

# LESSON II

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## RULES OF THE ROAD

# OVERVIEW

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Right of Way

Speed Laws  
& Speed  
Limits

Traffic signs  
& Pavement  
Markings

Signals,  
(vehicle &  
hand signal)

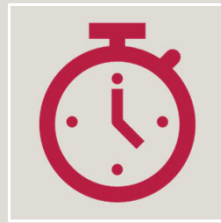
Other  
Roadway  
Rules

# CHAPTER ONE

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Speed Law



Basic Speed Limits



Right of Way

# BASIC SPEED LAWS

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No matter what speed limit is posted, all states have basic speed rule in their traffic laws that says "Always drive at a speed that's reasonable and proper for existing roadway conditions."

Safe speed is determined at any time by the type and condition of the road along with factors such as traffic, weather and light present.

Your ability to manage visibility, time and space also determines what is a safe speed at any given time.

By law, a driver must go slower than the minimum posted speed if poor road or traffic conditions make the posted speed unsafe.

Driving faster than the posted speed limit is never safe or reasonable and its always illegal.



## SPEED LAWS

- ❑ **The Basic Speed Law says,** “a person may not operate a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent under the existing conditions, giving regard to the actual and potential hazards then existing” [UCA- \(41-6a-601.\)](#)
- ❑ **Simply put, NEVER drive your car any faster than you can control and stop it given the present roadway condition.**
- ❑ **5 over the limit is NOT the law. You must always drive with in the posted speed limit.**



# NOTE

Note these facts about speed, the higher the speed

The less time the driver has to spot dangerous situations and take action

The greater the time and distance it takes to stop a vehicle.

The greater the change the car will skid or roll over on a turn

The greater the force of impact will be in a collision

The greater the personal injuries and property will be in a collision

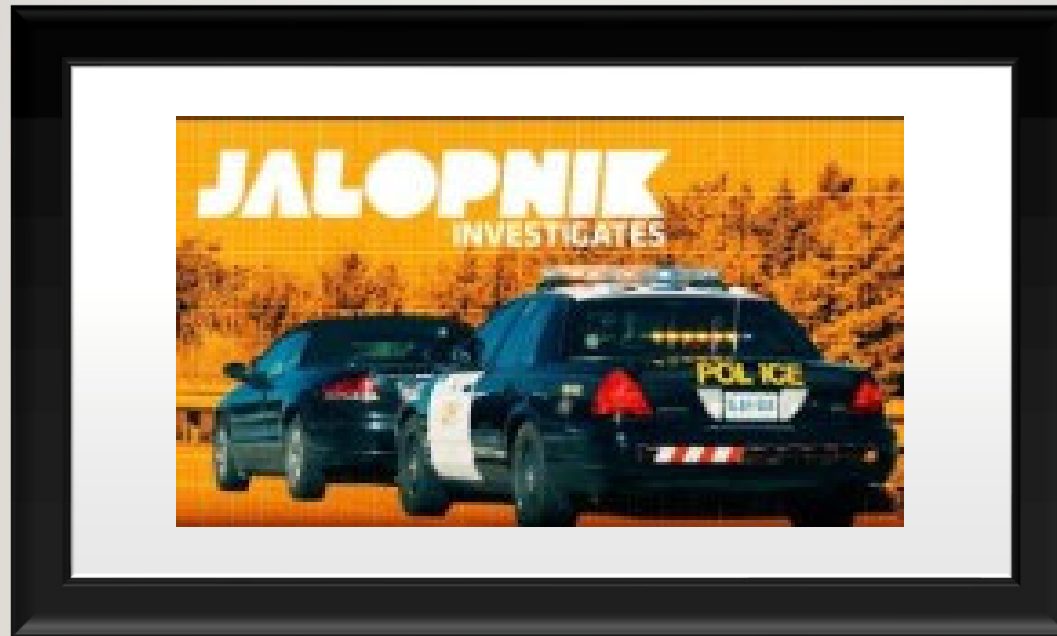


Note: Drivers can also be cited for driving too slowly, in these cases an officer must show that the speed was so slow that it caused danger to other drivers going at a reasonable speed at the time.



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**SPEED LIMITS AID IN  
REDUCING RISK**



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**SPEED LIMITS DECIDED!**

# SPEED LIMITS & REDUCING RISK

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The most important requirements for safe driving are visibility, time and space. Together, they determine the speed at which you can travel safely.

What's a safe speed limit?  
Remember, posted maximum speed limits give guidelines to answer this question but only under ideal conditions.

Speed limits are chosen carefully to protect you and other drivers on the roadway.

Traffic engineers study roadway conditions, evaluate road surface, the average amount of traffic and any hidden dangers to make the recommendation for posted speed limit.

State legislature takes this recommendation under advisement to make speed laws in each state.

# TYPES OF SPEED LIMITS

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- All states post speed limits on their roadways. These speed limit signs reflect the maximum speed at which you can drive under the best conditions. For example, you would not drive at the maximum allowable speed limit of 70mph on I15 in Salt Lake County Utah under snowstorm, but you might do so in a clear day.
- Posted speed limits do not tell you at what speed to drive. They say you cannot safely go faster, or in special cases slower than the speed shown.
- There are 3 types of speed limits on US Roadways, they are **Fixed** Speed limits, **Variable** Speed limits and **Advisory** Speed Limits.



## FIXED SPEED LIMIT

Fixed speed limits are the maximum and minimum speeds that a car may be driven on a particular roadway.

Driver **SHALL NEVER** travel at a speed faster than the maximum posted speed limit.

Drivers whose speed is greater than the maximum speed posted can be cited for the violation.



# FIXED SPEED LIMIT

Drivers can also be cited for driving too slowly. A car traveling below the minimum posted speed limit can be dangerous to other drivers who must suddenly slow down when they approach the car.

Slow drivers can also make other drivers nervous or angry and cause traffic tie-ups and congestion.

**Best Practice- If you must travel slower than the posted minimum speed limit, travel in the farthest right lane and turn on your emergency flashers/Hazard Lights so other drivers can notice your reduction in speed from a distance.**







## VARIABLE SPEED LIMITS (DAY & NIGHT)

Some states have lower speed limits at night than during the day, as night driving is more dangerous because it's hard to see in the dark.

Driving at slower speed gives drivers more time to search for visual clues and to identify objects or conditions that could increase risk.

Some states also have variable speed limits on some roadways due to inclement weather, or other roadway conditions. i.e. Snowstorm or morning and afternoon rush hour traffic.



## VARIABLE SPEED LIMITS (DAY & NIGHT)

These states use variable speed limit signs that can be changed electronically at a moments notice.

These signs allow local authority to control speed of a roadway and cater it to a given roadway condition.



ADVISORY SPEED LIMITS



## ADVISORY SPEED LIMITS

- All roads are not straight and flat. There are hills, curves and other changes in the roadway.
- Drivers need to adjust their speed for these changes.
- Advisory speed limits interrupt normal driving speed for a limited time. They provide guidelines for adjusting speed.
- Usually warning advisory speed limit signs are posted before a sharp curve on two lane highways and exit ramps.
- In addition to the speed limit sign, a chevron shaped markings maybe used to emphasize the risk.
- Remember, like all speed limits, advisory limits are based on ideal roadway conditions.



# SUMMARY OF SPEED LAWS IN UTAH

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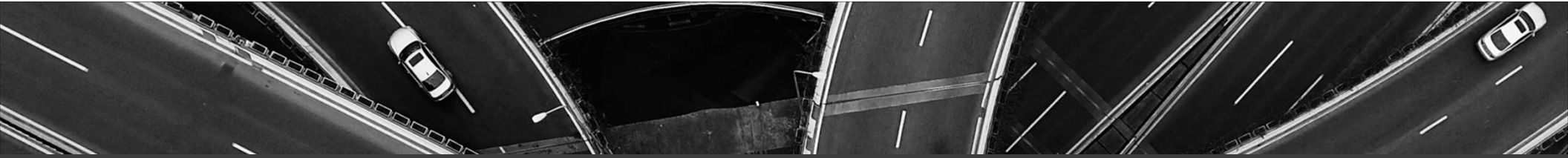
There is the basic speed law which states that “you may never drive faster than is reasonably safe”. However, when there is no sign, and where no special hazards exist, the following speeds are permitted

- 20 miles per hour
  - When passing a school building or grounds during school recess.
  - While children are going to or leaving school during opening or closing hours or when flashing lights are operating.
- 25 miles per hour:
  - In any business or residential area.

# SUMMARY OF SPEED LAWS IN UTAH

- 55 miles per hour:
  - On major highways like Bangerter Highway in Salt Lake County, as posted.
- 65/70/75/80 miles per hour:
  - On rural interstate like I15 and I80 Freeways.

**Note:** The transition zones in Utah are indicated with pavement markings and additional signs.



## SLOW DOWN!

In addition to the speed limits, there are times when the law requires that you slow down. Some of those times include when

- Highway is marked—always be aware of road markings.
- approaching and crossing an intersection or railroad crossing. Approaching and going around a curve, approaching the top of a hill.
- When traveling upon any narrow or winding road.
- When special hazards such as people walking beside the road, heavy traffic, or dangerous road conditions exist.

# SLOW DOWN!

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- Any time when you cannot see clearly.
- In any highway work zone where construction, maintenance, or utility work is being done.
- When approaching any authorized vehicle which is flashing red, red and white, or red and blue lights
- When speed causes you to fail to maintain control of the vehicle or stay within a single lane of travel.

