

The Following text provides comprehensive information about traffic controls, including traffic signals, traffic signs, and pavement markings. It explains the meaning of different traffic signal lights and how to respond to them, such as steady red, yellow, and green lights, as well as green, red, and yellow arrows. It also covers the significance of flashing lights and HAWK signals. Furthermore, it details various types of traffic signs, such as regulatory signs, speed limit signs, stop signs, yield signs, and warning signs. It explains the importance of each sign and how drivers should respond to them to ensure safety on the road. Additionally, it includes information about railroad crossings, work zone signs, guide signs, service/recreation signs, route signs, bicycle and pedestrian crossing signs, and disabled parking signs.

TRAFFIC CONTROLS Traffic controls include traffic signals, traffic signs, and pavement markings. Traffic control also can be provided by law enforcement, highway personnel, or school crossing guards. You must obey directions from these persons. **TRAFFIC SIGNALS** Traffic signals are lights that tell you when or where to stop and go. Traffic lights are usually at intersections and are (from top to bottom) red, yellow, and green. There are intersections and other locations where there are single green, yellow or red lights. If the traffic signal is not operating or is malfunctioning, treat the intersection as a four way stop. **Steady red light:** Stop until a green light appears. After stopping and yielding to pedestrians and other traffic, and if not prohibited by a traffic sign, you may turn right while the light is red. Also, you may turn left on a red light if you are turning from a one-way street onto another one-way street, unless prohibited by a sign. **Steady yellow light:** A red light is about to appear. Stop unless you are already in the intersection. **Steady green light:** After yielding to any vehicle or pedestrian within the intersection or adjacent crosswalk, you may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign prohibits such turns. **Red Arrow:** A lighted red arrow means you must stop and may not turn in the direction shown. **Green arrow:** A lighted green arrow, by itself or along with a red, green or yellow light means you may turn in the direction shown by the arrow. If the green arrow goes off, but the circular green is on, you may still turn after yielding to through vehicles and pedestrians, unless prohibited by a sign or red arrow. **Yellow arrow:** A lighted red arrow is about to appear. Stop if you are not already in the intersection. **Flashing yellow arrow:** A flashing yellow arrow means the driver turning left should proceed with caution and must yield to oncoming traffic and pedestrians. Never rush through a flashing yellow arrow, take the time to check for a clear path through the intersection. The signal will then switch to solid yellow, telling the driver the light is about to turn red and to not enter the intersection if they can stop safely. Finally the signal will turn red, which means the driver must stop. **Flashing red light:** A flashing red light means the same as a STOP sign. Stop; then go only after yielding to pedestrians and other traffic. **Flashing yellow light:** A flashing yellow light is a warning of a hazard. Slow down and proceed with caution. **HAWK signals (High Intensity Activated Crosswalk):** HAWK signals are traffic signals that allow pedestrians to cross the road safely. HAWK signals operate in a yellow red flashing sequence to alert motorists that pedestrians need to cross the road. **TRAFFIC SIGNS** Traffic signs tell you about traffic rules, hazards, and your current location. They can also give directions and help you to locate services. The shapes and colors of these signs indicate the type of information they provide. **Regulatory signs:** These signs tell you of laws and regulations that apply at a location. They are black or red on a white background. Failure to obey these signs is a traffic violation. **Speed limit signs:** These signs show the maximum or minimum speed that is allowed. The maximum limits are for ideal conditions and you must reduce your speed when conditions require it. **Stop signs:** These signs mean you must come to a complete stop. You must stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on

the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic. Yield signs: These signs indicate you must slow or stop to yield to all pedestrians and any vehicle with right of way. Do Not Enter/Wrong Way signs: These signs warn and redirect drivers who are heading the wrong way on streets or freeway ramps. Do not proceed past one of these signs. Colorado Driver Handbook 8 One Way signs: These signs indicate you may only travel in the direction indicated by the sign's arrow. Lane control signs: These signs give direction and information about where you can turn and often use an arrow symbol. The signs are along the side of the road or hang over the road. Sometimes arrows may be painted on the road. Prohibited signs: These signs indicate you cannot do something, for example, no U-turn or no left turn. Warning signs: These signs are yellow or fluorescent green with black symbols, school zone, curves, slippery surfaces, merging traffic, or pedestrian-dense areas. For instance, a merging traffic sign warns of vehicles entering from a side street. Advisory speed signs: These cautionary signs show the safe speed around curves, corners and off-ramps in ideal conditions. Railroad crossings: These signs show information about railroad crossings and can be a variety of shapes. Never try to beat a train across the tracks. Never start to cross the tracks until there is enough room for your vehicle to clear the tracks on the other side. Do not shift gears when crossing the railroad tracks in case your vehicle stalls. Railroad emergency notification system (ENS) Signs: These blue signs are at every highway-rail grade crossing and provide the public with a telephone number to report problems or emergencies at these railroad locations. Directly below the dispatch number on the ENS sign is a Department of Transportation number that identifies the exact location of the crossing in question. Work zone signs: These signs have an orange background with black letters or symbols. They are used with other traffic control devices or flag persons to help direct traffic safely through work areas and to protect roadway workers. Guide signs: These signs have a green background and provide directional and mileage information to specific destinations. Service/recreation signs: These signs have blue or brown backgrounds. Signs with blue backgrounds provide directions to service facilities. Signs with brown backgrounds indicate recreational, historic or cultural areas. Route signs and markers: The shape of the sign indicates the type of roadway: Interstate, U.S., State or County highway. Bicycle and pedestrian crossing signs: These signs have a yellow background with black symbols. They are used where both bicyclists and pedestrians might be crossing the roadway, such as at an intersection with a shared use path. Pass 3 ft min signs: These signs have a white background with black letters and PASS 3FT MIN 9 Colorado Driver Handbook symbols. Motorists, when passing or overtaking bicyclists, must allow for clearance of 3 feet to avoid sideswiping on all roadways even if a sign is not posted. Bicycle may use full lane signs: These signs have a white background with black letters and symbols. They remind drivers that bicyclists have a right to ride in the center of the lane if they feel their safety is compromised by hazards or poor visibility if they were to ride in the right side of the lane. Slow moving vehicle marker: A reflective orange triangle on the rear of a vehicle means it is designed to travel at speeds slower than 25 miles per hour. Disabled parking signs: These signs mark special parking areas for only those vehicles displaying a disabled parking permit. Disabled parking indicators may also appear on the pavement in designated parking spaces. Crosshatched sections are for van access only and parking is not allowed at any time. In order to park in a disabled parking space, the person who owns the disabled placard must be entering or exiting the vehicle. If you park illegally in a designated disabled parking spot without a placard or plate, you could be charged with a misdemeanor, and if convicted, subject to a \$350-\$5,000 fine, possible jail time, loss of driving privileges and/or your car being impounded. If you park in one of these spaces with someone else's

placard or plate, you will be subject to jail time, loss of driving privileges and towing as well as fines double those listed above.