

Unit Goal: Transportation Code Laws, crash investigation, and methods of traffic control.

22.1. Discuss traffic laws contained in the Transportation Code (TC) and their applications.

Vehicles to be defined - TC 541.201:

- Authorized Emergency Vehicle
- Bicycle
- Bus
- Farm tractor
- House trailer
- Implement of Husbandry
- Light Truck
- Moped
- Motorcycle
- Motor Vehicle
- Multifunction School Activity Bus
- Passenger Car
- Pole Trailer
- Police Vehicle
- Road Tractor
- School Activity Bus
- School Bus
- Semi-Trailer
- Special Mobile Equipment
- Towable Recreational Vehicle
- Trailer
- Truck
- Truck Tractor
- Vehicle
- Electric Bicycle

Rail Transportation – TC 541.202

Equipment – TC 541.203

22.2. Define the following terms in the TC.

Terms to be defined:

- Persons - TC 541.001
 - Escort Flagger
 - Operator
 - Owner
 - Pedestrian
 - Person
 - School Crossing Guard
- Governmental Authorities - TC 541.002
 - Department
 - Director

- Local Authority
 - Police Officer
 - State
- Metropolitan Areas - TC 541.101
- Restricted Districts - TC 541.102
- Bodily Injury – PC 1.07(a)(8)
- Serious Bodily Injury – PC 1.07(a)(46)
- Individual – PC 1.07(a)(26)
- Public Place – PC 1.07(a)(40)
- Death – PC 1.07(a)(49)

22.3. Define the following terms in the TC, as it relates to traffic, traffic areas, and traffic control.

Terms to be defined:

- Traffic - TC 541.301
- Traffic areas - TC 541.302
 - Alley
 - Crosswalk
 - Freeway
 - Freeway Main Lane
 - Highway or Street
 - Improved Shoulder
 - Laned Roadway
 - Limited-Access or Controlled-Access Highway
 - Private Road or Driveway
 - Ramp
 - Roadway
 - Safety Zone
 - School Crossing Zone
 - School Crosswalk
 - Shoulder
 - Sidewalk
- Through Highway - TC 542.202(b)(2)
- Intersection - TC 541.303
- Traffic Control - TC 541.304
 - Official Traffic Control Device
 - Railroad Sign or Signal
 - Traffic-Control Signal

22.4. Define the various miscellaneous terms listed in Chapter 541, TC.

Terms to be defined – TC 541.401

- Daytime
- Gross Vehicle Weight

- Nighttime
- Park or Parking
- Personal Injury
- Right-of-Way
- Stand or Standing
- Stop or Stopping

22.5. Define dispose and litter in accordance with the Texas Health and Safety Code.

Terms to be defined:

- Dispose or Dump – HSC 365.011(5)
- Litter – HSC 365.011(6)
- Public Highway – HSC 365.011(8)
- Illegal Dumping; Discarding Lighted Materials; Criminal Penalties – HSC 365.012

Lecture Scenario: Discuss with students:

- The above terms; and
- their application to traffic safety.

22.6. Explain the required obedience and the effect of the TC.

Terms to Be Defined:

- Vehicles on Highways - TC 542.001
- Government Vehicles - TC 542.002
- Animals and Animal-Drawn Vehicles - TC 542.003
- Persons and Equipment Engaged in Work on Highway Surface - TC 542.004
- Rules on Private Property - TC 542.005
- General Rule of Uniformity - TC 542.201
- Powers of Local Authorities - TC 542.202

Offenses:

- General Offense - TC 542.301
- Offense by Person Owning or Controlling Vehicle - TC 542.302
- Inchoate Offense - TC 542.303

Penalties and Cost of Court

- General Penalty - TC 542.401
- Fine for Offense in Construction or Maintenance Work Zone – TC 542.404
- Penalties for Failure to Yield Right-of-Way Offense Resulting in Collision TC 542.4045

Miscellaneous

- Obedience Required To Police Officers, School Crossing Guards, and Escort Flaggers - TC 542.501

22.7. Identify who may and who may not be licensed to drive in the state of Texas, and the types and classes of licenses that exist under Texas statutes and understand the restrictions thereon.

Driver's license codes:

- Definitions – TC 521.001
 - Driver's License
 - Gross Combination Weight Rating
 - Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
 - License
 - Nonresident
- License to Be Carried and Exhibited on Demand: Criminal Penalty – TC 521.025
- Dismissal of Expired License Charge – TC 521.026
- Persons Exempt From License Requirement - TC 521.027
- Effect of Military Service on License Requirement – TC 521.028
- Operation of Motor Vehicle by New State Residents - TC 521.029
- Accident and Conviction Reports; Individual Records – TC 521.042
- Notice of Change of Address or Name - TC 521.054
- Emergency Contact and Medical Information Databases -TC 521.060

Classification of Driver's Licenses

- Class A License - TC 521.081
- Class B License - TC 521.082
- Class C License - TC 521.083
- Class M License - TC 521.084
- Type of Vehicle Authorized - TC 521.085

Classification of Certificates

- Personal Identification Certificate – TC 521.101

License Application Requirements

- Application by New State Resident – TC 521.144

Persons Ineligible for License

- License Ineligibility in General - TC 521.201

Restricted Licenses

- Learner License – TC 521.222
- Hardship License – TC 521.223
- Restricted Class M License – 521.224

Occupational License

- Definitions – TC 521.241
 - Essential Need (1)
 - Ignition Interlock Device (2)
 - Offense relating to the operating of a motor vehicle while intoxicated" (TX. 88th Regular Session, House Bill 291)
- Eligibility – TC 521.242
- Order Granting License – TC 521.248
- Notice to Department; Issuance of Occupational Driver's License – TC 521.249
- Court Order in Operator's Possession – TC 521.250
- Criminal Offense Penalty – TC 521.253

License Expiration

- License Expiration – TC 521.271

- License Expiration: Person at Least 85 Years of Age – TC 521.2711

General Provisions Relating to License Denial, Suspension, or Revocation

- Department's Determination for License Suspension – TC 521.292
 - Definition of Habitual Violator (b)
- Suspension for Offense Relating to Racing of Motor Vehicle on Public Highway or Street - TC 521.350

Miscellaneous Offenses

- General Violation – TC 521.451
- Fictitious License or Certificate – TC 521.453
- Driving While License Invalid – TC 521.457
- Permitting Unauthorized Person to Drive – TC 521.458
- Motor Vehicle Rentals – TC 521.460
- General Criminal Penalty – TC 521.461

Commercial Driver's License

- Definitions - TC 522.003
 - Commercial Driver's License
 - Commercial Driver Learner's Permit
 - Commercial Motor Vehicle
 - Gross Combination Weight Rating
 - Gross Vehicle Weight Rating
- Applicability - TC 522.004
- License or Permit Required; Offense - TC 522.011
- Classifications – TC 522.041
- Endorsements; Offenses – TC 522.042
- Driving While Having Alcohol in System Prohibited – TC 522.101
- Surrender of Driver's License or Personal Identification Certificate – TC 521.183

Instructor Note: Emphasize this statute does not create an offense if a person possesses both a Driver's License and an Identification Certificate at the same time. This statute is a directive to the Department for an administrative process carried out at the driver's license officer.

Source: See example of MCS-10, 24 Hour Out-of-Service form in Chapter Resources

22.8. Discuss traffic signs, signals, and markings.

Signs, Signals, and Markings Codes:

Adoption of Sign Manual for State Highways – TC 544.001 Introduce the Texas Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (TMUTCD) link:

<https://ftp.dot.state.tx.us/pub/txdot-info/trf/tmutcd/2011-rev-2/revision-2.pdf>

- Compliance with Traffic Control Device - TC 544.004
- Interference with Traffic-Control Device or Railroad Sign or Signal - TC 544.005
- Display of Unauthorized Signs, Signals, or Markings - TC 544.006
- Traffic-Control Signals in General - TC 544.007
- Flashing Signals - TC 544.008

- Lane-Direction-Control Signals - TC 544.009
- Stop Signs and Yield Signs - TC 544.010
- Lane Use Signs TC – 544.011

22.9. Given a driving situation, determine if a traffic law is violated as it applies to Chapter 545, Subchapter B, TC.

Chapter 545 violations:

- Definitions – TC 545.001
 - Pass or Passing
 - School Bus
- Operator – TC 545.002
- Operation of Motorcycles on Roadway Laned for Traffic – TC 545.0605

Lecture Scenario: Design an appropriate driving situation and discuss with class.

Driving on Right Side of Roadway and Passing

- Driving on Right Side of Roadway - TC 545.051
- Driving Past Vehicle Moving in Opposite Direction - TC 545.052
- Passing to the Left, Return; Being Passed - TC 545.053
- Passing to the Left: Safe Distance - TC 545.054
- Passing to the Left: Passing Zones - TC 545.055
- Driving to Left of Center of Roadway: Limitations Other Than Passing - TC 545.056
- Passing to the Right - TC 545.057
- Driving on Improved Shoulder - TC 545.058
- One-way Roadway and Rotary Traffic Islands - TC 545.059
- Driving on Roadway Laned For Traffic - TC 545.060

Instructor Note: For a description of the type of roadway described in 545.060(b), see Section 3B03.01 of the Texas Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (p. 376).

- Driving on Multiple-Lane Roadway - TC 545.061
- Following Distance - TC 545.062
- Driving on Divided Highway - TC 545.063
- Restricted Access - TC 545.064
- Restriction of Use of Highway – TC 545.0651
- Passing a School Bus; Offense - TC 545.066

22.10. Given a driving situation, determine if a violation exists, as it applies to Chapter 545, Subchapter C, TC.

Lecture Scenario: Design an appropriate driving situation and discuss with class.