**Note:** During poor weather conditions. Driving on icy road at 10 miles per hour or driving on an open highway on a rainy night at 25 miles per hour may be too fast.



# RIGHT OF WAY

When you drive, sometimes one or more drivers or pedestrians will want to use the same roadway space as you do.



How can you avoid a collision in this instance?

You can determine who should go first and who should wait, to do so you need to know the laws regarding right of way.

# WHATS THE RIGHT OF WAY?

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As a good defensive driver, you will sometimes have to yield the right of way to let someone go first.

Never ASSUME, you automatically have the right of way. Right of way is always given by someone.

Right of way laws are very clear in identifying who shall yield to whom in almost every situation. However, human beings make mistakes.

The rule that you must yield right of way in order to avoid a collision overrides all the others.

**Note:** Right of way laws of all states are based on the Uniform vehicle code. Therefore, the laws about when drivers should yield the right of way are the same from state to state.

# WHEN YOU SHOULD YIELD RIGHT OF WAY. EMERGENCY VEHICLES

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- You must ALWAYS yield right of way to any emergency vehicle such as an ambulance, fire truck or police vehicle that has its sirens on and its lights flashing.
- Move to the right side of the road safely and stop if you are on a two-way, two-lane roadway or on a multiple-lane highway going in the same direction as the emergency vehicle.

**Note:** If you are going in the opposite direction on a multiple lane road, you do not have to stop but you should move to the right.

# WHEN YOU SHOULD YIELD RIGHT OF WAY. PEDESTRIANS

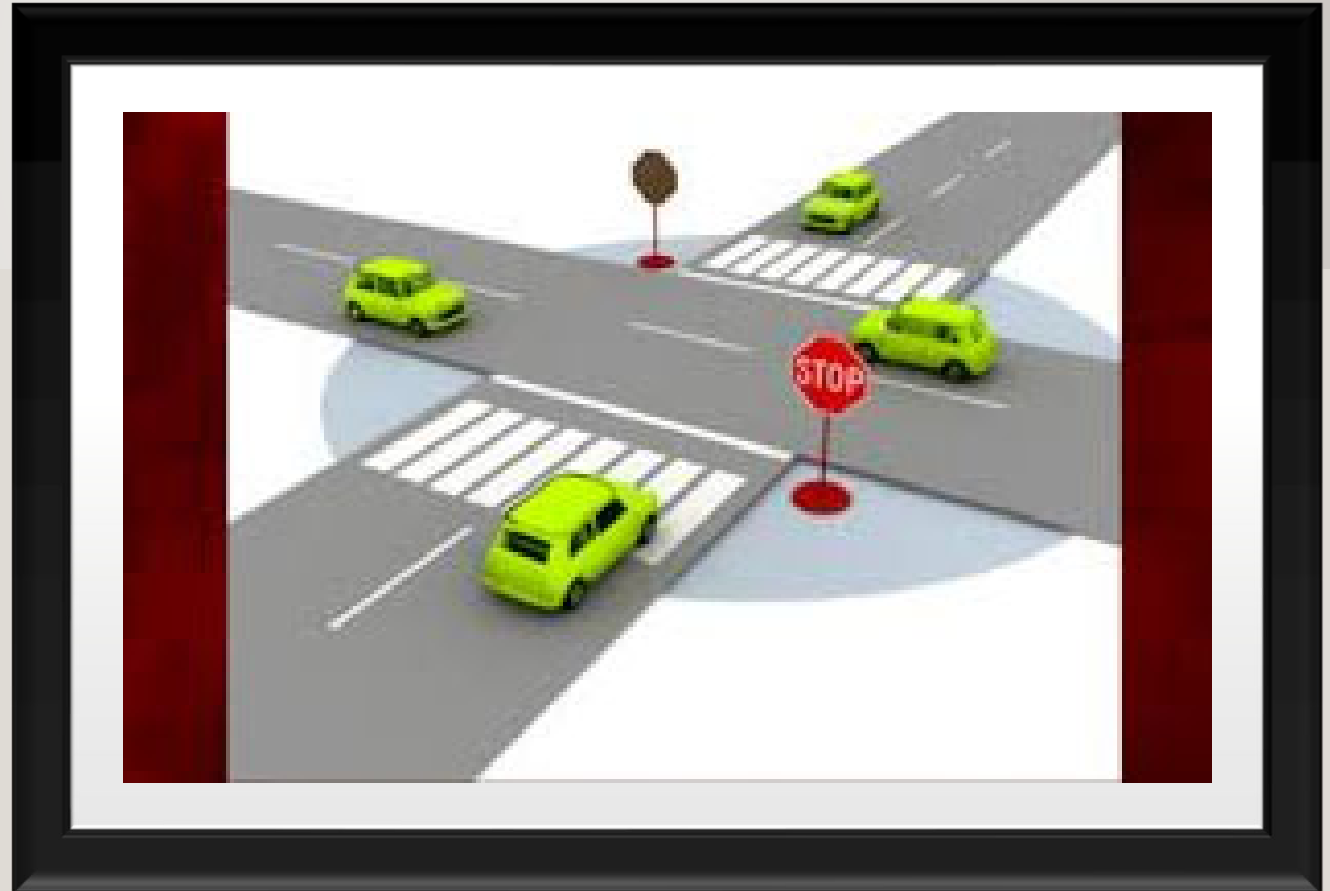
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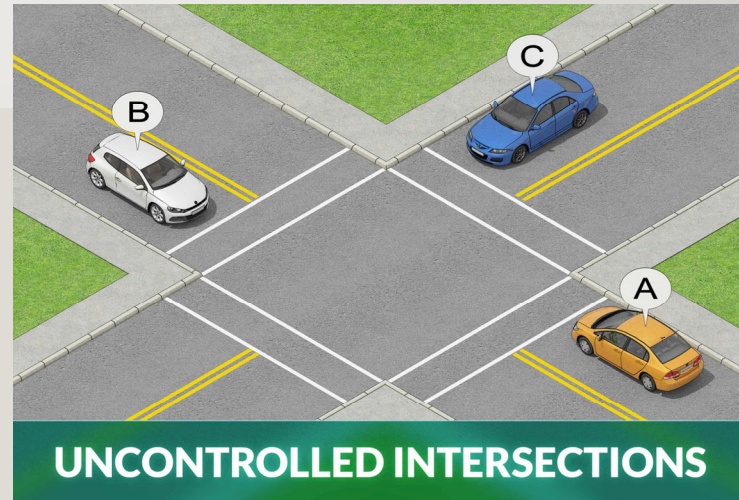
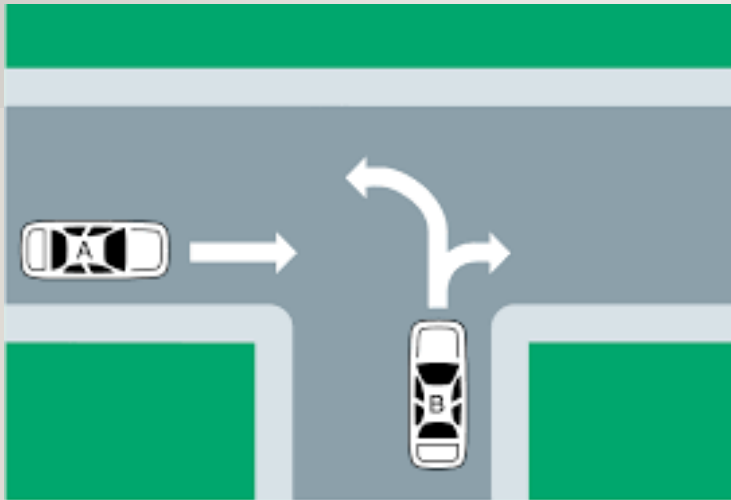
- You must ALWAYS yield right of way to any blind person carrying a white cane or using a guide dog, no matter where they cross.
- You must yield to any pedestrians at all crosswalks.

**Note:** Yield to all Pedestrians, bicyclists, and others that are still in the intersection before you take your turn.



At four-way intersection, where one side is controlled by STOP signs, YIELD to traffic on the through street.



