td>Up to 180 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Intoxication. The PI law (P.C. 49.02) has 3 main points which should be covered using Transparency T-1.41.

May be danger to self or others. If an officer believes a person may cause harm to himself or someone else, even if the person is not actually doing a dangerous act at the time, PI may be charged.

In a Public Place. Texas law provides a definition of public place. As you will note it constitutes a great variety of locations. “Public place” means any place to which the public or a substantial group of the public has access and includes, but is not limited to, streets, highways, and common areas of schools, hospitals, apartment houses, office buildings, transport facilities, and shops [PC 1.07(40)].

Intoxicated. As previously described, intoxication is defined in Texas statutes as: (a.) Not having normal use of mental or physical faculties because of alcohol or other drugs [PC 49.01(2)].

Penalty. The instructor should note that there is no requirement to obtain blood or breath test results and officers usually use the loss of normal faculties portion of the definition. The penalties for violation of this law is a fine of up to $500. Under 21: same as MIP (see Transparency T-1.36).
### Knowledge and Skills

**The Student is expected to:**

(E) explore rules, regulations, and penalties applicable to minors and adults for Open Container Law and Consumption Law;

### The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.42 “Open Container Law” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review and explain the Texas open container law.

- Possession
- DWI Conviction
- Penalty

#### Open Container Law

- Alcohol in driver’s immediate possession
- Driver must be convicted of DWI
- Penalty - 3 additional days in jail

#### Consumption Law

- Driver must be seen drinking alcohol while driving
- Penalty - up to $500 fine

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Open Container Law. A driver commits this offense, if he is arrested for driving while intoxicated, convicted, and was in immediate possession of alcohol. The offense is a Class B misdemeanor, with a minimum term of confinement of six days. As can be seen, the “C” part of this statute adds 3 days to the minimum jail term.

Note: The teacher should note that this is the only mention about open containers in Texas law.

Consumption Law. It is illegal to operate a motor vehicle in a public place while consuming alcohol [(PC 49.03)].

PC §49.03 CONSUMPTION OR POSSESSION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE IN MOTOR VEHICLE.
(a) A person commits an offense if the person consumes an alcoholic beverage while operating a motor vehicle in a public place and is observed doing so by a peace officer.
(b) An offense under this Section is a Class C misdemeanor.

Penalties. The teacher should note that the driver must be seen by an officer consuming an alcoholic beverage for this law to apply. The fine only offense is up to $500.
The Student is expected to:

(F) explore rules, regulations, and penalties applicable to minors for Driving Under the Influence violations;

(G) explore rules, regulations, and penalties applicable to minors and adults for Administrative License Revocation and Implied Consent violations;

. Operating vehicle
. Public Place
. Any amount of alcohol under 21

. Shows Transparency T-1.44 “Driving Under Influence (DUI) By Minor” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review youthful driving under the influence of an alcoholic beverage.

. Shows Transparency T-1.45 “Administrative License Revocation (ALR) Implied Consent” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review ALR and implied consent laws.

. Definition
. Penalties
. Fees

. Shows Transparency T-1.46 “ALR for Minors” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review Administrative License Revocation laws as they relate to zero tolerance and violations by minors.

. Definition
. Penalties
. Fees

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities–Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
**DUI under age 21.** It is illegal to have any detectable amount of alcohol if under age 21 and operating a motor vehicle in a public place (ABC 106.071). Depending on the nature of the offense, the minor may be penalized with fines, community service, and jail time. Use Transparency T-1.44 to review and help explain these penalties.

**Under 17 DWI Penalties**
- Loss of license to 19 or 365 days (longer of two)
- Other possible penalties
- Probation to age 18
- Adult penalties if certified
- Fine and jail

**Over 17 but Under 21 DWI Penalties**
- Fine and jail same as adult
- License loss - 1 year (instead of 90 days to one year option)
- DWI Education does not prevent license loss
- unless probation condition requires ignition interlock
- DWI Education may also be required

**Breath/Blood Test Failure and Refusal Laws.** These laws are designed to quickly remove the license of persons who either fail (ALR) or refuse (Implied Consent) a breath or blood test. It is not necessary for the teacher to cover these in depth, but students should have a basic understanding of them. Through use of the accompanying information and transparencies, this can be achieved. These statutes are found in [TRC 524 (ALR); TRC 724 (Implied Consent)].