Turning and Signal for Stopping and Turning

- Turning at Intersection - TC 545.101
- Turning on Curve or Crest of Grade - TC 545.102
- Safely Turning - TC 545.103
- Signaling Turns; Use of Turn Signals - TC 545.104

- Signaling Stops - TC 545.105
- Signals by Hand and Arm or by Signal Lamp - TC 545.106
- Method of Giving Hand and Arm Signals - TC 545.107

22.11. Given a driving situation, determine if a violation exists as it applies to Chapter 545, Subchapter D, TC.

Lecture Scenario: Design an appropriate driving situation and discuss with class.

Right-of-way violations

- Vehicle Approaching or Entering Intersection - TC 545.151
- Vehicle Turning Left - TC 545.152
- Vehicle Entering Stop or Yield Intersection - TC 545.153
- Vehicle Entering or Leaving Limited-Access or Controlled Access Highway - TC 545.154
- Vehicle Entering Highway from Private Road or Driveway - TC 545.155
- Vehicle Approached by Authorized Emergency Vehicle - TC 545.156
- Passing Authorized Emergency Vehicle - TC 545.157 (See TX. 88th Legislature HB 898)

22.12. Given a driving situation, determine if a violation exists as it applies to Chapter 545, Subchapter F, TC.

Lecture Scenario: Design an appropriate driving situation and discuss with class.

Special stops and speed restrictions

- Obedience to Signal Indicating Approach of Train or Other On-Track Equipment - TC 545.251
- All Vehicles to Stop at Certain Railroad Grade Crossings - TC 545.252
- Buses to Stop at All Railroad Grade Crossings - TC 545.253
- School Buses to Stop at All Railroad Grade Crossings – TC 545.2535
- Vehicles Carrying Explosive Substances or Flammable Liquids - TC 545.254
- Emerging from an Alley, Driveway, or Building - TC 545.256

22.13. Given a driving situation, determine if a violation exists as it applies to Chapter 545, Subchapter G, TC.

Lecture Scenario: Design an appropriate driving situation and discuss with class.

Stopping, standing, and parking

- Stopping, Standing, or Parking Outside a Business or Residence District - TC 545.301
- Stopping, Standing, or Parking Prohibited in Certain Places - TC 545.302
- Additional Parking Regulations - TC 545.303
- Moving the Vehicle of Another; Unlawful Parking - TC 545.304
- Removal of Unlawfully Stopped Vehicle - TC 545.305
- Removal of Personal Property from Roadway or Right-of-Way - TC 545.3051
- Presumption – TC 545.308

22.14. Given a driving situation, determine if a violation exists as it applies to Chapter 545, Subchapter H, TC.

Lecture Scenario: Design an appropriate driving situation and discuss with class.

Speed restrictions

- Maximum Speed Requirement - TC 545.351
- Prima Facie Speed Limits - TC 545.352
- Authority of Texas Transportation Commission to Alter Speed Limits - TC 545.353
- Authority of County Commissioners Court to Alter Speed Limits – TC 545.355
- Special Speed Limitations - TC 545.361
- Minimum Speed Regulations - TC 545.363
- Speed Limit Exception for Emergencies; Municipal Regulation - TC 545.365

22.15. Given a driving situation, determine that a violation exists as it applies to Chapter 545, Subchapter I, TC.

Lecture Scenario: Design an appropriate driving situation and discuss with class.

Miscellaneous rules

- Reckless Driving; Offense - TC 545.401
- Moving a Parked Vehicle - TC 545.402
- Driving Through Safety Zone - TC 545.403
- Unattended Motor Vehicle - TC 545.404
- Following or Obstructing Fire Apparatus or Ambulance - TC 545.407
- Crossing Fire Hose - TC 545.408
- Drawbars and Trailer Hitches, Saddle-Mount Towing – TC 545.409
- Towing Safety Chains – TC 545.410 SEE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE TITLE 37, PART 1 CHAPTER 21, RULE 21.5

Source: Texas Administrative Code Chapter 21, Rule 21.5

[http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&p_pg=1&p_tac=&ti=37&pt=1&ch=21&rl=5](http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&p_pg=1&p_tac=&ti=37&pt=1&ch=21&rl=5)

- Child Passenger Safety Seat Systems; Offense - TC 545.412
- Safety Belts; Offense - TC 545.413
- Riding in Open Beds; Offense - TC 545.414
- Riding in or on Boat or Personal Watercraft Drawn by Vehicle; Offense – TC 545.4145
- Backing a Vehicle - TC 545.415
- Riding on Motorcycle or Moped - TC 545.416
- Obstruction of Operator's View or Driving Mechanism - TC 545.417
- Opening Vehicle Doors - TC 545.418
- Riding in House Trailer - TC 545.419
- Person Riding in Trailer or Semi-Trailer Drawn by Truck, Road Tractor, or Truck Tractor - TC 545.4191
- Racing on Highway - TC 545.420
 - Street Takeovers – TX. House Bill 1442 / TX. House Bill 2899
- Fleeing or Attempting to Elude Police Officer; Offense - TC 545.421 (Also see Evading Arrest or Detention - PC 38.04)
- Crossing Sidewalk or Hike and Bike Trail - TC 545.422

- Crossing Property - TC 545.423
- Operation of Vehicle by Person Under 18 Years of Age – TC 545.424
- Use of Wireless Communication Device – TC 545.425
- Use of Portable Wireless Communication Device for Electronic Messaging; Offense – TC 545.4251
- Use of Wireless Communication Device on School Property; Offense – TC 545.4252
- Operation of School Bus – TC 545.426
- Operation of Vehicle with Insufficient Undercarriage Clearance – TC 545.427

Operation of Automated Motor Vehicles

- Definitions – TC 545.451
- Operator of Automated Motor Vehicle – TC 545.453
- Automated Motor Vehicle Operation – TC 545.454

22.16. Identify legal requirements of operating emergency vehicles.

Authorized Emergency Vehicles

- Permissible Conduct - TC 546.001
- When Conduct Permissible - TC 546.002
- Audible or Visual Signals Required - TC 546.003
- Exceptions to Signal Requirement - TC 546.004
- Duty of Care - TC 546.005
- Designated Emergency Vehicle During Declared Disasters – TC 546.006
- Closure of Road or Highway by Firefighter. – TC 546.007

22.17. Given a driving situation, determine if a violation exists as it applies to vehicle equipment standards and maintenance.

Lecture Scenario: Design an appropriate driving situation and discuss with class.

general provisions

- Definitions – TC 547.001
 - Highway Maintenance Vehicle or Construction Vehicle
 - Light Transmission
 - Road Machinery
 - Safety Glazing Material
 - Service Vehicle
 - Slow-Moving Vehicle
 - Slow-Moving Vehicle Emblem
 - Sun-Screening Device
- Applicability - TC 547.002
- Equipment Not Affected –TC 547.003
- General Offenses - TC 547.004
- Offense Relating to Violation of Special-Use Provisions - TC 547.005

Adoption of Rules and Standards

- Lighting Standards for Certain Vehicles (Maintenance and Service Vehicle) – TC 547.105

Instructor Note: TC 547.105(c) allows for blue lights on certain maintenance and service vehicles.

Source: TXDOT Lighting Standards on Highway Maintenance and Service Equipment:

https://www.ttsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/TxDOT-Equipment-Lighting-Standards_final.pdf

General Provisions Regarding Lighting Requirements

- General Provisions Relating to Measurements-TC 547.301
- Duty to Display Lights - TC 547.302
- Color Requirements - TC 547.303
- Applicability – TC 547.304
- Restrictions on Use of Lights - TC 547.305
- LED Ground Effect Lighting Equipment on Motorcycle or Moped – TC 547.306

General Lighting Requirements for Vehicles

- Headlamps Required - TC 547.321
- Use of Federal standard – TC 547.3215

Instructor Note: TC 547.3215 was adopted in 1997 and is retro-active to the date the federal lighting standards were first written - model year 1968. The federal lighting standards reference 49 CFR 571.108. The adoption of the federal lighting standard means **any vehicle manufactured since 1968 must be equipped with lights that conform to the federal manufacturer's lighting standards in effect at the time the vehicle was manufactured, not the standards in the Transportation Code.** Oftentimes the standards are the same or very similar, however on issues of light performance, mounting height, color, and number, the federal lighting standard controls.

Resource: Refer to chapter resources: (form THP-68) for summary of Federal Lighting Standards.

The entirety of the 571.108 lighting standard may be viewed online at:

<https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-49/subtitle-B/chapter-V/part-571#571.108>

Information about the use of the Federal Lighting Standard in Texas can be viewed in Texas Administrative Code, Title 37, Part 1, Rule 21.2.

[https://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=37&pt=1&ch=21&rl=2](https://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=37&pt=1&ch=21&rl=2)

Application: Because Texas adopted the Federal Lighting Standards, when officers are examining a specific required lamp and determining if it is the correct color, is mounted at the correct height, and otherwise is a “legal” light, they should apply the standards found in 49 CFR 571.108 at the time the vehicle was manufactured. A lamp that is not in compliance with the federal standards constitutes a violation in Texas for which law enforcement officers can take enforcement action. Impairing the Effectiveness of a Required Lamp:

The Federal 108 Lighting Standards has an important provision in Section 6.2.1, which states, “No additional lamp, reflective device, or other motor vehicle equipment is permitted to be installed that impairs the effectiveness of lighting equipment required by this standard.”

A vehicle owner who has added accessory lighting or otherwise equipped their vehicle in a manner that impairs the effectiveness of the vehicle's required lights commits this violation – this would apply to vehicle modifications such as smoked taillamp covers, tinted headlamp lenses, stickers or decals obstructing the high-mounted stop lamp, a bright accessory light that obscures a side marker lamp, etc.