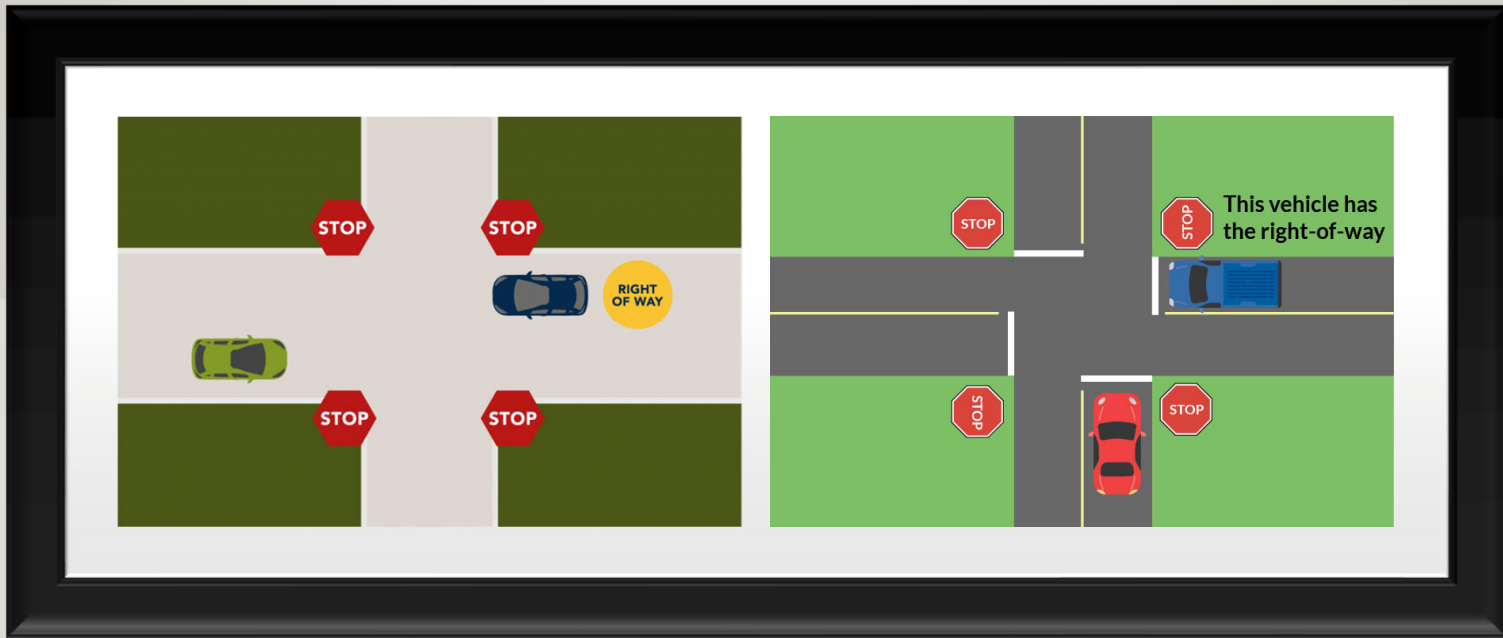


**At intersection not controlled by traffic signs or signals, yield to vehicles already in the intersection.**

**Drivers on the left must yield to those on their right.**

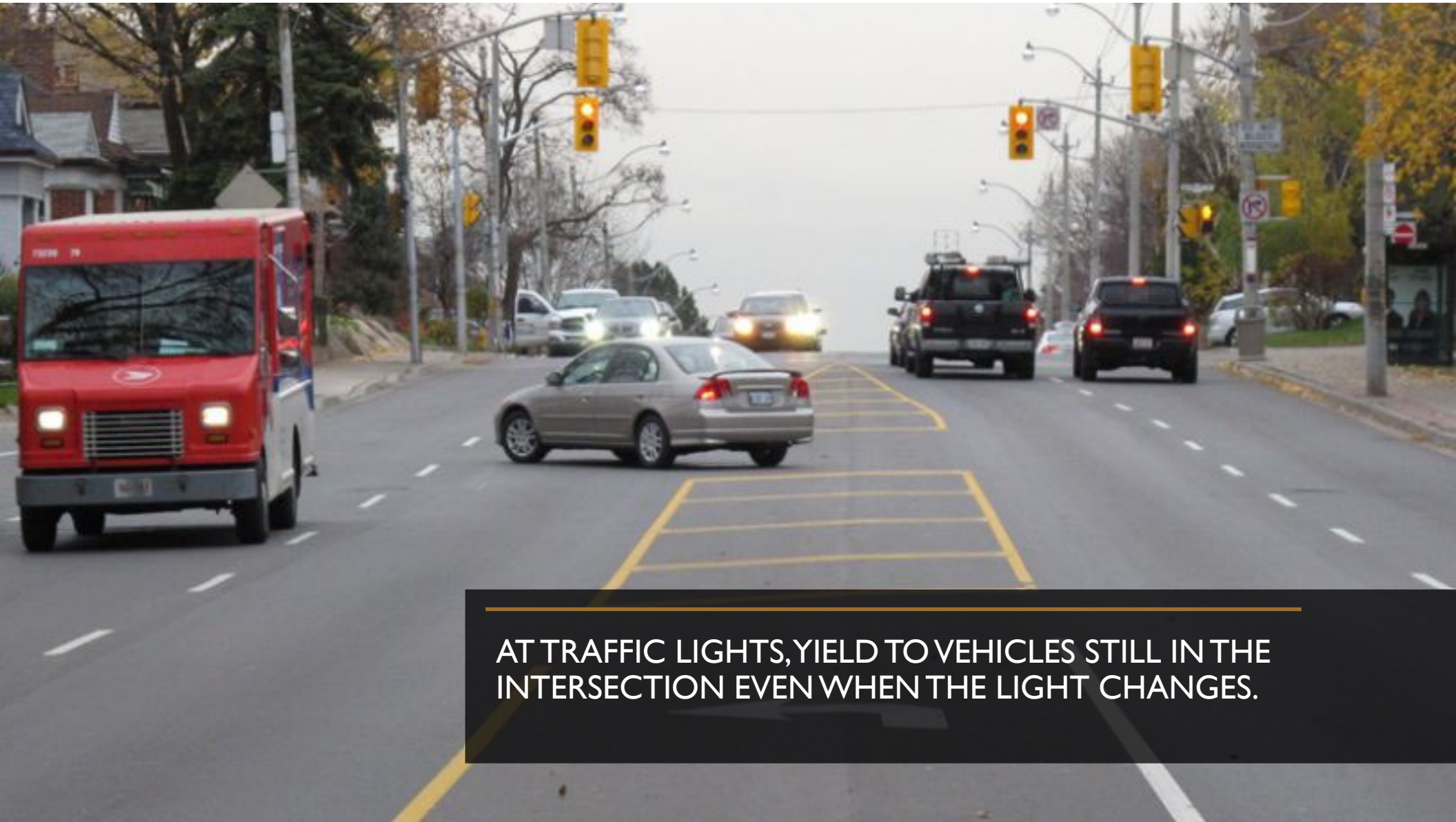
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At 4-Way stops, yield to vehicles that arrive first. If you arrive at the same time, yield to a vehicle from your right.

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AT TRAFFIC LIGHTS, YIELD TO VEHICLES STILL IN THE INTERSECTION EVEN WHEN THE LIGHT CHANGES.





When you are turning left at an intersection, yield to all oncoming traffic until you have the time and space to make a turn.

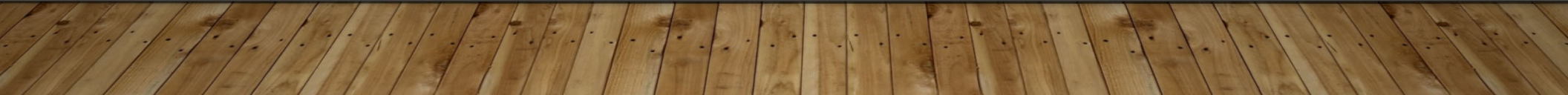
# REMEMBER TO YIELD RIGHT OF WAY

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Yield the right-of-way to

- A driver who is at the intersection before you.
- Drivers in the opposite lane when you are making a left turn.
- The driver on your right at a four-way stop, if both of you arrive at the same time.
- Drivers on a public road if you are coming from a driveway or a private road.
- Drivers already on an interstate highway if you are on the entrance ramp.
- Pedestrians, bicyclists, and others that are still in the intersection.

***Courtesy is the key to safe defensive driving on the road to ZERO fatality on Utah Roadways!***





## RIGHT OF WAY VIDEO

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# CHAPTER TWO

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TRAFFIC SIGNS



TRAFFIC SIGNALS



ROADWAY  
MARKINGS



The background of the slide is a photograph of a road with a yellow center line, curving to the left. A large, semi-transparent diamond-shaped sign with a yellow border is overlaid on the right side of the image. The text is centered on a dark rectangular background within the sign.

## TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS AND ROADWAY MARKINGS

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1. *Regulatory Signs*
2. *Warning Signs*
3. *Guide & International Signs*
4. *Route Markers & Mile Posts*
5. *Roadway & Pavement Markings*
6. *Responding to Traffic Control Signals*

# TRAFFIC SIGNS OVERVIEW

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## TRAFFIC SIGNS

- Highway and streets would be difficult to use without signs that give information, warnings and tell drivers what to do and what not to do.
- If there were no signs, how would you know you were on the right road? How would you manage risk if you didn't know the speed limit or when to stop or yield.
- Roadway signs provide important information about where you are, where you are going, and what rules or laws to follows

# TRAFFIC SIGNS

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- ❑ Good drivers understand the role of communication. The signs, signals and markings you see on the roadway are a vital means of communication. It's important that you understand the messages that they communicate.
- ❑ There are seven basic shapes of signs, each with a special purpose, these include **Octagon, Pentagon, Diamond, Rectangle, equilateral, Circle and pennant**. Each of these has distinct colors.
- ❑ These signs are also classified into Regulatory, Warning, Construction, Guide and Service Signs.
- ❑ You must always pay attention to all traffic signs and paint markings on the pavement.
- ❑ As always OBEY flaggers/law enforcement personnel on scene before traffic signs. They have authority over the signs posted.



## COLORS OF SIGNS

- ❑ There are six basic colors on signs, each of which has a special meaning.
- ❑ These include Red, Yellow, Orange, Green, Blue, Brown.
- ❑ You must pay close attention to the color of signs on the roadway to reduce your risk.



## RED

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- Red signs are regulatory signs and must be obeyed. They include STOP, YIELD, DO NOT ENTER or WRONG WAY.

# YELLOW

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- YELLOW is used for warning signs. These signs tell you of road conditions and dangers ahead.



# ORANGE

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- ORANGE also is used for warning signs. These signs alert you to possible dangers ahead due to construction and maintenance projects.





