

The following covers parking guidelines, including leaving the vehicle in park (for automatic transmission) or low gear (for manual transmission) with the emergency brake engaged. It explains where parking is prohibited, such as on crosswalks, sidewalks, or within certain distances of traffic signals or fire hydrants. Additionally, it provides instructions for parallel parking and parking on hills, including turning the wheels in the appropriate direction. Regarding freeway driving, it discusses entering the freeway from acceleration ramps, merging into traffic, and following proper lane usage etiquette. It emphasizes maintaining awareness of surroundings, obeying traffic signs, and signaling lane changes. Exiting the freeway involves using deceleration lanes and maintaining speed consistency with traffic flow.

PARKING Leave the vehicle in park if it has an automatic transmission. If it's a standard transmission, leave the vehicle in low gear when headed uphill and in reverse gear when headed downhill. Set the emergency brake and remember to remove the ignition key when leaving the vehicle. There are several locations where you can not to park a vehicle. These include: ● On a crosswalk, sidewalk, bridge, elevated structure, railroad tracks or any controlled access highway ● Within 30 feet of a traffic signal, stop sign, railroad crossing or within 15 feet of a fire hydrant ● Within an intersection, tunnel, runaway truck ramp, on/ off ramp or blocking a driveway ● In a bike lane Parallel parking: Stop even with the vehicle ahead. Turn the wheel sharply right and back slowly toward the vehicle behind. When clear of the vehicle ahead, turn the wheel sharply to the left and back slowly toward the vehicle behind. Turn the wheel sharply right and pull towards the curb in the center of the parking space. 1 2 3 4 5 Colorado Driver Handbook 14 To pull away from a parallel parked position, activate your signal, check your mirrors and blind spots, and pull away when safe. Where parallel parking is permitted, your vehicle must be within 12 inches of the curb or as close as possible to the outside edge of the shoulder, so traffic will not be blocked or slowed. Downhill: When you stop your vehicle while headed downhill, turn your front wheels toward the curb. Let your vehicle roll slowly until the front tire rests against the curb using it as a block. Uphill: When headed uphill where there is a curb, turn the front wheels away from the curb and let your vehicle roll backwards slowly until the rear part of the front wheel rests against the curb using it as a block. No curb: When headed uphill without a curb, turn your front wheels to the right so that if your vehicle moves, it will roll off the highway, not into the roadway. When headed downhill with no curb, also turn your wheels to the right. **FREEWAY DRIVING** High-speed roadways such as freeways can be dangerous due to the speeds at which people are driving. It's important to be aware of your surroundings at all times when driving, especially on freeways. Entering the freeway: High-speed roadways generally have acceleration ramps so you can build up speed. When entering a freeway from an on-ramp, try to increase your speed to match freeway traffic. Before entering a highway from a side entrance ramp, signal properly, look for an opening in traffic, accelerate to the speed of traffic and merge into traffic when it is safe. Do not merge into traffic until the solid white line has ended. Do not stop in the acceleration lane unless absolutely necessary. Remember, you must yield the right-of-way to freeway traffic. Some freeway entrance ramps have traffic signals which make merging easier and improves traffic flow. On metered ramps, you must stop and wait to be released on a green light to enter the freeway. Freeway driving: Freeway driving is different from driving on a regular street or a highway, mainly because it is designed to move a greater volume of traffic at faster speeds. It is important to be aware of your surroundings at all times. ● Drive in the rightmost lane when you are driving slower than the normal speed. ● The passing lane (the leftmost lane) is reserved for passing vehicles in non-

passing lanes, left turns and conditions where the traffic volume does not allow merging into non-passing lanes. ● Move over, if it is safe to do so, when approaching a merge area to make room for vehicles entering the freeway. ● Observe traffic ahead of, around and behind you. Be aware of vehicles traveling in your blind spots. ● Plan ahead, use directional and guidance signs. ● Signal at least 200 feet before you change lanes, avoid frequent lane changes. ● Do not drive across, over or within any median or island. Leaving the freeway: When exiting the freeway, use the deceleration lane, which is designed to allow you to slow down before reaching the exit ramp. Activate your turn signal 200 feet before the beginning of the deceleration lane. Maintain your speed until you enter the deceleration lane, then slow down to the speed advised for the exit ramp. Remember these important tips when exiting a freeway: ● Keep your speed consistent with the flow of traffic while on the freeway. ● Do not exit at the last second. ● Slow down after turning into the deceleration lane and do not exceed the posted speed limit for the exit ramp.