**ALR.** This law relates to license suspension of a driver who fails (.08 BAC or greater over 21 but any amount under 21) a breath or blood test. It is a civil action, apart from any possible criminal DWI case. License loss penalties for failure of a test are:
- First Adm. License Rev. Offense - 60 days
- Previous refusal/fail suspension - 120 days
- Previous DWI license suspension - 180 days

**IMPLIED CONSENT.** This law relates to license suspension for refusing to take a legally requested breath or blood test. As with the ALR law, it is a civil action apart from a DWI criminal case. License loss penalties for refusing a test are: • 1st offense - 90 days (under 21 is 120 days) (The instructor should stress this longer loss to driver education students).
- Previous refusal/failure offense - 180 days
- Previous DWI conviction - 1 year

Drivers have a right to request a hearing to challenge the offense. If the license is suspended for either offense (ALR or Implied Consent), there is a $100 reinstatement fee. In addition, if a DWI case is successful, the penalties for DWI will also be assessed.

**ALR for Minors.**
Refer to “Zero Tolerance” and “Alcohol Beverage Laws for Minors” pamphlet to review Administrative License Revocation laws as they relate to zero tolerance and violations by minors. The pamphlet available from the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission and the Texas Department of Transportation

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**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:** § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
The Student is expected to:

(H) explore rules, regulations, and penalties applicable to minors and adults for Intoxication Assault and Intoxication Manslaughter violations; and

. Definition
. Penalties
. Fees

. Shows Transparency T-1.47 “Implied Consent for Minors” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review Implied Consent laws as they relate to zero tolerance and violations by minors.

Implied Consent for Minors

DUI by minor or DWI arrest may be the reason for a breath/blood test request by a law officer

Test Refusal Penalties (may be in addition to those listed above)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>Loss of License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>240 days for previous refusal or failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>1 year for previous DUl or DWI conviction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

. Shows Transparency T-1.48 “Intoxication Assault” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review the intoxication assault laws.

. Commits an offense if person operates a motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, or amusement ride,

. Assembles a mobile amusement ride is intoxicated and by reason of intoxication causes the serious injury of another person by accident or mistake penalty is felony of 3rd Degree. [PC 49.07]

. Shows Transparency T-1.49 “Intoxication Manslaughter” and refers to pages 10-1 to 10-10 (TDH) to review the intoxication manslaughter laws.

. Commits an offense if person operates a motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, or amusement ride, or

. Assembles a mobile amusement ride is intoxicated and by reason of intoxication causes the death of another person by accident or mistake penalty is felony of 2nd Degree. [PC 49.08]
Minor qualifies for Administrative License Revocation when
  • Breath/Blood test indicates ANY detectable amount of alcohol
  • Police officer detects alcohol use
  • Possible arrest and conviction for:
    • DUI by minor, DWI, or Intoxication Assault/Manslaughter

Penalties for ALR Failure (may be in addition to those listed above)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>Loss of License</th>
<th>Loss of Occupational License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Previous Conviction</td>
<td>60 days</td>
<td>30 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Previous Conviction</td>
<td>120 days</td>
<td>90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 or More Previous</td>
<td>180 days</td>
<td>Entire period of loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convictions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implied Consent for Minors**
DUI by Minor or DWI arrest may be the reason for a breath/blood test request by a law officer

Test Refusal Penalties  (may be in addition to those listed above)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense</th>
<th>Loss of License</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>120 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>240 days for previous refusal or failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>1 year for previous DUI or DWI conviction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Intoxication Assault**
Commits an offense if the person operates a motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, or amusement ride, or assembles a mobile amusement ride and is intoxicated. By reason of intoxication causes the injury of another person by accident or mistake. [PC 49.07]
Penalty is felony of 3rd Degree
  • Fine is $0-$10,0000
  • Penitentiary sentence is 2-10 years
  • License suspension is 180 days to 2 years

**Intoxication Manslaughter**
Commits an offense if the person operates a motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, amusement ride, or assembles a mobile amusement ride and is intoxicated. By reason of intoxication causes the death of another person by accident or mistake. [PC 49.08]
Penalty is felony of 2nd Degree
  • Fine is $0-$10,0000
  • Penitentiary sentence is 2-20 years
  • License suspension is 180 days to 2 years

**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:** § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
Knowledge and Skills

The Student is expected to:

(I) explore the consequences of violating any Texas Traffic Law or Texas Criminal Law related to driving, alcohol, and other drugs.

The Instructor:

Concludes this topic by using the evaluation questions supplied in MA-1.5 “Alcohol Laws Evaluation”. These may also be used for module test, if so desired. It is usually not possible or even desirable to cover all the details of laws related to alcohol and driving. If questions arise about aspects of alcohol laws which are not covered in this topic, the teacher should refer to a current copy of the Texas Traffic Laws or Texas Criminal Laws issued by the Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, TX.

Provides W-1.7, “Exploring Texas Laws” as a home/parental involvement survey tool as well as a classroom law organization activity for a study guide and comparison guide for survey answers.