- Taillamps Required - TC 547.322
- Stoplamps Required - TC 547.323
- Turn Signal Lamps Required - TC 547.324
- Reflectors Required - TC 547.325
- Minimum Lighting Equipment Required - TC 547.326
- Spotlamps Permitted - TC 547.327
- Fog Lamps Permitted - TC 547.328
- Auxiliary Driving Lamps Permitted - TC 547.330
- Hazard Lamps Permitted - TC 547.331
- Other Lamps Permitted - TC 547.332
- Multiple-Beam Lighting Equipment Required - TC 547.333
- Single-Beam Lighting Equipment Permitted – TC 547.334

Additional Lighting Requirements for Certain Large Vehicles

- Applicability – TC 547.351
- Additional Lighting Equipment Requirements – TC 547.352
- Color Requirements – TC 547.353
- Mounting Requirements – TC 547.354
- Visibility Requirements – TC 547.355

Alternative Lighting Requirements for Farm Tractors, Farm Equipment, and Implements of Husbandry

- General Lighting Equipment Requirements – TC 547.371
- Lighting Requirements for Combination Vehicle – TC 547.372

Lighting Requirements in Special Circumstances

- Lighting Equipment on Projecting Loads - TC 547.382
- Lighting Requirements on Parked Vehicles - TC 547.383

Provisions Relating to Brake Requirements on Vehicles

- Brakes Required – TC 547.401
- Operation and Maintenance of Brakes – TC 547.402
- Service Brakes Required – TC 547.403
- Parking Brakes Required – TC 547.404
- Breakaway Device Required – TC 547.405(d)(e)

Provisions Relating to Warning Device Requirements on Vehicles

- Audible Warning Devices - TC 547.501
- Visible Warning Devices Required – TC 547.502
- Display of Hazard Lamps - TC 547.503
- Display of Devices When Lighted Lamps Required – TC 547.504

- Display of Devices When Lighted Lamps are Not Required – TC 547.505

Provisions Relating to Other Vehicle Equipment

- Safety Belts Required - TC 547.601
 - Mirrors Required - TC 547.602
 - Windshield Wipers Required - TC 547.603
 - Muffler Required - TC 547.604
 - Emission System Required – TC 547.605
 - Safety Guard or Flaps Required – TC 547.606
- See Administrative Code Title 37, Chapter 21, Rule 21.4

Source: Texas Administrative Code Title 37 Rule §21.4

[http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=37&pt=1&ch=21&rl=4](http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=37&pt=1&ch=21&rl=4)

- Required Label for Sun Screening Devices – TC 547.609
- Use of Certain Video Equipment and Television Receivers - TC 547.611
- Restrictions on Windows - TC 547.613
- Recording Devices TC 547.615
- Radar Interference Devices; Offense TC 547.616
- Motorcycle and Moped Footrests and Handholds Required – TC 547.617
- Equipment Required for Certain Automated Motor Vehicles -TC 547.618

Additional Equipment Requirements for School Buses, Authorized Emergency Vehicles, and Slow-Moving Vehicles

- Additional Equipment Requirements for School Buses and Other Buses Used to Transport Schoolchildren TC - 547.701
- Requirements for Multifunction School Activity Buses TC – 547.7012
- Additional Equipment Requirements for Authorized Emergency Vehicles – TC 547.702
- Additional Equipment Requirements for Slow-Moving Vehicles – TC 547.703

Additional or Alternative Equipment Requirements for Motorcycles and Motor-Driven Cycles

- Lighting Equipment - TC 547.801

Chapter 548: Compulsory Inspection of Vehicles

- Definitions – TC 548.001
 - Commercial Motor Vehicle TC 548.001(1)
- Vehicles and Equipment Subject to Inspection - TC 548.051
- Vehicles Not Subject to Inspection – TC 548.052

22.18. Recognize the regulations relating to operation in municipalities and certain counties.

Regulations Related to Bicycles, Mopeds, and Play Vehicles:

- Applicability (Persons Affected) - TC 551.001
- Moped and Electric Bicycle Included - TC 551.002
- Rights and Duties - TC 551.101
- General Operation - TC 551.102
- Operation on Roadway- TC 551.103
- Safety Equipment - TC 551.104

- Operation of Electric Bicycle -TC 551.107

Electric Personal Assistive Mobility Devices

- Definition – TC 551.201
- Operation on Roadway – TC 551.202
- Sidewalks – TC 551.203

Neighborhood Electric Vehicles

- Definition – TC 551.301
- Registration – TC 551.302
- Operation on Roadways – TC 551.303
- Limited Operation – TC 551.304

Motor Assisted Scooters

- Definitions – TC 551.351
 - Motor-Assisted Scooter
 - Pocket Bike or Mini Motorbike
- Operation on Roadways and Sidewalks – TC 551.352
- Application of Subchapter to Pocket Bike or Mini Motorbike – TC 551.353

Golf Carts

- Definition TC 551.401
- Registration NOT Authorized; License Plates TC 551.402
 - HB 1281 – Golf cart operated in master planned community 551.403(1) is not required to display a golf cart license plate.
- Operation Authorized in Certain Areas TC 551.403
- Operation on Highway Authorized by Municipality or Certain Counties TC 551.404
 - HB 1281 – Counties That Can Authorize Golf Cart Operation
- Crossing Intersections TC 551.405

Electric Bicycles

- Definitions TC 664.001

Off-Highway Vehicles (Subchapter C)

- Definitions TC 551A.001
- Operation on Public Land or Beach: Safety Certificate Required – TC 551A.031
- Operation on Public Off-Highway Land by person Younger Than 14 – TC 551A.032
- Operation on Beach – TC 551A.033
- Crossing Highway at Point Other Than Intersection -TC 551A.034

Operation on Highway (Subchapter D)

- Applicability – TC 551A.051
- Registration; License Plates – TC 551A.052
- Operation on Highway Authorized by Municipality or Certain Counties – TC 551A.053
- Prohibition of Operation in Certain Areas by Municipality, County, or Department – TC 551A.054
- Operation Authorized in Certain Areas – TC 551A.055
- Crossing Intersections – TC 551A.056
- Agricultural or Utility Operation on Highway – TC 551A.057

- Law Enforcement Operation – TC 551A.058

Equipment and Safety Requirement (Subchapter E)

- Required Equipment; Display of Lights – TC 551A.071
- Safety Apparel Required – TC 551A.072
- Reckless or Careless Operation Prohibited – TC 551A.073
- Carrying Passengers – TC 551A.074

Certain Offenses (Subchapter F)

- Violation of Chapter on Public Off-Highway Vehicle Land or Beach – TC 551A.091

22.19. Recognize the regulations relating to pedestrians.

Pedestrian Regulations:

- Traffic Control Signals - TC 552.001
- Pedestrian Right-of-Way if Control Signal Present - TC 552.002
- Pedestrian Right-of-Way at Crosswalk - TC 552.003
- Pedestrian to Keep to Right - TC 552.004
- Crossing at Point Other Than Crosswalk - TC 552.005
- Use of Sidewalk - TC 552.006
- Solicitation by Pedestrians - TC 552.007
- Drivers to Exercise Due Care - TC 552.008
- Blind Pedestrians TC 552.010
- Operators of Certain Mobility Devices – TC 552A.0101

22.20. Discuss the regulations relating to arrest, and charging procedures, notices and promises to appear.

Violations of the Transportation Code has no application to “Failure to Appear” in the Penal Code (38.10). Regulations Regarding Arrest, Charging, Notice, and Promise to Appear:

- Arrest without Warrant Authorized - TC 543.001
- Person Arrested to Be Taken Before Magistrate - TC 543.002
- Notice to Appear Required: Person Not Taken Before Magistrate - TC 543.003
- Notice to Appear Required: Certain Offenses - TC 543.004
- Promise to Appear; Release - TC 543.005
- Time and Place of Appearance - TC 543.006
- Notice to Appear: Commercial Vehicle or License - TC 543.007
- Violation by Officer - TC 543.008
- Compliance with or Violation of Promise to Appear - TC 543.009
- Specifications of Speeding Charge - TC 543.010

22.21. Examine the Drivers Responsibility Program (DRP)

The Driver Responsibility Program (DRP) was enacted in 2003 and was found in Chapter 708 of the Texas Transportation Code. It established a system that authorized the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS) to assess surcharges to an individual based on certain traffic offenses.

This program was repealed as of September 1, 2019. At that time all DRP surcharge assessments were to be waived with no future charges to be assessed. However, individuals will still be

responsible for any other suspensions, fines, or fees on their driving record. Visit DPS's Failure to Appear/Failure to Pay Program at <http://www.texasfailuretoappear.com/search.php> if you have questions concerning this past program or how past DRP involvement appears on an individual's driving record.

22.22. Given a driving situation determine if a violation exists as it applies to the operation of motorcycles.

- Definitions – TC 661.001
- Protective Headgear for Autocycle – TC 661.0015
- Offenses Relating to Not Wearing Protective Headgear - TC 661.003

Motorcycle Operator Profiling Awareness:

The popularity of the motorcycle as a primary means of transportation has grown in the past decade. Motorcyclists represent all facets of society as more people of all races, genders, and occupations are buying and riding motorcycles. In the past, the phrase "typical biker" may have been in trying to describe "the typical criminal type" or "the typical Texan". As an officer, keep in mind that "Violators" are defined by their actions not how they look. Classes of street motorcycles officers may encounter:

- Sport Bikes - Factory built motorcycles that resemble professional racing motorcycles. This style of motorcycles generally attracts younger riders.
- Street Bikes - Regular motorcycles that range from 250cc to 1100cc engines. The riders of these bikes are in all age groups.
- Cruiser Class - "Top End" motorcycles that average 1100cc to 1800cc in size and usually are equipped with windshields, saddlebags, and accessories. Riders are usually older.

Differences Between a Motorcycle Club and a Criminal Street Gang:

- A motorcycle club is a group of people that ride motorcycles in organized activities. They may wear distinctive clothing to identify their club. Their primary activities involve the sport of motorcycling.
- Criminal Street Gang (PC 71.01(d)): Three or more persons having a common identifying sign or symbol or an identifiable leadership who continuously or regularly associate in the commission of criminal activities.