## GREEN

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- GREEN is used for guide signs. These signs tell you where you are, which way to go and the distance.



## BLUE

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- BLUE also is used for guide signs. These signs tell you about services along the roadway.



# BROWN

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- BROWN is used for parks and recreation signs.



# REGULATORY SIGNS

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- ❑ Regulatory signs regulate or control the movement of traffic.
- ❑ They tell you and other drivers what you must do and what must not do when you drive
- ❑ These signs are red, white, black, green on white or white on black.
- ❑ Most regulatory signs have vertical or rectangular shape.
- ❑ A Red Circle with a Red Slash on any of these signs means NO.
- ❑ You can easily recognize regulatory signs by their color and shape.
- ❑ Regulatory signs give you command or set limits; they **MUST** always be obeyed.

*The following are examples of regulatory signs.*

# STOP SIGN

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- This eight-sided red sign means STOP.
- You **MUST** make a complete stop at the stop line/Crosswalk or at the sign if no painting is present on roadway.
- Most often you will see a stop sign at the intersection of two roadways.
- There may be stop signs on all four corners or two corners of the intersection.
- In some places stop signs are located in the middle of the block, these indicate Crosswalks.



## YIELD SIGN



This three-equal-sided sign means YIELD the right-of-way.

You must let all traffic and pedestrians in the intersection go before you proceed.

As you approach YIELD sign, slow down and check for oncoming traffic and the traffic behind you. Scan right and left for cross and oncoming traffic.

You may sometimes need to stop and wait until the roadway is clear of cross or oncoming traffic before you proceed.

# SPEED LIMIT SIGNS

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- Speed limits show the maximum, or fastest speed allowed on a roadway.
- Driving faster than the posted speed is illegal.
- Some speed limit signs also post minimum speeds. These are usually found on Express ways/Freeways.
- You should not travel slower than the minimum speed posted unless road or weather conditions make it unsafe to travel that speed.





**Other common regulatory signs  
Do not enter & Reducing speed ahead**

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Wrong Way & Not Allowed

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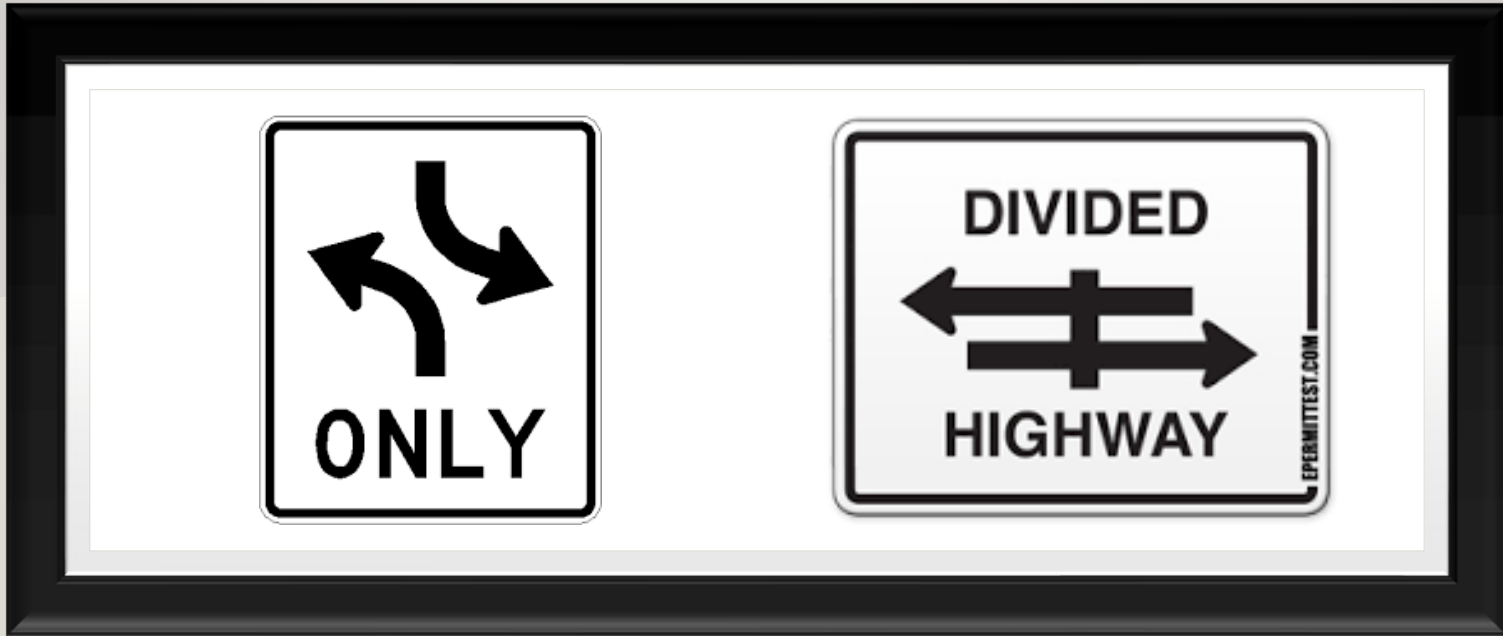


## Weight Restriction & Two-way roads



No turn allowed & One way

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Two way left turn & Divided Highway



No turn on Red & Road closed

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## REGULATORY SIGNS SUMMARY



## WARNING SIGNS

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- ❑ Warning signs alert you to conditions ahead. This sign warns you about hazards or possible hazards on or near the roadway.
  - ❑ These signs are usually diamond-shaped and warn you about road hazards, construction sites, schools or other situations that require your special attention.
  - ❑ While most warning signs are yellow, some states may have fluorescent yellow-green pedestrian and school signs.
  - ❑ When you see a warning sign, increase your level of alertness to change in roadway, in traffic or in environmental conditions.

These signs include.....

## WARNING SIGNS

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- Stop sign ahead
- Slippery roads ways
- Traffic light ahead
- Divided highway
- Pedestrian and bicycle crossing signs are some example of warning signs.

# RAIL-ROAD CROSSING

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- ❑ This round sign means RAILROAD CROSSING ahead. RAILROAD CROSSING signs are yellow with a black cross buck X and the letters RR.
- ❑ Be especially careful when you come to a railroad advance warning sign.
- ❑ Slow down before you reach the tracks and be prepared to stop.
- ❑ Look in both directions to see if a train is approaching before you cross the tracks.
- ❑ **DO NOT** come to a complete stop unless the guard-arms are lowered, lights are flashing, or you have a train approaching in sight.



# SCHOOL ZONE

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- ❑ This five-sided sign is shaped like an old schoolhouse. It is yellow or yellow-green with black symbols. It means either SCHOOL ZONE or SCHOOL CROSSING.
- ❑ When you see a school zone or school crossing sign, you must slow down and proceed with caution.
- ❑ Children may be playing nearby and may dart into the street.
- ❑ At a school crossing sign, give right of way to children crossing the roadway.



# PASSING

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- ❑ This three-sided sign is shaped like a pennant. It is yellow with black wording. The sign will appear on the left side of a two-lane, two-way roadway.
- ❑ It is posted at the beginning of a NO-PASSING ZONE where "no-passing" pavement markings are also used.



# Pedestrian & School Crossing

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# CROSSINGS & SIGNAL AHEAD SIGNS

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INTERSECTION  
&  
TURNS AHEAD

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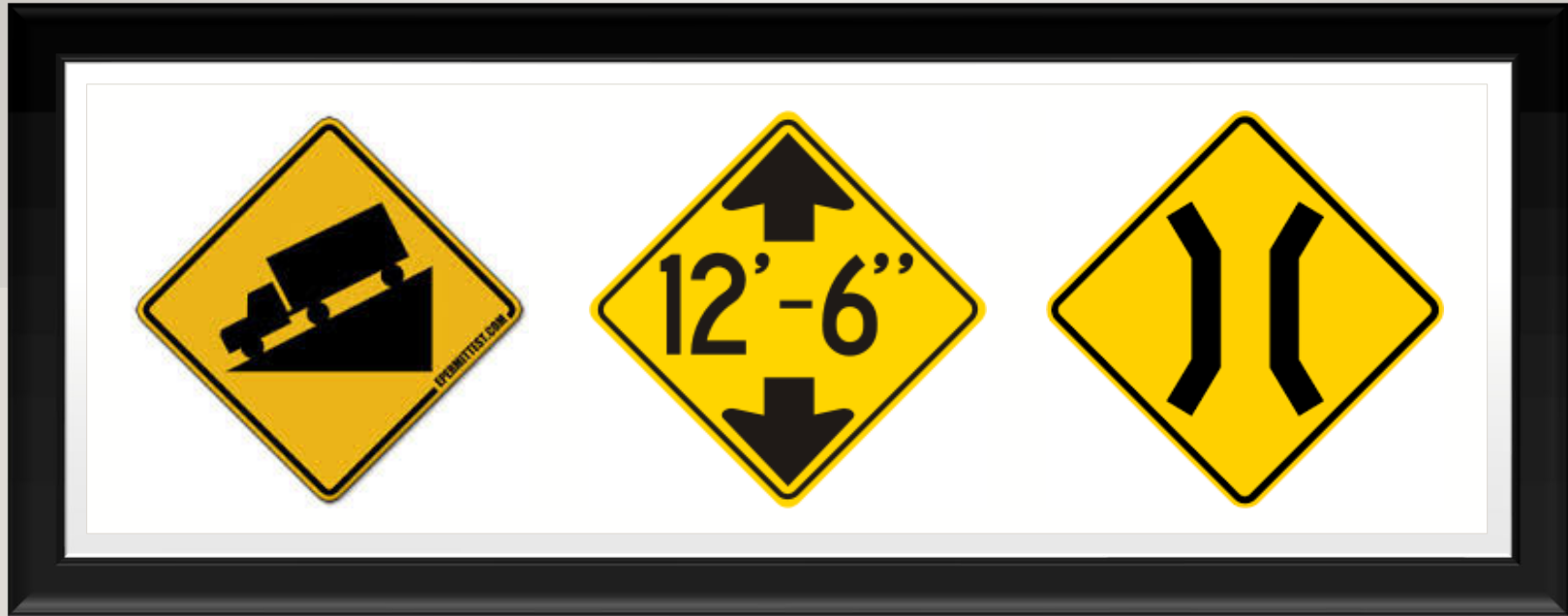
## EXIT & SLIPPERY ROAD