Provides W-1.8, “Laws Related to Alcohol and Driving” used as a class activity or home assignment.
Alcohol and Other Drugs
LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

Evaluation. This topic area may be evaluated by use of the questions appearing in the evaluation segment as an individual activity and/or as part of the module test
W-1.7, “Exploring Texas Laws” is used as a home survey tool as well as a classroom law organization activity for a study guide and comparison guide for survey answers.
W-1.8, “Laws Related to Alcohol and Driving” may be used as a class activity to generate classroom discussion and to reinforce the learning activity. It may be assigned as a homework tool for classroom evaluation.

Other Topic 5 Activities. Ask the students to prepare a three paragraph paper explaining the definition of BAC and what factors can affect a person’s BAC as a preliminary to this topic.

This is an effort to practice writing skills as well as gain some information about what the student may know about blood alcohol concentration and the influencing factors. The short paper should not be annotated but reflect the student’s prior knowledge of these physiological factors.

Have each person write a one or two page paper on whether the penalties for DWI in Texas should be the same for persons under age 21 and over age 21.

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills: § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
Module One Topic 5 Resources

Texas Driver Handbook, Latest Edition
Texas Department of Public Safety
Austin, TX
National Traffic Safety Institute
Austin, TX
“Zero Tolerance” and “Alcohol Beverage Laws for Minors”
The Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission
The Texas Department of Transportation

Module One, Topic 5 Transparencies:
T-1.34, Texas Alcohol Laws; T-1.35, Minor In Possession;
T-1.36, MIP Penalties; T-1.37, Improper Use of a License;
T-1.38, Driving While Intoxicated; T-1.39, Texas DWI Penalties;
T-1.40, DWI by Minor Penalties; T-1.41, Public Intoxication;
T-1.42, Open Container Law; T-1.43, Consumption Law;
T-1.44, Driving Under Influence (DUI) By Minor;
T-1.45, Administrative License Revocation (ALR) Implied Consent;
T-1.46, ALR for Minors; T-1.47, Implied Consent for Minors;
T-1.48, Intoxication Assault; T-1.49, Intoxication Manslaughter

Worksheets
W-1.7, Exploring Texas Laws
W-1.8, Laws Related to Alcohol and Driving

Fact Sheet
F-1.6, Selected Texas Alcohol Traffic Laws

Assessment
MA-1.5 Alcohol Laws Evaluation
### Module One Prerequisites:
Minimum age for entry into program

### Topic 6 Time Frame:
- **Non-credit course (32 hrs)**
  - 55 minutes instructional time
  - 5 minutes discretionary break time
- **Multiphase course (40 hrs)**
- **Credit course (56 hrs/semester)**

### Module One, Topic 6 is a required approved program element.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needed Resources</th>
<th>Instructor Activities</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Module One, Topic 6</td>
<td>• Review Module One: Topic 6</td>
<td>15 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Driver Handbook, latest ed.</td>
<td>• Review TDH, latest ed. Chapters Nine, Eleven, Thirteen, and Fourteen.</td>
<td>5 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Video: “Sharing the Highway”</td>
<td>• Sharing The Highway (Optional)</td>
<td>10 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Video: “Phasing in the Driving Privilege”</td>
<td>• Phasing In The Driving Privilege (Optional)</td>
<td>10 minutes (prior to lesson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparencies T-1.50, T-1.51, T-1.52, T-1.53, T-1.54, T-1.55, T-1.56, T-1.57, and T-1.58.</td>
<td>• Review Mod 1, Topic 6 Transparencies provided:</td>
<td>35-45 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.50, “Bicyclist Responsibilities”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.51, “Sharing Roadway with Bicyclists”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.52, “Bicycle Safety Issues”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.53, “Sharing Roadway with Trucks”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.54, “Sharing Roadway with Motorcyclists”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.55, “Crash Involvement”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.56, “Aiding Injured”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.57, “Safety Concerns”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T-1.58, “Safety Concerns”</td>
<td>(4-6 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Worksheet W-1.9 and W-1.10</td>
<td>• Review Worksheets W-1.9, “Sharing the Roadway”</td>
<td>5-10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Review Fact Sheets for use as instructor supplement or student study guide. F-1.5 “Selected Texas Traffic Laws”</td>
<td>5-10 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fact Sheets F-1.5</td>
<td>• Review MA-1.5 “Cooperating With Other Users”</td>
<td>10-15 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment MA-1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Module One Topical Outline**
Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:

(A) describe the laws and responsibilities of sharing the roadways with bicyclists;

(B) describe bicyclist's responsibilities;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.50 “Bicyclist Responsibilities” and refers to pages 9-7 to 9-8 (TDH) to discuss sharing the roadway with bicycles.