Common misconceptions and beliefs associated with the motorcycle operator:

- Sport bike riders are speeders that ride dangerously.
- Bikers (general term) use narcotics, drink, raise hell, and probably have outstanding warrants.
- Cruiser class riders are the "station wagon" set of the motorcycle world. These "mom and pop" riders generally pose no threat.
- Motorcycle clubs that "fly their colors" (wear their club jackets) are "outlaw bikers" that are showing their disrespect for law enforcement and are in effect "claiming new turf" by showing the colors.
- Any biker not wearing a helmet is breaking the law.
- Bikers are generally lower income to middle class laborers, juvenile delinquents, and troublemakers.

Stopping Motorcycle Operators:

- Be sure the reason for the stop is an identified violation of the law and not due to stereotype.
- Follow the 7-step violator contact protocol, but have the operator remain astride his motorcycle with the kickstand up (this keeps the operator occupied with balancing the motorcycle and reduces the possibility of attempting anything with the officer).

Lecture Scenario: Review 7-Step Violator Contact Protocol:

- Greeting and identification of agency
- Statement of violation committed
- Identification of driver and check of conditions of violator and vehicle
- Statement of action to be taken
- Take action stated
- Explain what violator must do
- Leave
- Remain professional and deal with the violation and not the appearance of the operator or perceived prejudices or attitudes.

Source: DPS 7-Step Violator Interview <https://www.dps.texas.gov/section/highway-patrol/travel-tips#:~:text=DPS%207%2DStep%20Violator%20Interview>

22.23. Review the regulations related to privileged parking.

Privileged Parking Regulations:

- Disabled Parking Placard - TC 681.002
- Applicant's Identification – TC 681.0031
- Parking Privileges: Persons with Disabilities – TC 681.006
- Parking Privileges: Certain Veterans and Military Award Recipients – TC 681.008
 - SB 792 "Disabled Veteran" license plates need international symbol of access to be granted disabled parking privileges.
- Enforcement - TC 681.010
- Enforcement by Certain Appointed Persons – TC 681.0101
- Offenses; Presumption - TC 681.011
- Seizure and Revocation of Placard TC 681.012

22.24. Describe the regulations related to abandoned motor vehicles.

Abandoned Motor Vehicle Regulations:

- Abandoned Motor Vehicle - TC 683.002
- Authority to Take Abandoned Motor Vehicle Into Custody - TC 683.011
- Taking Abandoned Motor Vehicle Into Custody: Notice - TC 683.012

22.25. Discuss the requirement for registration of vehicles.

Vehicle Registration Regulations:

Definitions – TC 502.001

- Commercial Motor Vehicle
- Department

- Farm Semitrailer or Farm Trailer
- Farm Tractor
- Implements of Husbandry
- Operate Temporarily on the Highways
- Power Sweeper
- Public Property
- Registration of Autocycle – TC 502.005

Registration Requirements

- Registration Required; General Rule – TC 502.040
- Evidence of Financial Responsibility – TC 502.046
- Issuance of Registration Insignia – TC 502.059

Special Registrations

- 72- or 144-Hour Permits TC 502.094
- One-Trip or 30-Day Trip Permits 502.095

Vehicles Not Issued Registration

- Certain Off Highway Vehicles – TC 502.140

Source: See Parks and Wildlife Code Sec. 29.003 Off Highway Vehicle Decal

- Manufactured Housing – TC 502.142
- Other Vehicles – TC 502.143
- Vehicles Operated on Public Highway Separating Real Property Under Vehicle Owner's Control – TC 502.144
- Vehicles Operated by Certain Nonresidents – TC 502.145
- Certain Farm Vehicles and Drilling and Construction Equipment – TC 502.146
- Fee: Commercial Farm Motor Vehicle – TC 502.433

Offenses and Penalties:

- Operation of Vehicle with Expired License Plate – TC 502.407
- General Penalty – TC 502.471
- Operation of Vehicle Under Improper Registration– TC 502.472
- Operation of Vehicle without Preregistration Insignia– TC 502.473
- Operation of One Trip Permit Vehicle – TC 502.474
- Wrong, Fictitious, Altered, or Obscured Insignia. – TC 502.475
- Deceptively Similar Insignia – TC 502.4755
- Transfer of Vehicle Registration – TC 502.491
- Temporary Transit Permit for a Vehicle Purchased – TC 502.492

Dealer's and Manufacturer's Vehicle License Plates:

- Dealer's License Plates – TC 503.061
- Dealer's Temporary Tags – TC 503.062
- Dealer's and Converter's Temporary Tag Database – TC 503.0626
- Buyer's Temporary Tags – TC 503.063
- Buyer's Temporary Tag Database – TC 503.0631
- Limitation on Use of Dealer's License Plates and Tags – TC 503.068
- Removal of Out-of-State License Plates – TC 503.070

- Criminal Penalty – TC 503.094

License Plates

- Transfer and Removal of License Plates – TC 504.901
- Antique Vehicles; Offense – TC 504.941
- Operation of Vehicle without License Plate – TC 504.943

Source: DMV Texas Administrative Code Title 43, Part 10, Chapter 217, Rule 217.27(b)

[http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac\\$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=43&pt=10&ch=217&rl=27](http://texreg.sos.state.tx.us/public/readtac$ext.TacPage?sl=R&app=9&p_dir=&p_rloc=&p_tloc=&p_ploc=&pg=1&p_tac=&ti=43&pt=10&ch=217&rl=27)

- Operation of Vehicle with Wrong License Plate – TC 504.944
- Wrong, Fictitious, Altered, or Obscured License Plate – TC 504.945
- Deceptively Similar License Plates – TC 504.946

Source: Texas Department of Motor Vehicles: How to Spot a Fake Plate in Texas

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKewj3laHaidLOAhVbXc0KHbi7C7YQFnoECAUQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fe9b60279804c68338331-1bbebf057eb0a9e209e8ae6d9e4a768b.ssl.cf2.rackcdn.com%2FFakePlateFlier_7-11-18.pdf&usq=AOvVaw1yT2tfwT0kMeYdbigyD3FD

- License Plate Flipper; Offense – TC 504.9465

22.26. Describe the regulations regarding liability insurance for motor vehicles and financial responsibility.

Financial Responsibility – Requirements:

- Requirement of Financial Responsibility – TC 601.051
- Exceptions to Financial Responsibility Requirement – TC 601.052
- Evidence of Financial Responsibility – TC 601.053
- Owner May Provide Evidence of Financial Responsibility for Others – TC 601.054

Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance:

- Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance; Requirements – TC 601.071
- Required Policy Terms – TC 601.073
- Standard Proof of Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Form – TC 601.081

Alternative Methods of Establishing Financial Responsibility:

- Surety Bond – TC 601.121
- Deposit of Cash or Securities with Comptroller – TC 601.122
- Deposit of Cash or Cashier's Check with County Judge – TC 601.123
- Self-Insurance – TC 601.124

Failure to Maintain Responsibility:

- Operation of Motor Vehicle in Violation of Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance Requirement; Offense – TC 601.191
- Defense: Financial Responsibility in Effect at Time of Alleged Offense – TC 601.193
- Defense: Possession of Motor Vehicle for Maintenance or Repair – TC 601.194

General Provisions Relating for Vehicle Size and Weight

- Definitions – TC 621.001
 - Commercial Motor Vehicle
 - Department

- Semitrailer
- Trailer
- Vehicle
- Vehicle Registration Receipt for Certain Heavy Vehicles – TC 621.002
- Restricted Operation on Certain Holidays – TC 621.006
- Maximum Weight of Vehicle or Combination – TC 621.101
- Maximum Width – TC 621.201
- Maximum Length of Motor Vehicle – TC 621.203
- Maximum length of Semitrailer or Trailer – TC 621.204
- Maximum Length of Vehicle Combinations – TC 621.205
- Maximum Extended Length of Load – TC 621.206
- Exception to Maximum Extended Length of Load: Certain Motor Vehicles – TC 621.2061
- Maximum Height – TC 621.207
- Failure to Carry or Present Vehicle License Receipt – TC 621.501
- Bridge or Underpass Clearance; Offense – TC 621.504
- Width Exceptions – TC 622.901
- Length Exceptions – TC 522.902

22.27. Given a situation involving warning signs and devices, determine if a violation of law exists.

Lecture Scenario: Design an appropriate driving situation and discuss with class.

Criminal Offenses and Penalties Regarding Warning Signs and Barricades:

- Tampering with Warning Devices – TC 472.021
- Obeying Warning Signs – TC 472.022

22.28. Review regulations related to the removal of injurious materials and wrecked or damaged vehicles from the highway.

Removing Material From Highway – TC 600.001

22.29. Discuss the concept of Implied Consent.

- Applicability – TC 724.002
- Consent to Taking of Specimen – TC 724.011
- Taking of Specimen – TC 724.012
 - HB 2190/HB 1163, EFFECTIVE 9/1/23 – (a-1) A peace officer shall require the taking of a specimen of the person's breath or blood if:
 - (1) the officer arrests the person for a DWI/BWI offense,
 - (2) the person refuses to voluntarily provide a specimen,
 - (3) the person was the operator of a motor vehicle, or a watercraft involved in a collision that the officer reasonably believes occurred as a result of the offense; and
 - (4) at the time of the arrest, the officer reasonably believes that as a direct result of the collision any individual has died, will die, or has suffered serious bodily injury.

Lecture Scenario: Lead the class in a discussion about:

- implied consent,
- when and how a specimen can be taken,
- use of the mandatory specimen,
- required warning prior to the taking of a specimen, and
- officer's duties for license suspension.

Instructor Note: Due to the Supreme Court ruling in Missouri vs. McNeely, TC 724.012(b) should not be used to secure a mandatory specimen except in exigent circumstances. A blood search warrant should be used to secure a non-voluntary specimen.

Further Reading: FindLaw- MISSOURI v. MCNEELY (2013) <http://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-supreme-court/11-1425.html>

New Legislation – HB 558, effective 9/1/21 – in two circumstances (a-1 and b above) an officer is required to take a specimen (i.e., a mandatory specimen). HB 558 clarified the circumstances under which the mandatory specimen is collected by adding (e) A peace officer may not require the taking of a specimen under this section unless the officer: (1) obtains a warrant directing that the specimen be taken; or (2) has probable cause to believe that exigent circumstances exist.