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# ROAD NARROWS & REDUCTION IN LANE

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NARROW BRIDGE, CLEARANCE & DOWNGRADE



CHANGE IN DIRECTION & MERGING LANE





## WARNING SIGNS

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## CONSTRUCTION WORK ZONE SIGNS

A driver must always obey the posted work zone speed limit. Standard speed limits may be reduced due to the presence of workers or because normal driving conditions do not exist in a work zone.



The reduced speed in work zones is for the safety of both motorists and workers. Slower speeds give drivers more time to safely negotiate work zones. About 85 percent of work zone fatalities are motorists.

# WORKERS AHEAD

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- These signs are posted far enough ahead to give you time to adjust your speed for any unusual conditions.
- Follow the signs and adjust your speed to the posted work zone speed limit, stay alert, and keep a safe distance between your vehicle and all traffic barriers.



# WARNING CONES, DRUMS AND BARRICADES

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- Traffic cones, drums and barricades mark a path for you to follow in a construction area.
- Drive slow, be alert for dangers and be prepared to stop.



# WARNING LIGHTS AND ARROW BOARDS

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- Warning lights help draw your attention to drums and barricades at night. Arrow boards warn the motorist of an upcoming lane closure, or caution when construction is ahead.



# FLAG PERSON

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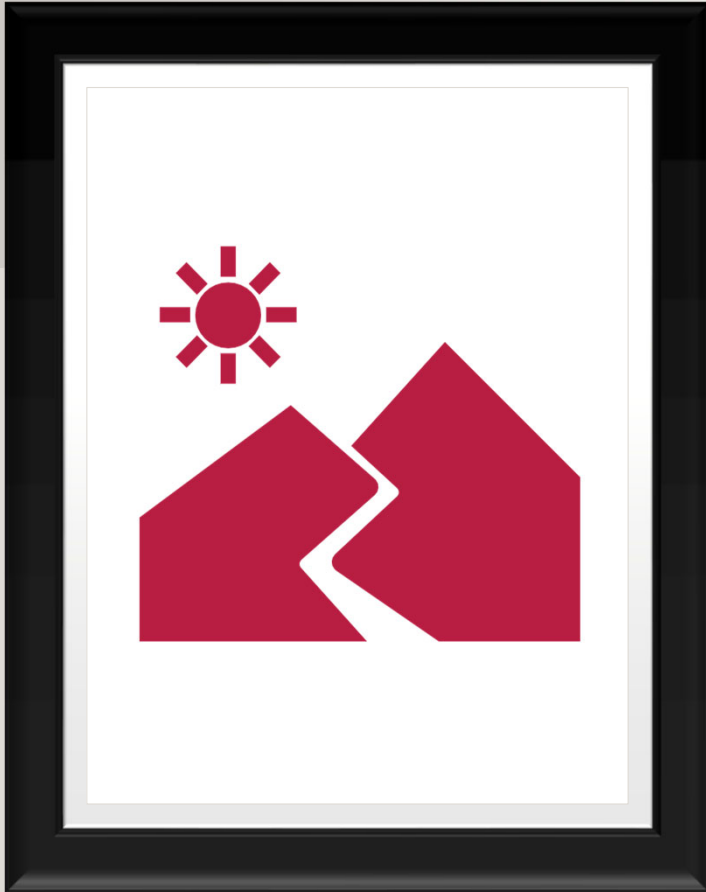
- This sign warns that there is a flag person ahead. Always follow his/her directions.
- Flaggers have authority over traffic lights and lighted boards present.





## GUIDE AND INTERNATIONAL SIGNS

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- Highway signs do more than just warn you and tell you what you can and cannot do. Signs can provide information about
  - where you are
  - where you are going
  - how to get there
  - how far you have to get to your destination.
  - what services and sites are available along your trip route.



## GUIDE & INTERNATIONAL SIGNS

As you travel you will see signs that convey information through colors, shape and symbols instead of words.

- You will see four kinds of guide signs. These include
  - route markers
  - Destination and mileage sign
  - roadside services sign and
  - recreational area signs.

# ROUTE MARKERS

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Routes are the numbered roadways that crisscross the continent.

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Interstate routes that lead into cities have 3 digits and begin with an odd digit.

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If a 3-digit route begins with an even digit, the route goes around city.



# DESTINATION AND MILEAGE SIGNS

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- You will often see destination and mileage signs mounted over highway lanes.
- They tell you where you are, which lane to take to get to your destination, what exits are coming up and how far away the exits are
- Smaller signs on the side of the road also tell you how far you are from different places, destinations and state borders.
- Destination and mileage signs are either white or green.



## ROADSIDE SERVICES

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- ❑ When you want to stop for gas or food or make a phone call look for the blue signs with white lettering.
- ❑ Hospital or emergency medical facility signs are also blue with white lettering.



# RECREATIONAL AREAS SIGN

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Some informational signs are brown with white lettering.

These signs guide you to state and national parks, historic sites and other places of interest.





# INTERNATIONAL SIGNS

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- International signs are those that you can understand without knowing another language.
- The meaning is conveyed by their color, shape, symbols and numbers
- These include telephone booths at rest stops and Gas stations.





## SIGNS SUMMARY VIDEO

## FRIENDLY REMINDER TO SLOW DOWN

- ❑ It's recommended to slow down and reduce your vehicle to a reasonable speed when
  - I. approaching and or crossing an intersection or railroad crossing
  - II. approaching or going around a curve
  - III. approaching at the top of a hill
  - IV. travelling upon a narrow or winding road
  - V. poor weather conditions, snow, ice, rain, fog smoke or dust exists.
  - VI. when visibility is limited
  - VII. in a work zone or where utility repair is being done.

*Remember: You could be stopped and cited for driving too slow & Fines are doubled for speeding in work zone*

## UTAH SPEED LIMITS SUMMARY

- ❑ Basic Speed Law states that you may never drive faster than is prudent and reasonably safe.
  - I. School zone speed limit is 20 Mph when lights are flashing or students crossing
  - II. Residential and business area speed limits are 25 mph
  - III. Minimum freeway speedway limit is 55 Mph
  - IV. Rural and interstate highways speed limit is 65 Mph or 70 mph
- ❑ In Utah, some rural interstates have speeds of up to 80 Mph.



## PAVEMENT MARKINGS

- You have probably noticed lanes, arrows and words painted on streets and highways.
- The marking give drivers and pedestrians important information, directions and warnings about roadway travel.
- You need to understand roadway pavement markings in order to control and reduce risk.

# YELLOW AND WHITE LINES

Yellow and white	Yellow and white pavement lines provide directions or warnings for drivers.
Yellow	Yellow lines divide traffic travelling in OPPOSITE directions.
White	White lines parallel to the roadway separate same direction traffic into lanes
White	White lines perpendicular to the roadway indicate cross walks, railroad crossing and stop sign intersections.

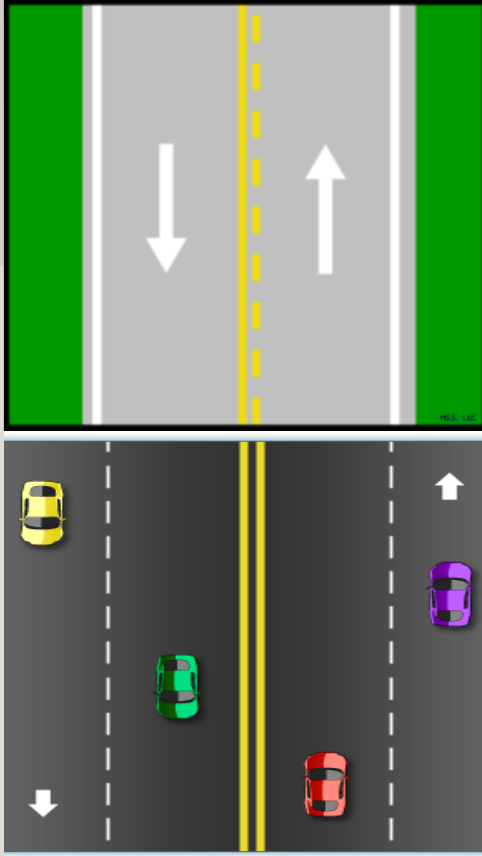


# YELLOW LINES

- Traffic that's travelling in opposite directions on a roadway is separated by double solid yellow lines, a broken yellow line, or a combination of broken and solid yellow lines.
- On divided highway, a single solid yellow line marks the edge of the roadway.