. Cyclist Responsibilities

. Full Lane Use by Bicyclist

. Cyclist not Restricted to Lane

. Merging to Traffic Flow

. Shows Transparency T-1.51 “Sharing Roadway with Bicyclists” and refers to pages 9-7 to 9-8 (TDH) to discuss motorist responsibilities with bicycles.

. Beware of Oncoming Cyclist When Turning Left

. Merge with Bicycle Traffic Flow When Turning Right

. Beware of Oncoming Cyclist at Intersection

. Right-of-Way Rules Apply

. Uses segments from the optional video entitled, “Texas Drivers Video Handbook” from N.T.S.I.

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
Sharing the Road with a Bicyclist

**Bicycle Rules for Motorists.** A bicycle is a vehicle and any person riding a bicycle has all of the rights and responsibilities as a driver of a vehicle. Bicyclists are required to ride as far right in the lane as possible only when the lane can be safely shared by a car and a bicycle, side by side. Bicyclists are not restricted to the right lane of traffic. One-way, multiple lane streets are one example. Another instance is when the bicyclist is changing lanes to make a left turn. The bicyclist should follow the same path any other vehicle would take traveling the same direction. Motorists should merge with bicycle traffic when preparing for a right-hand turn. Avoid turning directly across the path of bicycle traffic.

**Common Motorists Mistakes.** The most common motorist caused car-bicycle collision is a motorist turning left in the front of oncoming bicycle traffic. The second most common motorist caused car-bicycle collision is a motorist turning right across the path of the bicycle traffic. The third most common motorist caused car-bicycle collision is a motorist pulling away from a stop sign and failing to yield right-of-way to bicycle cross traffic.

**Bicycle Traffic Laws.** “Bicycle” means every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels either of which is more than 14 inches in diameter. “Vehicle” means every device, in, upon, or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, expecting devices used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks. A bicycle is a vehicle and any person riding a bicycle has all of the rights and responsibilities as a driver of a vehicle. A bicyclist should always obey all traffic laws, signs, and signals. Never ride opposite the flow of traffic. Stop at all stop signs and stop (red) lights. Bicyclists are required to ride as far right in the lane as possible only when the lane can be safely shared by a car and a bicycle. A person operating a bicycle on a one-way roadway with two or more marked traffic lanes may ride as near as practicable to the left curb or edge of the roadway. Persons riding two abreast shall not impede the normal and reasonable flow of traffic on the roadway. A person riding a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat. No bicycle shall be used to carry more than one person at one time than the number for which it is designed or equipped. No person riding a bicycle shall attach the same or himself to any streetcar or vehicle upon a roadway. No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle, or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handlebars. Bicyclists may ride on shoulders. Bicyclists may signal a right-hand turn using either the left arm pointing up or the right arm pointing horizontally. Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the braked wheels skid on dry, level, clean pavement. Every bicycle in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp in front and a red reflector on the rear. Hearing-impaired bicycle riders may display a safety flag.

**Bicycle Safety Guidelines.** Although not required by law, it is highly suggested that bicycle riders wear an approved bicycle helmet. When riding on pedestrian facilities, reduce speed and exercise caution. Do not weave in and out of parked cars. Move off the street to stop, park, or make repairs to your bicycle. A bicyclist should select a route according to the person’s own bicycling skills and experience. It is not required by law, but bicycles should be equipped with a mirror.
The Student is expected to:

(C) describe bicycle safety issues;

(D) explain motorist responsibilities for sharing the roadways with trucks;

(E) understand roadway needs of trucks;

Traffic Laws
Safety Guidelines
Wet Weather Riding
Common Motorist Errors

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.52 “Bicycle Safety Issues” and refers to pages 13-1 to 13-3 (TDH) to discuss bicycle safety and laws.

. Shows Transparency T-1.53 “Sharing Roadway with Trucks” and refers to pages 9-8 to 9-10 (TDH) to introduce motorist responsibilities regarding trucks and larger vehicles.

. Passing
. Following
. Wide Turns
. Backing
. Maneuverability
Cooperating With Other Users

LESSON CONTENT (Instructor Support Information)

Wet Weather Riding. The visibility of motorists is greatly decreased. Wear highly visible clothing when riding on a bicycle.

Common Motorist Mistakes that Bicycle Riders Should Know. The most common motorist caused car-bicycle collision is a motorist turning left in the face of oncoming bicycle traffic. The second most common motorist caused car-bicycle collision is a motorist turning right across the path of the bicycle traffic. The third most common motorist caused car-bicycle collision is a motorist pulling away from a stop sign, failing to yield right-of-way to bicycle cross traffic.

Sharing the Road with a Truck. Whether you’re sharing the road with an automobile, motorcycle, truck, bus, or other large vehicle, it’s important for safety’s sake to obey traffic laws, abide by the rules of the road, and drive defensively.