- Person Incapable of Refusal – TC 724.014
- Information Provided by Officer Before Requesting Specimen – TC 724.015
- Breath Specimen – TC 724.016
- Blood Specimen – TC 724.017
- Furnishing Information Concerning Test Results – TC 724.018
- Additional Analysis by Request – TC 724.019
- Statement Requested on Refusal – TC 724.031
- Officer's Duties for License Suspension; Written Refusal Report – TC 724.032

Resource: Refer to chapter resources for example of ALR Checklist

22.30. Illustrate a working knowledge of the laws, methods, and techniques relative to crash investigation to include when and where the TC applies in crash investigation.

Crash investigation TC citations:

- Applicability of Chapter –TC 550.001

Duties Following Collision

- Collision Involving Personal Injury or Death - TC 550.021
- Collision Involving Damage To Vehicle - TC 550.022
- Duty To Give Information and Render Aid - TC 550.023
- Duty on Striking Unattended Vehicle - TC 550.024
- Duty on Striking Structure, Fixture or Highway Landscaping - TC 550.025
- Immediate Report of Collision - TC 550.026

Investigation of Crash

- Investigation by Peace Officer – TC 550.041

Written Crash Report

- Officer's Collision Report - TC 550.062
- Report on Appropriate Form - TC 550.063
- Collision Report Forms - TC 550.064

Source: To find the most current crash reporting information refer to Texas Department of Transportation Crash Reports and Records:

<https://www.txdot.gov/data-maps/crash-reports-records.html>

Penal Code Charges Commonly Associated with Crash Investigation

- Manslaughter - PC 19.04
- Criminal Negligent Homicide - PC 19.05
- Intoxication Assault - PC 49.07
- Intoxication Manslaughter - PC 49.08

Traffic Crash Investigation Equipment:

- Tape measure (100 ft)
- Rolo-tape or laser measuring device
- Chalk, crayon, or paint
- Flares or warning markers, cones
- Flashlight (for nighttime)
- Sketch paper
- Traffic vest

Instructor Note: Check department policy.

22.31. Apply the procedures for responding to and managing the crash scene.

- Law Enforcement Vehicle Response – TC 546

Instructor Note: Traffic related incidents are by far the deadliest activity law enforcement officers are involved in. The instructor should use current statistical data to address officer responsibility when responding to the scene of a traffic incident.

Procedures for Responding to the Traffic Crash Scene:

- Plan route of approach.
- Position patrol unit to protect crash scene and prevent further damage or injury.
- Set priorities for action at crash scene.
- Evaluate scene to determine severity of crash by considering number of vehicles, the number and extent of injuries.
- Determine if the situation is hazardous and whether utilities are damaged and contact appropriate utility provider.
- Request the dispatch of appropriate personnel and equipment to the scene.
 - Law Enforcement
 - Assist in incident detection
 - Secure the crash scene
 - Assist disabled motorists

- Direct traffic
- Conduct crash investigations
- Supervise scene clearance
- Fire
 - Protect crash scene
 - Assist in providing traffic control
 - Provide initial emergency medical care
 - Provide HAZMAT response and containment
 - Fire suppression
 - Crash victim rescue
- Emergency Medical Service
 - Provide advanced emergency medical care
 - Determine destination and transportation requirements of the injured
 - Relay injury information to appropriate medical facilities
- Vehicle Towing/ Recovery
 - Remove vehicle and debris from the scene
 - Removal of Personal Property from Roadway or Right-of-way (TC 545.3051)
 - Removing Material from Highway (TC 600.001)
- Consider other relative safety factors and take appropriate action

Scene Management:

- Coordinate and manage on-scene resources, i.e., Law Enforcement, Fire/EMS, and vehicle recovery
- Care for injured or deceased
- Consider other relative safety factors and take appropriate action
- Administer first aid; summon additional medical aid if available. Do not remove seriously injured from vehicle except in case of fire.
- In case of fire, notify fire department; remove injured from vehicle
- Check surrounding area for persons who may have been injured in crash

Traffic control:

- Implement traffic control measures
 - Vehicle positioning
 - Cone/flare patterns
 - Directing traffic
- Summon appropriate assistance in directing traffic at scene
- Restore traffic flow which could include alternate traffic routing
- In event of spilled fuel or liquids on roadway notify appropriate agency to wash down, if appropriate
- In event of damage to roadway, notify appropriate agency
- Crowd control
- Remove vehicles and debris

Instructor Note: Check department policy.

Procedures Relative to Property Collection, Inventory, and Release of Personal Property of Crash Victims and Property Owners:

- Secure property of any crash victim transported from scene, inventory, and release per department procedures
- Secure vehicles and remove
- Secure any other property, notify owner and release
- Upon identification of any property as evidence to the case, secure and mark evidence
- Maintain chain of custody

Procedures for Maintaining Traffic and Crowd Control at Crash Scene:

- Authority of Officer at Crash Scene
 - (TC 542.501 Obedience Required to Police Officers, School Crossing Guards, and Escort Flaggers)
- Position patrol vehicle as to protect crash scene and prevent further damage or injury
- Use appropriate warning devices, patrol vehicle lights, pylons, barricades, flares (at night or when no fire hazard present)
- Use of additional personnel to direct traffic around crash scene
- Control spectators from becoming traffic hazard, interfering with crash investigation
- Position of person directing traffic must be such that he/she can be seen and heard (see traffic direction)
- Use appropriate hand and voice commands (See traffic direction)

Procedures for Moving Damaged Vehicles from Crash Scene:

- Move damaged vehicles from crash scene as per department policy
- Ensure that debris is removed by person(s) taking charge of vehicles (TC 600.001)
- Removal of personal property from roadway or right-of-way (TC 545.3051)

22.32. Describe procedures for interviewing driver, complainant, and witnesses.

Interviewing Procedures:

- Obtain ID of all persons operating vehicles, injured, witnesses, and property owners
- Separate parties, interview each separately
- Gather information from witnesses as to their location at the time of the crash and their observations
- Upon approach to vehicles after ascertaining and taking care of any injuries, ask who was operating each vehicle involved at time of crash; obtain driver's license
- Injured operator of vehicles, locate driver's license

Characteristics and Behaviors of Driver Relevant to Crash Investigation:

- Nervousness, cooperative, uncooperative, belligerent, talkative, attitude in general, speech in general - slurred, slow, disoriented, any incapacitating features, injuries

Physical Appearance Factors of Driver Relevant to Crash Investigation:

- Restrictions noted on driver's license
- Dress (disheveled, soiled, torn, possible injuries)
- Stance indicative of injury or possible intoxication (balanced, off balanced, needing support)
- Odor (e.g., alcoholic beverage substances indicative of possible intoxication)
- Examining vehicles for equipment failures that warrant expert examination

- Braking failures claimed by driver or discovered during examination
- Steering failure
- Other mechanical failure, headlights out

Physical Obstructions and Environmental Conditions that May Contribute to a Crash:

- Physical conditions of roadway
- Debris on roadway
- Weather
- Nighttime

Record Angle of Line of Sight for Vehicles:

- Record type of road surface at scene of crash
- Record location, type, and status of traffic control devices at scene of crash

22.33. Identify and apply methods of measuring the crash scene and collecting any physical evidence.

Measuring the Scene:

- Take measurements of road widths, road grade, vehicles, skid marks
- Locate area of impact
- Locate final resting place of vehicles
- Prepare a crash scene sketch
- Determine if crash scene is serious enough to warrant photographs. Photographing may also be necessary when statements conflict or when physical evidence does not support statements

Collecting Physical Evidence:

- Tire tread patterns, scuff marks
- Gouge marks - on roadway, on other property
- Skid marks
- Paint flakes, paint on victim's vehicle or clothing from suspect vehicle in hit and run
- Vehicle fluids can show direction of travel from scene at hit and run
- Vehicle identification number - check to determine that number corresponds to the vehicle by comparing it with registration certificate
- Inspect VIN plate to determine that plate is properly secured
- Inspect vehicle for direction of travel, to determine if vehicle has been moved

Nomograph:

- Is a graph on which three or more scales are arranged so that a straight line drawn through values on any two will cross the third at a corresponding value.

Factors that May Contribute to a Vehicular Crash:

- Speed
- Fail to yield right-of-way
- Improper turning movement
- Faulty equipment
- Weather conditions
- Driver conditions

Determine Violation:

- Recognize circumstances which warrant issuance of a citation, per agency policy
- Recognize circumstances which warrant a custody arrest per agency policy

Practical Scenario: Instructor should set-up a sample crash scene. By utilizing the above techniques have students conduct a crash investigation.

22.34. Recognize the Texas Peace Officer Crash Report CR3.

- "Texas Peace Officer's Crash Report," Form CR-3
- Vehicle damage guide for traffic crash investigators CR80
- Instruction to police for reporting crashes CR100

Source: These forms can be located at: <https://www.txdot.gov/data-maps/crash-reports-records/forms-law-enforcement.html>

Practical Scenario: From the sample crash scene above have students complete a crash report form.

22.35. Compile methods of traffic crash management and investigation.

Practical Scenario: Use as many of the above techniques as possible in simulation from the call to completing the forms.

22.36. Control and direct traffic in a safe and legal manner.

Instructor Note: Students must complete the following 4-hour course.

- National Traffic Incident Management (TIM) Responder Training Program
- There is a free online TIMS course that students can take to meet the learning objective.
https://www.nhi.fhwa.dot.gov/course-search?tab=0&key=Traffic+incident&sf=0&course_no=133126A

Source: TxDOT Traffic Incident Management: <https://www.txdot.gov/safety/traffic-incident-management.html>

22.37. Describe the legal authority to establish effective traffic flow based on situational priorities.

Local Authority - Defined in: TC 541.002

An "incident" is defined as any non-recurring event that causes a reduction of roadway capacity or an abnormal increase in demand and requires a law enforcement response.