# YELLOW LINES



If the solid line of the combination solid-broken yellow line is the first on to your left, you may not cross it to pass another vehicle.

If the solid broken yellow line is the first one to your left, you may cross it and the solid yellow line to pass a vehicle when it's safe to do so.

When two solid yellow lines divide a road, you cannot cross them to pass another vehicle.

You may, however, turn across them to turn into a driveway or business parking lot.

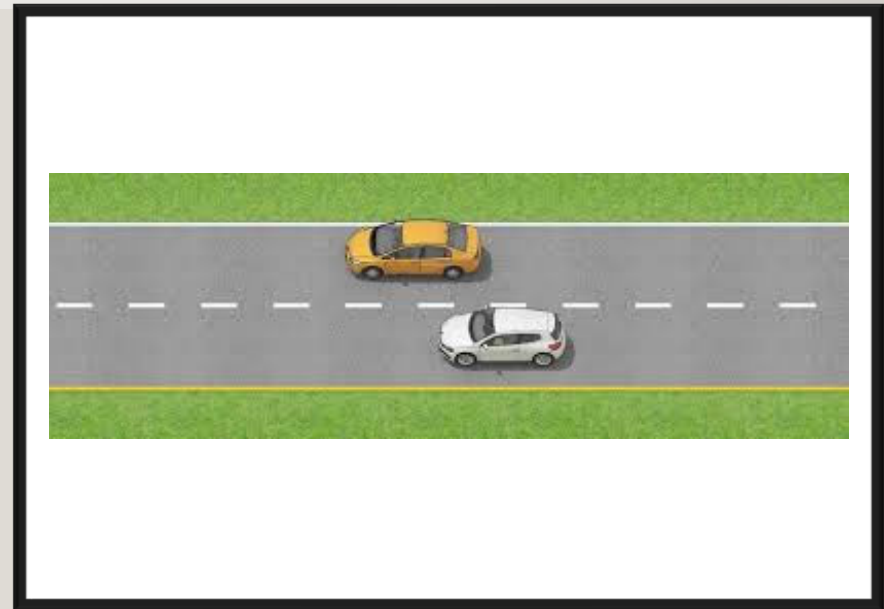
# WHITE LINES

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White lines that are parallel to the roadway mark the lanes for traffic moving in the same direction.

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If the lines are broken, you can move from lane to lane when it is safe to do so.



# WHITE LINES

Single solid white lines between lanes of traffic moving in the same direction are meant to discourage passing at high-risk locations but do not prohibit it.

Solid white line may also mark a bicycle or break-down lane besides the roadway.

Solid white lines are used to indicate the right side of the roadway. These lines are especially helpful at night because they mark the outer edges of the road, which are otherwise hard to see.



## OTHER PAVEMENT MARKINGS

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Other roadway markings include lines, arrows, symbols and lettering designed to guide drivers and pedestrians.

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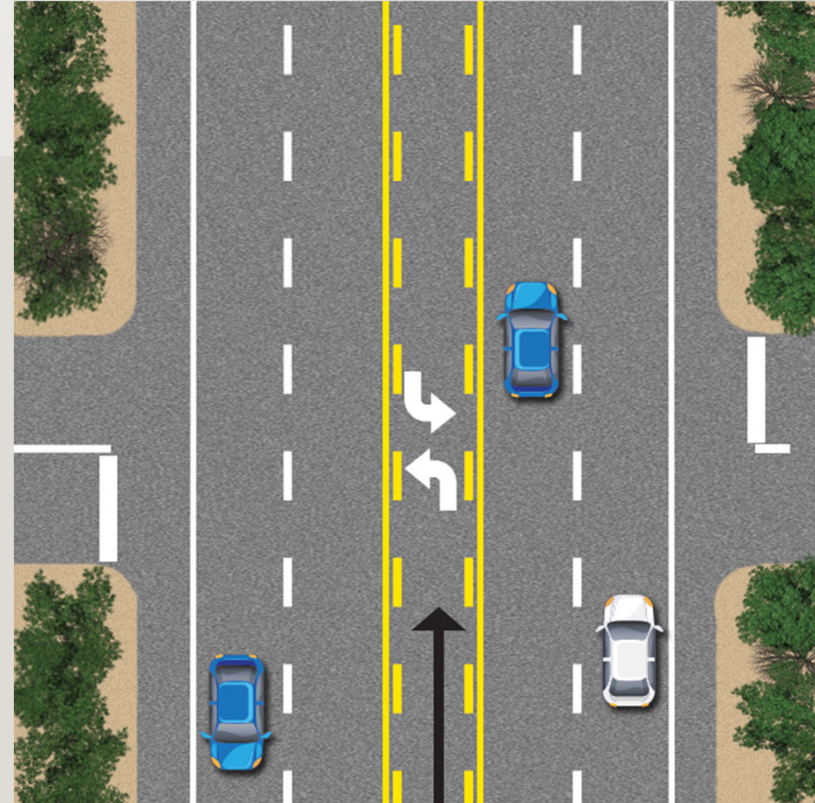
White arrows on the roadway direct you into lanes from which you can drive straight ahead or turn right or left.





## CENTER TURN LANE

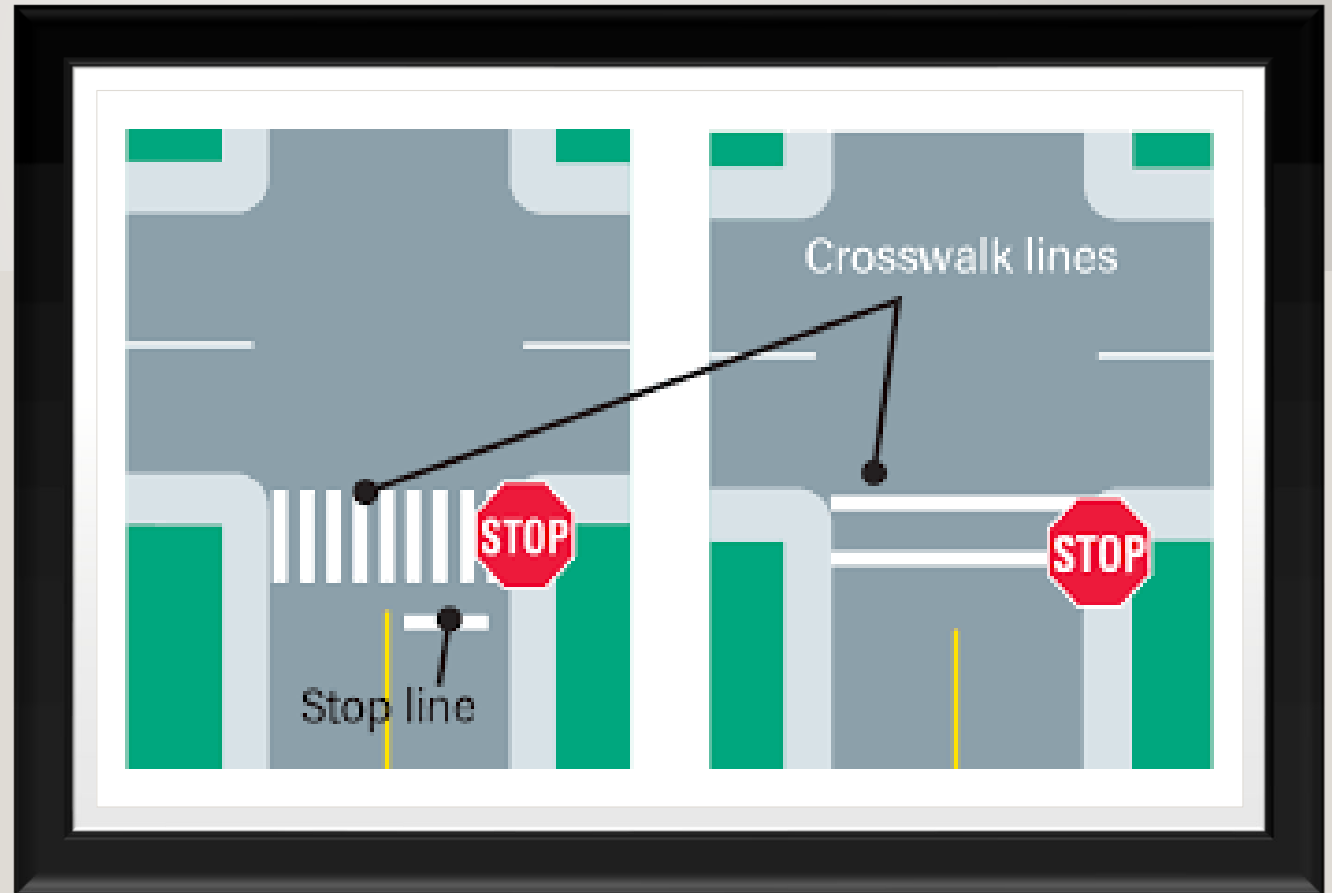
- ❑ Some three lane roadways, the center lane is marked by parallel solid and broken yellow lines with white arrows that point alternately left and right. These lanes are shared left-turn lanes.
- ❑ Vehicles moving in either directions can use these lanes to make left turns into another road or entrance
- ❑ Drivers who want to make left turns onto the roadway can also move into the shared left turn lanes and wait for a gap in traffic.





# STOP LINE & PEDESTRIAN CROSS WALK

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## FREEWAY ON RAMP AND OFF RAMP

# GORE AREA

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If you are merging into a lane of traffic, you must yield the right-of-way to all vehicles traveling the continuing lane of traffic and which are close enough to be an immediate threat.