Passing. When passing a truck, first check to your front and rear, and move into the passing lane only if it is clear and you are in a legal passing zone. Let the truck driver know you are passing by blinking your headlights, especially at night. The driver will make it easier for you by staying to the far side of the lane. When you meet a truck coming from the opposite direction, keep as far as possible to the side to avoid a sideswipe accident and to reduce the wind turbulence between the two vehicles. Remember that the turbulence pushes the vehicles apart. It does not suck them together.

Following a Truck. Tractor-trailers take longer to stop than a car traveling at the same speed. The average passenger car traveling at 55 m.p.h. can stop in approximately 240 feet, which is about three-fourth’s the length of a football field. If you’re following a truck, stay out of its “blind spot” to the rear. Avoid following too closely, and position your vehicle so the truck driver can see your vehicle in the truck’s rearview mirror. When you follow a truck at night, always dim your headlights. If you are stopped behind a truck on an upgrade, leave space in case the truck drifts slightly back when it starts to move.

Right Turns. Pay close attention to truck turn signals. Trucks make wide right turns and sometimes must leave an open space to the right just before the turn.

Backing Crashes. Never try to cross behind a truck which is preparing to back up. Often, when a truck driver is preparing to back the truck from a roadway into a loading area, there is no choice but to temporarily block the roadway.

Maneuverability. Trucks are designed to carry many products to and from towns and cities; they are not designed to be as maneuverable as cars. Trucks have longer stopping and accelerating distances, a wider turning radius, and weight more.

Note: Information available through “Sharing the Highways” and “No-Zone Program.” Contact “Sharing the Highways” P. O. Box 2135, Sandy, UT 84091-2135, (801) 255-4717, Fax (801) 255-4790.

Sharing the Road with a Motorcycle. Half of all motorcycle accidents involve a driver like you.
### Knowledge and Skills

**The Student is expected to:**

(F) explain responsibilities for sharing roadways with motorcyclists;

(G) state Good Samaritan Law;

(H) know what to do at scene of a traffic crash;

- Motorcycle Awareness
- Typical Situations
- Motorist Responsibilities

### The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.54 “Sharing Roadway with Motorcyclists” and refers to pages 14-5 to 14-7 (TDH) to discuss motorist responsibilities regarding smaller vehicles.

. Shows Transparency T-1.55 “Crash Involvement” and refers to pages 11-1 to 11-2 (TDH) to discuss additional safety concerns.

- Stop at Scene
- Prevent Other Crashes
- Notify Police
- Provide Name and Address
- When to Report
- Unattended Vehicle
- Blocking Traffic
- Hit and Run Collisions
Almost two-thirds of these accidents are caused, not by the motorcyclist, but by the driver. The driver either does not see the oncoming motorcyclist at all or does not see the motorcyclist in time to avoid an accident.

**Why Don’t Drivers See Motorcyclists?** There are several reasons why drivers may not see the motorcyclist coming: Motorists tend to look for other cars, not for motorcyclists. The profile of a motorcycle is much smaller than the profile of larger vehicles. Motorcycle riding requires frequent lane movements to adjust to changing road conditions.

**What are the Situations When Accidents are Most Likely to Occur?** Accidents are most likely to occur in these high-risk situations: *Left Turns.* The most common accident between cars and motorcyclists is at an intersection when the automobile driver is making a left turn in front of a motorcycle. *Car’s Blind Spot.* Cyclists riding alongside a lane of cars are often out of the view of the driver. An unsuspecting driver may collide with a motorcyclist as the driver tries to change lanes. *Hazardous Road Conditions.* Motorcyclists have to be much more concerned about road obstructions such as potholes and fallen tree limbs. Railroad tracks may be minor problems for drivers, but a motorcyclist may have to slow down or change lanes to avoid these obstacles. *Weather Conditions.* When the road surface is wet or icy, motorcyclists’ braking and handling abilities are impaired. *Strong Winds.* A strong gust of wind can move a motorcycle across an entire lane if the rider isn’t prepared for it. Wind gusts from large trucks in the other lane can be a real hazard. *Large Vehicles.* A large vehicle such as a van, bus, or truck can block a motorcyclist from a driver’s view.

**Motorcycle Safety Bureau.** Toll free in Texas 1-800-292-5787 or residents of the Austin area may call 512-424-2021 for information about motorcycle safety, or to locate the nearest training location.