Source: Traffic Incident Management Handbook (p.7). Published by the Federal Highway Administration Office of Travel Management.

Common Traffic Incidents

- Traffic crashes
- Disabled vehicles

- Spilled cargo
- Highway maintenance

Uncommon Incidents of Special Events

- Sporting events
- Concerts
- Parades
- Funerals
- Other events that affect roadway capacity

Factors to Expedite Movement and to Relieve Congestion:

- Assess amount of traffic, length of time traffic may be stopped
- Availability of traffic control material
- Availability and complexity of an alternate route capable of handling flow
- Proximity of schools, businesses, or other traffic generators
- Availability of additional manpower
- Coordinate signals and gestures with other officers

Managing Roadway Space

- Close lanes only necessary for the protection of victims and responders
- Minimize the time lanes are closed
- Expedite lane closures
- Closures of road or highway by a firefighter TC 546.007

Emergency Vehicles:

- Emergency vehicles are of the highest priority (ambulance, fire fighting apparatus, etc.) - TC 545.156 - Vehicle Approached by Authorized Emergency Vehicle
- Clear the approach for the emergency
- Halt all other traffic to allow for safe movement of the emergency vehicle

Points of Greatest Potential Congestion:

- Longest line of traffic
- Line of traffic threatening spillbacks into other lanes and intersections

Instructor Note: See course listing in resource section.

Escort Flagger:

- Those looking to receive training as an escort flagger, to follow Texas law, shall be directed to suitable training courses per below. Certifications may be specific to the State of Texas, or otherwise, and typically expire every three (3) years. Although not an exclusive and exhaustive list, curriculum found in these locations are valid training in procedures and best practices for escort flaggers.

22.38. Review directing/controlling traffic while using appropriate positioning, signals, and equipment.

Officer Positioning:

- In a highly visible and safe location

Vehicle Positioning:

- Officers must comply with agency policy regarding the use and placement of patrol vehicles during incident command situations. If agency policy allows, an officer may use the patrol vehicle:
 - to funnel traffic through the scene; and
 - as a safety barrier from traffic.
- Position to allow safe access for officers
- Unload all necessary equipment at one time
- Be aware of blind spots such as the crest of a hill

Vehicle Lighting:

- Limit the amount of flashing lights from each vehicle as:
 - gaze is more difficult for drivers who are fatigued, are under the influence of alcohol or drugs, or who are aged, etc.; and
 - people tend to drive where they look.
- Make sure directional arrows are consistent with cone/flare patterns and other emergency vehicles

Signals

- How to Stop Traffic
 - Select vehicle(s) to be stopped.
 - Look directly at driver. With arm extended point at driver then raise palm and hold position until traffic has stopped.
 - When using flashlight or illuminated baton, point beam in direction of oncoming traffic (not directly in driver's eyes) and move beam back and forth at right angles. Then use hand signal for stopping as indicated above.
- How to Start Traffic:
 - Attract attention of driver by extending arm and pointing at driver.
 - Turn palm inward, bring the hand up and over to the driver, bending the arm at elbow.
 - When using flashlight or illuminated baton, point beam at driver to gain his attention. Then point beam toward the ground and indicate with the beam the direction to proceed (keeping beam pointed toward ground). Repeat as necessary to keep traffic moving.
- Signals for Right and Left Turn Movements
 - Attract drivers' attention by extending arm and pointing.
 - While arm is extended, bring hand across in front of the body, bending elbow slightly, and point in the direction you want to turn traffic.

Pedestrian Control:

- Protect pedestrians by holding them back behind curb (off roadway) until traffic movement has stopped.
- Start and stop pedestrian flow same as traffic.
- Indicate where pedestrian should walk.
- Prevent jay-walking and other illegal crossing.

Whistle Commands:

- One long blast of police whistle is used to attract drivers' attention to stop (include hand signal).
- Two short blasts of police whistle used to attract drivers' attention to start (include hand signal).
- Short rapid blasts (normally three) used to give warning signal.

Equipment:

- Direct traffic using flare/traffic cone patterns and barricades.
- Determine number required (request assistance if additional devices are needed).
- Place device properly.
- Consider drivers' reaction time; overpass, hills curves, weather conditions; other hazardous situations (i.e., spilled gasoline, etc.).
- Flares/cones placed in simple pattern.
- Equipment used should cover the five areas of a work zone.

Five areas of a work zone:

Source: Federal Highway Administration: Safe and Effective Use of Law Enforcement Personnel in Work Zones - Instructor Guide:

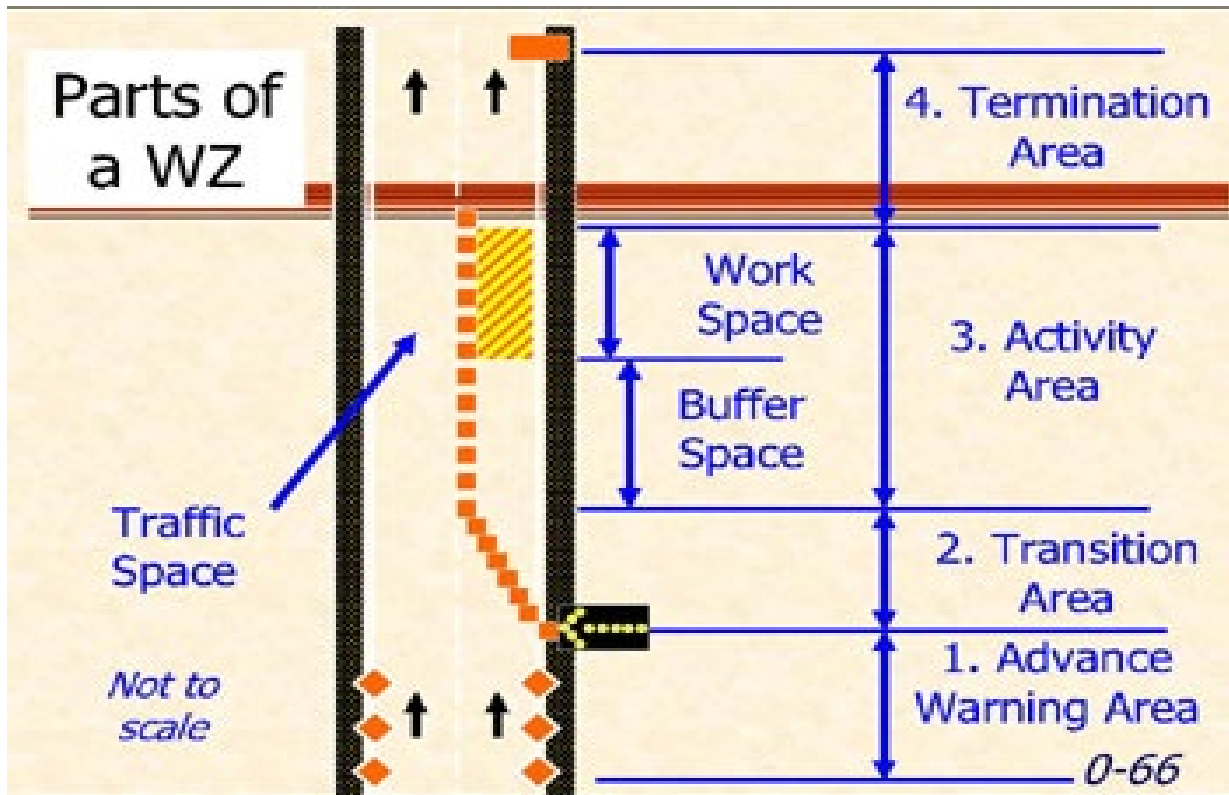
<https://workzonesafety.org/training/safe-and-effective-use-of-law-enforcement-personnel-in-work-zones-train-the-trainer/>

- Advanced warning area – directs/allows traffic to see where to go ahead
- Transition area – moves traffic out of the path of the incident
- Buffer Area – provides protection for victims and responders
- Work area – space where responders will be conducting various activities

Instructor Note: Activity Area – term can be used to describe the buffer space and workspace

- Termination area – allows traffic to return to normal operation

Practical Scenario: Practice directing/controlling traffic while utilizing appropriate positioning, signals, and equipment.



<https://highways.dot.gov/safety/data-analysis-tools/highway-safety-manual>

CHAPTER RESOURCES

Escort Flaggers

Those looking to receive training as an escort flagger, to follow Texas law, shall be directed to suitable training courses per below. Certifications may be specific to the State of Texas, or otherwise, and typically expire every three (3) years. Although not an exclusive and exhaustive list, curriculum found in these locations are valid training in procedures and best practices for escort flaggers:

Flagger Training – Texas

American Traffic Safety Services Association (ATSSA)

<https://www.atssa.com/Training/Find-a-Course/Flagger-Training-Courses/Classroom-Training>

Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service (TEEX)

<https://teex.org/class/hws110/>

University of Texas at Arlington/Texas Local Technical Assistance Program (UTA/LTAP)

<https://web-ded.uta.edu/wconnect/CourseStatus.awp?&Course=ttshom#3>

<http://www.txltap.org/training.cfm>

Flagger Training – General

National Highway Institute (NHI)

https://www.nhi.fhwa.dot.gov/course-search?tab=0&cat=5&srt=10&sf=0&course_no=133118

National Safety Council (NSC)

<https://www.nsc.org/safety-training/workplace/work-zone-safety/flagger-novice>

24 HOUR OUT-OF-SERVICE ORDER

MCS-10 (Rev. 1/06)

MOTOR CARRIER'S NAME _____

MOTOR CARRIER'S ADDRESS _____

VEHICLE MAKE _____ LICENSE NUMBER _____ STATE _____ VIN _____

DRIVER'S NAME _____

(LAST)

(FIRST)

(MIDDLE)

ADDRESS _____ CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

DRIVER LICENSE/ID NUMBER _____ STATE _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____ RACE/SEX _____

TRC 522.101 provides a person who drives a commercial motor vehicle in this state while having any measurable or detectable amount of alcohol in the person's system or who refuses to submit to an alcohol test under TRC Section 522.102 shall be placed OUT-OF-SERVICE for 24 hours.