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It is against the law to cross over or to drive in the “gore area.”

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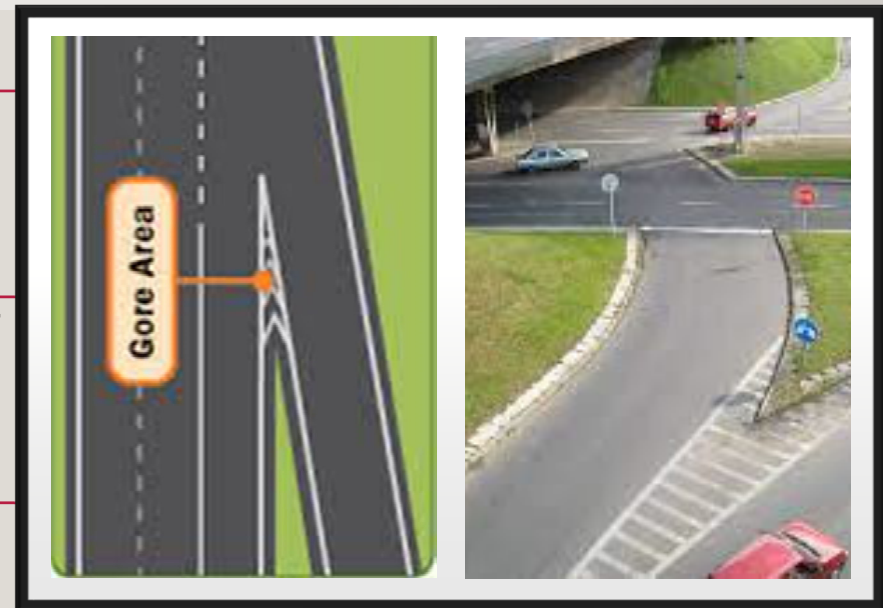
The gore area is between the white solid lines of a lane of traffic and a lane used to either enter or exit from that traffic lane.

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The gore area can also appear when two highways merge or split.

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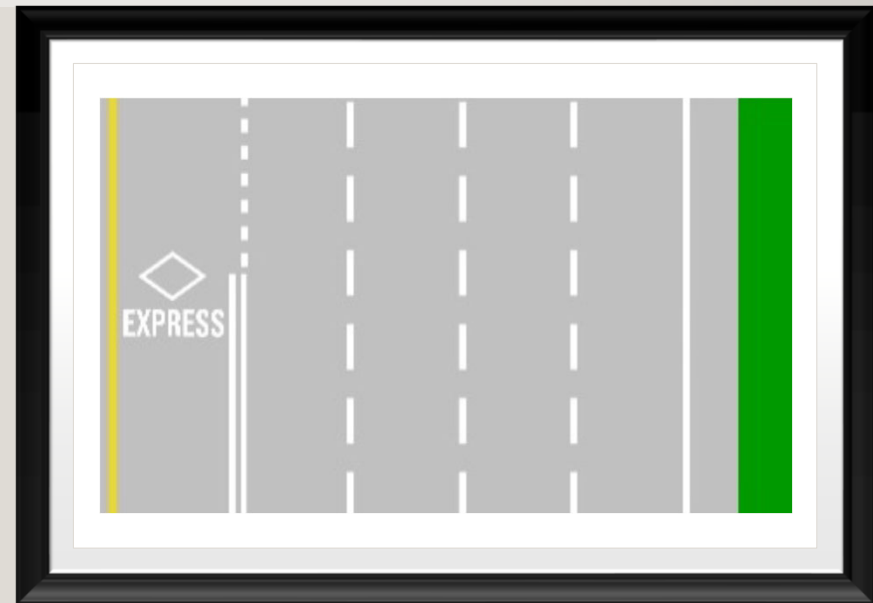
**Do not cross over the solid white line.**



# HOV LANE EXPRESS LANE

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- ❑ One direction roadway, separating express lane or carpool lane from general lanes—crossing prohibited
- ❑ The express lanes may be used as a carpool lane for those vehicles with high-occupancy (2 or more persons) for free.
- ❑ Motorcycles, buses and vehicles with registered clean fuel vehicle decal (C decal) may also use the ex-press lane free of charge.



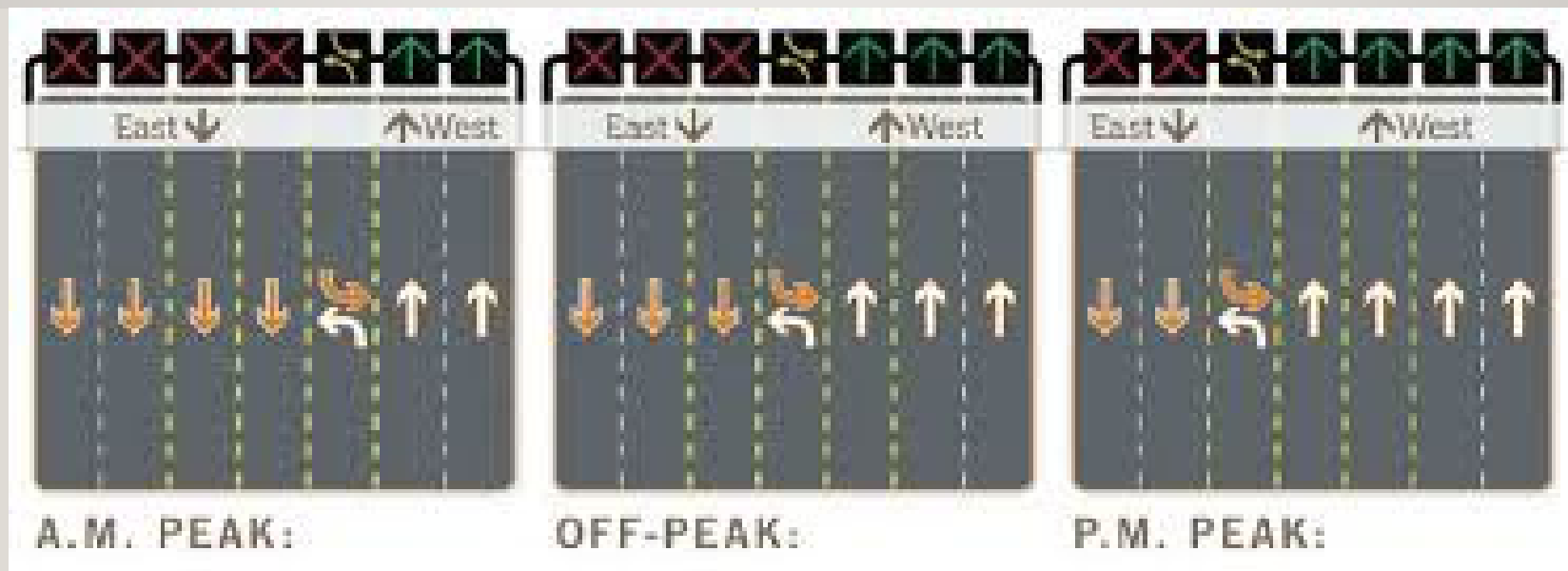




DISABLED DRIVER PARKING



# FLEX LANES



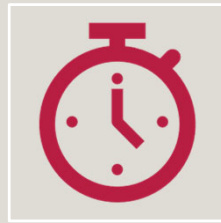


# CHAPTER THREE

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Traffic Signals



Hand signals



Other Roadway Rules



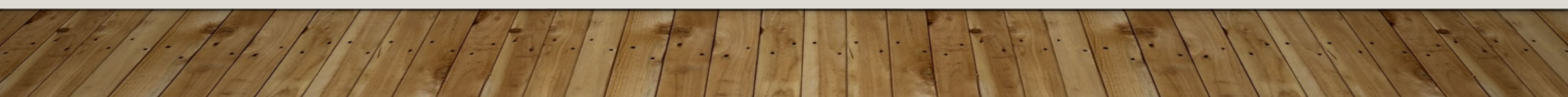
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## TRAFFIC SIGNALS VIDEO

# TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNALS



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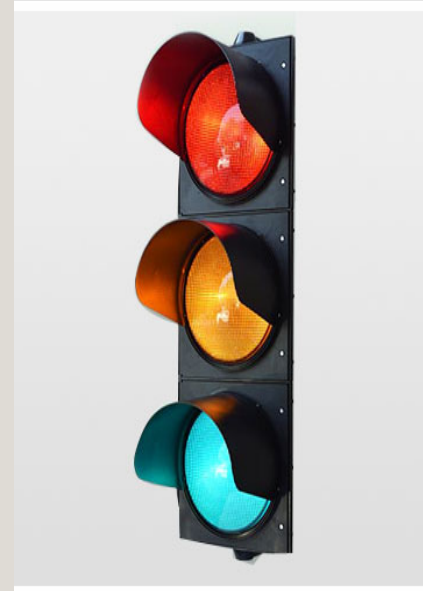
- Traffic control signals keep traffic moving in an orderly manner and to indicate right of way.
  - Except in large cities, most signals operate automatically using a timer system to change the lights through the green-yellow-red cycle.
  - In many large cities signals are linked electronically to a computer and controlled by a computer as well.
  - This sets up as a gridwork that allows traffic to move smoothly and adjusts to changes in traffic volume.
  - As a user of a highway transportation system, your movement, whether you are a driver or pedestrians is controlled by a series of traffic signals, arrows, flashing lights, pedestrian signals, or the direction of a traffic officer.
- 

## TYPES OF TRAFFIC SIGNALS RED, YELLOW AND GREEN SEQUENCE

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- ❑ **Red Light:** STOP, Right turns on red after a complete stop permitted in nearly all states) WHERE prohibited, NO RIGHT TURN ON RED signal will be present.
- ❑ **Yellow Light:** Do not enter intersection. If you are in the middle, yielding to oncoming traffic prior to the light cycling to Yellow, complete the turn. But do not start a turn from behind the crosswalk at Orange Lights.
- ❑ **Green Light:** Go, this is your protected time to move through the intersection. Move straight across or make turns when it is safe to do so.