**What To Do If You Are Involved In A Crash.**

Stop at once (if you are blocking traffic, move your car out of the way if possible). Arrange at once to warn other traffic—to prevent other crashes. Help anyone who may be hurt. Give your name, address, vehicle registration number, driver’s license number and insurance information to anyone who was involved in the accident. If there is an injury, death, or $500.00 property damage to any one person, you must make a written report to the Department of Public Safety; however, if the accident was investigated by a law enforcement officer, the officer’s report will fulfill this reporting requirement. If you damage an unattended vehicle, you must either locate the owner or leave your name, address, the name of the owner of the vehicle you were driving, and a statement of what happened on the damaged vehicle where the owner will find it. If you damage property you must make a reasonable effort to locate the owner to give him all the necessary information. When an accident occurs on a main lane, ramp, shoulder, median, or adjacent area of the freeway in a metropolitan area and the vehicle can be safely driven, each driver shall move his vehicle from the accident area to a designated accident investigation site, if available, or other suitable location to minimize interference with freeway traffic. If you are involved in a hit-and-run accident, report this to a law enforcement agency for investigation.

**Aiding the Injured.** When calling a doctor or ambulance, state the place of the accident clearly and correctly. Do not assume that the person is not injured simply because he says he is not. Do not move

**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:** §110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:

(I) know basic first aid procedures for aiding the injured and describe what to do if stopped by the police;

(J) relate safety laws, concerns, and techniques for special situations including occupant restraints and open truck beds;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.56 “Aiding Injured” and refers to pages 11-1 to 11-2 (TDH) to discuss additional safety concerns.

. Calling For Help

. Make No Injury Assumptions

. Avoid Moving Victim

. Control Serious Bleeding

. Keep Victims Warm

. Shows Transparency T-1.57 “Safety Concerns” and refers to pages 14-1 to 14-8 (TDH) to discuss additional safety concerns.

. Defensive Driving

. Using Occupant Protection

. Vehicles With Open Beds

. When Stopped By Police

. Speed Reduces Usable Vision
or lift the victim unless it is absolutely necessary. Stop serious bleeding with thick cloth pads, as clean as possible, applied with pressure by hand or by bandaging. Keep the victim warm.

**Special Concerns.**

**Defensive Driving.** To avoid accidents, the defensive driver should: Stay alert and keep his eyes moving so that he can keep track of what is happening at all times. Look for trouble spots developing all around him. Have a plan of action if the other driver does the wrong thing. Know that the law requires drivers to protect each other from their own mistakes.

**Occupant Protection.** TRC §545.412 requires that children younger than 2 years of age be secured in child passenger safety seats, according to the instructions of the seat system manufacturer and children at last 2 and younger than 4 years of age be secured in safety seats or baby safety belts. The driver and front seat passengers, in a passenger car or in a truck with a manufacturer's rated carrying capacity of not more than 1,500 pounds, are required to use safety belts.

TRC §545.413 assigns the operator of a vehicle the responsibility to secure each passenger at least 4 and younger than 15 years of age in an appropriate occupant restraint.

**Vehicles with Open Beds.** A person commits an offense if the person, at a speed that exceeds 35 miles per hour, operates an open bed pickup or an open flatbed truck or tows an open flatbed trailer on a public street or highway when a child younger than 12 years of age is occupying the bed of the truck or trailer.

**When Stopped by the Police.** Move the vehicle safely to the right edge of the road or street as soon as possible and stop. Place the vehicle's gear selector in a parking position, set the emergency brake, turn the engine off, and activate the hazard warning lights. Remain in the vehicle, lower the driver's window and, WAIT FOR THE OFFICER TO ISSUE FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS. FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE OFFICER. Require all occupants to remain in the vehicle unless other instructions are given by the officer. Give the appropriate signals and safely return to the proper lane of traffic when released by the officer.

**Keys to Safe Driving.** Good vision - look with your eyes but see with your mind. Obeying traffic laws Proper care of your car - don't depend on yearly inspections. Courtesy - safety comes before right-of-way. Proper signaling - failure to signal is
The Student is expected to:

(K) explain safety concerns for transporting cargo, using safety chains, and towing;

(L) define carbon monoxide poisoning and related dangers;

The Instructor:

. Shows Transparency T-1.58 “Safety Concerns” and refers to pages 14-1 to 14-8 (TDH) to discuss additional safety concerns:

. Use the optional video entitled, “Phasing In the Driving Privilege” from AAA Foundation (1997) to complete this Module and give a foundation for the concepts of gradual licensing steps.

. Concludes Module One Topic 6 with homework/parental involvement or class assignment of Worksheet W-1.9, “Sharing the Roadway”.

. Administers Topic 6 quiz MA-1.6 Cooperating With Other Users. A sample DPS test may be provided for review and test structure.

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
dangerous and inconsiderate. Physical fitness - Let someone else take the wheel if you are not physically and mentally alert.