Pursuant to the authority contained in TRC 522.101 I hereby notify and declare the driver named in this order "OUT-OF-SERVICE" and temporarily prohibited from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a 24 hour period ending at _____ am/pm _____ (date).

Probable cause for issuing this OUT-OF-SERVICE Order: _____ Driver was detected with an odor of an alcoholic beverage about his breath, _____ Driver submitted a BAC test indicating a measurable amount of alcohol in his/her system. _____ Driver refused to submit to an alcohol test. (check one or more)

Officer's Name _____ Badge or ID _____

Department _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

"OUT OF SERVICE ORDER" means (TRC Section 522.003):

(A) a temporary prohibition against driving a commercial motor vehicle issued under Section 522.101, the law of another state, or 49 C.F.R. Section 383.5; or

(B) a declaration by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration or an authorized enforcement officer of state or local jurisdiction that a driver, commercial motor vehicle, or motor carrier operation is out of service under 49 C.F.R. Section 383.5.

I understand and acknowledge receipt of the above OUT-OF-SERVICE Order.

Driver's Signature: _____

A person commits an offense if the person drives a commercial motor vehicle on a public highway during a period that the person was subject to an OUT-OF-SERVICE Order. The criminal offense of violating an OUT-OF-SERVICE Order is punishable as provided for an offense under TRC 521.457.

WHITE COPY—submit to Texas Department of Public Safety (see back for instructions) BLUE COPY—officer's YELLOW COPY—driver's

Annex 1, THP-68

NOTE TO OFFICER: TRC 522.101 requires this order to be submitted to the Texas Department of Public Safety. Fold on dotted line, staple, affix proper postage and mail to:

TABLE 1-A Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
All Passenger Cars, Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles (MPV), Trucks, and Buses				
	2 Red	On the rear, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, as far apart as practicable. On a truck tractor may be mounted on the back of the cab not less than 4 inches above the height of the rear tires.		
Backup Lamp	1 White, Additional lamps permitted to meet requirements			Must be activated when the ignition switch is energized and reverse gear is engaged. Must not be energized when the vehicle is in forward motion.
License Plate Lamp	1 White, Additional lamps permitted to meet requirements	On the rear to illuminate license plate from top or sides	No requirement	Steady burning. Must be activated when the headlamps are activated in a steady burning state or the parking lamps on passenger cars and MPV's, trucks, and buses less than 80 inches in overall width are activated.
Additional Lamps Required on All Passenger Cars, and on Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles (MPV), Trucks, and Buses, Less Than 80 inches (2032MM) in Overall Width				
Parking Lamps	2 Amber or White	On the front, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, as far apart as practicable	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 72 inches	Steady burning. Must be activated when the headlamps are activated in a steady burning state.

TABLE 1-A Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
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Additional Lamp(s) Required on All Passenger Cars, and on Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles (MPV), Trucks, and Buses, Less Than 80 inches (2032MM) in Overall Width and with a GVWR of 10,000 Lbs or Less				
High mounted stop lamp	1 Red, or 2 Red where exceptions apply. See Section 6.1.1.2	On the rear including glazing, with the lamp center on the vertical centerline as viewed from the rear	Not less than 34 inches except for passenger cars. See Section 6.1.4.1	Steady burning. Must only be activated upon application of the service brakes or may be activated by a device designed to retard the motion of the vehicle.

Additional Lamps and Reflective Devices Required on All Passenger Cars, Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles (MPV), Trucks, and Buses, 30 Feet or Longer				
Intermediate side marker lamps	2 Amber	On each side located at or near the midpoint between the front and rear side marker lamps	Not less than 15 inches	Steady burning except may be flashed for signaling purposes. Must be activated when the headlamps are activated in a steady burning state or when the parking lamps on passenger cars and MPV's, trucks, and buses less than 80 inches in overall width are activated.
Intermediate side reflex reflectors	2 Amber	On each side located at or near the midpoint between the front and rear side reflex reflectors	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 60 inches	Not applicable.

TABLE 1-A Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
Additional Lamps Required on All Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles (MPV), Trucks and Buses, 80 inches (2032 MM) or More in Overall Width				
Clearance lamps	2 Amber	On the front to indicate the overall width of the vehicle, or width of cab on truck tractor, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline. May be located at a location other than the front if necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle, or for protection from damage during normal operation of the vehicle	As near the top as practicable	Steady burning.
	2 Red (not required on truck tractor)	On the rear to indicate the overall width of the vehicle, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline. May be located at a location other than the rear if necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle, or for protection from damage during normal operation of the vehicle	As near the top as practicable, except where the rear identification lamps are mounted at the extreme height of the vehicle. Practicability of locating lamps on the vehicle header is presumed when the header extends at least 25mm (1 inch) above the rear doors.	Steady burning.
Identification lamps	3 Amber	On the front, at the same height, as close as practicable to the vertical centerline, with lamp centers spaced not less than 6 inches or more than 12 inches apart	As near the top of the vehicle or top of the cab as practicable	Steady burning.
	3 Red (not required on truck tractor)	On the rear, at the same height, as close as practicable to the vertical centerline, with lamp centers spaced not less than 6 inches or more than 12 inches apart	As near the top as practicable. Practicability of locating lamps on the vehicle header is presumed when the header extends at least 25 mm (1 inch) above the rear doors.	Steady burning.

TABLE 1-A Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
Additional Lamps Required on All School Buses Except Multifunction School Activity Buses				
Signal warning lamps	2 Red plus 2 amber optional	On the front of the cab as far apart as practicable, but in no case shall the spacing between lamps be less than 40 inches. Amber lamps, when installed, at the same height as and just inboard of the red lamp.	As high as practicable but at least above the windshield	Flashing alternately between 60 to 120 cycles per minute, with an activation period sufficient to allow the lamp to reach full brightness, when actuated by a manual switch. Amber lamps, when installed, may only be activated by manual or foot operation, and must be automatically deactivated and the red lamps must be automatically activated when the bus entrance door is opened.
	2 Red plus 2 amber optional	On the rear of the cab as far apart as practicable, but in no case shall the spacing between lamps be less than 40 inches. Amber lamps, when installed, at the same height as and just inboard of the red lamp.	As high as practicable but at least above the top of any side window opening	Flashing alternately between 60 to 120 cycles per minute, with an activation period sufficient to allow the lamp to reach full brightness, when actuated by a manual switch. Amber lamps, when installed, may only be activated by manual or foot operation, and must be automatically deactivated and the red lamps must be automatically activated when the bus entrance door is opened.
Daytime Running Lamps Permitted But Not Required on Passengers Cars, Multipurpose Passenger Vehicles (MPV), Trucks, and Buses				
Daytime Running Lamp (DRL)	2 identically colored either white, white to yellow, white to selective yellow, selective yellow, or yellow	On the front, symmetrically disposed about the vertical centerline if not a pair of lamps required by this standard or if not optically combined with a pair of lamps required by this standard	Not more than 1.067 meters above the road surface if not a pair of lamps required by this standard or if not optically combined with a pair of lamps required by this standard See S7.10.13(b) for additional height limitation	Steady burning. Automatically activated as determined by the vehicle manufacturer and automatically deactivated when the headlamp control is in any "on" position. Each DRL optically combined with a turn signal lamp must be automatically deactivated as a DRL when the turn signal lamp or hazard warning lamp is activated, and automatically reactivated as a DRL when the turn signal lamp of hazard warning lamp is deactivated. See S7.10.10.1(c) for additional activation requirements when mounted close to, or combined with, a turn signal lamp.

TABLE 1-B Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
All Trailers				
Turn Signal Lamps	2 Red or amber	On the rear, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, as far apart as practicable	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 83 inches	Flash when the turn signal flasher is actuated by the turn signal operating unit.
Taillamps	2 Red or 1 red on trailers less than 30 inches wide	On the rear, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, as far apart as practicable. When a single lamp is installed it must be mounted at or near the vertical centerline	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 72 inches	Steady burning.
Stop Lamps	2 Red or 1 red on trailers less than 30 inches wide	On the rear, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, as far apart as practicable. When a single lamp is installed it must be mounted at or near the vertical centerline	Not less than 15 inches, not more than 72 inches	Steady burning. Must be activated upon application of the service brakes. When optically combined with a turn signal lamp, the circuit must be such that the stop signal cannot be activated if the turn signal lamp is flashing. May also be activated by a device designed to retard the motion of the vehicle.
Side Marker Lamps	2 Amber None required on trailers less than 1829 mm (6 ft) in overall length including the trailer tongue	On each side as far to the front as practicable exclusive of the trailer tongue	Not less than 15 inches	Steady burning except may be flashed for signaling purposes.
	2 Red	One each side as far to the rear as practicable	Not less than 15 inches. Not more than 60 inches on trailers 2032 mm (80 inches) or more in overall width.	

TABLE 1-B Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
All Trailers				
Reflex Reflectors. A trailer equipped with a conspicuity treatment in conformance with S8.2 of this standard need not be equipped with reflex reflectors if the conspicuity material is placed at the locations of the required reflex reflectors	2 Amber None required on trailers less than 1829 mm (6 ft) in overall length including the trailer tongue	One each side as far to the front as practicable exclusive of the trailer tongue	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 60 inches	Not applicable.
	2 Red	On each side as far to the rear as practicable		
	2 Red or 1 red on trailers less than 30 inches wide	On the rear, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, as far apart as practicable. When a single lamp is installed it must be mounted at or near the vertical centerline		
License Plate Lamp	1 White Additional lamps permitted to meet requirements	On the rear to illuminate license plate from top or sides	No requirement	Steady burning.
Additional Lamps and Reflective Devices Required on all Trailers 30 Feet or Longer				
Intermediate side marker lamps	2 Amber	On each side located at or near the midpoint between the front and rear side marker lamps	Not less than 15 inches	Steady burning except may be flashed for signaling purposes.
Intermediate side reflex reflectors. A trailer equipped with a conspicuity treatment in conformance with S8.2 of this standard need not be equipped with reflex reflectors if the conspicuity material is placed at the locations of the required reflex reflectors	2 Amber	On each side located at or near the midpoint between the front and rear side marker lamps	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 60 inches	Not applicable.