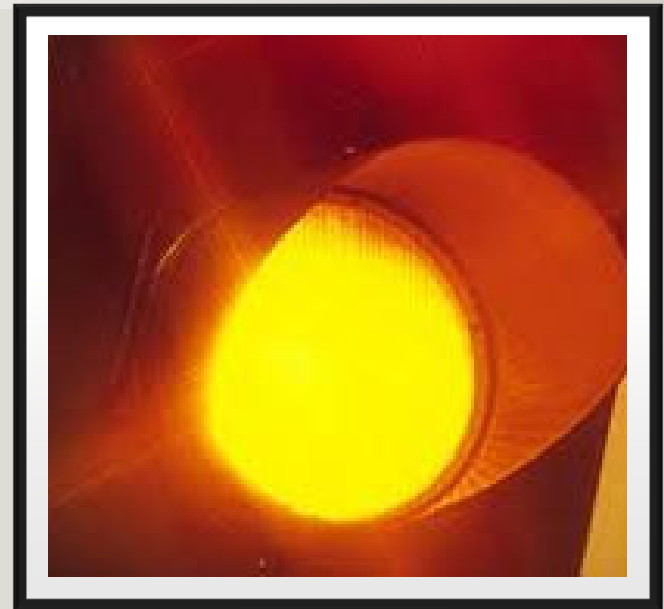
***Remember, right of way is always given up by someone. Courtesy is key to safe defensive driving.***



# FLASHING LIGHTS

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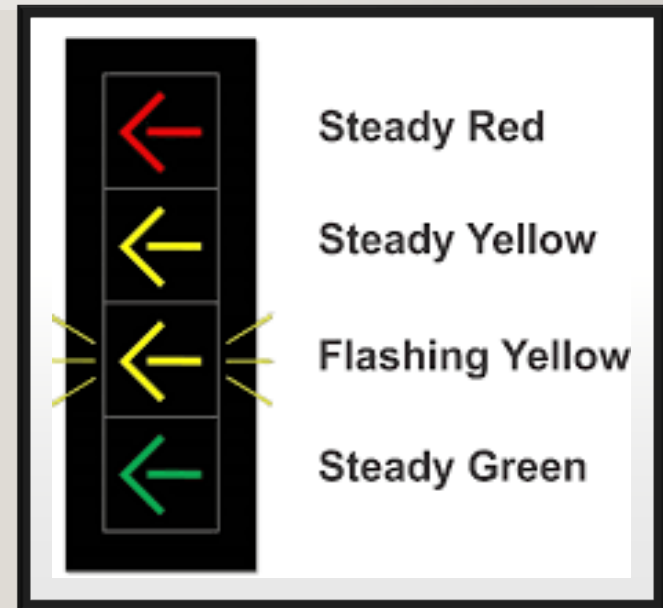
- ❑ Flashing Red: You must come to a complete STOP and processed ONLY when its safe to do so.
- ❑ Flashing Yellow: Treat it as a Yield, Slow down and proceed when its safe to do so, always approach flashing yellow lights with extra caution. Commonly seen at uncontrolled intersections near schools or at Cross walks.



# ARROW LIGHTS

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- **Red Arrow:** Used to indicate traffic is not allowed to move in the direction of arrow.
- **Yellow Arrow:** Appears after green arrow to indicate the light is about to change to Red. Complete turn if already started, but **DO NOT** start a turn from behind the cross walk on a yellow arrow. Unless it's a Flashing Yellow arrow.
- **Green Arrow:** Traffic moving in the direction of the arrow may proceed if clear.





# PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS

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- ❑ Steady green/white Walk: Pedestrians may proceed across street.
- ❑ FLASHING DON'T WALK: Pedestrians in street may proceed across street, others shall not start to cross at this point.
- ❑ STEADY DON'T WALK: Pedestrians should not enter street.





## LANE USE LIGHTS

- **RED X:** You must never drive in a lane under a Red X Signal, this indicates oncoming traffic.
- **YELLOW X:** A steady YELLOW X indicates the driver should safely vacate this lane-because it soon will be controlled by a RED X.
- **GREEN ARROW:** You are permitted to drive in a lane under a Green Arrow.
- **FLASHING YELLOW X:** A Flashing yellow X indicates the lane is to be used with caution for LEFT TURN movements only.

# SUMMARY ON TRAFFIC AND PEDESTRIAN SIGNALS

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- Traffic signals are located at intersections where the level of risk increases
- Special use signals may operate at certain times or on demand at school zones, fire stations or factories.
- Traffic signals may be vertical or horizontal, with from one to five or more separate lenses that give information to roadway users.
- A flashing signals calls for caution, you must either come to a complete or slow down before proceeding at the in that intersection.
- If you are driving and the pedestrian signal starts to flash an orange “Don’t walk” you can expect that your traffic signal is going to turn from green to yellow to red. However, don’t just watch the pedestrian signals, pay attention to the pedestrians and your own traffic signal.
- Lane use lights indicate which lane you can use at any given time.

***REMEMBER: A police officer can take the place of and overrule traffic control signals. You SHOULD follow the officers signals even if they go against those of an automatic traffic signal or stop sign.***

## HAND SIGNALS FOR CARS



**LEFT**



**RIGHT**



**STOP**

# HAND SIGNALS FOR BICYCLES



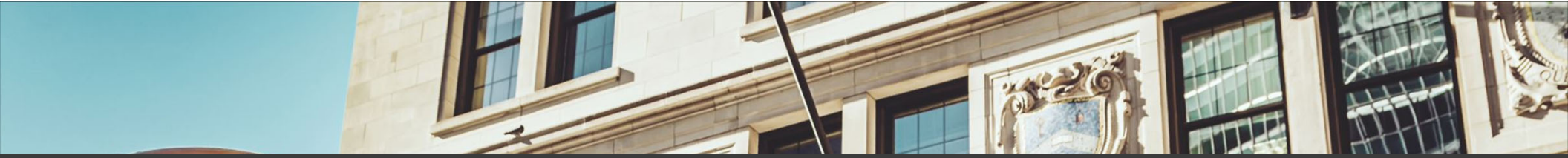
right turn



slow or stop



left turn



## OTHER ROADWAY RULES

- School bus approaches
- Emergency vehicles
- Law enforcement contact/Traffic stops



# SCHOOL BUS APPROACHES

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- ❑ Do not pass a school bus in all the following circumstances
  - I. When flashing red light signals are visible from the front or rear and you are traveling behind the bus in the same direction
  - II. Traveling on a two-lane roadway, traffic in both directions is required to stop
  - III. Traveling on a four-lane roadway without a median, traffic in both directions is required to stop
  - IV. Traveling on a highway having five or more lanes and having a shared center turn lane, it is only required for the vehicle in both lanes behind the school bus to come to a complete stop.

# SCHOOL BUS

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- **REMEMBER:**

- *Fines for passing a stopped school bus with in any of the above circumstances range from \$100 to \$500.*
- *School bus drivers may report vehicles that improperly pass school buses.*
- *The report may be forwarded to the local law enforcement agency for investigation.*
- *Remember; a conviction for passing a school bus illegally usually means an increase in insurance premium*



# EMERGENCY VEHICLE

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- When emergency vehicles, such as police cars, fire engines, ambulances or other emergency vehicles approach using sirens, emergency lights, or other warning devices, you **MUST**
- Yield the right-of-way
- Drive at once to the right side of the road and stop until the emergency vehicle has passed



# LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACT

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- ❖ As a motorists on public highways, you are likely to meet a peace officer at one point or another. Should you be signaled to stop by a peace officer; remember the following
  - I. Slow down, signal and pull over to the right shoulder of the road.
  - II. Always remain in your vehicle with both hands in a visible place
  - III. DO NOT exit your vehicle, unless instructed to do so by the officer.
  - IV. Be courteous and cooperate with the officers' lawful requests for documentation.
  - V. If you are issued a summons, sign it...its an acknowledgement of receipt, NOT an admission of guilt.
  - VI. DO NOT debate on the side of the road...you can have your day in court, if you wish.

# LAW ENFORCEMENT CONTACT CONTINUED-

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- ❖ Remember you may have been stopped for any of the following
  - I. Violation of a minor traffic rule
  - II. Vehicle issue
  - III. Matching description of a recent vehicle or person of interest
- ❖ Remember many officers will not give reason for stop, until they know your identity
- ❖ If suspected of driving impaired, comply with officer's request for testing, failure to submit to test can suspend your driving privilege
- ❖ If you feel the need to explain a violation; do so before the officer returns to his vehicle the first time
- ❖ If there is a need for a supervisor, you may request to speak with one.
- ❖ Above all, remember approach gets response. Be courteous, officers have a family just like you.

# TRAFFIC STOP

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# ANY QUESTIONS?

END OF LESSON, WRITTEN TEST IS NEXT.