**Transporting Cargo and Materials.** In order to prevent cargo or loose materials from falling or spilling from a vehicle (car, truck, trailer, etc.) onto the roadway and possibly causing accidents or damage to the roads, state law requires that drivers comply with certain requirements. State law mandates that no person shall load or transport any loose material on or over the public highways, such as dirt, sand, gravel, wood chips, or other material (except agricultural products in their natural state), that is capable of blowing or spilling from a vehicle.

**Safety Chains.** Safety chains are required when certain types of vehicles are towing trailers in order to prevent the trailer from breaking loose and causing a serious accident. State law mandates that a person may not operate a passenger car or light truck while towing a trailer, semitrailer, or house trailer on a public highway unless safety chains of a type approved by the Texas Department of Safety are attached in a manner approved by the department.

**Towing.** When one vehicle is towing another, the drawbar, chain, rope, cable, or other connection must not be longer than fifteen (15) feet from one vehicle to another. (This 15 foot limit does not apply to pole trailers.) When a chain, rope, or cable is used as a connection, a white flag not less than twelve inches square must be attached to it.

**Carbon Monoxide.** Beware of carbon monoxide poisoning. Cars produce carbon monoxide which is a deadly gas. Make sure that you are getting plenty of fresh air.

**REVIEW Fact Sheet F-1.5 Selected Texas Traffic Laws.** The fact sheet provides selected laws to support the transparencies and materials.

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**Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills:** § 110.42. English I (b) (4) The student uses writing as a tool for learning. (B) to discover, organize, and support what is known and what needs to be learned. (14) The student listens attentively for a variety of purposes. (A) focus attention on speaker’s message.
Module One Topic 6 Resources

Texas Driver Handbook, Latest Edition
Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, TX
National Traffic Safety Institute, Austin, TX

Sharing The Highway (Optional)

Phasing In The Driving Privilege (Optional)

Module One, Topic 6 Transparencies provided:
T-1.50, Bicyclist Responsibilities;
T-1.51, Sharing Roadway with Bicyclists;
T-1.52, Bicycle Safety Issues;
T-1.53, Sharing Roadway with Trucks;
T-1.54, Sharing Roadway with Motorcyclists;
T-1.55, Crash Involvement;
T-1.56, Aiding Injured;
T-1.57, Safety Concerns;
T-1.58, Safety Concerns.

Worksheets
W-1.9, Sharing the Roadway

Fact Sheets
F-1.5, Selected Texas Traffic Laws

Assessment
MA-1.5 Cooperating With Other Users
### Module One Prerequisites:
- Minimum age for entry into program

### Topic Title:
Your Driving Responsibility: Knowing Texas Traffic Laws

#### Topic 1 Time Frame: Supplemental
- 55 minutes instructional time
- 5 minutes discretionary break time

**Supplement to Module One, Topic 1 is not required**

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<tr>
<th>Needed Resources</th>
<th>Instructor Activities</th>
<th>Time Frame</th>
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<tr>
<td>Parent Meeting Invitations</td>
<td>• Review Module One Supplement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Agency HSDE</td>
<td>• Review Required Registration Forms</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registration Form</td>
<td>• Review Required Application Forms</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Application Blanks as Needed</td>
<td>• Review Meeting Agenda</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parent/Student Agenda</td>
<td>• Review Program Scope and Sequence Lesson Sequence</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Scope and Lesson Sequence</td>
<td>• Contact Support Staff</td>
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<tr>
<td>Program Support Staff</td>
<td>• Contact Local Police, Insurance Agent, Enthusiast, or MADD Representative</td>
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<tr>
<td>“Teaching Your Teens to Drive”</td>
<td>• Review Introductory Video Segment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Parent Meeting Assessment</td>
<td>• Review Assessment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1.0 Non-credit course (32 hrs)
1.0 Multiphase course (40 hrs)
1.0 Credit course (56 hrs/semester)
Knowledge and Skills
The Student is expected to:

(A) complete the program registration process;

(B) understand and follow the program rules and guidelines;

(C) distinguish between a novice and experienced driver;

The Instructor:

. Distributes all forms necessary for registration.

. Welcomes students and parents. Introduce staff as available or any speaker for the parent session.

. Explains the special features of the local driver education program.

. Distributes schedules, materials, requirements, and recording forms.

. Allows students time to complete all forms and get parent/guardian/mentor signatures where necessary.

. Checks all forms for completeness.

. Demonstrates any special features of the program.
  • Location of vehicle and its special equipment
  • Any simulation or video components
  • Any special classroom features

. Shows first segment of video entitled, “Teaching Your Teens to Drive”
  • Introduction for the need to have guided practice.
  • Video may be substituted which explains the need for parents, students, and teachers to work together.