TABLE 1-B Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
Additional Lamps Required on all Trailers 2032 mm (80 inches) or More in Overall Width				
Clearance lamps	2 Amber	On the front to indicate the overall width of the vehicle, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline. May be located at a location other than the front if necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle, or for the protection from damage during normal operation of the vehicle	As near the top as practicable	Steady burning.
	2 Red	On the rear to indicate the overall width of the vehicle, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline. May be located at a location other than the rear if necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle, or for the protection from damage during normal operation of the vehicle	As near the top as practicable, except where the rear identification lamps are mounted at the extreme height of the vehicle. Practicability of locating lamps on the vehicle header is presumed when the header extends at least 25 mm (1 inch) above the rear doors	Steady burning.
	2 Amber to front and red to rear	On a boat trailer the requirement for front and rear clearance lamps may be met by installation at or near the midpoint on each side of a dual facing lamp so as to indicate the extreme width. May be located at a location other than the front and the rear if necessary to indicate the overall width of the vehicle, or for protection from damage during normal operation of the vehicle	As near the top as practicable	Steady burning.
Identification lamps	3 Red	On the rear, at the same height, as close as practicable to the vertical centerline, with lamp centers spaced not less than 6 inches or more than 12 inches apart	As near the top as practicable. Practicability of locating lamps on the vehicle header is presumed when the header extends at least 25 mm (1 inch) above the doors	Steady burning.

TABLE 1-C Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
All Motorcycles				
Lower Beam Headlamps	White, of a headlighting system listed in S10.17	On the front, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, as far apart as practicable. See additional requirements in S10.17.1.1, S10.17.1.2, and S10.17.1.3	Not less than 22 inches (55.9cm) nor more than 54 inches (137.2 cm)	The wiring harness or connector assembly of each headlighting system must be designed so that only those light sources intended for meeting lower beam photometrics are energized when the beam selector switch is in the lower beam position, and that only those light sources intended for meeting upper beam photometrics are energized when the beam selector switch is in the upper beam position, except for certain systems listed in Table II.
Upper Beam Headlamps	White, of a headlighting system listed in S10.17	On the front, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, as far apart as practicable. See additional requirements in S10.17.1.1, S10.17.1.2, and S10.17.1.3	Not less than 22 inches (55.9cm) nor more than 54 inches (137.2 cm)	Steady burning, except that may be flashed for signaling purposes.
				The upper beam or the lower beam, but not both, may be wired to modulate from a higher intensity to a lower intensity in accordance with S10.17.5.
Turn Signal Lamps	2 Amber. None required on a motor driven cycle whose speed attainable in 1 mile is 30 mph or less	At or near the front, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, and having a minimum horizontal separation distance (centerline of lamps) of 16 inches. Minimum edge to edge separation distance between a turn signal lamp and headlamp is 4 inches.	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 83 inches	Flash when the turn signal flasher is actuated by the turn signal operating unit.

TABLE 1-C Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
All Motorcycles				
	2 Amber or red. None required on a motor driven cycle whose speed attainable in 1 mile is 30 mph or less	At or near the rear, at the same height, symmetrically about the vertical centerline, and having a minimum horizontal separation distance (centerline to centerline of lamps) of 9 inches.		
		Minimum edge to edge separation distance between the turn signal lamp and the taillamp or stop lamp is 4 inches, when a single stop and taillamp is installed on the vertical centerline and the turn signal lamps are red.		
Taillamps	1 Red	On the rear, on the vertical centerline except that if two are used, they must be symmetrically disposed about the vertical centerline	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 72 inches	Steady burning.
				Must be activated when the headlamps are activated in a steady burning state.
Stop Lamps	1 Red	On the rear, on the vertical centerline except that if two are used, they must be symmetrically disposed about the vertical centerline	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 72 inches	Steady burning.
				Must be activated upon application of the service brakes.

TABLE 1-C Required Lamps and Reflective Devices

Lighting device	Number and color	Mounting location	Mounting height	Device activation
All Motorcycles				
				When optically combined with a turn signal lamp, the circuit must be such that the stop signal cannot be activated if the turn signal lamp is flashing. May also be activated by a device designed to retard the motion of the vehicle.
Reflex Reflectors	2 Amber	On each side as far to the front as practicable	Not less than 15 inches, nor more than 60 inches	Not applicable.
	2 Red	On each side as far to the rear as practicable.		
	1 Red	On the rear, on the vertical centerline except that if two are used, they must be symmetrically disposed about the vertical centerline.		
License Plate Lamp	1 White	On the rear to illuminate license plate	No requirement	Steady burning.
	Additional lamps permitted to meet requirements			Must be activated when the headlamps are activated in a steady burning state.

Annex 2, ALR Checklist

OFFICER: _____ DEFENDANT: _____ DATE OF ARREST: _____

OPERATOR OF NON-COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE - ADULT

<u>BREATH TEST PASSED</u> BAC 0.00 – 0.079	<u>FAILURE OF BREATH TEST</u> BAC 0.08 OR Greater	<u>REFUSAL</u> Blood or Breath Test Refused	<u>BLOOD SPECIMEN TAKEN</u>
TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning (Rev 9/11)) NO DIC-25 REQUIRED TO ECS* NO ALR FORMS ARE REQUIRED	TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscated TEXAS driver license <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Report) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (Stat. Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) <input type="checkbox"/> Intoxilyzer test record	TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscated TEXAS driver license <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Report) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (Stat. Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit)	TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Stat. Warning (Rev 9/11)) NO DIC-25 REQUIRED TO LAB (with blood specimen) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23-A (Lab Analysis Rpt.) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Rpt.) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (Stat. Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23-A (Lab Analysis Rpt.)

OPERATOR OF COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE (as defined in Ch. 522, Tex. Transp. Code)

<u>BAC 0.000 - 0.39</u>	<u>FAILURE OF BREATH TEST</u> BAC 0.040 thru 0.079 (CMV driver NOT ARRESTED) (Disqualify CDL ONLY)	<u>FAILURE OF BREATH TEST</u> BAC 0.08 OR Greater (CMV driver ARRESTED for DWI) (Suspend DL & Disqualify CDL)	<u>REFUSAL</u> Blood / Breath (CMV driver ARRESTED for DWI) (Suspend DL & Disqualify CDL)	<u>BLOOD</u> specimen taken
TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (Statutory Warning/CMV) TO ECS* NO ALR FORMS ARE REQUIRED	TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Stat. Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (Statutory Warning/CMV) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-57 (Notice of Disqualification) (DO NOT CONFISCATE DL) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-54 (Sworn Rpt for CMV Operators) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (Statutory Warning/CMV) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-57 (Notice of Disqualification) <input type="checkbox"/> Intoxilyzer test record	TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Stat. Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp. Permit) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (Statutory Warning/CMV) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-57 (Notice of Disqualification) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscated TEXAS DL <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Rpt) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (Rev 9/11) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp. Permit) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-54 (Sworn Rpt for CMV Operators) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (Statutory Warning/CMV) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-57 (Notice of Disqualification) <input type="checkbox"/> Intoxilyzer test record	TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp. Permit) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (Statutory Warning/CMV) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-57 (Notice of Disqualification) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscated TEXAS DL <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Rpt) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp. Permit) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-54 (Sworn Rpt for CMV Operators) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (Statutory Warning/CMV) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-57 (Notice of Disqualification)	TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (CMV Warning) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (Rev 9/11) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (Statutory Warning/CMV) TO LAB (with blood or specimen) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23-A TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Sworn Rpt.) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (Warning) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-54 (CMV Sworn Rpt) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-55 (CMV Warning) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23-A

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL BY MINOR (Alco. Bev. Code§ 106.041)

(NOTE: If there is PC to believe Minor is INTOXICATED, proceed as with any DWI arrest, and disregard DUIAMBM)

<u>Cite & Release</u> (NO specimen requested) (--this is still an ARREST)	<u>Breath Specimen Requested</u> (NOTE: request for BREATH (AND Response) of Juvenile (10 thru 16) MUST BE VIDEOTAPED)	<u>Blood Specimen Requested</u>	<u>JAIL</u> (No specimen requested)
TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> Citation for DUIAMB <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscated TEXAS DL <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Rpt) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit)	1. REFUSED TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> Citation for DUIAMB <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscated TEXAS DL <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Rpt) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) 2. FAILED (0.01 or Greater) TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> Citation for DUIAMB <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscated TEXAS DL <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Rpt) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) <input type="checkbox"/> Intoxilyzer test record	1. REFUSED TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> Citation for DUIAMB <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning (Rev 9/11)) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscated TEXAS DL <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Rpt) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) 2. BLOOD SPECIMEN TAKEN TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> Citation for DUIAMB <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning (Rev 9/11)) TO LAB (with blood specimen) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23-A (Lab Analysis Rpt.) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Rpt) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-24 (DWI Statutory Warning) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23-A (Lab Analysis Rpt.)	TO DEFENDANT <input type="checkbox"/> Citation for DUIAMB <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit) TO ECS* <input type="checkbox"/> Confiscated TEXAS DL <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-23 (Peace Officer's Sworn Rpt) <input type="checkbox"/> DIC-25 (Notice Susp/Temp.Permit)

*ALR forms MUST be mailed to ECS in Austin before the end of the 5th business day after the arrest, addressed to: Enforcement and Compliance Service / Department of Public Safety, P.O. Box 4040, Austin, TX 78765 – 4040

**WHEN A BLOOD SPECIMEN IS VOLUNTARILY PROVIDED, DO NOT SERVE A DIC-25 (Notice of Susp./Temp. Dr. Permit) or a DIC-57 (Notice of Disqualification). ECS will serve it on subject by mail if results of blood test are above legal limit.