. Introduces a speaker from local law enforcement, driver licensing office, insurance, or local education module to talk with parents about their responsibilities with this novice driver.

Module One. Texas Driver Responsibilities—Knowing Texas Traffic Laws. The student develops an understanding of Texas traffic laws and formulates a knowledge of rules, regulations, and penalties required to relate the laws to driver responsibility.
It is now time to get enrolled in the class if not completed before the first class meeting. Fill out:

- Class Registration forms
- Emergency contact forms
- Required Texas permit forms

**Explain the features of your local program:**

- Classroom and Laboratory phases
- Audio-visual equipment
- Vehicles
- Restrooms

**Explain the features of the curriculum:**

- Fact sheets
- Worksheets
- Homework activities
- Testing
- Grading
- Parent practice
- In-car requirements

**Optional textbooks may be one of the following:**

- “License To Drive,” new textbook is available in 1999.

(Textbooks may not be required for this course after this curriculum adoption)

**Video and optional guest speakers:**

- The national tragedy of becoming a traffic fatality statistic as a teenager.
- The need for guided practice of skills and practices.
- How parents, students, and teachers must work together to develop safe driving practices.
- The community needs responsible citizens. Driving is a way for new drivers to gain community responsibilities.
- Speakers may provide specific information or form a panel for parent and student questions.
The Student is expected to:

(D) present to parent, guardian, or adult mentor the responsibilities they share with driver educators regarding the training of the novice student driver;

(E) explore and discuss the driver education program goals;

goals involved in the driver education program for the classroom and laboratory phases.

. Show Transparency T-1.2 “Driver Education Program Goals” to close this session with the goals involved in the driver education program for the classroom and laboratory phases.

. Show Transparency T-1.3 “Driver Education Program Goals” to close this session with the goals involved in the driver education program for the classroom and laboratory phases.

Mastery of classroom and in-car instruction include:

- Modeling behaviors
- Knowledge and skills assessment
- Observation
- Parental/Mentor involvement
- Continuous life-long learning of reduced-risk driving

In Texas, driver education students acquire the essential knowledge, skills, and experiences to perform reduced-risk driving practices in the total traffic environment.

Transparency T-1.1
Driver Education Program Goals

Transparency T-1.2
Driver Education Program Goals

Transparency T-1.3
Driver Education Program Goals
Program Evaluation: Skill evaluation for each driver should indicate progression for:

- Positioning a vehicle based on visual referencing skills, space management, fender judgment and road position control;
- Procedures and sequencing for vehicle operational skill based on pre-drive checks, driver seating, vehicle control skills, vehicle maneuvering, vehicle position and/or speed selection, and vehicle balance;
- Processing traffic and vehicle information into appropriate speed and position selection based on visual search skills and space management as measured by vehicle speed and roadway position;
- Precision movements for maintaining vehicle control and balance in expected and unexpected situations based on vehicle speed control, vehicle balance, collision avoidance, traction control, response to mechanical failures, and traction loss; and
- Extend supervised practice with licensed parent, guardian or mentor using the Texas Log Book.

Next session will deal with Texas licensing laws and regulations as found in the Texas Drivers Handbook

- Students will need a driver handbook and a highlighter for use with their manual
- Manuals should be provided for those without access to manual at this time

Parents will be allowed to leave at this break time and the students should return after a short break to work on the Texas Driver Handbook
Module One Topic 1 Resources

Texas Driver Handbook, Latest Edition
   Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, TX

   National Traffic Safety Institute, Austin, TX

Module One, Topic 1 Transparencies:
   T-1.0, Module One Introduction;
   T-1.1, Driver Education Program Goals;
   T-1.2, Driver Education Program Goals;
   T-1.3, Driver Education Program Goals;
## Module One Prerequisites:
Minimum age for entry into program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Time Frame:</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Non-credit course (32 hrs)</td>
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<td>Multiphase course (40 hrs)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Credit course (56 hrs/semester)</td>
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</tbody>
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55 minutes instructional time
5 minutes discretionbal break time

### Supplement to Module One, Topic 1 is not required

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<tr>
<td>Parent Study Guides</td>
<td>• Provide DPS study guide for parent and student activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worksheets and Study guides</td>
<td>• Provide Worksheets for aiding student progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Driver Handbook</td>
<td>• Provide study copies of MA-1.1, Your License to Drive MA-1.2, Right of Way Concepts MA-1.3, Traffic Control Devices MA-1.4, Controlling Traffic Flow MA-1.5, Alcohol and Other Drugs MA-1.6, Cooperating with Other Users</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample DPS Test Formats</td>
<td>• Provide sample question formats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Teaching Your Teens to Drive”</td>
<td>• Ask parent to review Introductory Video Segment</td>
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